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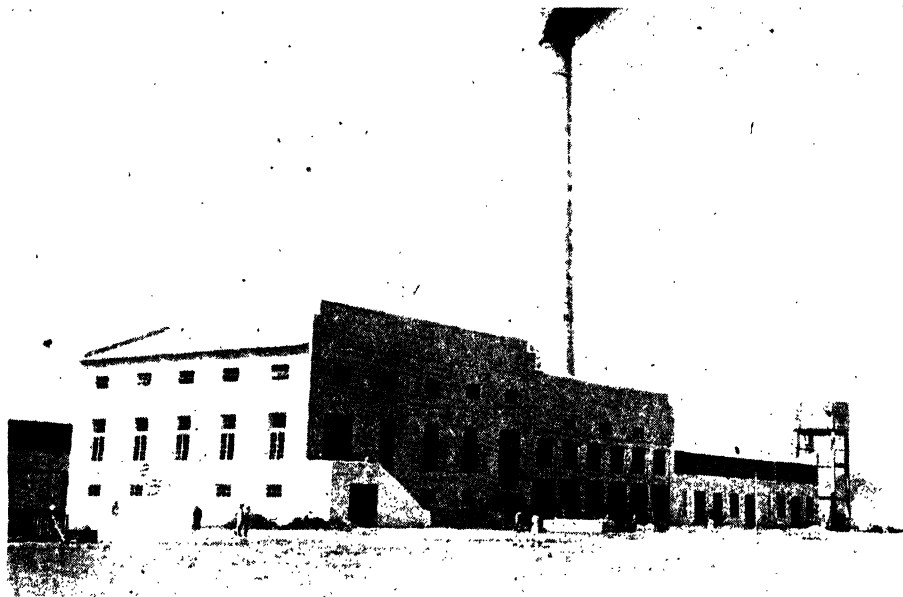
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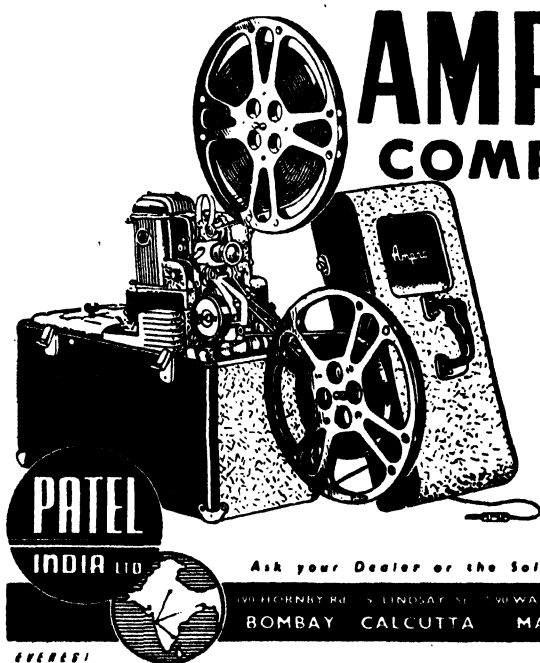
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The Pharmacy has promoted a monthly magazine named "Arogyamandir", devoted to Ayurved, Physical Culture and Hygiene. It is illustrated, and the first of its kind in the field. It is growing in its popularity and is increasingly becoming instrumental in putting forward the views of important personalities in the field of Ayurved and allied sciences.

The Pharmacy has a scheme of Health and Physical Culture propaganda through Cine Films, and has filmed occasions like The All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference of Satara, The Bombay Suburban Physical Culture Conference, etc. This work which has recently been taken in hand is expected to prove interesting and effective as a medium of propaganda.

ENTERPRISE

THE AYURVED STUDY CIRCLE

The Pharmacy has promoted a correspondence society, "The Ayurved Study Circle" to encourage and develop an exchange of thought amongst the present savants in Ayurveda, so that students and the science may derive benefit from all who are learned in Ayurveda. The Circle conducts its work only in English as it feels the necessity of having a good literature on Ayurveda in the English language.

A SCHEME OF FINANCING AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS

The Pharmacy has a scheme for financing Ayurvedic practitioners who have satisfactorily completed their education, and need financial help to start practice. Though the help can be extended to a limited number of practitioners, the scheme has been much appreciated by those concerned.

THE SHRI DHOOTAPAPESHWAR AYURVED TRUST

The Proprietors of the Shri Dhootapapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy founded this Public Trust in 1933. A fund of Rs. 50,000 and properties worth Rs. 75,000 were given over to the institution. Its aim is to give free medical aid to the poor, and to encourage study and research in Ayurved.

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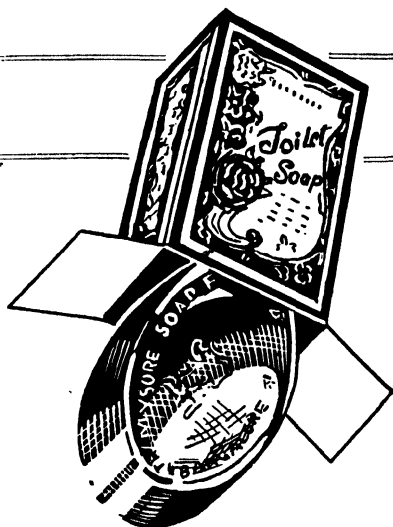
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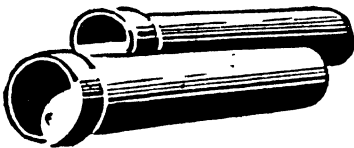
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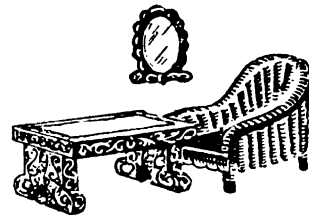
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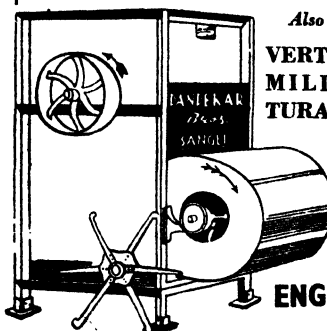
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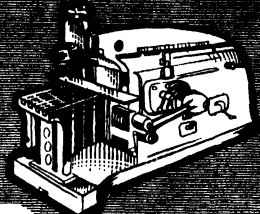
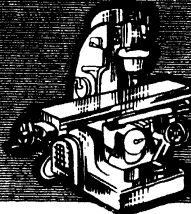
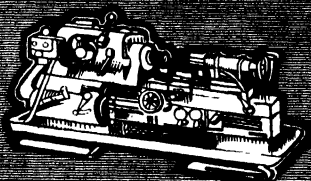
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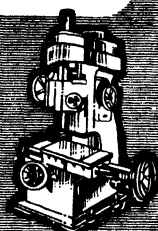
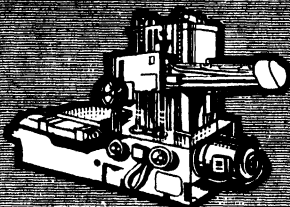
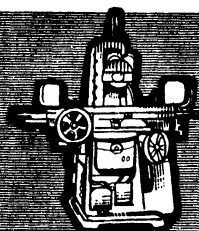
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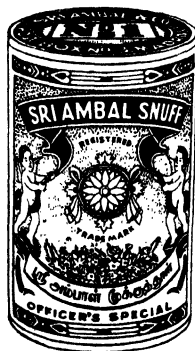
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In shape India is like a triangle with its base resting on the Himalaya Mountains in the north and its apex running far into the ocean in the south. At the southern extremity the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point called Cape Comorin.

India lies entirely to the north of the equator. From south to north including Kashmir, it stretches from 8° north latitude to 37° north latitude, with the Tropic of Cancer cutting it roughly into two halves. West to east it stretches from about 66° 20' east longitude to 97° east longitude.

Broadly speaking India is shut off from the mainland of Asia by the Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world. Going from west to east along the country's land frontier are Pakistan, Russian Turkestan, Tibet, China and Burma. In the south, the country is surrounded on all sides by water—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east.

India is about 2,000 miles from east to west, and about 2,000 miles from north to south. Its land frontier is about 5,500 miles long and the sea frontier about 4,700 miles. The total area involved is 1,220,099 sq. miles. The total population is 318,912,506, which is a little less than one-sixth of the population of the whole world.

Ports.—Compared with the size of the country, the coast-line is short, as there are few bays or inlets. Hence there are also very few harbours. The fact is the west coast is rocky and the sea is deep near the coast, while in the east the sea is extremely shallow so that big ocean-going ships have to weigh anchor at some distance from the shore. The only so-called natural harbours are Bombay and Goa. While Madras, Vizagapatam and Port Okha are examples of purely artificial harbours built by human enterprise.

The principal ports in India are (going from west to east along the coast), Bedi Bander, Port Okha, Porbandar, Surat, Bombay, Marmugao, Mangalore, Calcutt, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Negapatam, Karikal, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Calcutta. Of these, Karikal and Pondicherry belong to France, Marmugao belongs to Portugal, while the rest are in the Dominion of India. (For more details see section on ports).

THE MOUNTAIN WALL

India can be divided into three natural regions as shown in the physical map—1. the mountain wall, 2. the Plain of Hindustan, and 3. the Indian Plateau.

Let us take the mountain wall first. From the Pamir Knot in the far north two mountain ranges radiate one in the south-east, and easterly direction called the Himalayas, and the other in a south-western direction reaching almost down to the sea, called the Sulaiman Range in the north and the Kirthar Range in the south. In the east the mountain wall

between India and Burma is called by different names in different places. In the north, for instance, it is known as the Patkoi Hills, further south as the Naga Hills. In Assam it is called Jaintia, Khasi and Garo. Southward are the Lushai Hills, then finally there are the Arakan Yoma which finally reach the sea at Cape Negrais and continue in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Of the various ranges which constitute the mountain wall of India the Himalayas are the most note-worthy. Extending like a semicircle for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontiers of the country they form the loftiest mountain range in the whole world, and contain many of the highest mountain peaks, Mount Everest 29,000 ft., Mount Godwin Austen 28,250 ft., and Kinchinjunga 27,815 ft.

Passes.—There are no easy ways in and out through the mountain wall which shuts off India from the rest of Asia, but there are a few difficult passes. Over the north are the Zojila Pass and the Shipki Pass which lead out of Kashmir and East Punjab respectively. Then from Shipki right down to Darjeeling there is no route across the mountain wall. Across the Burma frontier again there are a few routes but they are of little use for purposes of communication.

Detailed Survey.—The following is a more detailed description of the mountain region.

In the east on the border of Burma the mountain wall is much lower. Here it can more accurately be described as a range of hills rather than of mountains. This region is wet, forested and very thinly populated. The region round about Cherrapunji in Assam has the highest rain-fall in the world.

Then from Darjeeling to Kashmir are the Himalayas proper, over 2,000 miles in length and 150 to 200 miles in breadth. The Himalayas are thus not a mountain chain in the proper sense of the word. They can be described as a series of parallel but converging ranges intersected by valleys and big plateaus. On the whole, the slopes of the mountains facing India are very steep, while those facing north are much more gentle. We say, on the whole, because though the Eastern Himalayas (in West Bengal and Bihar) rise abruptly from the plains in the west (western U. P. and East Punjab) the rise from the plains is a little more gradual. Hence the Himalayas themselves can be further sub-divided into three parallel zones, the Great Himalayas with an average elevation of 20,000 ft., always covered with snow; the Lesser Himalayas, the middle range, with an average elevation of 15,000 feet; and finally the Outer Himalayas lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the plains with an average elevation of about 3,500 feet. The last are a sort of foot-hills to the Great Himalayas, and are usually described as forming the sub-Himalayan region, a region which extends from eastern Bihar to East Punjab all along the Plain of Hindustan.

In the north the altitude of the range is much lower; there are few peaks which exceed a height of 20,000 feet. The Punjab Himalayas are comparatively dry, and the snow-line is much higher than elsewhere. The northern slopes are bare while the southern slopes are forested.

Two of the longitudinal valleys which separate the mountain ranges are worth a note. They

are the Vale of Kashmir and the valley of Khatmandu in Nepal. Both the valleys are fertile, extensive and from a tourist's point of view a dream of beauty.

Thus it is clear the whole region possesses great variety in climate and a range of vegetation stretching from the tropics to the poles.

The north mountain wall has a tremendous influence on the physiography of the country. On the one hand it keeps out the bitterly cold winds which blow from Central Asia and Tibet during the winter, and on the other it intercepts the moisture laden winds which blow from the sea in the south so that the northern plains of the country have rain during the monsoon. Second, the melting snow and rain falling on the mountains go to form the chief source for the water of the rivers which flow from the Himalayas. Hence the rivers of Hindustan never go completely dry in the summer. In short, if Egypt is a gift of the Nile, the Plain of Hindustan is no less a gift of the Himalayas.

THE PLAIN OF HINDUSTAN

Geologically, the Ganga Plain can be considered as the fore-deep of the mountains to the north of it. This fore-deep extends thousands of feet below the sea-level, though since its formation it has been filled in by deposit. In the east this deposit consists of alluvial material from the mountains, in the west it consists of material blown by the wind. All through the deposit is fine grained made up chiefly of muds and sands.

The Hindustan Plain extends from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Pakistan frontier in the west, that is to say, it is about 1,500 miles long and from 150 to 200 miles broad. Throughout this vast tract of land not a hill can be seen. The slope from the mountains to the sea is so gradual that about 100 miles from the mouth of the River Ganga the surface is no more than 500 feet above sea-level.

The Plain of Hindustan is probably the most important part of the country. For one thing, it contains some of the richest soil in the world. Second, it is on the Plain of Hindustan that the whole drama of race conflict and race assimilation was played out, a drama which finally shaped the political and cultural destiny of both India and its neighbour Pakistan.

Going into more detail the Plain of Hindustan is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems. In the far west are the Bias and Sutlej, tributaries of the Indus draining into the Arabian Sea. Further east is the River Ganga with its tributaries the Yamuna, Gogra, Rapti and Gandak which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The capital of the Indian Dominion, Delhi stands on the water-shed between the Indus and the Ganga river basins. The third of the three river systems, the Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas, turns east and enters India at its eastern extremity and joins the Ganga before reaching the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra has no important tributaries.

On the Himalayas these rivers are rushing, roaring torrents, cutting their way through steep and rocky gorges. But when they reach the vast plains they broaden out and wander

slowly till they get to the sea. The land is so flat that the rivers sometimes leave their old beds and cut out new channels flooding the surrounding area.

The rivers of Hindustan are notable for three reasons. 1. They give a constant supply of water. 2. The land through which they flow is broad, flat and fertile and eminently suitable for irrigation. 3. Because water flows perennially they are navigable through the greater part of the year.

As we go from west to east in the plain rainfall increases and so does the fertility of the soil.

The whole plain can be sub-divided according to climate into a number of natural regions. There are first the plains of the north-west, comprising the Province of East Punjab, a dry area depending on the irrigation canals of the rivers Rias and Sutlej for its water. Second, there is the valley of the Upper Ganga covering the major part of the United Provinces, a comparatively dry region which depends for its cultivation on the irrigation canals of the Ganga and the Yamuna. Third, we have the valley of the middle Ganga embracing the Province of Bihar, which is an intermediate zone, with both wet and dry cultivation. As we go further east we have the lower valley of the Ganga, which includes the whole of West Bengal, a wet region with considerable rainfall growing rice and jute.

THE INDIAN PLATEAU

The third of the natural regions into which the country is divided is called the Indian Plateau because it comprises a three-sided table-land covering the whole of the country in the south except for two narrow coastal strips in the east and the west. The Indian Plateau is marked off from the Plain of Hindustan by a confused mass of hill ranges running with a general direction of east to west. Three of these ranges have been distinguished by the names of Vindhya, Satpura and Ajanta respectively. They stand from 1,500 feet to over 4,000 feet high and though pierced by road and railway at the present time were not easy to cross in the old days and thus formed a barrier of hill and jungle between the northern and the southern portions of the country.

The Indian Plateau is higher in the west and the south than in the east and north. Along the western and eastern edge of the plateau run the Western and Eastern Ghats. They start southward, from the extremities of the Vindhya mountain system and run along the western and eastern coasts of the country and unite to form a sort of upheaved angle towards their southern extremity. The Western Ghats run through the Province of Bombay and ascend to an average height of about 3,000 feet while some of the peaks are anything between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet high. The Eastern Ghats stretch down the Province of Madras and have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The inner triangular plateau which the Western and Eastern Ghats form far in the south is scamed with little ranges of hills exceeding 4,000 feet in height the best known among which are the Nilgiris. It is on the Nilgiris that Ootacamund the famous summer capital of the Madras Province stands.

Drainage Systems.—There are three systems of drainage in the Indian Plateau—one towards the north, the second towards the west and the third towards the east. The drainage from the northern or Vindhya edge of the plateau falls into the Ganga. Two rivers Narmada and Tapi carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains respectively in almost parallel lines into the Arabian Sea. Further south, as we have already stated, the plateau is much higher in the west than the east. So the drainage has to make its way across the whole breadth of the plateau eastwards until it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The most important rivers are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery. These rivers differ from the rivers of

the Plain of Hindustan in three ways; 1. They are fed only by the monsoon rains and therefore do not yield a constant supply of water. 2. Their valleys are less suitable for irrigation. 3. And finally, they are not navigable for certain seasons in the year when parts of the river dry up.

From a geological point of view the Indian Plateau consists mainly of very old crystalline rocks—much older than the Himalayan fold mountains. On some of the edges of the plateau in the north-east for instance, are areas of sedimentary rocks from which the country obtains most of its coal. About nine-tenths of the coal resources of India lie in Jharia in Bihar and Ranigunj in West Bengal, though coal-bearing beds are also found in the valley of the Godavari and the northern slopes of the Vindhya. The north-west of the plateau is covered by vast stretches of lava called the Deccan lavas. This region is one of the largest areas of lava in the world, covering as it does an area of 250,000 square miles with a total thickness of several thousand feet. In spite of the great extent of the lavas there are few or no signs of volcano. In the rest of the Plateau valuable minerals occur here and there among old crystalline rocks. Gold is obtained in Kolar, manganese in Vizianagaram, Mysore and the Central Provinces, copper and iron in Bihar and Orissa, mica in Madras and the south-east. The point about diamonds is of some interest. They occur in sand-stones or conglomerate in Pannah in Bundelkand or Karauli in Madras, though no diamond-bearing igneous rocks are found.

Natural Regions.—From the point of view of climate and vegetation the Indian Plateau can be divided into ten natural regions. There are first of all the coastal regions round the plateau. In the north covering part of the Province of Bombay is the Gujarat region, moderately dry and hilly in places. Further south is the west coast region covering part of Bombay and part of Madras, narrow and wet. In the east is the Carnatic or Tamil region comprising part of Madras, moderately wet but wider than in the west. In the north is what is called the Northern Circars region covering part of Madras and part of Orissa, also moderately wet. Then there are the dry regions lying to the north of the Vindhya mountains sloping downwards to the Plains of the Ganga. These are the Thar or Great Indian Desert, the Rajputana uplands dry and hilly, and the Central Indian Plateau comprising part of the Central Provinces. Finally there is a third group of regions which can be distinguished, all lying in the Indian Peninsula proper. These are first the southern part of the plateau covering the whole of Mysore and parts of Madras and Bombay, dry, somewhat barren and thinly populated; second, the Deccan lavas region in the north-west, containing parts of Bombay, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, dry but with fertile black soil suitable for cotton and moderately thickly populated; and lastly, the North-Eastern Plateau covering parts of Bihar, the Central Provinces, and Orissa. This last mentioned region has moderate rainfall, is thinly populated, but thickly forested. The inhabitants are mainly concentrated in two river valleys.

Ceylon is the only important island lying off the coast of India to which it is joined by a line of sand bars collectively called Adam's Bridge. But Ceylon is politically separate from the sub-continent. Two groups of very small islands in the Bay of Bengal, the Andamans and the Nicobars, and one group in the Arabian Sea the Laccadives are part of the Dominion of India. So is the quasi-island of Cutch off the Kathiawar Peninsula in Western India. Cutch is a dry, rocky, treeless country.

VEGETATION

India is thickly populated and so over a greater part of the country the natural vegetation has been removed. The country has no distinctive botanical features peculiar to itself. Where the rainfall is more than 80 inches a year there

are ever green forests on the hills. The wood from these forests is hard but the forests have not yet been commercially exploited. These ever green forests are chiefly found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, the wetter eastern parts of the Himalayas up to a level of 5,000 feet, and in Assam.

Where the rainfall is less than 80 inches but more than 40 we have what are called the monsoon forests, so-called because the trees in these forests lose their leaves in the dry season. The monsoon forests are very valuable, because they contain two of the most useful kinds of tree, the teak and the sal. The teak is found chiefly in the western parts of the country while the sal is obtained in the lower slopes of the Himalayas and the north-east of the plateau. Where the rainfall is less than 40 inches, in the drier parts of the country we find small thorny trees, sometimes so small that they are more like bushes than like trees. In the driest parts where the land is desert or semi-desert even bushes cannot grow. There we find plants with thick fleshy stems and long roots. As we go up the mountains too the vegetation changes. In the higher reaches of the mountains, above 5,000 feet in the south, and 3,000 feet in the north the forests are similar to those found in temperate lands. Some of the trees have broad leaves and are like the oak while others are tall and have needle-shaped leaves like the pine.

On the highest parts of the mountains it is too cold and too dry for trees to grow and so we find only small bushes and short grass.

Along the sea-coasts and in the great river deltas where the land is flat and muddy grows a kind of tree called mangrove. These trees are most frequent in the deltas of the River Ganga where they are called Sundarbans.

There is not much grass land in India though in the hills in the monsoon areas a few patches can be seen. (For a description of forest wealth see section on forests.)

The main cultivated plants include rice, wheat, pulses and grains. Among the important seeds grown are castor, sesamum and ground nut. The chief fruit trees include mango, coconut, arecanut and certain citrus fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots and walnuts are confined chiefly to the Himalaya valleys. There are tea plantations over large areas on the mountains in the north-east and south, while coffee, cardamom, pepper and rubber are extensively grown in the south. In some of the damper regions the cinchona is successfully cultivated. (For more detailed description see section on agriculture.)

ANIMALS

Just as natural vegetation has disappeared over the greater part of the land so have a great many wild animals. The lion, for instance, was not uncommon within historical times in the north. Today it is confined wholly, to the Gir forest in the former State of Junagadh in Saurashtra.

The most famous among the wild animals which survive are the tiger and the elephant. The leopard or panther is more common than the tiger and equally destructive of life and property. The cheetah or the hunting leopard is found only in the Deccan and is generally trained for hunting the antelope. Other wild Indian animals of the cat family are the marbled cat and the so-called jungle cat.

In the open country-side wolves are plentiful and usually prey on sheep. The Indian fox is comparatively scarce but the jackal is very common. The wild dog is found in the denser jungles and generally hunts in packs. Among other dogs are the pariah common in the south, and the greyhound used for hunting.

The black bear is common wherever rocky hills and forests occur. It lives on ants, honey and fruit and if agitated it may prove dangerous.

The Himalayan bear which is found only in the north, stays in the mountains during the summer but comes lower down during the winter.

The rhinoceros found in the country are of three different types, two have a single horn and one has double. The rhinoceros is commonest in the Brahmaputra valley and in the Sundarbans. With the rhinoceros might be mentioned the crocodile which can be very dangerous specially in the rivers of the north. The wild hog is also well-known in certain parts of the country and is very destructive of crops.

In the remote parts of the deserts of Cutch is found the wild ass but its contacts with man are few. Many wild varieties of sheep and goat are met with in the mountain ranges of the north.

The antelope proper is more widely distributed. On the coasts of Gujarat and Orissa, for instance, a herd of does accompanied by a single buck is a common sight. The gazelle can also be found almost everywhere. The sambar is confined to hill forests, while the spotted deer is considered to be the most beautiful animal of the Indian jungle.

In the Western Ghats, and in the hill jungles of Assam and the Central Provinces is found the bison. It is a fierce animal and almost as dangerous to hunt as the tiger. Akin to the bison is the wild buffalo very common in Assam.

The rat and the mouse are a perpetual nuisance. The bandicoots some of which can be as long as 2 feet burrow under stores and godowns and are often deadly to plants, fruit or grain.

The reptiles abound in garden and jungle and even intrude into dwelling places specially during the rains. Thousands of people die every year in the country-side of snake-bite. The most dreaded of the reptiles is the cobra. There is another variety called Russell's viper whose bite is equally fatal. Generally speaking the salt-water snakes are dangerous while the fresh-water ones are harmless. The bigger variety scorpion which abounds in parts of Madras is a terror.

Of all the wild animals in the country the elephant is the most interesting as well as the most useful. It generally lives in the wilder parts of the monsoon forests and being an intelligent animal can be trained to do heavy work such as dragging great logs of wood, or arranging them in neat piles. The elephant is also excellent as a transport animal as it can push its way through the thickest jungle where roads cannot be built.

Domestic Animals.—So much for the wild animals. Among the domestic animals the most useful are the oxen. It is estimated that there are about one bullock or cow to every two people in India. Milk is not a staple article of food and the oxen are chiefly used for ploughing or drawing carts. The bullocks are more valuable than the cows though in certain parts like the United Provinces dairy-farming is an important industry. One handicap is that in most areas fodder has to be specially grown for the cattle.

There are 30 million buffaloes in the country. The buffalo is stronger than the bullock and is chiefly used for ploughing. The she-buffalo is the typical dairy animal.

There are also a very large number of sheep in the country. But they are a very poor specimen and do not give good wool or meat. Sheep are most numerous in Madras and live chiefly on waste land which is not good enough for cattle. Goats are found everywhere because it does not take much to keep them alive. They can feed on the poorest grass or shrub and so find enough to eat even in the driest parts of the country.

There are over a million and half horses and ponies, most of which are used as draught animals. Mules, donkeys and camels are also

used for purposes of transport: mules and donkeys on the hilly parts, and camels in the sandy desert.

The birds of India though not as gorgeous as those of some other tropical lands deserve mention. The parrot is easily the most beautiful of the Indian birds. The peacock is another beautiful bird, while the maina like the parrot lives happily in a cage and talks well. Of the vulture there are four varieties which include the common scavenger. There are many types of eagle too and some of the falcons can be trained for hawking. A bird much sought after for its plumage is the king-fisher and among the birds which are hunted for their flesh are pigeons, ducks, partridges, plover, quail and snipe. The jungle fowl, however, is not considered good for eating.

There are many beautiful butterflies in India, while among the more useful insects are the bee, the silk-worm, the *coccus lac*, that is, the insect which gives lac. Certain varieties of Indian moth and ant are very destructive. Locust invasions are not frequent but when they appear they leave complete destruction behind them. Mosquitoes abound everywhere.

In India fish is eaten fresh as methods of fish preservation are either primitive or not practised. Among the edible Indian fishes are the carp family and the cat fishes. But the most delicious is the hilsa which is also a rich food. A fish which is found in all hill streams is the mahseer. (For a more detailed discussion see section on fisheries).

THE TWO DOMINIONS

The partition of what was British India took place on August 15, 1947. Broadly speaking, the areas in the north-west and the north-east inhabited predominantly by people belonging to the Muslim religion were cut off and formed into a separate independent Dominion. Only two Provinces were primarily affected by the decision to partition the sub-continent, and a third to a smaller degree. The two which were primarily affected were the Punjab in the West and Bengal in the East. The old Punjab was divided into West Punjab which is part of Pakistan and East Punjab which is part of India. The old Bengal was divided into East Bengal now part of Pakistan and West Bengal now part of India.

The Province of West Punjab includes the whole of the Multan and the Rawalpindi Divisions and the Districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot of the Lahore Division. The Province of East Punjab includes the whole of the Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of the Lahore Division. The Gurdaspur and Lahore districts of the Lahore division are divided between the two new Provinces.

In the east the Province of East Bengal includes the whole of the Chittagong and the Dacca Divisions and the Districts of Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna and Khulna. The Province of West Bengal includes the whole of the Burdwan Division and the Districts of Calcutta, the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Darjeeling. The Districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda are divided between the two Provinces.

The Province of Assam too was affected to a minor degree. Except four thanas the whole of the District of Sylhet was transferred to the newly created Province of East Bengal.

RELATIVE POSITION

An attempt is made below to summarize the present position in regard to the population, etc., of the two Dominions. But the estimate can

only be regarded as very provisional for the following reasons: First, the latest figures that are available are for 1944-45; in some cases indeed one has to go even further back. Second, big changes have recently taken place as between the two Dominions in men and material for which no accurate figures can so far be obtained. Thirdly, the allocation of resources in the divided Provinces of Punjab and Bengal are not yet final.

The population of India based on the 1941 census is 318,912,506 and that of Pakistan roughly 75,000,000.

The area of the Indian Dominion is 1,220,099 sq. miles and that of the Dominion of Pakistan 361,218 sq. miles. Another estimate puts this latter figure at 233,000.

The general economic position can roughly be summarized as follows:

As we have seen, the bulk of the population and territory go to India. Most of the roads and railways also fall to India's share as well as most of the ports and air-fields. The canal system is divided.

As regards food resources India as a whole is deficient while Western Pakistan is expected to have a surplus of 1½ million tons of which about half a million may have to be sent to Eastern Pakistan to meet the latter's deficiency. Pakistan has a good deal of cotton to spare and holds a virtual world monopoly in jute. But Pakistan has to import textile goods in which she is deficient. Nearly all the jute mills are also in India, but unless India imports a good deal of the jute of Pakistan, most of the mills will be idle. The major part of the mineral resources of the sub-continent with the possible exception of chromium remain in India. And out of about 780 factories covering all the major industries Pakistan's share is 9 and India's 771.

As regards fuel, India keeps most of the coal, but this is not very much. Hydro-electric power is going to be much more important in the future than it is today. And though India produces almost all the electric power in the sub-continent at present, Pakistan's potentialities are much bigger. At the present moment, however, Pakistan cannot do without Indian coal for her railways, of which she has to import about 2½ million tons a year.

As regards foreign trade Pakistan was expected to have a favourable balance of Rs. 18 crores while India would have an unfavourable balance of Rs. 110 crores owing mainly to the need to import food. (See under 'Trade').

That is a rough over-all picture. A more detailed account is given down below through a series of statistical tables. It must be emphasized once again that only a rough estimate is all that is possible.

As regards communications India has 264,605 miles of road and 25,970 miles of railway while Pakistan has 49,863 miles of road and 14,542 miles of railway. As has already been stated in the earlier part of this section all the major ports except Karachi and Chittagong are in India. Of the 19 of the largest air-fields in the sub-continent India has 15 and Pakistan has 4. There are 3 large canal systems, Sukkur, Sarda and the Sutlej valley. Of the three the first is in Pakistan (Sind), the second is in India (U.P.), and the third is divided between the two. The sub-continent is well known for its large dams. Of these the largest are in India (Madras, Bombay). Of the larger dams which are under construction at present, the Bakra, the Damodar, the Tungabhadra and the Thal, the first three are in India (East Punjab), Bihar and Madras, respectively while the last is in Pakistan (West Punjab). One generalization which may be permitted is while the States which have acceded to the Indian Union add substantially to its economy those which have acceded to Pakistan (with the exception of Khairpur) do not.

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Agricultural Produce.—Here are the figures for the chief food crops in tons.

| Cereal | Total | India | Pakistan | States |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rice | 26,249,000 | 17,154,500 | 8,662,500 | 432,000 |
| Wheat | 10,458,000 | 6,901,000 | 3,457,000 | 100,000 |
| Jowar | 7,446,000 | 6,020,000 | 199,000 | 1,227,000 |
| Bajri | 4,249,000 | 3,872,000 | 411,000 | 166,000 |
| Maize | 2,952,000 | 2,518,000 | 382,000 | 62,000 |

The position in regard to cash crops is somewhat as follows:

| Cash Crop | Total | India | Pakistan | States |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Jute (in bales) | 7,991,100 | 1,455,700 | 6,535,400 | .. |
| Cotton (in bales) | 3,498,000 | 2,059,000 | 1,118,000 | 321,000 |
| Rubber (lbs.) | 35,530,000 | 4,695,000 | .. | 30,835,000 |
| Linseed (tons) | 432,000 | 382,000 | 7,000 | 43,000 |
| Sesamum (tons) | 433,000 | 426,000 (States included) | 7,000 | .. |
| Castor seed (tons) | 105,000 | .. | Nil | .. |
| Groundnut (tons) | 3,702,000 | 3,702,000 | Nil | .. |
| Coffee (lbs.) | 34,822,000 | 34,822,000 (includes States) | Nil | .. |
| Tea (lbs.) | 4,63,881,000 | 4,63,881,000 (includes States) | Nil | .. |

So far as tobacco, copra and hemp are concerned the whole of the supply comes from India, while the position in regard to wool is obscure.

Mineral Resources.—And this is how the mineral resources (in tons) are roughly distributed:

| Ore | Total | India | Pakistan |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Coal | 28,218,837 | 28,118,000 | 100,837 |
| Petroleum (gallons) | 87,082,371 | 65,968,951 | 21,113,420 |
| Chromium | 44,000 | 22,100 | 21,900 |
| Copper | 288,100 | 288,100 | Nil |
| Iron | 2,743,675 | 2,743,675 | Nil |
| Mica (cwts.) | 123,169 | 123,169 | Nil |
| Gold (ounces) | 321,138 | 321,138 | Nil |
| Silver (ounces) | 22,300 | 22,300 | Nil |
| Magnesite | 25,611 | 25,611 | Nil |
| Saltpetre (cwts.) | 148,824 | 148,824 | Nil |
| Bauxite | 14,768 | 14,768 | Nil |
| Manganese | 992,795 | 992,795 | Nil |

Other minerals of which India has a much bigger supply than Pakistan are limenite, steatite, graphite, monazite and some containing radio-active substances.

And here finally are the production figures for the chief industrial goods:

| Goods | Total | India | Pakistan |
|------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| Iron and Steel | 18 works 1,959,000 tons ingots 978,000 tons finished | 18 works. 1,959,000 tons ingots 978,000 tons finished | Nil |
| Textiles | 389 mills | 380 mills 5 billion yds. 1½ billion lbs. of yarn | 9 mills |
| Chemicals .. .. . | .... | 42,000 tons of sulphuric acid 22,000 tons of ammonium sulphate | very little |
| Paper .. .. . | .... | 73,138 tons | very little |

Almost all other industrial plants such as those producing matches, paints, glue, glass, soap, aluminium, cement, etc., are in India. The great bulk of hydro-electric power too as we have stated is produced in India. In rural electrification, for instance, development is most advanced in Madras, Mysore and the United Provinces, two of which are in India while the third (Mysore) has acceded to the Indian Union. The great hydro-electric projects now under construction are also in India. But it is believed that the potentialities of Pakistan in this regard are much higher.

[N.B. For latest details on Pakistan see Pakistan section.]

METEOROLOGY

THE all-important fact in the meteorology of the sub-continent is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in north-west India and Western Pakistan by about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the sub-continent except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to March over the sub-continent are:—westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or, perhaps more properly, the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole land and sea area.

Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz., the Madras Presidency and North-West India and Western Pakistan. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 16.36 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31.45 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is the north-west. This region from December onwards is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. In normal years in the north periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and occasionally even heavy rain or snow occurs.

These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of the north-west though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of the north.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. The temperature increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trade circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the land area and the adjacent seas and the sub-

continent is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the seas and the land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east Trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the seas and flows over the land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas by the end of May and in the course of the succeeding two or three weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over the sub-continent from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajasthan and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Eastern Pakistan and Assam while another portion after meeting the Himalayas gets collected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Ganga plain.

DISTRIBUTION

The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rainfalls throughout the sub-continent, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajasthan.

The part of the monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of Eastern Pakistan and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Ganga plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikkim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists

a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in East Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain. The monsoon rains are carried into north-west India and Western Pakistan by storms which form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and more in a north-westerly direction right across the country.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast; the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz., May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Now there are two Meteorological Departments, one for India with headquarters in Delhi and the other for Pakistan with headquarters in Karachi. Both the Departments perform much the same kind of functions the more important of which are:

- (a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.
- (b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships.
- (c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics.
- (d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts.
- (e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.
- (f) The study of agricultural meteorology, i.e., the study of the meteorology of soil, air and the air layers near the ground with particular reference to the growth of plants and crop production.
- (g) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.
- (h) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (e.g., Canal and Railway Engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.
- (i) Determination of time and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian and Pakistan Navies.
- (j) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.
- (k) Issue of weather forecasts to Civil Aviators.
- (l) The issue of weather bulletins to farmers broadcast by the Provincial Broadcasting stations.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Some Stations in India and Pakistan

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| HILL STATIONS | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. |
| Darjeeling | 7,432 | 47.0 | 47.8 | 55.4 | 61.2 | 62.9 | 64.9 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 64.6 | 61.7 | 55.6 | 50.5 | 58.6 |
| Shillong | 4,021 | 60.1 | 62.6 | 70.4 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 74.3 | 71.1 | 66.0 | 61.6 | 69.9 |
| Simla | 7,224 | 47.5 | 48.8 | 57.0 | 65.9 | 73.2 | 75.1 | 70.9 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 64.3 | 58.3 | 50.6 | 62.4 |
| COAST STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 37 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 86.2 | 89.1 | 91.1 | 88.5 | 85.5 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 88.8 | 89.4 | 86.6 | 86.8 |
| Karachi | 13 | 75.5 | 76.9 | 81.8 | 85.4 | 88.6 | 90.4 | 88.5 | 85.8 | 85.6 | 87.3 | 85.2 | 78.7 | 84.1 |
| Madras | 67 | 85.3 | 88.3 | 91.4 | 95.5 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 94.8 | 93.9 | 90.1 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 92.2 |
| STATIONS ON THE PLAINS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad | 322 | 74.8 | 79.2 | 91.7 | 102.6 | 107.1 | 102.7 | 92.1 | 89.4 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 83.4 | 75.7 | 90.1 |
| Calcutta | 21 | 79.6 | 83.7 | 92.5 | 96.8 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 84.2 | 79.4 | 88.5 |
| Cawnpore | 413 | 71.9 | 77.0 | 89.4 | 99.4 | 106.2 | 102.7 | 92.4 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 82.8 | 74.0 | 89.0 |
| Cuttack | 87 | 83.1 | 88.2 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 95.5 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 85.0 | 81.2 | 90.9 |
| Delhi | 714 | 70.5 | 74.7 | 85.0 | 96.6 | 104.8 | 102.4 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 83.2 | 73.7 | 88.8 |
| Jacobabad | 183 | 72.7 | 78.5 | 90.5 | 100.4 | 111.6 | 113.9 | 108.0 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 99.0 | 87.6 | 76.1 | 95.5 |
| Lahore | 702 | 68.9 | 72.1 | 82.6 | 94.5 | 103.7 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 94.0 | 82.9 | 72.3 | 89.2 |
| Lucknow | 371 | 75.9 | 78.6 | 90.8 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 100.2 | 92.4 | 90.5 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 83.9 | 75.9 | 89.7 |
| Patna | 173 | 73.0 | 77.8 | 89.8 | 98.9 | 100.3 | 96.2 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.6 | 82.1 | 74.6 | 87.6 |
| Peshawar | 1,175 | 63.0 | 66.2 | 74.8 | 85.2 | 97.0 | 105.0 | 102.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 87.8 | 76.8 | 66.7 | 85.0 |
| PLATEAU STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun | 2,239 | 66.1 | 69.3 | 79.4 | 90.0 | 96.0 | 93.7 | 86.5 | 84.5 | 84.8 | 82.9 | 75.4 | 68.7 | 81.4 |
| Nagpur | 1,022 | 83.7 | 88.2 | 96.7 | 104.5 | 108.7 | 99.5 | 88.3 | 87.3 | 89.8 | 91.0 | 85.5 | 81.7 | 92.1 |

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India and Pakistan

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| HILL STATIONS | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. |
| Darjeeling | 7,432 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 43.0 | 48.8 | 52.4 | 56.5 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 47.9 |
| Shillong | 4,021 | 38.8 | 42.4 | 50.8 | 57.0 | 59.1 | 63.0 | 64.6 | 64.0 | 61.6 | 54.8 | 46.2 | 40.0 | 58.5 |
| Simla | 7,224 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 43.6 | 50.6 | 57.7 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 56.3 | 51.4 | 44.2 | 39.3 | 49.4 |
| COAST STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 37 | 64.7 | 67.4 | 71.9 | 76.1 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 72.5 | 68.8 | 73.8 |
| Karachi | 13 | 57.4 | 61.0 | 68.1 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 78.5 | 76.7 | 73.7 | 66.9 | 60.1 | 71.6 |
| Madras | 67 | 67.1 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 78.1 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 79.3 | 78.0 | 77.2 | 75.0 | 71.9 | 68.9 | 74.9 |
| STATIONS ON THE PLAINS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad | 322 | 47.1 | 50.9 | 61.0 | 71.4 | 79.9 | 82.9 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 76.6 | 67.1 | 54.3 | 47.1 | 66.4 |
| Calcutta | 21 | 54.6 | 59.4 | 68.8 | 75.5 | 77.5 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.0 | 73.8 | 63.7 | 55.0 | 70.2 |
| Cawnpore | 413 | 45.7 | 51.0 | 60.1 | 70.6 | 80.4 | 83.0 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 76.2 | 66.0 | 53.9 | 46.5 | 66.0 |
| Cuttack | 87 | 59.8 | 64.8 | 71.8 | 77.5 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 58.7 | 72.2 |
| Delhi | 714 | 43.3 | 49.2 | 57.1 | 67.7 | 78.8 | 82.5 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 64.3 | 51.8 | 45.0 | 64.5 |
| Jacobabad | 183 | 43.8 | 49.1 | 59.0 | 70.2 | 79.0 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 82.2 | 77.0 | 64.4 | 52.8 | 44.9 | 66.1 |
| Lahore | 702 | 40.1 | 44.5 | 53.2 | 63.2 | 72.2 | 79.0 | 80.1 | 78.7 | 73.1 | 59.8 | 47.3 | 40.6 | 61.0 |
| Lucknow | 371 | 47.1 | 51.4 | 60.6 | 70.8 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 79.5 | 78.6 | 76.5 | 66.5 | 54.1 | 47.3 | 66.0 |
| Patna | 173 | 51.1 | 54.8 | 64.3 | 73.5 | 78.1 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 78.9 | 72.8 | 61.0 | 52.3 | 68.9 |
| Peshawar | 1,175 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 52.4 | 60.5 | 70.4 | 77.2 | 80.2 | 78.9 | 71.8 | 60.5 | 48.9 | 40.9 | 60.5 |
| PLATEAU STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun | 2,239 | 44.0 | 46.6 | 54.1 | 62.5 | 70.1 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 60.3 | 51.1 | 45.1 | 60.3 |
| Nagpur | 1,022 | 57.7 | 61.9 | 69.3 | 77.2 | 82.7 | 79.6 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 69.0 | 61.8 | 57.2 | 70.1 |

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Some Stations in India and Pakistan

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| HILL STATIONS | | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. |
| Darjeeling | .. | 0.53 | 1.19 | 1.88 | 4.14 | 9.63 | 24.18 | 32.92 | 26.56 | 18.90 | 5.41 | 0.81 | 0.27 | 126.42 |
| Shillong | .. | 0.52 | 1.06 | 1.97 | 5.10 | 11.29 | 18.16 | 13.65 | 12.49 | 11.79 | 6.72 | 1.61 | 0.28 | 84.64 |
| Simla | .. | 2.61 | 2.92 | 2.36 | 1.81 | 2.53 | 6.04 | 16.30 | 16.85 | 6.68 | 1.18 | 0.52 | 1.24 | 61.04 |
| COAST STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | .. | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.65 | 19.06 | 24.27 | 13.39 | 10.39 | 2.54 | 0.53 | 0.08 | 71.21 |
| Karschi | .. | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.72 | 3.20 | 1.56 | 0.52 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 7.70 |
| Madras | .. | 1.41 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.61 | 1.03 | 1.86 | 3.60 | 4.58 | 4.68 | 12.04 | 13.96 | 5.45 | 40.92 |
| STATIONS ON THE PLAINS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad | .. | 0.85 | 0.63 | 0.56 | 0.17 | 0.63 | 5.04 | 12.56 | 10.03 | 8.36 | 2.34 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 41.82 |
| Calcutta | .. | 0.37 | 1.17 | 1.36 | 1.75 | 6.49 | 11.69 | 12.81 | 12.92 | 9.95 | 4.48 | 0.81 | 0.18 | 62.98 |
| Cawnpore | .. | 0.56 | 0.66 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 3.19 | 10.75 | 11.20 | 6.79 | 1.30 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 35.01 |
| Cuttack | .. | 0.32 | 0.78 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 3.57 | 9.95 | 12.89 | 13.40 | 9.76 | 5.34 | 1.62 | 0.23 | 59.97 |
| Delhi | .. | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.51 | 0.33 | 0.52 | 3.03 | 7.03 | 7.23 | 4.84 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 0.43 | 26.24 |
| Jacobabad | .. | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 3.60 |
| Lahore | .. | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 1.64 | 5.45 | 5.15 | 2.20 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.47 | 19.21 |
| Lucknow | .. | 0.76 | 0.72 | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.77 | 4.46 | 12.00 | 11.50 | 7.40 | 1.28 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 40.02 |
| Patna | .. | 0.59 | 0.74 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 1.40 | 7.14 | 11.58 | 13.09 | 8.80 | 2.30 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 46.60 |
| Peshawar | .. | 1.44 | 1.53 | 2.44 | 1.76 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 1.26 | 2.03 | 0.81 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.67 | 13.56 |
| PLATEAU STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun | .. | 2.32 | 2.47 | 1.26 | 0.65 | 1.45 | 8.55 | 26.30 | 28.79 | 10.62 | 1.26 | 0.35 | 1.02 | 85.04 |
| Nagpur | .. | 0.37 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 8.82 | 14.40 | 11.42 | 8.01 | 2.17 | 0.77 | 0.47 | 49.24 |

1948 MONSOON

The chief features of the monsoon of 1948 are: (i) Good monsoon over the whole sub-continent except in Gujarat where rainfall was very deficient; (ii) Disastrous floods in and near the East United Provinces in the last week of August and the first week of September.

Here is a summary month by month:

June.—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrived in Malabar on the 10th, ten days after the usual date. Advancing rapidly thereafter, it extended into the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, West Central India and the West Central Provinces by the 14th. The advance of the monsoon over the Konkan was attended with severe squalls and rough seas resulting in the grounding of some ships off the west coast ports, and the wrecking of a few barges. After a few days' activity the monsoon weakened in the interior of the sub-continent and till the end of the month was generally confined to the Konkan and Malabar. The Bay branch advanced into Eastern Pakistan and Assam by the 15th and was normally active there till the 24th. A depression which formed in the North Bay of Bengal on the 24th and moved up to the south-east United Provinces carried the monsoon into the rest of north-east India and the east United Provinces by the 26th. Simultaneously it also stimulated the Arabian Sea branch in the central parts of the sub-continent and from the 25th to 28th there was well-distributed rainfall over the whole sub-continent outside north-west India and Western Pakistan. Averaged over the plains the rainfall for June was 17 per cent in defect.

July.—The monsoon was generally feeble in the first week of July; during this period there was well-distributed rain only in the

west coast and over the region extending from the northern districts of the East United Provinces to upper Assam. However, under the influence of a depression which formed in the North Bay on the 7th, and moved up to the United Provinces, the monsoon strengthened in north-east India, the central parts of the sub-continent and the United Provinces in the second week, and thereafter, till the end of the month, it continued active over these regions, and extended into the East and the West Punjab by the end of the third week and into the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and North Baluchistan by the end of the month. The monsoon also extended into Gujarat during the last ten days, but it was weak there. The heavy rains in the Brahmaputra catchments in the first week of July caused very heavy floods in that river. This resulted in serious damage to standing crops and distress to thousands of people in many parts of Assam. Severe floods in the Indus and its tributaries in the last week of July were reported to have caused widespread damage to property and loss of human life and of innumerable heads of cattle in the West Punjab. A major part of the rice crop of Sind was also destroyed. The rainfall in July was normal or in excess over most of the sub-continent except in Gujarat, South Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan where it was deficient. Averaged over the plains, the rainfall was 2 per cent in excess.

August.—After a few days of subdued activity over the whole sub-continent, the monsoon revived over the Gangetic plain in association with a "low" which developed over Bihar and moved to north Rajputana by the 11th. Well-distributed rain fell over the region extending from Assam to the East Punjab during this period. The monsoon was also active over the western half of the Peninsula during the first ten days of August. The formation of a cyclonic

storm in the North Bay and its movement to the East United Provinces kept the monsoon active over the belt of the sub-continent from Gujarat and North Konkan to North Orissa during the next week. Thereafter, the monsoon became weak in north-east India and the eastern half of the Peninsula, but it continued to be strong in the United Provinces, the East Punjab, East Rajputana and the central parts of the country till the end of the month. Locally very heavy rain occurred in the west United Provinces during the last week of August. The rainfall for the month was in excess or normal over most of the sub-continent except in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, south-east Madras and the North Madras coast where it was in slight to moderate defect. Averaged over the plains, the rainfall was 15 per cent in excess.

September.—The monsoon continued to be strong in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Central India and the West Central Provinces during the first week of September. Very heavy rains in the plains of the United Provinces during this period, preceded by heavier falls in the hills, resulted in unprecedented and disastrous floods in the Ganga and the Yamuna. The Ganga rose to record levels, overflowing its banks, submerging hundreds of villages and rendering thousands of people homeless. The worst affected districts were Banaras, Allahabad, Kanpur and Lucknow. In Banaras City, the streets were reported to have been covered by flood water to such heights that boat traffic was the only means of rendering aid to the stranded people. The monsoon abated in the West United Provinces after the first week, but continued strong over the region from the East United Provinces to the north Central Provinces and Bihar for another week, when locally very heavy rain fell in and around Bihar and the East United Provinces. This

heavy rainfall resulted in a further rise in the already overflowing Ganga and caused considerable damage to crops in Bihar. The monsoon withdrew from north-west India by the 18th

of September and from the United Provinces and Central India in the beginning of the third week. The monsoon which had been generally weak in the Peninsula during the first half of

the month, became strong over the Deccan and the North Madras coast and vigorous along the Konkan in the beginning of the 4th week in association with a depression which moved from the West Central Bay across the Deccan into the East Central Arabian Sea. This depression became a storm on emerging out into the Arabian Sea and moved north-westwards skirting along the west coast of Saurashtra and then moved away westwards. It strengthened the monsoon in Gujarat where widespread light to moderate rain occurred during the fourth week. Towards the end of the month, the monsoon was generally weak in the Peninsula and in north-east India. It finally withdrew from the sub-continent by the 5th October. The rainfall for September was normal or in excess over most parts of the sub-continent outside the East Punjab, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. Averaged over the plains the rainfall was 2 per cent in excess.

Season as a whole.—After arriving late along the west coast and in Assam, the monsoon did not extend into the interior of the sub-continent in June except for two short spells. Consequently, the rainfall during June was normal or in excess only along the west coast, the Deccan and north-east India outside Bihar and was in defect elsewhere. July was a month of good monsoon activity over the whole sub-continent except Gujarat which was the only region where the large rainfall defect still continued. In the first half of August also, the monsoon was active or strong generally over the sub-continent outside Gujarat while during the second half, it remained strong in the Gangetic plains but weakened elsewhere. During the first half of September, the monsoon was vigorous in the United Provinces and strong in the central parts of the sub-continent and generally weak elsewhere. It withdrew from north-west India, the United Provinces and Central India by the middle of the month. The rainfall for the season as a whole was in slight to moderate excess in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, East Rajasthan, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and normal in north-east India outside Orissa, in the East Punjab, Berar, the East Central Provinces and the North Madras coast. It was in moderate defect in south-east Madras, in large defect in Gujarat and in slight defect elsewhere. Averaged over the plains, the rainfall for June to September was 2 per cent in excess.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT RAINFALL DURING THE PERIOD JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1948.

| SUB-DIVISION. | RAINFALL. Period, June to September 1948. | | | |
|--|--|---------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Actual. | Normal. | Departure from Normal. | Percentage Departure from Normal |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Bay Islands | 88.8 | 70.8 | + 18.0 | + 26 |
| 2. Assam | 59.8 | 61.7 | — 1.9 | — 3 |
| 3. Eastern Pakistan | 66.0 | 62.6 | + 3.4 | + 5 |
| 4. Bengal, West | 48.4 | 51.3 | — 2.9 | — 6 |
| 4(a). Sub-Himalayan West Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4(b). Gangetic West Bengal | 40.6 | 44.0 | — 4.0 | — 9 |
| 5. Orissa | 38.4 | 43.0 | — 4.6 | — 11 |
| 6. Chota Nagpur | 44.5 | 43.0 | + 1.5 | + 3 |
| 7. Bihar | 43.0 | 45.5 | — 1.5 | — 3 |
| 8. United Provinces, East | 49.6 | 38.1 | + 11.5 | + 30 |
| 9. Do. do. West | 45.6 | 36.3 | + 9.3 | + 26 |
| 10. Punjab, East | 21.6 | 20.6 | + 1.0 | + 5 |
| 11. Do. West | 15.2 | 11.3 | + 3.9 | + 35 |
| 12. Kashmir | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. North-West Frontier Province | 5.2 | 5.0 | + 0.2 | + 4 |
| 14. Baluchistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Sind | 3.6 | 5.7 | — 2.1 | — 37 |
| 16. Rajasthan, West | 8.5 | 9.5 | — 1.0 | — 11 |
| 17. Do. East | 28.8 | 24.6 | + 4.2 | + 17 |
| 18. Gujarat | 11.5 | 23.6 | — 12.1 | — 51 |
| 19. Central India, West | 43.8 | 38.1 | + 5.7 | + 15 |
| 20. Do. do. East | 48.1 | 41.7 | + 6.4 | + 15 |
| 21. Berar | 30.4 | 27.9 | + 2.5 | + 9 |
| 22. Central Provinces, West | 50.4 | 43.1 | + 7.3 | + 14 |
| 23. Do. do. East | 45.8 | 47.5 | — 1.7 | — 4 |
| 24. Konkan | 107.3 | 98.6 | + 13.7 | + 15 |
| 25. Bombay Deccan | 22.4 | 20.6 | + 2.8 | + 14 |
| 26. Hyderabad, North | 24.8 | 27.9 | — 3.1 | — 11 |
| 27. Do. South | 20.0 | 23.1 | — 3.1 | — 13 |
| 28. Mysore | 18.2 | 15.3 | + 2.9 | + 19 |
| 29. Malabar | 79.4 | 74.0 | + 3.4 | + 4 |
| 30. Madras, South-east | 8.3 | 11.2 | — 2.9 | — 26 |
| 31. Do. Deccan | 13.4 | 15.6 | — 2.2 | — 14 |
| 32. Do. Coast, North | 18.5 | 20.4 | — 1.9 | — 10 |
| Mean of India excluding Kashmir, Bay Islands and Pakistan. | 33.4 | 32.9 | + 0.5 | + 2 |

EARTHQUAKES

THE sub-continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute the sub-continent's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophes, as we know from the Bihar earthquake of January 1934.

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in the sub-continent, being comparatively free from any severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this.

These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Dr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

CAUSES

It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes.

A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyauk-kyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes.

It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such "faulty" areas as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kanagra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec, 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent-up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Sulaiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Recent Shocks.—Numerous earthquake shocks were experienced during the year 1946 in various

parts of the Union of India and in Pakistan, but none of these appear to have caused any serious damage or loss of life. In the Union of India shocks of varying intensity were recorded at Digbol, in Assam (March 7, 1946), at Srinagar in Kashmir (February 25, 1946), at Jubbulpur in C.P. (January 19, 1946), at Dehra Dun in the United Provinces (September 4, 1946), and at Faridpur (September 12, 1946) where the hitherto calm water of the river was agitated and rose to a height of 2 feet, the phenomenon being observable for 15 seconds.

In Pakistan, earthquake shocks were recorded from Drosch, where a continuous shock was felt for 40 seconds (January 31, 1946) at Nagar Parker (Sind) where shocks lasted for 20 seconds (July 14, 1946). Shocks were also felt at Peshawar on December 26, 1946, and lasted from one to three seconds.

Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tārīkhul Khulafā* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkāmūl-fīl Tārīkh* by Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mirāt-ul-Ālam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Bahadur* (Bilalotheca Indica), Baber's memoirs, Khafi Khans *Muntakhabulab*, etc.

Much information is also gleaned from the *Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information given here is drawn.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tārīkhul Khulafā* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkāmūl-fīl Tārīkh*.

The earthquake of July 6, 1505 affected Afghanistan and the northern part of the sub-continent. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month.

The State of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhnagar in Assam suffered an earthquake on February 7, 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected the sub-continent occurred in May 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th. Its effect was so serious that Samajli or Samawani—a town of 80,000 inhabitants sank into the ground.

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharram of Aurangzeb's 12th year' (*Mirāt-ul-Ālam*, an unpublished work

of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, fell into a lake and caused its waters to overflow.

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on June 22 and 23, 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

Delhi Earthquake.—A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, July 17, 1720, at about midday and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river.

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on April 2, 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of the sub-continent—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between July 13, 1762 and May 22, 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on Sept. 1, 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

The earthquake of June 16, 1819 was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in the sub-continent. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhuji—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

A Town Submerged.—In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A track 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on October 29, 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

Sometime in September 1827 the fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the sub-continent between June 6, 1828 and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mentioning, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on June 6, 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region in the north. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives, and

for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day.

The earthquake of August 26, 1833 was felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

The earthquake of February 19, 1842 lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Maktal, Singurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgam were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Upper Sind.—Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on January 24, 1862. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

An earthquake occurred on January 10, 1869 in Assam (Cachar). The total area where shocks were felt extended 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of December 31, 1861. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Azra, Ootacamund and Calcutt. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

The earthquake of May 30, 1885 although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300-450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

The epicentre of the earthquake of July 14, 1885 was north-west of Jacca. It was felt violently throughout East and West Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

There was an earthquake on December 20, 1892, which was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs, which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet. The earthquake was, however, local in its effects.

The Worst Ever.—The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on June 12, 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Golpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in East Punjab suffered heavily on April 4, 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning

when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

The earthquake of October 21, 1909 affected only the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15-45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.-S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent shock was felt on July 8, 1918 which affected East Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the north-west as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srinagar (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on February 1, 1929 in the north-west Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 kms which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on July 8, 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dibrui suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible' superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

The earthquake of August 27, 1931 was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake. The epicentre of which was near Shahrigh. The earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

The earthquake of January 15, 1934, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected the sub-continent. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Mothari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 p.m.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters ever experienced by mankind.

Quetta Earthquake.—The Quetta earthquake of May 31, 1935 was one of the latest of the more violent catastrophes that have overtaken

the sub-continent. This can be seen from the fact that 25,000 people perished and damage to private property, railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. A possible explanation is that the earthquake is connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about 18.45 hours and of 21st March at 21.45 hours, Indian Standard Time.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in the sub-continent occurred in the Hindu Kush on November 14, 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over East and West Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of the sub-continent later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below:

January 5, 1938.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on January 7, but there was no damage or loss of life.

May 3, 1938.—Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

February 7, 1939.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

In 1939.—Mention must also be made of the earthquake of November 21, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Minawati, Dehra Ismail Khau, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Dalmouie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range being situated at 36° N. 75.5° E. Its focal depth was 200 kms.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercalli scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each. Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of two seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulnarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajasthan) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in Western India.

At Gulnarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on August 3, at 14-45 (I.S.T.) and cracked walls of *kutchas* houses. Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on August 8, and September 21, 1940, but apart from cracks in *kutchas* houses no damage was done. Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on October 31, while Bhuj had another shock on November 13, 1940.

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

In 1941.—A large number of earthquakes shocks occurred in the sub-continent during the year 1941. It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of four of the more important ones may be given.

An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on January 21, 1941 at 18-16 hours (I.S.T.) with its epicentre to the north of Assam. The shocks lasted for about one minute but no damage was caused.

Another earthquake occurred on June 26, at 17-27 hours (I.S.T.). This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Island, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Chittagong, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc. Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where four persons were killed and four seriously injured. The duration of the shock was less than half a minute.

On June 30, at 23-58 hours (I.S.T.) a shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair. Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman.

Another earthquake occurred on September 29, at 8-5 hours (I.S.T.) at Quetta. The shocks lasted for about 35 seconds and caused damage to *kacha* buildings and mud houses in Quetta.

Three earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942. An earthquake of slight intensity with its epicentre in Assam was felt at 16-17 hours (I.S.T.) on February 22, in parts of old undivided Bengal and Assam. No loss of life or damage was reported. On March 22, a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 7-38 hours at Lahore and Rawalpindi in Pakistan and at Simla in India. The epicentre was in the Hindu Kush Mountains. A third earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of India on May 15, 1942 at 22-25 hours (I.S.T.). The epicentre lay in the Hindu Kush. There was no loss of life or damage to property.

Srinagar.—Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir and at Dosh in Chitral, on February 6, 1943, at intervals of 30 seconds. On February 9, an earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of Assam. Slight shocks were felt over a wide area—Rawalpindi, Mizaffarabad, D. I. Khan in Pakistan and Gahat, Gulmarg and Srinagar in India on September 9, 1943, at 10-36 (C.I.S.T.). The epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains. An earthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and North Bengal, on October 23 at 23-54 (I.S.T.). Slight shocks were felt at D. I. Khan on November 27 at 15-15 (I.S.T.).

Although a large number of earthquakes have occurred during 1944-45, with the exception of one, they were all of comparatively small intensity. An earthquake of moderate intensity was felt on December 25, 1944, at Silchar, Shillong and Calcutta, at about 9-25 p.m. (I.S.T.). At Silchar shocks were felt over a period of three minutes and several houses suffered damage. No damage was, however reported from either Shillong or Calcutta.

Another earthquake of slight intensity was felt at Patna, at 10-25 p.m. on February 18, 1944. Though the shocks felt were fairly sharp no damage to property or loss of life took place.

On February 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentre in the Maldive Islands, was felt in the Ceylon region at 22-58 (I.S.T.). An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre near the Andaman Islands, was recorded on September 27, 1944. During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Kashmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them is of much importance.

Between January 1945 and March 1945 the reported shocks are all of small intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam.

A severe earthquake however took place on November 28, 1945, at 3-26-40 (I.S.T.) and shocks were felt intermittently for a period of two hours, commencing at 3 hours 31 minutes, over a wide area in the north-west of the sub-continent. This earthquake was due to a submarine land slide. A characteristic feature of this earthquake was the high tide which swept the coastal region of Mekran in Pakistan

and neighbouring areas, causing heavy floods, damage to property and loss of life. A lasting visible effect of this earthquake was the appearance of two small islands about 10 miles into the sea, off the Mekran coast. Although the epicentre of this earthquake was well out at sea, the towns of Ormara and Pasni, were totally destroyed.

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA

By M. R. SAHNI,

Geological Survey of India. (After W. D. West.)



POPULATION

SOME of the facts and figures refer to the sub-continent as a whole, others to India only and yet others to Pakistan only. The context makes this clear in every case.

The main facts can be easily stated. The population of the sub-continent is about 389 millions (388,997,955). Out of this roughly 230 mins. are in the Dominion of India, 70 mins. are in the Dominion of Pakistan, and 90 mins. are in the States ruled by Princes. Out of the 90 mins. in the States again more than 88 mins. live in the States which have acceded to the Dominion of India and about 2 mins. in the States which have acceded to Pakistan.

Of the total population 201 mins. are males and 188 mins. are females. The urban population is about 50 mins. while the rural population is about 340 mins. The birth-rate is about 40 per thousand, and the death-rate is about 30 per thousand.

The more exact figures for India are worked out as follows: the total population is 318,912,506, the population of the Dominion 230,104,072, of the States and States Unions 88,808,434.

Six physical types can be distinguished among the people living in India: the Indo-Aryan, the Srytho-Dravidian, the Aryo-Dravidian, the Mongolo-Dravidian, the pure Mongolian and the pure Dravidian. But the types are all so mixed together that it is much easier to classify the people according to the language they speak or the religion they profess.

The chief religions of India are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Animism. The number of Hindus in India is 239,424,400, mins., of Muslims 42,781,996, of Buddhists 131,723, of Sikhs 4,114,741, of Indian Christians 5,592,419, of Parsis 110,325, Anglo-Indians 129,007, Jains 1,434,181, Tribes 24,806,737, Others 436,977. To represent the figures in the form of a ratio: Hindus form about 75 per cent. of the population, Muslims about 13 per cent., Sikhs about 1.25 per cent., Christians a little less than 1½ per cent. and Tribes about 7½ per cent.

According to a linguistic survey no fewer than 215 languages are spoken in India. But they all fall into four main groups: the Mundia languages, the Dravidian languages, the Indo-Aryan languages and the Tibeto-Chinese languages.

Literacy is very low, being about 12 per cent.

ECONOMIC SET-UP

A few more figures from the economy of the sub-continent will complete the over-all picture. The per capita income is about Rs. 65 a year which is among the lowest in the world. In the U.S.A. it is Rs. 1,406 and in Japan Rs. 281. A word of caution is, however, necessary here. The figures given above represent income in terms of money. And it is possible that real incomes, that is, the amount of goods which the money can buy, do not vary as much.

About 44 per cent. of the population was enumerated as workers in the census of 1931. Out of this about 67 per cent. was engaged in agriculture, 10.2 per cent. in mining and industry and the rest, 22.8 per cent. in trade, transport, etc.

In 1931 the average worker in agriculture earned about Rs. 86, in industry and mining

Rs. 192, and in trade and transport Rs. 305 a year respectively.

Carrying the analysis of industry further, there are two types of industry, cottage industry and large-scale industry. About 90 per cent. of the total industrial population is engaged in small scale or cottage industry, and 10 per cent. in large-scale industry. The average monthly income varies from Province to Province. In Bombay in 1936-37 the average income of a worker in cottage industry was Rs. 15, while the average earnings in organised industry was Rs. 27 a month. These figures could be taken as representative for the sub-continent as a whole.

Turning to agriculture, the amount of land available for cultivation is 362 mins. acres. The number of workers in agriculture which comprises cultivating owners, tenant cultivators, etc., was 66½ mins. according to the census of 1931. Thus the amount of land per worker works out at 5½ acres. 70 per cent. of all farms are less than 5 acres each, and a good percentage are actually less than one acre each.

Of late, of course, the earnings of workers have risen. The following two tables show the average annual earnings of workers* in factories† in perennial industries. The figures in both the tables refer to the Dominion of India.

| Industry | 1939 | 1945 | 1946¶ | 1947§ |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Textiles (All) | 203.5 | 613.7 | 624.5 | 773.7 |
| Cotton | 320.2 | 723.4 | 721.8 | 911.3 |
| Jute | 230.8 | 390.5 | 425.0 | 497.6 |
| Engineering | 263.5 | 653.1 | 696.1 | 999.9 |
| Minerals and Metals | 457.2 | 601.9 | 599.8 | 890.2 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 244.8 | 445.2 | 492.4 | 592.4 |
| Paper and Printing | 332.7 | 568.8 | 638.4 | 724.8 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass | 194.2 | 413.6 | 434.3 | 496.5 |
| Skins and Hides | 285.8 | 536.7 | 558.2 | 603.9 |
| Ordnance Factories | 361.9 | 642.8 | 721.2 | 754.1 |
| Mints | 367.4 | 667.0 | 858.7 | 1,071.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 281.2 | 503.2 | 611.8 | 663.1 |
| All Industries | 287.5 | 595.8 | 619.4 | 738.3 |

* All workers including clerical and supervisory staff drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1936.

¶ Figures exclude Punjab and N.W.F.P.

§ Figures relate to Provinces in the Indian Dominion excluding East Punjab.

This table shows the average daily earnings (based on figures for December) of workers in Mines:

| | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Jharia Coalfields. | | | | |
| Miners | 0 9 9 | 1 2 3 | 1 8 3 | 2 5 0 |
| Loaders | 0 8 9 | 1 1 0 | 1 7 9 | 2 1 0 |
| Raniganj Coalfields. | | | | |
| Miners | 0 9 0 | 1 3 9 | 1 8 0 | 2 5 8 |
| Loaders | 0 7 9 | 1 1 3 | 1 6 9 | 2 4 8 |
| Perich Valley Coalfields. | | | | |
| Miners | 0 12 0 | 1 4 9 | 1 5 9 | 2 4 3 |
| Loaders | 0 7 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 12 6 | 1 15 9 |

We shall leave the vital statistics to a later section, and deal with the rest of the items one by one in greater detail.

PHYSICAL TYPES

As we have already stated the physical type found in India varies considerably from place to place. No one, for instance, would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Sikhs, Rajputs, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in India for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. In the north-west they have been displaced by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the north-east by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is a borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of India are generally divided into six main physical types. There would be seven if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The **Indo-Aryan** type is found in East Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir, and has as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattis, and Jats. This type approaches most closely the traditional Aryan type which colonised the sub-continent. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow and prominent but not specially long.

The **Scytho-Dravidian** type comprises the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Goorgs of Western India. It is formed probably by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is distinguished by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index than the Aryan. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to an intermixture of varying degree with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The **Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani** type is found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajasthan and in Bihar and is represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. This type is probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually of the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

The **Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali** type of lower West Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kyasthas and other groups is peculiar to this part of India. This type is a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; the complexion is dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive

types in India and its members may be recognised at a glance. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and west Bengal.

The **Mongoloid** type of the Himalayas, Nepal, and Assam is represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; and the Bodo of Assam. The head is broad; the complexion is dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The **Dravidian** type extends from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganga and pervades Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Panjians of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably this was the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens of this type the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhya to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is coterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. The Dravidian is a hard labourer and is found wherever there is demand for hard manual labour whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, or Ceylon, or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his aquatic figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

RELIGION, COMMUNITY

Before partition Hindus formed about two-thirds of the whole population, Muslims a little less than a third; while Sikhs, Christians and Parsis and others covered the rest. In the omnibus head 'others' went foreigners and minor elements not falling within the main divisions. The table given below shows the position as it existed before partition.

| Community. | India & Pakistan (millions) | States (millions) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Hindus { Scheduled Castes .. | 39.9 | 8.9 |
| Others .. | 150.9 | 55.2 |
| Muslims .. | 79.4 | 15.0 |
| Tribes .. | 16.7 | 8.7 |
| Sikhs .. | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| Christians .. | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Others .. | 1.2 | 1.0 |

And the present position in the Indian Union is given by the table below :

INDIAN UNION

| Community. | India (millions) (Census 1941) | States (millions) (Census 1941) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hindus { Scheduled Castes .. | 37.02 | 6.94 |
| Others .. | 151.22 | 44.24 |
| Muslim .. | 32.53 | 10.17 |
| Indian Christian .. | 2.87 | 2.78 |
| Sikh .. | 2.69 | 1.41 |
| Jain .. | 0.80 | 0.63 |
| Tribes .. | 20.59 | 4.23 |
| Others .. | 0.69 | 0.19 |

Hindus predominate everywhere while the Sikhs are localised in East Punjab and the Jains in Rajasthan, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States Unions.

More than half of the total number of Christians reside in south India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the United Provinces, West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. The Parsees and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

The Christian community now numbers a little over 5.6 millions of persons or 1.25 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 6 per cent. over the last census. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Province and States in the South, and the community can claim 40 persons in every 1,000 of the population of Madras and as large a proportion as 23 per cent. in Cochin and 32 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States, East Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.

Comparing with the older figures we find that the Muslims have gradually increased over India as a whole, but the increase is very small. The ratio in East Bengal remains about the same. Within the Punjab the population has re-sorted. There are hardly any non-Muslims left in West Punjab, or the N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan for the matter of that, and hardly any Muslims in East Punjab. The most noticeable rise is in the Assam area which for the present purpose includes Sylhet, the rise being a consequence of migration from Mymensingh Dt. in East Bengal. In some provinces the ratio of Muslims has dropped. Areas where a drop is registered are Ajmer 2 per cent. and Kashmir 1 per cent. Once again recent events may have helped to reinforce the tendency both in Ajmer and Jammu.

The proportion of Hindus shows little change over India as a whole. There is a small rise in Delhi, Ajmer, Gwalior and Travancore, while there is a small drop in Madras (1½ per cent. due to ex-cision of Ganjam and Koraput), U.P. (¼ of 1 per cent.), and Bihar. C.P., Assam and Mysore. The overall position is substantially unchanged, though recent developments have tended to make Hindu areas more Hindu and Muslim areas more Muslim in the north-west and the north-east.

In the census of 1941 religion as a census criterion was dropped in favour of the concept of community. The chief reason was that there were a great number of tribes who were more or less assimilated towards Hinduism so that it was always difficult to draw the line of demarcation.

For this reason it was felt that enumeration by community rather than by religion would not only be simpler but actually give a more accurate picture of the whole set-up.

Here is a table which shows the number of people of some of the chief castes among the Hindus in the sub-continent. Certain of the castes are grouped together as 'scheduled castes' or 'Harijans' as Mahatma Gandhi called them. The scheduled castes number between 50 and 60

mins. and are one-fifth of the Hindus as a whole, or one-eighth of the total population of the sub-continent.

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Baniya | 2,800,000 |
| Brahmin | 14,250,000 |
| Chamar | 11,260,000 |
| Dhobi | 2,000,000 |
| Gond | 2,900,000 |
| Hajjam | 2,900,000 |
| Jat | 7,400,000 |
| Kayasth | 2,300,000 |
| Koli | 2,500,000 |
| Kumbar | 3,350,000 |
| Kunbi | 8,300,000 |
| Lingayat | 2,700,000 |
| Mahar | 3,000,000 |
| Mahratha | 6,000,000 |
| Namasudra | 2,200,000 |
| Rajput | 9,800,000 |
| Teli | 4,200,000 |

LANGUAGES

A note on language will not be out of place here. As we have already stated there are four main groups of languages, the Munda languages, the Dravidian languages, the Indo-Aryan languages and the Tibeto-Chinese languages.

The Munda languages are spoken by the pre-Dravidian inhabitants of India now confined chiefly to the hills and jungles of the Chota Nagpur plateau.

The principal Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannarese and Tulu have a much wider distribution. Once they were spoken over the whole of India. Now they are limited to peninsular India. The last-named language Tulu is indeed spoken in just one district in the whole sub-continent, viz., South Canara in the Madras Presidency.

The Indo-Aryan languages were introduced by the invaders coming from the north-west. But the languages have now spread over the whole of the north and have penetrated further south than the Vindhya. Going east we find Pahari, Jadhua, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Hindi, Bihari, Oriya and Bengali. Going south we find Rajasthani, Gujarati and Marathi. Another language which is generally grouped with Hindi is Urdu. Urdu was born in the bazaars of the northern parts of the sub-continent when the Moghul soldiers came into touch with the local population. Urdu may be called Persianized Hindi and is widely spoken by the Muslims in the north and in certain areas by the Hindus as well.

The Tibeto-Chinese languages are not important as they are confined wholly to Himalayan hill tribes such as Lepchas.

The following figures are intended to give some idea of the distribution in the sub-continent of the various languages mentioned above:—

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Hindi | 70,000,000 |
| Bengali | 54,000,000 |
| Telugu | 26,000,000 |
| Marathi | 21,000,000 |
| Tamil | 20,000,000 |
| Punjabi | 16,000,000 |
| Rajasthani | 14,000,000 |
| Kannarese | 12,000,000 |
| Oriya | 11,000,000 |
| Gujarati | 11,000,000 |
| Malayalam | 10,000,000 |
| Sindhi | 4,000,000 |
| Assamese | 2,000,000 |
| Kashmiri | 1,500,000 |
| Munda languages | 4,000,000 |

URBAN AND RURAL

Passing next to the question of the distribution of population between urban and rural areas we find, as we have already stated, that in the sub-continent the percentage of the urban population to the rural is about 14, which shows an increase of 2 per cent over the last census due partly to natural increase and partly to migration from rural areas.

The percentage of urban population ranges from 2.8 in Assam to 20.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanized of the major Provinces. The relative figures for the major Provinces and States—and States groups are given in a table further on while the table showing the percentage of urban population is given below:

INDIAN UNION

| | Percentage of urban population. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| INDIAN UNION | 13.9 |
| Madras | 15.97 |
| Bombay | 23.92 |
| Bengal, West | 21.76 |
| United Provinces | 12.46 |
| Punjab, East | 15.09 |
| Bihar | 5.37 |
| C.P. & Berar | 11.29 |
| Assam | 3.0 |
| Orissa | 2.99 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 36.68 |
| Coorg | 0.06 |
| Andamans | .. |
| Bilaspur | 2.6 |
| Cutch | 18.0 |
| Delhi | 75.78 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.4 |
| Panth Piploda | .. |
| Madhya Bharat | 15.33 |
| Matsya | 12.74 |
| PEPSE | 14.57 |
| Rajasthan (original) | 10.02 |
| Saurashtra | 25.6 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 5.49 |
| Assam States | 9.0 |
| Baroda | 25.19 |
| Bhopal | 17.72 |
| Bikaner | 26.23 |
| Cochin | 18.8 |
| Hyderabad | 13.4 |
| Jaipur | 17.2 |
| Jaisalmer | 0.79 |
| Jodhpur | 13.8 |
| Kashmir | 10.3 |
| Mysore | 18.4 |
| Sikkim | .. |
| Travancore | 11.4 |
| U.P. States | 10.9 |

India is so often referred to as a land of villages that one is apt to overlook the real dimensions of the urban population. It is true that only 14 per cent. of the population is urban; but then it is a 14 per cent. of 320 mins., which works out to a total of about 45 mins. that is to say, only 2 mins. less than the population of Britain which is always referred to as a highly urbanized country. In the same way it is true that there are 500,000 villages in India. But there are also over 2,000 urban areas, that is, areas with a

population of more than 5,000. Of these urban areas 48 are cities, towns with a population of 100,000 and more. Since 1931 the number of cities has risen by 17.

The new cities are Surat, Jamshedpur, Jullundur, Kolar, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Bikaner, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Calicut, Aligarh, Ludhiana, Shajahanpur, Saharanpur, Gaya, Jhansi, Bhavnagar.

| City. | Population 1941. | Population 1931. |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Calcutta with Howrah | 2,488,083 | 1,388,644 |
| Bombay | 1,489,883 | 1,101,383 |
| Madras | 777,481 | 647,230 |
| Hyderabad | 739,159 | 466,894 |
| Delhi | 521,849 | 347,539 |
| Ahmedabad | 691,287 | 310,000 |
| Bangalore with Civil and Military Station | 406,760 | 306,470 |
| Lucknow | 387,177 | 274,059 |
| Amritsar | 391,010 | 264,840 |
| Poona | 258,197 | 198,078 |
| Kanpur | 487,324 | 243,755 |
| Agra | 284,149 | 229,764 |
| Nagpur | 301,957 | 215,165 |
| Benares | 263,100 | 205,315 |
| Allahabad | 260,630 | 183,914 |
| Madura | 239,144 | 182,018 |
| Srinagar | 207,787 | 173,573 |
| Patna | 175,706 | 145,432 |
| Sholapur | 212,620 | 144,654 |
| Jaipur | 175,810 | 150,579 |
| Bareilly | 192,688 | 144,081 |
| Trichinopoly | 159,566 | 142,848 |
| Meerut | 169,390 | 136,709 |
| Indore | 203,695 | 147,100 |
| Jubbulpore | 178,339 | 124,382 |
| Ajmer | 147,258 | 110,524 |
| Baroda | 153,301 | 112,860 |
| Moradabad | 142,414 | 110,682 |
| Tinnevely with Palamcottah | 91,644 | 100,068 |
| Mysore | 150,540 | 107,142 |
| Salem | 129,702 | 102,179 |
| Lashkar | 182,492 | 125,949 |
| Surat | 171,443 | 98,930 |
| Jamshedpur | 148,711 | 83,738 |
| Jullundur | 135,283 | 89,030 |
| Kolar | 133,859 | 85,103 |
| Coimbatore | 130,348 | 95,198 |
| Trivandrum | 128,365 | 96,016 |
| Bikaner | 127,226 | 85,927 |
| Jodhpur | 126,842 | 94,736 |
| Calicut | 126,352 | 99,273 |
| Kolli-Aligarh | 112,655 | 83,878 |
| Ludhiana | 111,639 | 88,586 |
| Shajahanpur | 110,163 | 83,764 |
| Saharanpur | 108,263 | 78,655 |
| Gaya | 105,223 | 88,005 |
| Jhansi | 103,254 | 93,112 |
| Bhavnagar | 102,851 | 75,594 |

The population of the cities in India and Pakistan increased from 9.1 mln. to 15.5 mln., a rise of 81 per cent, which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent. rise in the sub-continent as a whole. These percentages should hold good for India considered apart from Pakistan.

It is interesting to note how the urban element has gradually risen over a number of years from 1891. Here is a short table which makes the trend quite clear.

| Year | Rural | Urban. |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 1891 | 90.5 | 9.5 |
| 1901 | 90.1 | 9.9 |
| 1911 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| 1921 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| 1931 | 89 | 11 |
| 1941 | 87 | 13 |

INDIAN UNION

The figures for India alone are given by the following table :

| Year | Rural | Urban |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1921 | 88.7 | 11.3 |
| 1931 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| 1941 | 86.1 | 13.9 |

The United Provinces shows the largest accretion in numbers to the city category with the Punjab area coming second. Over a third of the new names come from these areas.

In a relative sense the United Provinces has always had more large towns than any other Province.

On any showing India is in for urbanization on a big scale, which will affect more pronouncedly really large towns than the smaller ones. Much of this urbanization is attended by the usual evils of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. The approach to some of the fast growing towns like Delhi or Calcutta are hideously defaced by brick-fields, squatters' camps and general riff-raff. The matter of the spreading town cries aloud for a plan.

The rate of growth is much higher in the larger units than in the smaller ones. Reasons : First, industrialization which has for instance largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. The case of Coimbatore is interesting as it is the first striking instance of a large town based on electric and not steam power.

A contributory cause of the growth of large towns is the fact that city life has begun to appeal to the middle and lower middle classes in India. Accommodation which is within its means and to its taste is now available. There are the huge blocks of flats with such amenities as electric lights and running water which have altered the face of cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Other city features like trains, buses, cinemas also appeal. Education is not only better in the towns it is sometimes not available

in the rural areas. Thus housing, transport, and the sheer conveniences of life in the city have led to a steady stream of migration into the larger towns of India. During the war owing to the enormous demand for manual and clerical work, the stream of migration became a flood which overwhelmed cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The present population of Bombay is estimated at three millions while that of Calcutta at four millions. After London, New York and Moscow, Calcutta was the largest Allied capital during the War.

LITERACY

We can now wind up the first half of this survey with a short note on the literacy position.

Literacy by which was meant, until the 1931 census, ability to read a letter and write a reply was in the 1941 census expanded to provide for a record of partial literacy, i.e. ability to read only. According to the latest census, 120 out of every 1,000 of the population of the sub-continent are now literate as against 95 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. The increase in the sub-continent as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1921 of which the male increase was 60 and the female 150. The reason for the disparity is that in the case of women the field for improvement was much bigger.

For the Provinces the increase was 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the old undivided Punjab which professes a 140 per cent. increase to a present literacy of 13. This figure covers 110 per cent. increase for males and no less than 300 per cent. for females. In the U.P. the literacy figure is below that of other areas and all major Provinces of the sub-continent and is still only 8 per cent. for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent. all over, 70 for men and 150 for women. Even now, however, the percentage of literacy among women is only 2.

Bombay leads the Provinces, Indian or Pakistan as it did in 1931, and shows also an increase of over 100 per cent. to produce a 30 per cent. literacy for males and 9 per cent. for females. Old undivided Bengal follows with 16 per cent. all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. The percentages are on the total population.

These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, which show a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent, representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is four times the highest from any Province of India or Pakistan.

The primary reason for the growth of literacy is the great expansion in education which took place all over the sub-continent between the years 1920 and 1930 and specially the general strengthening of the primary education side. It is the fruit of this expansion which has shown itself so strikingly—in the census of 1941. A second cause but a minor one of the rise in literacy is the anti-illiteracy drive among adults which was so prominent a feature of the 1930-1940 decade. The fact must be bluntly stated, however, that the quality of literacy attained, through the adult literacy movement is very low.

There is no doubt that the diminution in illiteracy revealed this time will be continued at future census and at an accelerating rate. A democratic system and a mainly illiterate population go ill together and in some ways are very nearly a contradiction. There is a great stirring of consciousness among the people themselves in this regard. More and more people are feeling the need for literacy either for themselves or what is more probable for their children and despite obvious difficulties of the position this want will insist on being answered in some form or other.

VITAL STATISTICS

The main facts have already been stated. The total population of the sub-continent is 388,997,955. Out of this 201,025,726 are males and 187,972,229 are females. 339,301,902 live in rural areas, and 49,696,053 in urban areas. Out of the 339,301,902 who live in rural areas 173,638,982 are males and 165,662,920 are females. And out of the 49,696,053 who live in urban areas 27,387,637 are males and 22,308,416 are females.

In regard to India the main facts are as follows : Out of a total population of 318,898,060, 163,982,000 are males and 154,915,000 are females. 274,754,000 live in rural areas and 44,144,000 live in urban areas. Detailed figures for individual Provinces are given in the table below :

INDIAN UNION

(All population figures are in thousands.)

| | Area in sq. miles | Total Population | Density per sq. mile | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| INDIAN UNION | 1,220,011 | 318,898 | 261 | 163,982 | 154,915 | 274,754 | 44,144 |
| PROVINCES | 712,348 | 242,257 | 340 | 124,319 | 117,938 | 209,946 | 32,311 |
| Madras | 127,768 | 49,841 | 390 | 24,800 | 25,040 | 41,379 | 7,961 |
| Bombay | 101,894 | 26,069 | 246 | 13,476 | 12,593 | 19,922 | 6,147 |
| Bengal, West | 28,155 | 21,196 | 752 | 11,493 | 9,703 | 16,583 | 4,614 |
| United Provinces | 106,247 | 55,021 | 518 | 28,860 | 26,160 | 48,165 | 6,855 |
| Punjab, East | 37,428 | 12,697 | 339 | 6,852 | 5,844 | 10,782 | 1,916 |
| Bihar | 70,308 | 36,546 | 519 | 18,325 | 17,222 | 34,583 | 1,962 |
| C.P. & Berar | 130,323 | 19,048 | 161 | 9,845 | 9,202 | 17,429 | 2,219 |
| Assam | 50,296 | 7,472 | 149 | 3,959 | 3,512 | 7,247 | 225 |
| Orissa | 59,869 | 13,708 | 230 | 6,707 | 7,002 | 13,356 | 412 |
| CENTRALLY ADM. AREAS | 27,249 | 8,256 | 119 | 1,750 | 1,506 | 2,209 | 1,046 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 2,400 | 584 | 243 | 307 | 277 | 370 | 214 |
| Andamans | 3,143 | 34 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 34 | .... |
| Bilaspur | 453 | 110 | 243 | 57 | 53 | 107 | 3 |
| Coorg | 1,593 | 169 | 106 | 92 | 76 | 158 | 11 |
| Cutch | 8,461 | 501 | 69 | 239 | 262 | 411 | 90 |
| Delhi | 574 | 918 | 1,590 | 535 | 383 | 222 | 696 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10,600 | 935 | 88 | 495 | 441 | 903 | 32 |
| Panth Piploa | 25 | 5 | 211 | 3 | 3 | 5 | .... |

INDIAN UNION—contd.

(All population figures are in thousands)

| | Area in sq. miles | Total Population | Density per sq. mile | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| STATE UNIONS | 144,319 | 24,253 | 167 | 12,651 | 11,602 | 20,772 | 3,481 |
| Madhya Bharat | 46,742 | 1,743 | 153 | 3,735 | 3,408 | 6,048 | 1,095 |
| Malaya | 7,538 | 1,838 | 244 | 987 | 851 | 1,604 | 234 |
| PEPSU | 10,009 | 3,424 | 339 | 1,868 | 1,557 | 2,925 | 499 |
| Rajasthan | 29,997 | 4,264 | 142 | 2,199 | 2,065 | 3,837 | 427 |
| Saurashtra | 25,345 | 4,014 | 151 | 2,043 | 1,971 | 2,985 | 1,029 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 24,600 | 3,565 | 145 | 1,819 | 1,750 | 3,373 | 196 |
| INDIVIDUAL STATES* .. | 336,105 | 49,132 | .... | 25,263 | 23,869 | 42,526 | 7,306 |
| Assam States | 17,842 | 1,880 | 105 | 971 | 909 | 1,710 | 169 |
| Baroda | 8,236 | 2,855 | 345 | 1,473 | 1,382 | 2,136 | 719 |
| Bhopal | 6,921 | 785 | 113 | 410 | 375 | 646 | 139 |
| Bikaner | 23,181 | 1,263 | 56 | 696 | 597 | 954 | 339 |
| Cochin | 1,493 | 1,423 | 953 | 697 | 725 | 1,155 | 268 |
| Hyderabad | 82,313 | 16,339 | 198 | 8,347 | 7,992 | 14,144 | 2,194 |
| Jalpur | 15,610 | 3,041 | 195 | 1,595 | 1,446 | 2,519 | 522 |
| Jaisalmer | 15,980 | 93 | 6 | 52 | 42 | 86 | 7 |
| Jodhpur | 36,120 | 2,556 | 71 | 1,339 | 1,216 | 2,204 | 352 |
| Kashmir | 82,258 | 4,022 | 49 | 2,130 | 1,892 | 3,607 | 414 |
| Mysore | 26,458 | 7,329 | 249 | 3,763 | 3,566 | 3,819 | 4,031 |
| Sikkim | 2,745 | 122 | 44 | 63 | 58 | 62 | 67 |
| Travancore | 7,662 | 6,070 | 792 | 3,045 | 3,025 | 3,240 | 3,262 |
| U.P. States | 6,276 | 1,326 | 211 | 682 | 644 | 682 | 726 |

* Most of these States have now merged into a neighbouring Province or to form Unions.

PAKISTAN

The following table shows the distribution of population (based on 1941 figures) in the Provinces of Pakistan:—

| | Area in sq. miles | Total population | Density per sq. mile | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Pakistan | 361,218 | 71,096,000 | 197 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| W. Punjab | 62,012 | 18,746,000 | 302 | 10,123,000 | 8,623,000 | .... | .... |
| Sind | 48,136 | 4,535,008 | 94 | 2,494,190 | 2,040,818 | 3,643,805 | 891,703 |
| N.-W.F.P. | 14,203 | 3,038,067 | 213 | 1,651,214 | 1,386,853 | 2,485,874 | 552,193 |
| Baluchistan | 54,456 | 501,631 | 9 | 294,516 | 207,115 | 401,168 | 100,463 |
| E. Bengal | 54,991 | 41,949,710 | 775 | 21,733,549 | 20,216,161 | 40,568,948 | 1,380,762 |

PAKISTAN STATES

Here are the figures for the States which have acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan:—

| | Area in sq. miles | Total population | Density per sq. mile | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Bahawalpur | 17,494 | 1,341,209 | 71 | 737,474 | 603,735 | .... | .... |
| Khairpur | 5,989 | 305,787 | 51 | 168,043 | 137,744 | .... | .... |
| Kalat | 53,995 | 253,305 | 5 | 188,590 | 114,715 | .... | .... |

A word of explanation about the sex ratio is needed. The present position is this: In the sub-continent as a whole there are 940 women for every 1000 men. In India there are 938 women for every 1000 men. Reckoning by the community, there are 902 women for every 1,000 men among the Muslims, and among the Hindus 944 women for every 1,000 men. The only Provinces in India in which there is an excess of women over men are Madras and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Bihar is excluded.

All these figures show that the proportion of women to men has continued to fall from the

beginning of the century. This shortage of women is peculiar to the sub-continent. The figures for England and Wales, for instance, are 1,088 women for 1,000 men. But the view so widely held that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population may be true of Europe but quite clearly it cannot apply to India or Pakistan.

What are the reasons for the relative scarcity of women? Here are some of the reasons which are generally given: comparative neglect in infancy, the strain of child bearing in adolescence, relative under-enumeration of women at the census. There may be some truth in all these

reasons. But a simpler explanation is available in the mortality conditions of men and women in the sub-continent. For ages of 11 and beyond the female death rate exceeds the male, and the margin of excess increases with the advance of years. These conditions should be sufficient explanation for the relative scarcity of women in the sub-continent. The higher mortality of women may be the result of the more strenuous labour that the women are called upon to do. It is also a fact that adverse living conditions like poverty, ignorance and the absence of usual aids to health tell more heavily on women than on men.

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY

A second way of sorting the population is by religion or community :

INDIA

(In thousands)

| Provinces, etc. | Hindu | | Muslim | Indian Christian | Sikh | Jain | Tribes | Others | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Scheduled Caste | Others | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 8,152 | 35,095 | 3,927 | 2,022 | .. | 39 | 562 | 52 | 49,841 |
| Bombay | 2,252 | 18,351 | 2,223 | 362 | .. | 391 | 2,333 | 149 | 26,069 |
| Bengal, West .. | 3,311 | 11,017 | 5,392 | 60 | 15 | 9 | 1,369 | 111 | 21,196 |
| P.P. | 11,717 | 34,095 | 8,416 | 131 | 232 | 103 | 289 | 37 | 55,021 |
| Punjab, East .. | 1,028 | 4,489 | 4,427 | 116 | 2,536 | 30 | .. | 273 | 12,697 |
| Bihar | 4,344 | 22,263 | 4,719 | 25 | 13 | 5 | 5,165 | 11 | 36,546 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 3,310 | 10,920 | 811 | 32 | 13 | 86 | 4,440 | 13 | 19,648 |
| Assam | 377 | 2,861 | 1,752 | 35 | 3 | 6 | 2,421 | 16 | 7,472 |
| Orissa | 1,865 | 8,187 | 166 | 37 | .. | 1 | 3,509 | 3 | 13,768 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | .. | 376 | 90 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 91 | 2 | 584 |
| Andamans | .. | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 | 4 | 34 |
| Bilaspur | 16 | 93 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| Cooch | 26 | 105 | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | 169 |
| Cutch | 39 | 279 | 117 | .. | .. | 64 | 1 | .. | 501 |
| Delhi | 123 | 415 | 305 | 10 | 16 | 11 | .. | 8 | 918 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 229 | 672 | 29 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 935 |
| Panth Piploda .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |

Note.— This distribution is based on 1911 Census figures. These figures do not take into account the 1917 population shift.

PAKISTAN

| | Total population | Hindus | | Muslim | Christian | Sikh |
|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| | | Caste | Scheduled | | | |
| W. Punjab | 18,746,000 | ? | ? | 18,319,000 | 1,26,000 | ? |
| N.W.F.P. | 3,038,067 | .... | .... | 2,783,797 | 5,426 | .... |
| Sind | 4,535,008 | ? | ? | 3,298,325 (?) | 13,232 | ? |
| Baluchistan .. . | 501,631 | .... | .... | 438,930 (?) | 2,633 | .... |
| E. Bengal | 41,949,710 | 11,736,027 | .. | 29,481,099 | 56,882 | 1,197 |

AGE GROUPING

A third way of grouping the population and one which is very important from an economic point of view, is by age. The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the population of the sub-continent by 10-yearly age-groups at the 1931 census.

| Age-groups | 1931 | | 1921 | |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 10-20 .. | 2,086 | 2,062 | 2,087 | 1,896 |
| 20-30 .. | 1,768 | 1,856 | 1,640 | 1,766 |
| 30-40 .. | 1,431 | 1,351 | 1,461 | 1,839 |
| 40-50 .. | 968 | 891 | 1,013 | 967 |
| 50-60 .. | 561 | 545 | 619 | 606 |
| 60-70 .. | 269 | 281 | 347 | 377 |
| 70 and over .. | 115 | 125 | 160 | 180 |
| Mean age | 23.2 | 22.8 | 24.8 | 24.7 |

If we were interpreting the same figures as a ratio we should set out the position as follows.

| Age-Period | Male | Female |
|------------|------|--------|
| 1-4 .. | 14.7 | 15.9 |
| 5-9 .. | 13.2 | 12.8 |
| 10-14 .. | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| 15-19 .. | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| 20-24 .. | 9.1 | 9.8 |
| 25-29 .. | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| 30-34 .. | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| 35-39 .. | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| 40-44 .. | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| 45-49 .. | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 50-54 .. | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 55-59 .. | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 .. | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 65 .. | 2.1 | 2.3 |

The table makes it quite clear that the population of the sub-continent is a very young population. As high as 39.9% of males and 40.6% of females is in the age-group 0-14. For purposes of comparison the percentages for England and Wales may be given, which are 25.2% and 22.6% respectively. At the other end of the scale, we find that only 9% of males and 9.7% of females are 50 and above. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are 22.8% and 23.6% respectively.

Another point which must be noted is the very low mean age—23.2 for males, and 22.8 for females.

One reason for grouping the inhabitants of a country by age is to show the size of its working population, that is to say, that part of the population which is engaged in producing wealth. Other things being equal, the larger the size of the working population the bigger the national dividend.

Now if we assume the working age of the population in the sub-continent is 15 to 60 about 44% of the aggregate population could be classed as workers. "Aggregate" because in India or Pakistan women in the lower classes at any rate usually join the men-folk in their work and so can be classed as workers. In the rural areas this practice whereby women join the men in their work is probably universal. At the 1931 census, for instance, it was found that for every 1,000 men there were as many as 465 women workers. But the percentage of the

working population high as it is, is actually less than the percentage for England and Wales which is 47%. If we take males only the disparity is still higher—57% as against 63%. It becomes higher still, if we extend the working age of the English people to 64—68%. Thus in the race for production India and Pakistan are handicapped as against a European country because of the age composition of their population.

The national dividend is influenced not merely by the percentage of the working population but also by the working period. Consider the following facts, for instance. Out of every 1000 males born in the sub-continent only 541 survive to enter the working period. Out of these 541 again only 14 survive to reach the age of 60. So out of a theoretical maximum of 45 years of working life a person of 15 in India or Pakistan can expect to get only 30, while a European can look forward to 40 years of working life. The whole argument, in short, leads to two conclusions; One, the sub-continent has a

smaller proportion of people in the working age, and for every person, reaching the working age the working period which is available is also much shorter.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

So far we have given what may be called an instantaneous picture of the community, Indian as well as Pakistanian, that is to say, a picture which affords some knowledge of numbers and conditions, valid only for a particular point. But a community is subject to change there are drifts and currents in national life and they must be defined and measured. Thus the census of a country have a second aspect. They are not only a source of statistical knowledge but one item in a consecutive series which afford the necessary data for forecasting future trends and developments. Among the more important of these data is the one relating to the population trends in a country.

In 1931, the population of British India (now includes India and Pakistan) was 256.8 mlns. and

that of the States was 81.3 mlns. making a total of 338.1 mlns. The present figures which have already been given are roughly 230 for India, 70 for Pakistan, and 90 for the States making a total of 390 mln. people in all. That is to say during the last 10 years the population of the sub-continent as a whole has risen by about 50 mlns., 39 mlns. in India and Pakistan, and 11 mlns. in the States.

The following Table gives the trend of population since 1881, and the percentage increase for the sub-continent as a whole :

| Year | Population | Increase | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1881 | 253,896,330 | 47,733,970 | 23.2 |
| 1891 | 287,314,671 | 33,418,341 | 13.2 |
| 1901 | 294,361,056 | 7,046,385 | 2.5 |
| 1911 | 315,156,396 | 20,795,340 | 7.1 |
| 1921 | 318,942,480 | 3,786,084 | 1.2 |
| 1931 | 352,837,778 | 33,895,298 | 10.6 |
| 1941 | 388,997,955 | 50,878,801 | 15.0 |
| Total 1881 to 1941 | — | 149,820,210 | 39 |

Two Swarming Areas—These tables speak for themselves but a few explanatory notes may be added. The population of the sub-continent has risen by 50 mlns. in a decade. This is more than the entire population of any European country except Russia or Germany. And in the fifty years preceding the census of 1941 the population of the sub-continent increased by 110 mlns. or 39%. We realise something of the enormity of the whole problem when we remember that the aggregate population of France and Germany is only slightly greater than 110 mlns. But large as these figures are it still remains true that the population of the sub-continent expanded less rapidly than that of some other countries. Here, for instance, are two corresponding figures one for Europe, and the other for Japan. The increase for Europe minus Russia was 60%, and for Japan 113%.

A second point which must be noticed is that the increase in the 1931-1941 decade is not uniform—does not apply to the sub-continent as a whole, though a greater rise than in the 1921-1931 decade is universal. Coming back to the 1941 census, we find that the rate of increase is greater in the north than in the south, and two areas stand out as peaks, as it were, the west and the north-west, and the east. In fact, the Punjab and East Bengal form two swarming areas. This is no matter for surprise. For, wherever there is an empty country with the means for filling it the country gets filled up very quickly. We see much the same process going on in Bikaner in India and Bahawalpur in Pakistan. In every case except East Bengal the means for filling the country came from irrigation projects.

Another reason for the difference between the north and the south may also be noted. The boycott of the 1931 census was more effective in the north generally than in the south, so the rates of increase in the 1941 census are correspondingly higher in the north than in the south. The present figure for Ahmedabad, for instance, bears no relation to the 1931 determination. Not only were the 1941 census not boycotted people everywhere were very anxious that they should not be left out; they were much more census-conscious, so to say, than ever before. The reason for this active interest was that communal considerations were becoming important. In certain areas every Hindu and Muslim went to great trouble to see that he was not left out. The effect of this attitude is once again more noticeable in the Bengal area and Bihar, for instance, than in Madras and Mysore.

The following table gives the corresponding figures for India :—

| Year | Population | Variation | Percentage | Net variation 1901-1941 | Percentage 1901-1941 |
|------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1901 | 238,406,202 | — | — | — | — |
| 1911 | 252,208,973 | + 13,802,771 | 5.8 | — | — |
| 1921 | 251,500,696 | — 708,277 | 0.3 | — | — |
| 1931 | 279,167,844 | + 27,667,148 | 11.0 | — | — |
| 1941 | 318,897,532 | + 39,729,688 | 14.2 | + 80,491,330 | 33.8 |

Provinces and States—The following Table shows how the population of some of the major Provinces has risen from 1891 to 1941:

| Province | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Madras | 33,732,664 | 36,258,955 | 39,129,111 | 40,126,512 | 44,205,243 | 49,341,810 |
| Bombay | 15,985,427 | 15,819,405 | 16,136,066 | 16,012,342 | 17,992,053 | 20,849,840 |
| Bengal, E. and W. | 39,087,023 | 42,149,154 | 45,491,056 | 45,703,795 | 50,115,548 | 60,306,525 |
| U.P. | 46,591,964 | 47,312,031 | 46,806,203 | 45,374,658 | 48,408,482 | 56,020,617 |
| Punjab, E. and W. | 18,652,614 | 19,042,715 | 19,579,047 | 20,685,478 | 23,580,894 | 28,418,819 |
| Bihar | 28,200,818 | 28,250,853 | 29,347,372 | 29,023,240 | 32,367,909 | 36,340,151 |
| C.P. and Berar | 12,946,195 | 11,843,115 | 13,758,983 | 13,741,952 | 15,323,058 | 16,813,534 |
| Assam | 5,364,240 | 5,726,337 | 6,579,281 | 7,459,657 | 8,622,791 | 10,204,733 |
| N.W.F.P. | 1,857,519 | 2,041,534 | 2,196,933 | 2,251,340 | 2,425,076 | 3,038,067 |
| Orissa | 6,709,818 | 7,127,077 | 7,582,362 | 7,351,414 | 8,025,071 | 8,728,544 |
| Sind | 2,875,100 | 3,210,910 | 3,513,435 | 3,279,377 | 3,887,070 | 4,535,008 |
| Baluchistan | — | 382,106 | 414,412 | 420,648 | 463,508 | 501,631 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 482,246 | 426,127 | 449,252 | 446,842 | 506,064 | 583,693 |
| Andamans and Nicobars | 15,609 | 24,649 | 26,459 | 27,036 | 29,463 | 33,708 |
| Coorg | 180,607 | 180,607 | 174,976 | 163,838 | 163,327 | 168,726 |
| Delhi | 373,136 | 405,819 | 413,851 | 488,452 | 636,246 | 917,939 |
| Pantli-Piploda | 4,093 | 3,644 | 4,483 | 4,406 | 4,545 | 5,207 |

And here are the figures which show the population trends in some of the major States and States groups :

| States and States groups | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Baroda | 2,422,731 | 1,958,445 | 2,036,735 | 2,131,755 | 2,448,283 | 2,855,010 |
| Cochin | 722,906 | 812,025 | 918,110 | 979,050 | 1,205,016 | 1,425,876 |
| Gwalior | — | 3,073,651 | 3,235,303 | 3,193,170 | 3,523,070 | 4,006,159 |
| Hyderabad | 11,141,142 | 13,374,076 | 13,374,076 | 12,471,770 | 14,436,148 | 16,338,534 |
| Kashmir | 2,543,952 | 2,905,578 | 3,158,126 | 3,320,518 | 3,646,243 | 4,021,616 |
| Mysore | 4,943,004 | 5,539,399 | 5,806,193 | 5,978,892 | 6,557,302 | 7,329,140 |
| Travancore | 2,557,736 | 2,952,157 | 3,428,075 | 4,006,062 | 5,095,973 | 6,070,018 |
| Assam States | — | 401,074 | 481,753 | 531,118 | 625,806 | 725,855 |
| Bengal States | 1,248,548 | 1,850,682 | 1,551,783 | 1,651,240 | 1,862,939 | 2,144,829 |
| Central India States | — | 5,444,408 | 6,144,799 | 6,010,948 | 6,643,761 | 7,506,427 |
| Deccan States | 2,288,043 | 2,225,327 | 2,212,793 | 2,155,062 | 2,457,971 | 2,785,428 |
| Gujarat States | 1,102,428 | 703,246 | 1,014,261 | 1,069,148 | 1,255,078 | 1,458,702 |
| Madras States | 419,980 | 423,904 | 464,756 | 475,170 | 453,495 | 498,754 |
| Punjab States | 3,828,924 | 4,031,494 | 3,887,810 | 4,006,630 | 4,496,928 | 5,503,554 |
| Rajputana States | 12,516,029 | 10,143,066 | 10,823,952 | 10,144,117 | 11,670,583 | 13,670,208 |
| U.P. States | 938,705 | 894,569 | 880,055 | 816,467 | 856,497 | 928,470 |
| Western India States | 4,228,468 | 3,890,619 | 3,680,053 | 3,723,170 | 4,220,595 | 4,904,156 |

BIRTH-RATE

The size of the population depends upon a country's birth and death-rates, that is by the number of births and of deaths per thousand of its population. The following table shows the birth and mortality rates for the sub-continent from 1920 to 1940:

| Year | Birth-rate | Death-rate | Infant-mortality |
|------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1920 | 33 | 31 | 105 |
| 1921 | 32 | 31 | 198 |
| 1922 | 32 | 24 | 175 |
| 1923 | 34 | 25 | 176 |
| 1924 | 33 | 28 | 189 |
| 1925 | 32 | 24 | 174 |
| 1926 | 33 | 25 | 189 |
| 1927 | 33 | 23 | 167 |
| 1928 | 34 | 24 | 173 |
| 1929 | 33 | 24 | 178 |
| 1930 | 33 | 25 | 189 |
| 1931 | 35 | 25 | 179 |
| 1932 | 34 | 22 | 169 |
| 1933 | 36 | 23 | 171 |
| 1934 | 34 | 25 | 187 |
| 1935 | 35 | 24 | 164 |
| 1936 | 36 | 23 | 162 |
| 1937 | 35 | 22 | 162 |
| 1938 | 34 | 24 | 167 |
| 1939 | 34 | 22 | 156 |
| 1940 | 33 | 22 | 160 |

Let us take the question of the birth-rate first. The officially recorded birth-rate for 1940 was 33, but this is known to be an underestimate, for in a backward country like India or Pakistan about a third of the births are likely to go unregistered, so that we would not be far wrong if we assumed that the actual birth-rate is in the neighbourhood of 47 or 48 per thousand.

Now a birth-rate of 47 or 48 is the highest in the world and only about four points less than the highest possible 52. There are a few countries including Palestine whose birth-rate is about the same but they are all among the smaller countries. The birth-rate of the more important countries are far below 40 and in the most advanced of them the birth-rate is as low as 20 or even 15. If we restate the same position in absolute numbers, about 1,250,000 babies are born every year in the sub-continent. Of these, we may add here, only a third live to be 30, while a fourth die before they are one year old.

Reproductive Capacity.—Now the birth-rate of a people depends among other things on three important factors: the number of women of child-bearing age in the community, the number of women of child-bearing age who are married, and the age at which the women generally marry. For fertility rate is higher in the first half of the child-bearing age than in the second half.

Let us consider the position statistically first. The following table gives the proportion of women in each group per 10,000 women according to the 1931 census:

| Ages | 1931 per 10,000 | 1921 per 10,000 |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 5-9 | 1,280 | 1,404 |
| 10-14 | 1,124 | 1,081 |
| 15-19 | 938 | 815 |
| 20-24 | 985 | 881 |
| 25-29 | 868 | 885 |
| 30-34 | 756 | 833 |
| 35-39 | 595 | 565 |
| 40-44 | 505 | 621 |
| 45-49 | 389 | 346 |

If we assume that the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent ranges from 15 to 45 we find that for every 10,000 women there are about 5,036 women of child-bearing age, 46.47%. Converting this into absolute numbers we find there were about 75.4 mns. women in the sub-continent in 1931 in the age-group 15-45 compared with 79.9 mns. men. Women fell short of men by about 4.5 mns.

In a number of European countries, on the other hand, England for instance, women are always in excess of men. In this particular age-group in England the excess of women over men is about 1.7 mns. At first sight therefore the sex ratio in the sub-continent, would appear to be unfavourable from the reproduction point of view. But actually the sex ratio has not affected reproductive capacity because the men in the sub-continent are in the habit of finding their wives from a much wider age-group than elsewhere and are not averse to marrying much below their age.

Again we have assumed the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent to be from 15-45. Actually, there is a great deal of evidence to show that the period starts at least two years earlier at the age of 13; but then as it also ends two years below 45 it is not necessary to make any adjustments: the variations at either end cancel each other. In any case, we have no figures except for five-year age periods on which to base any calculations.

Incidence of Marriage.—A second factor which influences reproductive capacity is the number of women of child-bearing age who are married.

Here is a table which gives the proportion of married women per thousand women at the same ages:

| Ages | 1931 per thousand | 1921 per thousand |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 15-20 | 818 | 771 |
| 20-25 | 886 | 877 |
| 25-30 | 869 | 863 |
| 30-35 | 824 | 797 |
| 35-40 | 703 | 727 |
| 40-45 | 627 | 599 |
| 45-50 | 473 | 527 |

In 1931, that is to say, about 49.3% of women were recorded as married. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 41.3. The reason for the disparity between the figures for the sub-continent and those for England is that there are more men than women in the sub-continent, and marriages are mostly arranged by parents so that it is rarely that a marriageable girl goes unmarried. Also in the sub-continent

people marry very young. The following table gives the number of unmarried women for every 1,000 women in the different age-groups:

| Age | Unmarried per 1000 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 0-4 | 969 |
| 5-9 | 802 |
| 10-14 | 609 |
| 15-19 | 148 |
| 20-29 | 44 |
| 30-39 | 17 |
| 40-60 | 11 |
| 60 and over | 10 |

Only 1% of the women are unmarried by the time they reach 60 which compares favourably with 13.6% in England and Wales. Notice the fall from the age-group 15-19 to the age-group 20-29. By the time they are 29 almost all marriageable girls are married.

Fertility Rate.—There is yet another point which has to be taken into account when calculating the reproductive capacity of a people. In the child-bearing period itself the frequency of child-bearing varies from age to age. The earlier years, and 15-25 particularly, are markedly more fertile than the later ones in the reproductive span, so that distribution by age of reproductive women is as important as the proportion which the women in the aggregate bear to the total population. When we look up the appropriate table we find that the first half of the reproductive period contains as many as 60% of women of child-bearing age. The corresponding figure for England is 53.5%.

To sum up, about 80% of the women in the age-group 15-45 are married and of these 64% are in the age-group 15-30 when the rate of fertility is very high.

That brings us to the last of the elements which go to make up reproductive capacity—the rate of fertility. Fertility rate is different from birth-rate. Birth-rate is the number of children born per thousand of a people. Fertility rate is the frequency of births among the women. The fertility rate only shows how prolific the women are.

The only data which we possess for calculating fertility rate for the sub-continent relate to Cochin and Travancore but then these data can be taken as representative for the sub-continent as a whole. The following table gives the fertility rates for married women in Cochin and also for purposes of comparison those for married women in England and Wales:—

| Age period | Cochin | England and Wales |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|
| 15-19 | 224 | 372 |
| 20-24 | 249 | 267 |
| 25-29 | 253 | 187 |
| 30-34 | 246 | 127 |
| 35-39 | 182 | 81 |
| 40-44 | 120 | 33 |
| Total Fertility | 6,370 | 5,385 |

Thus we find that while the disparity between the birth-rates in the sub-continent and in England is very great, the disparity between the

fertility rates is very narrow. The average woman in India or Pakistan leaves about 6 children behind her while the average English woman leaves about 5. Contrary to general impression the Indian or Pakistani woman is not very much more fecund than the English woman. And if we consider certain national habits like the use of contraceptives, for instance, it may turn out that the Indian or Pakistani woman is actually less fecund than the English woman.

A second point which we notice is that the fertility rate among English women varies more

sharply from age-group to age-group than the fertility rate among women in the sub-continent. The fertility rate among English women belonging to the first age-group, is more than ten times that among English women belonging to the last age-group, while the corresponding ratio for Indian or Pakistani women is only 2.

DEATH-RATE

So far we have been concerned with the question of birth-rate and allied problems. But the population of a country depends not only on its

birth-rate but also on its death-rate. The death-rate indeed affects the aggregate population in a double sense. In the first place it reduces the number of people who are living, and secondly it reduces future accretion by killing off potential mothers. The effects of mortality must therefore be studied in both these aspects.

The death-rate and the infant mortality rate have already been given in a previous table. For purposes of comparison the death-rate for the sub-continent may be set out once again along with the death-rates for a number of other countries:—

| | 1911-13 | 1921-25 | 1926-30 | 1931-35 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| Sub-continent | 29.9 | 26.0 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 24.3 | 21.1 |
| Germany | 14.8 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 12.8 |
| France | 19.7 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.8 |
| U.K. | 14.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| U.S.A. | 14.1 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Australia | 10.9 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.9 |
| Japan | 20.7 | 21.7 | 17.8 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 17.6 |

Even as it is the death-rate in the sub-continent is high. But these figures are really not comparable for while vital statistics are very accurate in every one of the countries cited above they are notoriously defective in India or Pakistan. It is difficult to say how faulty the figures are but according to one estimate an average death-rate of 23 for the sub-continent would be near enough. Assuming that is so we have a death-rate in India or Pakistan which is nearly double that of Japan, a little more than double that of France, and over three times that of Australia.

If instead of converting the figure into a rate we simply put down the total number of deaths in India and Pakistan, we will get some idea of the enormous scale of Indian mortality. The average recorded deaths per year in the sub-continent from 1921-1938 were 6.40 mns. But the total actual deaths were probably in excess of 8 mns. Compare this with the scale of mortality in Europe. The total number of deaths per year in Europe minus Russia was 5.28 mns. This means that in the years between 1921 and 1938 about 54 mns. more people died in India and Pakistan than in Europe minus Russia. Or to put it differently about the same number of people died in the sub-continent between 1921 and 1938 as the population of Britain and Canada taken together.

Distribution of Death-Rate:—Not only is the death-rate in the sub-continent high but the distribution of death according to age and sex is not very favourable either. Consider the figures for deaths per 10,000 of either sex given in the table below:

| Age group | Male | Female | Female as percentage of male |
|-----------|-------|--------|------------------------------|
| 0-1 | 1,844 | 1,671 | 95.5 |
| 1-4 | 376 | 346 | 92.0 |
| 5-9 | 100 | 99 | 99.0 |
| 10-14 | 63 | 63 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 89 | 106 | 119.0 |
| 20-29 | 95 | 119 | 125.3 |
| 30-39 | 129 | 113 | 105.6 |
| 40-49 | 187 | 163 | 87.2 |
| 50-59 | 318 | 283 | 89.0 |
| All ages | 236 | 119 | .. |

As we have already said the death-rate in the sub-continent is high all along the scale. It is very high among first year infants—about 20% of them die every year, 60% of them in the first week after birth. In the second age-group the death-rate comes down but compared with European standards it is still very high. Then from 5 year onwards it continues to fall till the 10-14 age-group is reached when it starts rising again till it reaches the climax in the 50-59 and over group.

Now considering the same figures from the point of view of sex distribution we find that dur-

ing infancy and childhood the female death-rate is lower than the male. In the 10-14 age-group it is about equal. Then the female death-rate begins to overtake the male. In the age-group 15-29 the female death-rate is higher. Then it begins to fall below that of the male, and thenceforth is always lower than the male.

Thus we find that the odds against women are specially high in the reproductive age which means that maternal mortality is abnormally high in the sub-continent. There are no records for maternity mortality for the sub-continent as a whole. But two enquires, one made in 1933 and the other in 1936 reveal that the average mortality rate might be in the neighbourhood of 24 per thousand births. That is to say, the maternal death-rate in the sub-continent is about eight times as high as that in England and Wales.

Effect on Income:—The incidence of mortality in the sub-continent specially the distribution by age greatly hampers economic advancement. The reason for this will be clear if we follow the progress of a group of 1,000 newly born babies and see what happens as they move from infancy to old age through youth and manhood. The following table shows how many of a group of 1,000 babies survive through successive stages to contribute to the country's economic wealth.

| Age | Sub-continent | | England | |
|-----|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 751 | 768 | 928 | 945 |
| 5 | 602 | 628 | 901 | 920 |
| 10 | 565 | 593 | 890 | 911 |
| 15 | 541 | 568 | 883 | 904 |
| 20 | 512 | 528 | 872 | 894 |
| 25 | 478 | 479 | 858 | 881 |
| 30 | 439 | 427 | 844 | 868 |
| 35 | 395 | 373 | 829 | 853 |
| 40 | 346 | 318 | 809 | 837 |
| 45 | 294 | 264 | 784 | 817 |
| 50 | 243 | 215 | 750 | 790 |
| 60 | 149 | 132 | 636 | 702 |
| 70 | 70 | 66 | 434 | 531 |

Interpreting the figures we find that about 250 people have died before the first year is reached. By the age of 5 another 150 have dropped out. With the age of 20 when a person is mature enough to take a hand in the business of production only about half are left. And in the age-group 25-50 which period represents the major part of a man's working life there are on an average only about 360 people to shoulder the whole burden.

If we now turn to conditions in England we see how different the picture is. After the

first five years are over, the loss is insignificant. And in the age group which is most crucial for the present purpose there are as many as 750 men out of the original 1,000 to enter into the business of production.

Applying the same analysis to the incidence of mortality among women about 450 die before they enter the reproduction stage, and of those who enter the reproduction stage only 346 live through the whole of it. Second, the heavy mortality among women in the child-bearing age leads to scarcity of partners for married life. One way in which this difficulty is circumvented is by forming unequal partnerships, unequal in the sense that the difference in age between a husband and wife is very great. Though this situation leaves little scope for spinsterhood among women it produces a great number of widows. In 1931 as many as 15.5% of all women in the sub-continent were recorded as widows while the corresponding percentage in England was only 8.7. The incidence of widowhood is particularly high in the reproductive stage—about 14%. Going up the scale we find that as the proportion of spinsters diminishes the proportion of widows increases.

Causes of Mortality:—We can wind up this section with a short note on the chief causes of mortality in the sub-continent.

The overwhelming majority of deaths are caused by such typical tropical diseases as small-pox, typhoid, dysentery, cholera and malaria. Out of 6,165,234 deaths in 1939 1,411,614 were caused by malaria, 260,300 by diarrhoea and dysentery, 97,566 by cholera and 48,103 by small-pox. Tuberculosis which is one of the biggest killers in the larger cities continues to spread. Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are very common. This is no surprise considering the general poverty of the people. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that poverty and the consequent lack of vitality and resisting power are the root cause of the overwhelming majority of deaths from diseases in the sub-continent. Remedies for most of the diseases mentioned above exist but no medicine can be of any help where a patient has little or no reserves on which he can call in time of danger. This is the chief reason why in a general campaign against disease measures aimed at raising the average income of the citizen will bring in a quicker return than an extension of medical facilities. In other words, the most important single disease which has to be fought and overcome in the sub-continent is poverty.

The figures quoted are for the larger cities like Calcutta, Bombay or Madras because they are generally more accurate than figures for the smaller towns or rural areas. Here is a table which shows the specific death-rates per

thousand for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and also for purposes of comparison those for London and New York.

| | Calcutta | Bombay | Madras | London | New York |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Tuberculosis .. | 270.0 | 170.0 | 113.0 | 87.0 | 47.0 |
| Dysentery and Diarrhoea .. | 250.0 | 252.0 | 436.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Typhoid .. | 90.0 | 40.0 | 16.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Cholera .. | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Turning to infant mortality figures in the larger towns we find that there has been no perceptible improvement as the following table shows:

| City | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bombay .. | 248 | 250.2 | 246.3 | 267.9 | 212.2 | 201.5 | 211.4 |
| Calcutta .. | 239 | 241.6 | 252.7 | 218.6 | 205.4 | 212.5 | .. |
| Madras .. | 227 | 218.3 | 223.8 | 222.1 | 241.6 | 205.7 | 208.9 |
| Lucknow .. | 224 | 224.4 | 223.5 | 226.4 | 212.2 | 214.4 | 134.3 |
| Lahore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagpur .. | 261 | 283.5 | 234.6 | 264.2 | 226.2 | 294.6 | 218.8 |
| Delhi .. | 196 | 170.0 | 187.4 | 156.0 | 169.9 | 173.8 | 185.9 |
| Karachi .. | 151 | 167.0 | 142.2 | 149.6 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 127.8 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 280 | 303.4 | 280.2 | 283.0 | 267.4 | 310.2 | 133.2 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | 232 | 198.2 | 205.1 | 192.6 | 182.4 | 259.1 | 220.6 |

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in the sub-continent.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay City, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, with respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

There has not been any marked reduction in the general rate of mortality due to specific diseases over the last two decades either:

| Year | Cholera | Small-pox | Plague |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1920 .. | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 1925 .. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 1930 .. | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1931 .. | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 1932 .. | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1933 .. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 1934 .. | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1935 .. | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 1936 .. | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.04 |
| 1937 .. | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1938 .. | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.06 |
| 1939 .. | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1940 .. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |

[N.B.—Part of this section is based on D. Ghosh's "Pressure of Population and Economic Efficiency in India" which represents some of the latest work done in this field. The figures for communities and languages were taken from Dudley Stamp's "Geography." For latest details about India see end of this article and about Pakistan see Pakistan section].

Manners and Customs

Next to the complexion of the skin, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn to their dress and per-

sonal decoration. In its simplest form the dress of a Hindu consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Muslim always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Men and women on the hills who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear today within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in pictures and images.

In parts of India the Hindu dress, the loin-cloth comes nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of the sub-continent they are tucked up behind a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt.

When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves; the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before the Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Muslim prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed.

The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans may be seen in the city of Bombay. In East Punjab and the United Provinces, in West Bengal, and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Muslim or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The poorer people in West Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable.

Many well-to-do Indians notably Christians and Parsis wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs with the European costume. The majority of the people do not use shoes; those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

On ceremonial or religious occasions indigenous dress is almost always preferred and with the recent change in the political landscape, it is possible that blind imitation will give place to intelligent selection.

There is also a certain tendency to economise in the use of cloth in times of scarcity, and fashions once introduced often remain. One way in which people in urban areas try to meet scarcity is to make, what they call, 'bush shirt' or 'bush coat' which is really a cross between a coat and a shirt and can be made to do duty for either.

Women's Costumes—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of the sub-continent women wear a bodice; on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats or drawers, or both are worn. Many Muslim ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Muslim women are *gusha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public; a few of the converts from Hinduism have not, however, borrowed the custom. In the north, Hindu women have generally adopted the Muslim practice of seclusion. In the Deccan and Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindus, widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, some Muslims, however, especially in Malabar, do. The orthodox remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many have their hair combed in the European fashion which is also followed by Parsis and Christians. A great many Muslims grow beards. But most Hindus do not, except in places as in the north where Muslim influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow the individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Jaisias, as distinguished from Sanas, do not clip their hair, but coil it into a crest, in imitation of the God Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than women of any other community. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist and the toes, until motherhood is attained, and by some even later. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads and flowers, like the lotus, the rose and the champaks, are among the most popular objects of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. Among certain communities absence of the mark might indicate that the person is a widow. The mark may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot to represent Lakshmi who is the goddess of prosperity. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of a U or a V, generally with a central line, sometimes without it, to represent Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay.

To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaeagnus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, i.e., ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows, as is mentioned above, are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces arms and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. It is not always possible to say why a particular colour has been selected. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may recall the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. But in many other cases this particular colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned for the choice.

Festivals and Observances

Some of these festivals are also mentioned in the section under Pakistan.

Bara Wafat—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal *Fatima-i-Duwwadham* (Prayers of the 12th). In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as *Mauludu'n-Nabi* (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet. In some parts of the sub-continent it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet. (Jashn-i-Milad Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same day, although there are differences of opinion of this question. It is a great day of fasting for Muslims (the Wahabites, however, do not observe it; they regard it to be an innovation or *bid'ah*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe the fast on the second day of the month. As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAMA—TEN DAYS)—This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct.). It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox.

The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura. Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river. This is also the day on which Rama marched against Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus perform *pooja* to their household gods or religious books. Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *nawaratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights'. During this period devotees of Durga engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image, extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries. On the ninth day, at every temple of Durga, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. It is customary among Hindu women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*.

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State.

Dipavali—(Popularly termed *Diwali* or *Dewali*).—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon. Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fireworks, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature.

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept.-Oct.), known as *Naraka* or *Bhuta Chaturdashi* (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura. The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins. In view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites with a lamp made of rice-flour, etc., are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served.

Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year. The first one commences on the 11th day of Ardibehesht (Oct. 15), the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec. 14), the third on the 26th day of Shehrevar (Feb. 27), the fourth on the 26th of Mehr (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Ist (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug. 31). They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations. The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars.

Ganesh Chaturthi—On this day was born Ganpati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles. As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings. There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth. One relates that as the god Kartikavirya was created by Shiva without conjugal assistance, in like manner Ganpati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil escaped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was

reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) who, with all the gods, went to look at the newborn child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug.) is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth. His image is installed in Hindu households and offered *pooja*. Some people keep the image for a day and a half; some for five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the householder. On the final day, the image is taken in procession and eventually committed to the river, sea or tank.

There is a legend that one day Ganpati while riding his favourite mouse had a fall, at which the moon laughed. Enraged at the insult, Ganpati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one day, i.e., his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year. If by any chance they happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill-effects will stop at such abuse.

Gokulashtami—(Also known as *Janmashtami* and *Krishnashtami*). The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark fortnight in the month of *Shrawana* (July-August) or *Bhadra* (Aug.-Sept.). In each case (i.e., either in *Shrawana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami. At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna.

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, and therefore also of Krishna (who was one of Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival. It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting. A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna Shri (the consort of Vishnu) and Devaki the mother of Krishna. *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature. Dacca (East Pakistan) brings out a great procession on this occasion.

Grahana—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses. The popular tradition of other days, however, stuck to the popular mind. And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be. Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods. As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal. Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat. Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the delilement of the gods entails a delilement of the earth. Delilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates. People flock to the temples and other holy sites for baths are resorted to. The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals. The inference is justified that gifts were to some extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity. The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca. The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition. It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan), and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups; *Fara* or compulsory; *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than *fara*); and optional. *Fara* compulsions are three in number; wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder), standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah). The *Wajib* rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca; to run between Mount As Safa and Mount Al-Marwah, to remain in Al-Muzdalifah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramayn-r-rijan), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zul-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the *Haj*.

Idul-Azha (also called Idaz-Zaha)—It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (xxii 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah. The words of the prophet are: Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival. The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Isaac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah). Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal. If the animal is a big one (e.g., a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy). It is necessary to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown-up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best. The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed. The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household.

In India and Pakistan the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice. In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment.

Id-ul-Fitr—"The festival of breaking fast," called also *Ramazan ki Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shawwal. On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves; then distribute the *fitr* or *sadaqah*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgha*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *minbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khatbah* or sermon. He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shi'ahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din-i-Faith* and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadai—The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of Persia. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained. Probably he was born in the province of Media, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in

great respect by the court of Gushtasp. He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda.

Muharram (Ar. Muharram, 'most sacred')—The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shi'ahs and the Sunnis; the former regard Ali and his descendants, Hasan, Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baqir, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter, the Caliphs, as Abubakar, Umar, Osman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material from pure silver to tawdry brass, according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz—Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked this day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the State entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis. The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia). Shah Jahaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day. The Shi'ahs celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fash (agricultural) year on this day. *Navroz* is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event.

Pajusana—A great Svetambara Jain festival. Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion. Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also observe it. The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept.). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateti—The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept. 5). Farvardin associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

Ram-Lila—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life. The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin) (Sept.-Oct.) and the Vijaya-Dashami (the tenth lunar day). Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi-speaking provinces.

Ram-Navami—It is the celebration of the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of Vishnu of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (navami) of *Chaitra* (March-April). Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also worshipped. Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing the excellent points as examples for man to follow. A legend (the *vrata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri (*Jagannath*), an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*), in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eclat. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon. In the evening sermons or discourses (*kathas*) are delivered in the temples of Rama. The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day. This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ramzan—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name from 4 a.m., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips. The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets. The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught, called *Dandi*. On the 21st and 22nd the Shi'ahs celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called, *Lailat-ul-Kadr*, or "night of power," because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva-Ratri—The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Megha (Jan.-Feb.) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva. The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva-Ratri). The month of Shrawana (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (*maha* meaning great).

In the *Manabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valiant prince relates that King Chitrahant of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best. The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *biba* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree. The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family must keenly feel the double misery of starving and missing him. He wept bitter tears. To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *biba* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *biba* petals he would, on death, be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories (e.g., *Linga-Purana*) narrates that a hunter, spending the day imprisoned in a Shalva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole. His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water. Hunger, anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night. Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain. He filled his time by mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down. Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled all down. Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated. The moral is

that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No-Diso—The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple, at the hand of Turbaturs. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

STATEMENT SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FROM 1941 TO 1947

| | Birth rate p.m. | Death rate p.m. | I.M.R. per 1000 live births |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1941 ... | 32.1 | 21.9 | 75.8 |
| 1942 ... | 29.5 | 21.4 | 163 |
| 1943 ... | 26.1 | 23.9 | 165 |
| 1944 ... | 25.8 | 24.5 | 169 |
| 1945 ... | 28.0 | 22.1 | 151 |
| 1946 ... | 28.9 | 18.7 | 136 |
| 1947* | 26.6 | 19.7 | 146 |

* Relates to Indian Union Provinces after partition.

STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIFIC DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND. 1941-47.

| | Cholera | Smallpox | Plague. |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1941 ... | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.04 |
| 1942 ... | 0.7 | 0.09 | 0.04 |
| 1943 ... | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| 1944 ... | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.07 |
| 1945 ... | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.09 |
| 1946 ... | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1947* | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

* Relates to Indian Union provinces after partition.

STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIFIC DEATH RATES PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF POPULATION FOR CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND BOMBAY FOR 1949.

| | Calcutta | Bombay | Madras |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Tuberculosis ... | 120 | 113 | 69 |
| Dysentery and Diarrhoea ... | 156 | 79 | 301 |
| Typhoid ... | 58 | 53 | 10 |
| Cholera ... | 84 | 00 | 19 |

STATEMENT SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS IN LARGER TOWNS (1942-47).

| City. | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bombay ... | 95.1 | 197.4 | 203.0 | 190.4 | 195.4 | 166.6 |
| Calcutta ... | 166.8 | 427.7 | 429.8 | 288.6 | 243.1 | 269.3 |
| Madras ... | 196.8 | 217.3 | 281.3 | 213.8 | 183.0 | 196.0 |
| Lucknow ... | 210.0 | 189.0 | 171.7 | 204.7 | 165.4 | 188.5 |
| Lahore ... | 155.5 | 172.1 | 150.4 | 126.2 | * | * |
| Nagpur ... | 275.5 | 201.9 | 228.0 | 275.1 | 194.0 | 286.8 |
| Delhi ... | 177.3 | 196.0 | 186.0 | 154.0 | 146.6 | 178.0 |
| Karachi ... | 116.5 | 136.5 | 162.2 | 106.8 | * | * |
| Ahmedabad ... | 293.1 | 263.5 | 277.5 | 186.5 | 235.9 | 239.5 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) ... | 212.1 | 196.4 | 231.8 | 221.3 | * | * |

* Not available

ART

Sculpture & Painting

CHARACTERISTICS—Indian Art is almost completely a religious art. Creation as well as contemplation of a work of art is a devotional act. From this it follows that Indian art is predominantly spiritual and contemplative and not concerned with the representation of appearances. Form in Indian art achieves symbolical meaning. Without the help of correct anatomy and perspective, Indian artists fill their works with life from within. Naturalistic to a degree, they give expression to the internal forces of nature through its visible form. The essential qualities of Indian Art are its inherent rhythm and vitality and its plastic power which, in painting and sculpture alike, reaches a perfection hardly ever matched elsewhere.

Indian art, up to very recent times, was anonymous, i.e., hardly any names of individual artists were known or connected with any particular work of art. The arts of ancient and medieval India sprang from the co-operative effort of craftsmen guilds who worked in the employ of rulers or religious institutions. In the course of time a collection of scriptures came into being, the *shilpa shastra*, which laid down certain rules to be followed in the creation of religious images, buildings, etc. While these manuals were originally meant to guide design without interference in the creative work of the artist, they had, in the long run, a sterilizing effect on the artists' imagination and may have contributed to the decline of Indian art.

History—Art in India is always Indian regardless of the religious or dynastic powers which it happened to serve at different times.

The idiom of expression was always Indian. Racial and provincial peculiarities can be traced in all Indian styles but what separates the provinces of Indian art is subsidiary to what they have in common* (S. Kramrisch). The inherent strength of this art enabled it to absorb and overcome numerous foreign influences (such as Greek, Persian, Scythian, etc.) without being altered in its course.

The chronology of Indian art is a difficult problem. The classification of periods given here tries to do justice to the development of styles and is based on a broad dynastic framework.

Early Art.—The excavations of Sir John Marshall and others in the Indus valley at Mohenjodaro and in Harappa in the Punjab discovered an ancient civilisation which in about 3000 B. C. had already reached a considerable degree of refinement. In many forms and symbols Mohenjodaro heralds the beginning of Indian art with a strong Dravidian flavour. Outstanding are animal engravings on seals and little statuettes in terracotta, stone or bronze, amongst which a bronze girl in a dancing pose anticipates later qualities of Indian plastic art.

From Mohenjodaro to about 300 B.C. hardly any traces of artistic activities survive. Yet we know from the description of houses and palaces in the great epics that painting, image making and the minor arts existed. The intervening time saw the arrival of the Aryans in India and the coming into being of the three great Indian religions, Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism. The archaic sculptures, made

under the patronage of the Buddhist Maurya rulers, retain vestiges of earlier and more primitive cuts in the large "yaksha" stone statues of Besnagar and Mathura (Muttra). Soberly naturalistic animal sculpture adorns the capitals of Asokan edict pillars.

Beginnings of Classic Art.—After the fall of the Maurya Empire the Sungas ruled in the North, the Andhras in the South (2nd—1st century B.C.). The robust sculpture of earlier stages is made pliable by a penetrating flowing rhythm. The characteristic voluptuous forms of Indian art, through which pulsates the sap of life, make their appearance in the Yakshi figures of the Bharhut stupa rails. A certain angularity and flatness of modelling are gradually being overcome. The art of the period is almost exclusively Buddhist. Its famous centres are Bharhut, Sanchi, Bodhi Gaya, Mathura and Patalliputra (Patna). Bhaja in the Western Ghats and Vengi in South India. Sculpture and relief (and most probably not surviving painting) were used to illustrate religious teaching on the rails, gates and walls of stupas (relic mounds which had become the centres of worship) and in the monasteries and chapels attached to them. In the reliefs depicting Buddha's life or that of his previous incarnations (*jatakas*) Buddha is never presented in human form, but his presence is shown by symbols such as the tree of enlightenment, his footprints, the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to walk.

Kushan and Andhra Art.—The first and second centuries A.D. saw the power of the Kushan Empire establishing itself in the north

west and north, while the Andhras ruled the south. The classic progress shows itself in increased plastic penetration of large-size sculptures and in greater vitality. The centre of artistic creation is Mathura (Muttra). Buddhism is still the predominant theme. Mathura creates the Indian Buddha image in direct continuation of the Mauryan tradition of large-size stone figures, overcoming bulk and crudeness in spirited modelling. Frankly sensuous, but in a different way from the nudes of the Greek schools, are the female figures of Mathura and other centres. Most probably originating from aboriginal symbols of fertility, these graceful if voluptuous nymphs fix, for centuries to come, the round-breasted, narrow-waisted, full-hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian artist. In the South, the *stupa* of Amaravati has yielded a wealth of magnificent sculpture.

Belonging to the first century B.C., the fresco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Nizam's Dominions) are the earliest well-preserved paintings, though still earlier work survives in several other localities. The high level of competence in Ajanta proves a long, but lost, history of this art.

Græco-Indian Art:—From the first century A.D. onwards a peculiar hybrid art develops in the north-west, the Gandhara country. Through direct contact with Græco-Seythian and Parthian neighbours, Hellenistic forms were applied to Indian Buddhist themes. The Gandhara school is famous for the quantity of its output and for fine workmanship. From an artistic point it is inferior and derivative. Its chief interest is archæological.

THE GUPTA AGE

In 320 A.D. Chandragupta founded the Gupta dynasty in Patna, which was to be the dominant power in India for about 250 years. Pauranic Hinduism came to the fore-front during this period and the most powerful Brahmanical art was produced all over the sub-continent especially in Deccan, Badami and Aihole (Deccan), Udaygiri (near Sanchi), Gwalior and many other places. The art of the Gupta period can best be characterised by the word *spiritual*. The latent spiritualism of earlier periods is now overcome or harnessed to the spiritual representations of superhuman, elementary or cosmic powers. The human figure is only the vehicle of transcendental forces. The artist masters every mood from the lyrical to the terrible. The Buddha images of Mathura and Sarnath are in their classic simplification and perfection of modelling. In their serene spirituality and dignity amongst the world's supreme religious images. The boat incarnation of Vishnu in Udaygiri is of impressive power which changes primitive terror to a deep experience of divine force. The iconography of the Hindu pantheon is developed during this age.

Painting: During the sixth and seventh centuries the Gupta spirit survives in Indian art. In spite of the decline and overthrow of the Gupta empire; therefore, in our classification of styles they are included in Gupta art. The art of fresco painting had then reached its zenith. Ajanta, Bagh (Buddhist) and Badami (Brahmanical) are the chief centres of this art as it survives today, but the Jain paintings of Sittanavasal (South India), the Brahmanical paintings of Tirumalai and the Sinhalese rock pictures of Sigiriya (Ceylon) testify to its distribution over the whole sub-continent.

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends in easily understandable form, making use of the costume, scenery and manners of their own time. The colours, made from minerals, are bright green, red, brown, yellow, black and blue (Ajanta). The greatest artistic merit of these paintings lies in their rhythmic, flowing outline which indicates the plastic volume of a body. Light and shade are unknown, but forms are modelled with colour shading. Perspective in the Western sense was not known but compositions achieve a surprising degree of depth.

Climax of Indian Art:—During the seventh and eighth centuries sculpture reaches its high water mark. The surging power of Brahmanism fills Indian sculpture with unheard-of virility. Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force; the swelling, rounded forms of human or animal bodies become signs of pent-up energies. The rock-hewn sculptures of Elephanta (near Bombay), Ellora (Deccan) and Mahabalipuram (seven pagodas, near Madras) are the finest representatives of this period. In Ellora, the close union between sculpture and architecture, so typical for Indian art, is carried to an extreme in the Kallisanatha temple which, an enormous building, was carved out of solid rock as a whole.

Medieval Art:—From the 9th and 10th centuries onwards Hindu art conquered every corner of the sub-continent. With wider distribution, local schools and styles developed in the course of time, without, however, breaking its unity. Medieval sculpture was called upon to decorate with stone carvings the innumerable temples that were being built, and to provide images for worship in temples and private chapels in stone, bronze or wood.

While much of the grandeur of the classical age survives in medieval sculpture its simplicity and force are gradually lost in an over-elaboration of decorative by-work such as jewellery and the iconographical attributes of deities. The tendency towards spiritualism is accentuated especially under the influence of *tantric* symbolism. In the end, the demands of iconographical correctness, made on the artist by the priests, suppressed his own imagination and sensitivity and produced an enormous volume of indifferent and mediocre work.

Paintings:—It was, not so long ago, a widely accepted belief that the art of painting died out in the Indian sub-continent after the 7th century and was not revived till the 16th century by the miniature paintings of the Moghul Court. But there is enough evidence now to show that mural painting was practised throughout the medieval period even if, owing to large-scale destruction (especially in the North) and to neglect, little of it survives. Medieval painting is of varying vigour and excellence and tends, like sculpture, towards an over-emphasis of decorative detail and to a hardening of accepted forms. In Ellora paintings of the 8th-10th century are preserved, in Tanjore frescoes of the 11th century, in Polonnaruwa in Ceylon Buddhist work of the 12th century. Later work of the Vijayanagar period is known and a large volume of murals survives in Jain temples and monasteries of Gujarat and in the palaces of Rajputana, all dating from a much later time. In Cochin and Travancore many examples of elaborate Kerala painting can be found belonging to the 16th-19th century. Jain paintings in Conjevaram of the 17th and 18th century illustrate the close affinity between medieval mural art and miniature book illustrations.

The illuminating and illustrating of religious scriptures was a widespread art in the sub-continent even if little of it escaped destruction with the exception of a large number of Jain manuscripts from Gujarat. The earliest, painted on palm leaves, date from the 12th and 13th centuries. They have highly conventionalized figures with sharp noses and protruding eyes. The background is flat red, later blue.

Rajasthani and Pahari:—The middle of the sixteenth century sees the beginning of an Indian School of miniature painting in Rajputana of great vitality, charm and artistic merit. The early Rajasthani paintings are known as *ragmalas*, pictorial representations of musical moods (*ragas*). These paintings have an intimate, lyrical flavour and are full of the loving devotion which the Vaishnava revival brought with its intense cult of Krishna. Rajasthani painting, like the *pahari* schools of the North, is strictly formalised, i.e., human figures, animals and trees are represented in a simplified, conceptual manner but are, nevertheless, very alive and expressive. The plastic quality of the great frescoes is absent, the line very gentle and

sensitive. The colours are flat, yet brilliant and colour schemes vary in the different schools (*kalams*). Perspective is attempted but not in the Western, scientific manner. The *pahari* (Hill) Schools of the Hill States in the North, are similar in type to Rajasthani painting. They flourished in several *kalams* (Kangra, Basohli, Jammu, etc.), from the 17th to 19th century.

Moghul: Derived from the Timurid School of miniature painting in Persia and beginning under strong Persian influence in the middle of the 16th century, Moghul painting developed into an Indian art, if that term can be accepted with reservations. Already Akbar employed indigenous artists who under the guidance of Persian masters were put to the task of illustrating manuscripts. Under Jahangir and Shahjahan Moghul painting reached its climax. Moghul art is a court art, limited in its scope, and overshadowed by the demand for extreme technical perfection. It is individualistic with a clear development of personal styles of different artists which are known by name (a thing rarely heard of in popular Indian art). It is illustrative, and mainly concerned with the representation of court scenes, portraits, historical events, or the skillful rendering of flowers or animals. But Indian painters did not only introduce Hindu themes into Moghul art, but gradually flavoured it with a Hindu spirit. In technical excellence, accurate and delicate drawing, observance and taste Moghul art is unsurpassed. The wrong notion that Moghul court art was responsible for the revival of painting in the sub-continent must be given up though a strong influence on Rajasthani and *pahari* painting is obvious.

MODERN ART

With the eclipse of medieval powers and the arrival of European civilisation, the indigenous arts experienced a rapid decline. Art schools were initiated in the sub-continent on British models in the 19th century and attached to the educational system. In these the arts of drawing, painting and modelling and certain arts and crafts were taught on the lines of Western academic tradition.

At the beginning of this century a revival of traditional and indigenous art was propagated by Mr. Havell, then Principal of the Calcutta Art School, and by Abanindranath Tagore and his followers. By a re-orientation on the lines of Ajanta and medieval miniature painting these men began a powerful and successful art movement, which, known as the Bengal School, very soon influenced artists throughout the sub-continent. An outstanding figure of this school is Nandalal Bose who has great imaginative force. Of the direct disciples of Abanindranath the names of late Suren Ganguly, Asit Bhahtar and Kallimandra Nath Mazumdar are worth mentioning. Jammun Roy, the celebrated artist of India to-day with an international reputation, is also a Revivalist although not belonging to the Tagore School of re-orientation. Janini Roy, first studying the naturalistic approach gradually became interested in the indigenous art of Bengal from which he evolved a style and technique of his own, unequalled among his contemporaries for its excellence of art forms and æsthetic import.

Concurrently with the Revivalist movement, there was a school of painters who believed in the naturalistic approach to art in the painting of portraits or other realistic subjects. Notables in this line are J. P. Gangooly, H. Mazumdar and Atul Bose.

There is yet another School of Art which may be termed Modernist, after its marked tendencies in that direction gaining a wide field of admirers in recent times. The evident leanings of Gaganendranath Tagore and later Rabindranath Tagore in their approach to art, although exclusive and individualistic, nonetheless, justify their being regarded as the precursors of this School. Well-known among these experimenters in this line are Rathin Maitra, Gopal Ghose and Paritosh Sen. The three distinct currents

In the flow of art movements mentioned here apply actually to Bengal alone, but these are traceable in the art world of India generally too.

Institutions—The Government School of Art, Calcutta teaches Fine Art, Indian Painting, Commercial Art, Modelling, Lithography, Wood-Engraving and Draftsmanship and has a Teachership Department for post-graduate studies. The present principal is Kamendra Nath Chakravorty.

Under its successive principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, Cecil Burre, Gladstone Solomon and Charles Gerrard,

the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay has grown into a large and many-sided institution. The School favoured thorough training on European lines. Under Mr. Gladstone Solomon a class of mural painting was added in which Western art was fused with Indian decorative principles.

The J. J. School teaches a variety of crafts and industrial arts, such as stone carving, metal work, leather work, textile design, etc. It has also a large commercial art and photographic section. Under Mr. Gerrard interesting modern tendencies developed in painting which seem to indicate a union of contemporary European work with sound Indian traditions.

Many art schools flourish in India and Pakistan in different centres such as Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Shantiniketan, Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Patna, etc., under the patronage of provincial governments, State governments or as private institutions. Indian and Pakistan artists of today strive for new forms of expression which would be in tune with present day life without breaking with the ancient traditions of their country. An impressive solution for this problem was attempted in the moving paintings of Anrita Sher Gil who died prematurely in 1941.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

IT is in the arts and crafts of a people that its heritage of artistic feeling, design and religious belief remainative over many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. The Indian sub-continent absorbed throughout its long history innumerable foreign influences into its arts. Beginning with the fusion of Aryan and Dravidian art during the first millennium B.C., over the influx of Greek, Persian, Hellenistic, central or Asiatic Far-Eastern elements in pre-Gupta and Gupta times, to the blending of Islamic with Hindu forms of design after the Muslim conquest and even to the absorption of European features, the arts and crafts of the Indian sub-continent have adopted new designs, fused them with old ones and infused them with the spirit and the sensitiveness of this country. Two main elements can be discerned, on the one hand we have the geometrical element of the Northern nomads in which all natural forms are reduced to decorative patterns. This element came into the country in successive waves by the Aryans, the Scythians, the White Huns, the Mongols and the Muslims. The other element, which might be taken as belonging to the indigenous South Indian is more exuberant and uses natural forms such as human or animal figures with greater freedom. The desire to decorate even the humblest articles of daily use and to introduce beauty into every feature of life has been inherent in the Indian sub-continent from time immemorial and has even survived, sadly weakened, the industrial revolution of our age. The gay and tasteful dresses of the village folk of today testify to the indestructible artistic sense of this ancient race.

Pottery—In the excavations of Mohenjo-daro and other Indus valley sites pottery of the 4th and 3rd millennium B.C. has been found, of pleasing shape and with very decorative paintings in black or red in which animal forms feature prominently. Up to the present time, the potter's wares have usually been of good functional design and quite often they have been painted. Well known is the glazed ware from Agra. Terra-cotta work has found manifold adaptations throughout the ages, a particularly beautiful one in the terra-cotta reliefs on 17th century temples in Bengal. Glazed tiles were used by the Muslims for architectural decoration. The many coloured tile mosaics of Lahore Fort are famous.

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration on Hindu or Muslim buildings. Ranging from fully sculptured figure friezes to the finest trellis work it is found on buildings of every epoch. Well known for the skill and the imagination displayed, are the Jain marble temples of Dilwara in Mount Abu and the Hoysala temples of Mysore. Muslim buildings are soberer in their ornamentation. The stone carvers of Ahmedabad excelled in delicate "jali" (stone tracery) work for windows (Shah Sayyid's mosque). On buildings of the Pathan dynasty of India wonderful decorative use has been made of carved Persian or Arabic lettering (Qutb Minar). The use of marble inlay and mosaic work became fashionable under the Moghuls and led to mastery in the costly art of "pietra dura" in which precious stones are inlaid in marble in most delicate and delightful

flower patterns. The stone masons of modern Jaipur are highly skilled in architectural carving.

Wood Work—Wood carving was, as elsewhere, the mother of the art of stone carving. With a fine range of precious timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has always played an important part in building and decoration. Typical are the carved house fronts in Ahmedabad and other Gujarat cities, in Nasik and in the Punjab. 16th and 17th century Jain temples in Ahmedabad are carved in wood and painted right up to their domes teeming with multitudes of figures. They are the prototype of the stone carved temple ceilings of Mount Abu. Richly carved furniture is made today in Kashmir (walnut) and in South India (rosewood and blackwood). Decorative carving in sandalwood for domestic or religious purposes is at home in South India.

Ivory—An inscription in Sanchi (1st century B.C.) says that part of the stone relief work of the Southgate was done by the Ivory carvers of Besnagar. This alone proves the close interrelation of all the arts and crafts in the Indian sub-continent. Still a flourishing art in South India (Mysore, Travancore) and in Delhi, Ivory articles find a ready market inland and overseas. Though of perfect finish, modern work lacks the sensitive sculpturing of earlier work.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving the metal industry employed and still employs the greatest number of craftsmen and the greatest variety of methods and techniques. There is hardly a place where metal objects are not made in one form or other. Iron and steel, known from early times, were mainly used in weapons. The best damascened blades come from South India and Rajasthan. Brass and copper go to make the plain but beautiful utensils of domestic use (*lota*, *hugga*, etc.) and ceremonial lamps, images, vessels, etc., for religious worship. These articles are cast, hammered, chased, inlaid, enameled or otherwise worked. The South Indian image maker's (*thapali*) bronze or brass castings are a marvel. Well known is *bidi* ware (from Bidar in Hyderabad) in which silver is inlaid in a dark metal alloy or *koffara* ware, the best specimens of which come from Muradabad and the Punjab, in which gold and silver are inlaid in steel. Gold and silver in repoussé or filigree, are worked into fine articles in Kashmir, Lucknow and other places.

Jewellery—From time immemorial jewellery of rich design was made in the Indian sub-continent, and worn by both sexes. Similar beads of polished precious stones have been found in many pre-historic and early historic sites. Classic and medieval sculptures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery, to describe which would require a large treatise. Flowers being the most primitive form of adornment, many forms of jewellery, up to the present day, derive their name and shape from floral prototypes. Perhaps the finest jewellery work is done in gold enamelling, Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest pieces. Typical is the in-crustation of gold and silver with gems which are always *cabochon* cut (never faceted as modern European jewellery) for a fuller colour effect.

Another very ancient technique is gold and silver filigree applied to ornaments. Nothing can compare with the exuberant splendour of the country's jewellery, though the skill in stone-cutting and also in setting has not always reached the level of Western craftsmen.

Lacquer Work and Papier Maché—Lac being an indigenous product, lacquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial proportions in parts of the sub-continent. Best known perhaps are the products of the Kashmiri craftsmen, especially in connection with papier maché painting. Lac turnery for furniture, toys and other objects is a widespread art in western India, especially in Kathiawar and Gujarat. In Sawantwadi (Konkan Coast) a small lacquer industry produces artificial fruit, playing cards, toys, etc.

Textiles—No other country, East or West, has ever excelled the Indian sub-continent in the weaving of cotton and silken fabrics. Since ancient times, Indian textiles were in great demand in all world markets. There is hardly a technique or art in fabric making that was or is not known in some part of India or Pakistan. A very short enumeration must suffice. *Patola* silks of Gujarat, in which the threads are variously dyed before weaving; fine silks and brocades from Benares, Murshidabad, Hyderabad, Madras, Tanjore and other places; finely woven woollen Kashmir shawls; delicate muslins from Dacca; tie-dyed fabrics from Rajputana; various forms of dye-painting on cotton (*guldamar*, similar to Japanese *barbie*) from South India; printed silks and cottons from all parts north or south with some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sangamner near Jaipur. As there is no limit to the styles of embroidery, mention may be made only of the *phulkari* work of the Punjab, the colourful embroideries of Kathiawar and the world-famous Kashmir shawls. Carpet making is at home in the North. Especially under Akbar in the 16th century, gorgeous rugs and carpets were made, exquisite in colour and fabric, though the finest work from Persia was never equalled.

It has been estimated that there are still 2½ million handlooms in India and Pakistan and the industry though depressed by the competition of the power loom, survives with part of its old artistic sense and skill.

Angolite—Worth mentioning are the artistic designs made by the women with coloured powders on the floor or on the doorsteps of their houses as festival decoration. Preserving the age-old designs of religious symbolism, they are known in all parts of India in a great variety of patterns (*angolite* in Gujarat, *alponta* in West Bengal, *kolam* in South India, etc.).

There can be no doubt that the skill and artistic sense of the craftsman is still alive, perhaps slumbering. As Mr. Fred H. Andrews said, "deterioration is not the fault of the craftsman but of his employer." Well directed official and private patronage can do much to save the cultural heritage of the arts and crafts in India and Pakistan which may, otherwise, fall a victim to progressive industrialisation.

ARCHAEOLOGY

ALTHOUGH the sub-continent is one of the most ancient lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest recorded period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt or Mesopotamia. Over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archaeology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to a knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the people of India and Pakistan. Since then a large number of scholars Indian, Pakistani and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian and Pakistani Archaeology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

PRE-HISTORY

The story commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The roughly chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the sub-continent, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras Province, and the valleys of the Sabarnati, Naranda and Godavari show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these palaeolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one at Bhutra in Narsingpur district, C.P. on the banks of the Naranda and the other at Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the palaeoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the palaeolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial and wind blown loam deposits in the valley of the Sabarnati river.

Stone Age—The whole field of pre-history is receiving increasing attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of the sub-continent and systematic work has been recently attempted at several sites in Madras, and Mayurbhanj, Rajpura and Baroda State.

Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the continent, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhya regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time been unearthed in Gujarat. On the other hand the megalithic tombs which occur in great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, belong to the iron age and some even persist to our own age. The knowledge of metals developed differentially in the North and the South. Thus in the North the copper implements of the Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the South, however, though certain recent finds in Raichur District do not exclude the knowledge of copper smelting in the Peninsula, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large-scale furnaces which stand in the shape of conical mounds notably at Kudatol. It is clear, however, that while copper and bronze were known in the North in the third millennium B.C. the South may have been generally content with the use of stone implements right down to the first millennium B.C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnataka, the Ceded Districts of Madras, South Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period. This gives the hope that a regular sequence can be established and links forged between the history and the pre-history of the Deccan.

INDUS VALLEY

The most interesting and significant phase of the pre-historic civilization of the sub-continent is that represented by the excavations at Harappa in West Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd millennium B.C. the sub-continent was in possession of a highly developed civilization with well-planned and populous cities, well built houses and public buildings of brick, carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 6 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa—The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro include a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All the structures were built of well burnt brick and many of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone, ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments, potteries, both painted and plain, and polished stone weights progressively ascending in a regular scale—all denoting a well-developed artistic sense and business-like habits.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 3rd millennium B.C. of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in Pakistan today. Their food appears to have included bread, beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped bull, the buffalo, a short-horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning, weaving and the cultivation of cotton, and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the Jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well-developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of the disposal of the dead during the Indus Valley period, as revealed by the excavations at Harappa during 1946, was that of inhumation. The body usually oriented from north to south and laid supine, was buried in a grave together with funerary pottery; sometimes a few ornaments and toilet objects were also placed. A unique example was that of a "cotton-burial" with reed-shroud, the only one of its kind so far known in the Indus Valley but of a type common in contemporary Mesopotamia.

Previous excavations revealed "pot-burials" which contained a skull and some other human bones. These are seemingly post-exposure burials, and are later in point of time than the proper Harappa burials.

The 1946 excavations also discovered fortifications in the western part of the city of Harappa around an area of 450 yards by 250 yards. The main wall, built of mud-bricks, is 40 feet wide and now stands to a height of over 30 feet. It is battered both internally and externally and has a baked-brick facing on the outside. The wall is reinforced at intervals on the outside by rectangular bastions. The discovery of defence points to a "citadel-sub" under whose shadow was carried on the highly centralised life of the Indus people.

Other Sites—The late Sir Aurel Stein's survey of the whole of Baluchistan and his last journey in Bahawalpur and Las Bela States have added to our knowledge a number of ancient sites of the pre-historic epoch. Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late Mr. Majumdar, at least three are now recognised as representing distinct phases, some earlier and some later than the main culture of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the north east as far as Rupar in the Amritsar District of East Punjab relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jinnah and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the valley of the Ganges where already painted pottery has been traced in the earliest levels. In the south-east, this pre-historic culture has been traced upto Limbdi in Saurashtra. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period little is yet known except some painted pottery but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further finds in western U.P. and East and West Punjab. (Mention of these excavations is also made in the relevant section under 'Pakistan'.)

BUDDHIST MONUMENTS

From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 4th century B.C., the history of architecture and of the formative arts is clear and can be traced with relative precision.

The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents are pretty clear. The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills near Gaya, the remains of a pillared hall and wooden palisade near Patna (ancient Pataliputra), a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bhir Mound), and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. Special mention must be made here of the *stupa* at Piprahwa opened by Peppé in 1885, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Asoka's edicts—The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (c. 272-232 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarhi in the Peshawar District in Pakistan to Yerragudi in the Karun District in Madras. Among the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured.

The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west Græco-Bactrian rulers were gradually extending their sway. The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. Besides dedicatory inscriptions, the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracotta figurines with exquisite ornamentation have been found in the excavations of city sites all over the North, notably Kosam and Rihita near Allahabad, Ahichchhatra near Bareilly, and Benares and Patna.

Sanchi—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, something about the first century B.C. Besides the stupa, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi in Pakistan, are among the most important in the land, constituting three different cities that flourished in adjacent sites in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments centered around stupas, situated in the suburbs or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity. For over a quarter of a century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of Greece, Persia, and of India and Pakistan.

The most prosperous of the cities was an Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets, houses and palaces, the antiquities from which including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins, all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc. form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine Museum on the spot.

Mathura—Mathura, one of the most important religious and art centres in the north from ancient times was galvanised into activity perhaps from the beginning of the Christian era, if not earlier. Here the abundance of red sandstone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all the religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even to the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amaravati, Nagarjunikonda and other places. By the fourth century A.D. the Hellenistic element in native art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire it reached its golden age.

THE GUPTA AGE

The rise of the Gupta dynasty early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Hindu achievement in literature, art and sculpture.

The best sculpture of this period has been found at Sarnath, Mathura, Deogarh and Garhwa in the United Provinces, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all the excavations in the North. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulgandhakuti vibhara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India

three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in West Punjab.

In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendancy while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhimara, and Deogarh in stone and Bhitarraon, Ahichchhatra and other places in brick. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque at the Qutb near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to King Chandragupta identified with Chandragupta II circa A.D. 370-413. It is wonderful to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it in spite of the weather action of 15 centuries. Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar, C.I., dating back to the time of the Paramara King Bhoja early 11th century.

INSCRIPTIONS

We now come to inscriptions, of which vast numbers have been brought to light and which are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by kings on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material.

The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of the sub-continent. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the north-west of the sub-continent during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi.

The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of this has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshwar in Pakistan to Nalanda in the Nepal Terai, from Girnar in Saurashtra to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Yerragudi in the Kurnool District of Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him.

The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 260 as the date of his coronation. His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Terai, now settles beyond all doubt the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Benagar Pillar, at Benagar, near Bhillai, C.I., which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda Pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik, in which Chavandata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kula and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism.

The part played by Numismatics in reconstructing the continent's ancient history may also here be mentioned. The earliest coins are those of the silver punch-marked series, going back at least to the 4th century B.C., and found all over the land often in large hoards, which are still being systematically studied. Next come the cast coins issued by the various tribes and rulers in the north of the sub-continent. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Saurashtra and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A.D.) has been built up on the numerous coins issued by them.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Archaeological Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archaeological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archaeology. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government, who established most of the Archaeological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities.

Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, first Director-General of Archaeology under Lord Curzon's scheme, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Governments bear all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila (in Pakistan), Paluduputra, Sanchi in Bhopal, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Palpurpur, and Nagarjunikonda in Madras, in the Indus Valley at Harappa in West Punjab and Mohenjodaro in Sind and at Rannagiri (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly District, U.P., where an extensive walled town inhabited from before the fourth century B.C. to the ninth century A.D. has been unearthed stratum by stratum with far-reaching results for the study of archaeology throughout the sub-continent's age-long history. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, the late Director-General of Archaeology in India, opened an excavation training centre at Taxila in 1944, where a large number of students were trained in the latest methods of archaeological excavation. He also carried out excavations at the ancient port of Arikamadu near Pondicherry, which have yielded vestiges of Roman intercourse and have thus helped in the dating of an associated Indian culture of the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D.

In 1947, excavations were carried out at Brahmagiri and Chaudravalli in the northern part of Mysore State. At the former site, several megalithic burials known as 'cists' and 'pit-circles' were uncovered. These belonged to a period between circa 200 B.C. and A.D. 50. Besides, remains of a crude Chalcolithic culture (circa 800 B.C.-circa 200 B.C.) those of the Andhra culture (1st to 3rd century A.D.) were also obtained. At Chaudravalli remains of only the 'Megalithic' and 'Andhra' cultures were obtained. During 1948, excavations were undertaken under the direction of

Mr. B. B. Lal at a site called Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar in the Province of Orissa. Here, a fort, roughly square on plan, with each side measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile was brought to light. The fortification wall, now standing up to an average height of 25 to 30 feet, is pierced through by eight large gateways, two on each side. Around the fort flows a streamlet which seems to have served as a moat. The fort was built about 200 B.C. and seems to have been under continuous occupation till about the 4th century A.D.

Museums.—The Archaeological Survey of India has devoted great attention to the organization of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archaeology section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi. Local Museums have also been established at the excavated sites of Sarnath and Nalanda, with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong.

Duplicates of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa have been widely distributed among other museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archaeological Survey has enabled the history of the various dynasties of the sub-continent to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 27th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over

20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published in *extenso*.

THE STATES

The example of what used to be called British India stimulated several of the progressive States to create their own Archaeology Departments. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda and Jaipur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archaeological Department of the State. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock-cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Palthan has been a regular feature of the Department's work, the latest excavations at the Andhra city site of Kondapur and at Kallur in Raichur being fraught with results of immense importance.

The Mysore Archaeological Department has completed nearly half a century of its existence. The first Director, Mr. B. L. Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Halebidu and Halebidu. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful.

In Gwalior the Department, established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Tarnagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the rock caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department.

In Jaipur excavations initiated by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake. The excavations at Bairat, an ancient commercial and industrial mart, have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date, and the work now started at the great site of Karkotnagar bids fair to assume great importance.

The Archaeological Department of the Baroda State has done valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Anreli in Kathiawar and Pattan in Gujarat.

The Archaeological Departments of Indore, Mayurbhanj, Travancore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Pudukkottai, Patna, Rewah, Cochin and Rajpura have also done good work.

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indian and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work at Chanhudaro in Sind in 1936. Here several phases of the pre-historic culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season. The University of Calcutta conducted excavations at Bangorh in North Bengal for a number of years, with success and the Punjab Exploration Fund did work at the site of Bhira in West Punjab. Recently the University of Allahabad with the active co-operation of the Department of Archaeology has undertaken short excavations at the ancient site of Kansambli in the Allahabad District where some work was done previously by the Department.

ARCHITECTURE

THE first comprehensive work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history of styles in architecture in the Indian sub-continent is Mr. Percy Brown's *Indian Architecture* in two volumes which marks a definite advance in the treatment of the subject over Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture* which, for many years, was considered to be the standard work.

The chief characteristics of our architecture, especially in its later stone phase, are (a) its use of heavy masses; (b) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, i.e. without true arches or true domes; (c) its plastic treatment and close relationship with sculpture, (d) its undeveloped treatment of space and (e) its spiritual significance and symbolism.

Hindu Styles.—In Harappa and Mohenjo-daro and other sites of the Indus valley extensive cities have been discovered under the mud and sand of the river. These cities were built from c. 3000—2000 B.C. by a people whose chief occupation was trading. The buildings, which are carried out in brick in "English bond", are plain, functional and without great artistic merit. They are mainly houses, store houses, baths and wells and no certain traces of temples or palaces have yet been found. The city drainage system was perfect. The corbelled arch was used, the true arch being unknown.

With the invasion of the Aryan tribes a new architecture came into existence which, originating from the village, developed into the city and palace architecture of the epic period. Wood being the only building material, hardly any visible traces of this period exist. The main forms were the long house with a vaulted roof constructed with bamboo or reed and with horse-shoe shaped "sun windows" on either end; circular village huts (and perhaps shrines) and the wooden fence with wooden "cow-gates". In the South are found "dolmens" covered with a single slab of stone, and in Rajgirha, the ancient capital of Maghada, cyclopean fortifications in stone were carried to a height of 12 feet.

With the establishment of a large political power under Asoka the use of a more permanent stone architecture was gradually introduced. Monuments of this period include (a) 13 monolithic edict pillars, some with beautifully carved animal figures on bell shaped capitals (Persian influence); (b) remains of a large, three storied wooden palace near Patna supported on stone pillars; (c) several stupas or Buddhist relic mounds built largely in brick and (d) a group of rock-cut caves in the Barabar Hills in Bihar.

Buddhist Styles.—During almost four centuries, from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., under

two great dynasties, the Sungas of the North and the Andhras of the South, Buddhist zeal gave us some of our most remarkable monuments. In this period the stupas are stone-faced, with a stone casket and umbrella on top, surrounded by stone railings in which are set four doorways or *toranas*. All forms though carried out in stone, betray their wooden origin. Sculpture and relief are used profusely to decorate the sacred shrines. The most famous stupas are those of Sanchi (Bhopal State), Barhut (C.I.), Buthi Gaya, Sarnath and Amaravati in Madras Presidency which is the latest and most elaborate one.

To serve priests, monks and lay worshippers, temples and monasteries were built, mainly in brick and wood. Little of these has survived but their exact replicas have come to us, carved from solid rock in the shape of cave temples and monasteries; the largest caves (Karli, 124 ft. long 46 ft. wide and 45 ft. high) reach considerable proportions.

Buddhist caves are generally of two types—*chaityas* or chapels, and *viharas* or monasteries. The *chaityas* are long apsidal buildings with a vaulted roof and a horse-shoe window over the entrance. The interior is divided into a nave for the priests and aisles for the lay worshippers by means of a double row of pillars. At the

apsidal end is a *stupa*. *Viharas* are rectangular halls surrounded by cells and having (in a later development) a *sanctum* in the centre of the back wall containing a Buddha image. The most important groups of caves of this period are those of Bijaja, Ajondane, Pitalkhota, Beda, Nasik, Ajanta, Ellora, Junnar and Kanheri, all in Western India.

During the Gupta age (c. 350-650 A.D.) a flood of creative energy swept over India. It is during this period that the later Hindu temple begins to take shape. Wood architecture is gradually replaced by stone masonry. Builders used the simple construction of pillar and bracket supporting beams. Arches except corbelled arches, were not used. Pillars and beams are, preferably, monolithic i.e., made from single large slabs of stone. Masonry consists of large, very well worked stones bonded without mortar.

The reawakening of Brahmin culture soon developed its own forms for houses of worship. Typical of the age are flat roofed temples consisting of a square *sanctum* with a pillared porch. They are found in Udaygiri (Bhopal) Sanchi, Tigowa, Bhimara and Naclma Kuthara (C.J.) and in Aihole (Lad Khan Temple). Some have another cell on the roof which may mark the first beginning of the *shikhara*. In the Ganges valley originates a form of brick temple consisting of a square shrine with a pyramidal roof which is made up by duplicating the roof twice or repeatedly (Bhatnagar near Cawnpore). The northern temples have pillars with bell-shaped capitals or with "vase and flower" capitals, the Deccan temples use square pilasters with heavy brackets.

Temples—During the 900 years from 600 to 800 A.D. the medieval temple is established in its main forms and styles. The typical temple consists of a cell which houses the image (*Garbha Graha*—womb-house), and a pillared hall (*mandapa*). Originally not connected, these two parts were joined by an intermediate chamber (*antarala*). Leading into the main hall are one or several porches (*ardhi-mandapa*). The cell is surmounted by a *shikhara* (spire or pyramidal roof) which is the main distinguishing mark of temple styles. The whole temple may be raised on a platform and be surrounded by an enclosure through which leads a gateway (*gopuram*).

At Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style unfolds in many beautiful temples (from 750 A.D.). The rock-cut temples of the "seven pagodas" at Mahavallipuram near Madras, excavated by the Pallavas of the 7th century, show how the earliest southern temples grow out of common forms of preceding times; the house, the village shrine, the Buddhist *chaitya* and the many-storied Buddhist monastery. Under the Rastrakuta family which overwhelmed the Chalukyans in Western India during the 8th century, rock-cut caves and temples, Shaiva in character, were excavated in Elephanta and Ellora (Deccan). The Kailasanath temple of Ellora is a complete Dravidian structural temple carved in solid rock.

The time from the 8th to the 13th century is the great age of temple-building in India. The three main styles are now clearly differentiated, the northern or Indo-Aryan style emphasising the perpendicular, the southern or Dravidian style stressing the horizontal, while the Chalukyan or western style combines elements of both. Apart from Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style comes into full flower in Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, in Ramayana (Mount Abu), Gujarat (Modhera), Osa in Marwar, in the Deccan (Ambar Nath) and many other places.

In the south, temple architecture develops independently through its successive phases. Typical of the southern temple is the addition of spreading pillared halls and long covered corridors. The temple compound expands into a whole complex of buildings surrounded by large walls. The entrance gates are marked by impressive pyramidal towers (*gopurams*) which grow larger in time and far exceed the *vimana* in size. Famous Dravidian temples, in their order of origin, are the Kailasanath of Conjeevaram, the great temple of Tanjore, the Vithala temple of Vijayanagar and the Meenakshi temple of Madura.

Indo-Saracenic Architecture—This begins with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muslims. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jain temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar in Delhi and the *Ahrar-din ka-jhonpra* mosque in Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. Gradually new methods and principles of construction were introduced from Persia and other Islamic countries of the West. The Muslims brought the arch and the true dome, they used mortar (which became necessary because of the lateral pressure exercised by arches) and they introduced novel types of buildings (the mosque and the tomb). They laid greater emphasis on the perfection and the proportions of interior spaces than the temple builders who did not require lofty spaces.

The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and the tombs of Iltutmish and Alauddin Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture.

The Rulers of the Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in the country in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes.

"Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu.

In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jamii Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihari Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and Mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. The latter is supposed to have the largest dome in existence.

Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Mohammedan features. Noteworthy among the Emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Iltmad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical

structures. The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail and it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, were constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Modern Architecture—With the arrival of European western styles of architecture were soon introduced. The Portuguese built churches and palaces in an agreeable baroque style. The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive, especially in South India, was appealing in its simplicity and its clever adaptation to the local climate. During the 19th century public buildings were erected in a hybrid style composed of classic, romanesque, Gothic and Indian elements comparable with the derivative styles of the Victorian epoch, in Europe. In more recent times, two schools of thought have fought for supremacy; the one propagating a revival of indigenous art as still practised by Hindu and Muslim "master builders" surviving in Rajputana and other parts of the country; the other proclaiming the development of a modern architecture on western lines. The western school has found more widespread acceptance. The work of building the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. This most ambitious scheme, incorporating the design and planning of a whole new city, has led to a new style of official architecture, the merit of which is still a controversial question. The contemporary use of reinforced concrete structures, though indubitably cheaper, safer and faster, emphasises the dangers of standardisation and suppression of national character. The solution to the problem will have to be found by a young generation of architects who, while fully trained in modern methods of construction, are yet conscious of the glorious artistic heritage of their country.

A School of Architecture, recognised by the R.I.B.A., is part of the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay. Its professors of Architecture since 1913 have been R. W. Cable, H. Foster King and Claude Batley. The present Professor of Architecture is Mr. S. S. Reuben, F.R.I.B.A. The School has a full-time five-year course in architecture which was brought to the Final R.I.B.A. standard in 1941 in respect of course and examination. Since 1947 the School has been conducting its own examinations and awarding certificates at the end of the 3rd and 6th years.

The Examinations in Architecture of the Government of Bombay will continue to be taken by external (or private) candidates by submitting specified Testimonies of Study, and on passing will be granted the Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced and Diploma Certificates.

The School Final Certificate in Architecture is on a par with the Government Diploma in Architecture in respect of course and examination and both are recognised by the Central and Provincial Governments as also by the Bombay Municipality for granting Surveyor's Licence to practise.

The Indian Institute of Architects which was affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1925 is a professional body of Architects in Bombay whose members are scattered all over India and Pakistan. The R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India, under the auspices of the R.I.B.A. conducts the Special and Final R.I.B.A. Examinations in Bombay once a year.

LITERATURE

Modern Indian Literature

THE common characteristics of present-day literary aspiration and activity in India in the main are two; namely, an attitude of realism and an angle of world-vision as against narrow nationalism and cloud-capped idealism of the immediate past. The result is a kind of scientific humanism. Man is the hub of the universe, but man as understood with the aid of the scientist's gospel and gadgets. But soon the study of man in all his integrality, including his entity as Spirit, will become the aim of Indian literature, thus falling into line with the age-long tradition.

In this bird's-eye view of current Indian literatures only names of important authors and here and there of their well-known works can be given. And this is all that is attempted here together with an indication of the trend towards the future of the Indian literatures.

During 1948, however, quite a large number of the literary books in the various provincial languages, which were published, dealt with Mahatma Gandhi and had the penultimate period of the country's political struggle for their background. Equally large was the output of periodical literature.

Modern Assamese literature dates back to the publication of *Jonaki* (Moonlight), a monthly magazine, published in 1899, and conducted by Lakshminath Bez Baruah, Chandrakumar Agarwalla and Hemchandra Goswami. This trio essayed in every branch of literature and soon others followed—poets like Kankakanta, Ambicigiri and Nabinilala Devi; novelists like Rajanikanta, Padmanabhi Gobain Baroach, Saratchandra Goswami, Puziruddin Ahmed and Mouli Malizuddin Hazarika; and research scholars like Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Dimeshwar Neog, Kaliram Medhi and Birinchi Kumar Barua.

Bengali literature came into its own during the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Then came the poet Michael Madhusudan Datta, the novelist Bankimchandra and the many-sided genius Rabindranath, Satyendranath Dutta, Sarat Chandra Chatterji, the prince among story-writers, Kazi Nazrul Islam, the poet of the people, and Mir Musharraf Hossain, Jafur Rahman and Begum Rokaya among young Muslim writers, Ramnanda Chatterji and Pramatha Choudhuri, Gokul Nag, Premendra Mitra, Jibanananda Das, Buddhadeva Bose, Achintya Sengupta, Ananda Sukanta Roy, Bishnu De, Manik Bandyopadhyaya, "Bannaphul," Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyaya, Tarasankar Bandyopadhyaya, Saikajanan Mukhopadhyay, Sudhindra Datta and Prabodh Kumar Sanyal among young Hindu writers.

Mr. Satinath Bhaduri's novel, *Jagari*, has been an outstanding piece of fiction during recent years, while Mr. Abanindranath Tagore's autobiographical works, Mr. Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta's experiment with the dialect of East Bengal Muslim villagers, Mr. Premnath Kumar Acharji's *Mahashavira Jataka* and Shrimati Bani Ray, have set new styles in writing.

Mahatma Gandhi—Narmadasankar is the parent of present-day Gujarati literature. He was succeeded by Dalpatram Malipatram, Nandasankar Bhambhani and Mansukhram. Then appeared the Bombay University group of scholars: Govardhanram, Manilal, Narasinhrao, Keshavlal, Ramnabhai, Manishanker, "Kalapi," Anandasankar and Balwantrai. Keshavlal Dhruva's translations of Sanskrit classics, critical studies, Ramnabhai's *Bhadram Bhadra* and *Kavita* are *Sahitya*, Govardhanram's *Saraswati Chandra*, Kalapi's *Kekarava*, Balwantrai's *Prithvi Chhanda*, Khabardar's *Kalika* are considered milestones. This group passed on the torch to Kavi Nanaal and Kanaiyalal Munshi, when there appeared on the scene Mahatma Gandhi whose contribution to Gujarati

literature is at once voluminous, varied and vital. In his wake have come Kaka Kalelkar, Ramnarayan Pathak, Ganishankar Joshi, Ramnagar Desai, Jhaverchand Meghani, Krishnabhai Jhaveri, Sundaram, Umashankar Joshi, Chandravadan Mehta and women-writers like Vidyagauri, Sumati Trivedi, Dipika Desai, Jyotsna Shukla, Lilavati Munshi and Hansa Mehta.

The Hindi literature of today can be traced back to Ishwari Das Harishchandra and to Nagari Pracharini Sabha which developed *Khari Boli* literature in all its variety, under the guidance of Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi. A band of poets then sprang into being: Ayodhya-singh Upadhyaya whose *Pritya Prarak* is a classic, Maithili Sharan Gupta of *Uharal Bharati* fame, Nathuram Shankar Sharma, Rai Devi Prasad Purna and Kampta Prasad Guru. The coming of Munshi Premchand opened the floodgates of fiction-writing. His *Godaan*, *Karmachumi* and *Servants* have been the joy and inspiration of many. He was followed by Jeyanand Kumar, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Brindaban Lal, Kaushtik, S. H. Vatsayana and several others. A school of critics also came into existence, led by Pandit Ram Chandra Shukla, Pandit Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and Mata Prasad Gupta. Shri Jaya Shankar Prasad, Pandit Sumitra Nandan Pant and Shrimati Mahadevi Verma are the mystical poets whose *Kanyasulk*, *Pallava* and *Jama* are highlights. The drama had its exponents in Madhava Shukla, Mukhanlal Chaturvedi, Govind Haladhara Pant, Laxminarain Misra and Upendranath "Ashk."

The dominant note has been one of social protest.

"The aesthetic crystallisation of the new consciousness in Kannada literature," took place, it is said, in *Ramshubhanna* of Muddana. It was catalyzed by Karibasava Shastri, Santa Kavi, Panji Mangeshkar, B. Venkatachar and V. T. Galaganath and others. Devudu Hoyasala, B. S. Mandala, Karanth and Rajaratnam have appreciatively contributed to children's literature. B. M. Srikantha, D. V. Gundappa and Masti Venkatesa Iyengar are some of the other pillars of the pantheon. The "wizard" is D. R. Bendre, followed by Sali Khanolkar, K. V. Puttappa, V. Sitaranah, V. K. Gokak, P. Sadasiva Rao, R. S. Mugali and others. Among the novelists there are A. K. Krishna Rao, K. K. Kulkarni; among the short story writers, K. Bettiiger and Gopala Krishna Rao; among the dramatists, T. P. Kailasam and K. V. Jugirdar; and among the women writers there are Mrs. Gouramma, Kalyanamma, Shyamala.

A Turning Point—Mahamahopadhyayas Maralidhara Jha, Parameshwara Jha, Ganaganath Jha, Madhusudana Jha and Ramchandra Mishra are the inaugurators of the modern Maithili literature. Among the leading writers are the poets Ishanubhat Jha, Bhola Jha, Munshi Raghunathnadasa, Acyutanandadatta and Sitaran Jha; dramatists Ishanubhat Jha and Tantranath Jha; novelists Keshinath Jha and Ganagananda Sinha; and women-writers Arundhati Devi, Harilata and Yoganaya.

There has been a widespread awakening among the Maithilis to the inherent beauty and status of their own mother-tongue, which promises a rich literary harvest.

"The *Gitanjali* of Rabindranath Tagore was the turning-point in the history of contemporary Malayalam poetry," says an eminent scholar. The death of Kerala Varma Valla Koi Thampuran, the acknowledged king in the literary domain in 1914 was the beginning of the present renaissance, to the ushering in of which Vallathol, Ullur S. Parameshwara Aiyer, Nalapat Narayana Menon, K. M. Panikkar, Krishnan Tampi, C. V.

Raman Pillai, T. M. Appu Nedungadi, Sankara Pillai, Hari Shornua and Dr. C. Kunhan Raja have contributed a good deal.

Short-story writing and writing of lyrics have been the special features of late.

In modern Marathi literature after the stalwarts, Chiplunkar, Tilak and Acharkar, the names of writers to be conjured with are Hari Narayan Apté, Keshavadas, S. M. Paranjape, N. C. Kelkar, Phadke, Sane Guruji, Khadikar, P. K. Atre, V. M. Joshi, Gadkari and T. M. Patwardhan.

To Radhanath Bai, Fakir Mohan Senapati and Madhusudan goes the credit of creating the modern Oriya literature. They have been succeeded by a chain of writers: Gangadhar Meher, Ram Shankar Rai, Nandakishore Bal, Pandit Gopalabandhu, Sri Padma Charan, Nilakantha Das, Gopal Chandra Prharaj, Godavarshi Mahapatra, Kuntala Kumari Devi and Kanhu Charan—poets, essayists and story-writers.

Mass appeal has been the principal feature of the period.

The Punjabi literature of today is dominated by the personality and performance of Bhai Vir Singh, who has been ably assisted by Mohan Singh Vaidya in the work of "revival." Dhani Ram Chattrak, Puransingh, Charan Singh, I. C. Nanda, young Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritham, Nanak Singh, Joshua Fazal Din and Gurbux Singh constitute the present shining ranks of writers.

Today Punjabi literature is passing through a period of comparative inactivity.

In Sindhi literature the school of writers preceding the present one was a creation of Devaram Gidumal, Nirmaldas Fatechand, Kalich Beg Mirza, Allah Baksh Abjho, Permananda Mewaram and Kourmal Chaudhmal. Among the writers who hold public attention these days are Kishuchand Bewas, Hyder Baksh Jatoti, Akbar Ali Ayaz, Bheramal Mahirchand, Jethmal Parsaram, Lalchand Jagtani, Ansari Ram Punjwani, Narain Malkani, Nanki Gidwani and Guli Sadarangani.

There is a growing body of opinion in favour of the present Sindhi alphabet being substituted by the Devanagari alphabet.

Modern Tamil literature has been usually divided into three sections: the era of origin, the era of Bharathi and the era of Gandhiji. Arumma Navadar of Jaffna was a pioneer in simple prose style. Subramania Bharati was a poet and translator. Kavi Ramalingam, Shuddhananda Bharati, T. S. Chokkalingam and R. Krishnamurti are among the prominent writers of the Gandhian era, while among the women writers mention must be made of V. M. Kothanagari Ammal, Swarnambal Subramaniam and Ambujammal. P. Sandhana Mudaliar, Rajam Iyer, "S.V.V." "A Ra" are leading dramatists and story-writers.

Veerasingam, Chikakamarti Lakshminarasimham and Guruzada Appa are the fathers of Telugu literature in the twentieth century. They were followed by Gidugu Ramamurti Pantulu, Venkata Parvataswara Kavulu, Tallavajjulu, Sivasankara Sastry, Vajjababu, Nori, Chinta, E. V. M. G. Ramarao Bhadr, Gadiparam Venkata Soma Sastri, author of *Siva Bharatamu* and Dr. C. Narayana Rao.

Modern Urdu literature, before Iqbal was dominated by Sir Syed Ahmed, Shibli and Hali. They have been succeeded by Abul Kalam Azad, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Mohammad Ali as well as by Sh. Abdul Qadir, Qazi Abdul Ghafor and Sajjad Hyder. *Ahazal* has been developed intensively during this period. The other

writers who deserve a mention are Bedi, Josh, Krishna Chandra Akhtar, Ansari, Sharar, Husrat, Fani, Asghar and Jigar.

Urdu having been made the state language of Pakistan, the future of Urdu literature is bound to be bright.

The recent political changes in the country have for the present deprived Urdu of one of its ancient homes, as they have Punjab. Its emergence in "pastures new," as that of Punjab, will be watched with anxious interest, just as the future of English as a medium of literary expression will be, though the writings in this language of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Gandhiji and Iqbal Krishna will continue to spur many of the English-educated people to employ this medium at least for a generation to come.

A word about Sanskrit literature. It is not "dead," as is wrongly supposed so often. Not only does it continue to function as the fountain-head of inspiration to almost all the Indian languages, but also in the critically edited versions of classics as well as in several original works.

Recent works of writers like Pandit C. K. Nandan Raja and Pandita Kshama Raw are a proof of the vitality of the language.

Whither Indian literature? With an answer to this question this brief survey may be concluded. Indian literature is at the threshold of still greater achievements inasmuch as freedom brings out the best in the people and their artists and authors. Add to it the expected redistribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis, which is bound to give a great impetus to further and fuller growth in each of the literatures. But there is also a danger in this, a note of warning against which must be sounded—the danger of decentralization resulting in a narrowing down of the all-India angle of vision and attitude on the one hand, and of world loyalty on the other. Prudence lies, however, in co-operating with the evolutionary spirit which is steadily moving towards one world, one religion, one people, one philosophy of life.

The Indian literatures, however, are still in the "re-formative" stage, trying to adjust themselves to the speedily changing spirit of the times.

Aspects of Indo-Anglian Literature

An Indian writing in English starts off with a major handicap. He has to attain a certain degree of mastery over the medium before proceeding to use it as a vehicle for self-expression at the level of literature. Now it is true that Indians have scored certain remarkable triumphs in their use of the English language. Some have used it with great precision and clarity as, for instance, Mahatma Gandhi or Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. Others, speaking in English, have reached remarkable heights of eloquence, Gokhale or Subhas Chandra Bose in the latter days of his career. Yet others have been able to acquire a manner of writing whose rhythms are indistinguishable from those of an Englishman's English—G. K. Chettur, for instance, who had a fine feeling for the English language, or V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri whose expression was always lucid, idiomatic and absolutely correct according to the best English standards. Finally, there are those like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, for expressiveness or animation or range of subject-matter challenge comparison with the best work that is produced in England or other English-speaking countries.

But there is something which escapes even the best schooled and the most sensitive among the writers, something which makes the higher branches of Indo-Anglian writing seem hollow and unreal. The truth is that while control over English for purposes of law or political and social discussion may come easily to the foreigner,

control over English for purposes of self-expression at the highest level is a much more difficult achievement. This is just the reason why Indian writing in English have made a better showing in the literature of political, legal or general discussion than in literature properly so-called such as poetry, drama, fiction, essay or criticism.

POETRY

In poetry, for instance, which is the quintessence of literature, a great deal of early Indo-Anglian effort appeared quite staid and flat. Indeed here we come upon yet another obstacle which Indo-Anglians have had to overcome in their struggle for creative expression. For not only was the medium in which the poet was trying to express himself foreign but the very sources from which he drew his inspiration were also strange and alien. A great many Indo-Anglians knew little about the tradition in which they were born and their ancient culture and heritage. The history which they learnt at school was English history. The literature which fed their imagination was English literature. In fact much of the passion of young Indians for education was focused in exuberant enthusiasm around English language and literature. Young Tagoris and Punjabis, Bombay Parsis and Calcutta Babus drunk in fascination at the fount of English literature. They who had never heard an English skylark sing over an English meadow wrote whole essays on Shelley's *Ode to the Skylark*. In the hot aridity of an Indian summer, they puzzled over Keats's exact meaning when he called autumn a season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. The result was that when later they felt the need for self-expression themselves it was to the sights, the smells and the sounds of the English countryside that they turned for inspiration. Early Indo-Anglian writing was full of the song of the nightingale, the smell of the musk-rose, the beauty of the English spring or the blackness of the English winter. The result was pure disaster for Indo-Anglian poetry. Neither in India nor in England did it carry any special appeal. To the Indian the verses seemed unreal, while to the Englishman they seemed at best like clever machine-made imitations of English classics. Not even such a gifted poet as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu succeeded in making robins and skylarks seem authentic. Everyone knows the advice which the famous English critic Edmund Gosse gave her: "...write no more about robins and skylarks...set your poems firmly among the mountains, the gardens, the temples...introduce to us the varied populations of your own voluptuous and unlandular province... In other words be a genuine Indian poet of the Deccan, not a clever machine-made imitator of the English classics." Mrs. Naidu promptly changed her tune and turned to such typical Indian figures as the corn-grinder, the palanquin bearer, the bangle-seller or such authentic Indian landscapes as the call of the bulbul from a cassia plume, the song of the weaver at work at the loom, the voice of the shepherd gathering his flock under the pipal tree or the shout of the young Banjara woman driving her cattle across the fields. Here was Indo-Anglian poetry at its most natural and unpretentious—sweet, sensuous, sincere and unmistakably Indian, though in rhythm and rhyme it still remained consistently conservative.

Indeed Mrs. Naidu's success marked a turning point in the history of Indo-Anglian poetry. It taught other practitioners of the art where to look for inspiration if they were to produce any worthwhile stuff. They saw that all genuine poetry was rooted in the tradition in which the poet was born or in modes of thought and action which were common to all humanity such as love, faith, desire, devotion, self-sacrifice. Thus, to cite a few examples, we have G. K. Chettur writing about a temple-tank or the Trevunje waterfall, Sheshadri about champak leaves, or Joseph Purohit about Brahmin girls. Best of all there is the example of Tagore himself describing a typical rustic scene such as a farm-labourer plodding along a dusty road to the market. In a different category there is

once again G. K. Chettur celebrating the triumph of heavenly over earthly love, or S. R. Donker-kery wondering where the secret of music lies. At a still higher level, we have the philosophical, if rather old fashioned, poetry of Aurobindo Ghosh, Sadhu Vaswani and J. Krishnamurthi describing the adventures of those who set out in quest of Truth, Beauty and Goodness. These earlier poets—and among them should be mentioned Manmohan Ghosh, the doyen of Indo-Anglian poets—were mainly content with Parnassian rhymes and rhythms. A later school of Indian poets—B. Rajan, Bharati Surabhai and Buddhadeva Bose—has tended to break away towards the standards of Eliot, Auden and Ezra Pound. This in spite of the imitative leanings involved, is all to the good, since it has infused new life and imagery into their work.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

The poets seemed to have solved their problem in regard to subject-matter. Thenceforward the subject of Indian poetry was to be wholly Indian—Indian people, Indian landscape, Indian mythology and Indian history, which were as rich a source of inspiration as the heritage of any other country. But the other difficulty, namely, the difficulty about language remained as serious as ever, regarding both freedom of expression, inhibiting mental processes and generally introducing an element of unreality into the work of the Indo-Anglians. The language problem was not, of course, peculiar to the poets; it was common to all practitioners of the art of literature—novelists, dramatists, essayists, short story writers as well as to poets. And unless the means were found of solving the language problem there was no chance of Indo-Anglian literature, developing along healthy and vigorous lines. One suggestion was that Indians should evolve an English of their own. There was American English, Irish English, Welsh English. Why not, it was asked, Indian English? But then a further question arose: What is Indian English and exactly how does it differ from English English? Neither Raja Rao nor Mulk Raj Anand the two supporters of this theory clearly answered this question. Mulk Raj Anand wrote a pamphlet in which he not only attacked English English under the name of King Emperor's English, but the kind of language in which he wrote the whole pamphlet did not seem very different from the kind of language which he was engaged in attacking at the moment. Indeed if one was to judge from the idiom which the other exponent of the theory used in his novel *Kanthapura* it would seem as though the new English consisted in little more than literal translation of Indian swear-words (son of a bitch, son of a widow) or Indian word groups (killing flies to mean whiling away time) into English. It was quite clear that the solution of the language problem did not lie along the lines suggested by Raja Rao or Mulk Raj Anand. It cannot for the simple reason that the real problem is of a totally different nature. This may be stated in some such way as this. How exactly are Indians to acquire with the greatest economy and thorough command of whatever sort of English it is that they wish to employ? One has merely to put the question in this way to realize that it is more concerned with methods of teaching than with the creation of a new species of language.

A second way in which the language problem has sometimes been met is through collaboration between an Indian and an Englishman. This has, on the whole, produced happier results though for obvious reasons it is not a solution which is frequently possible. Two examples of collaboration may be mentioned here. One is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma himself informed his readers how the manuscript of his autobiography was touched up by his English disciple Miss Margaret Slade better known as Mira Ben. The Mahatma, of course, wrote in a language which was entirely adequate for his purpose. But surely something of the even flow and the quiet beauty of the narrative can be partially ascribed to Mira Ben's co-operation. The

autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi cannot, of course, be regarded as a good example of collaboration since the parts played by Mahatma Gandhi and Mira Ben in the writing of it were very unequal. A better example of collaboration is afforded by Hilda Werner and Huthi Singh in their novel about Indian village life entitled *The Land and the Well*. Hilda Werner who is the principal author has lived in such a village as she describes in the book; but she wisely sought the assistance of an Indian collaborator to make her ground doubly sure. The result is an authentic and fascinating record of the hopes and fears, joys and tragedies of peasant life in a north Indian village.

FICTION

Turning to Indo-English fiction we find that there are many failures but there is also a large measure of achievement particularly in the realm of the short story. There are some Indian novelists who tend to fall between two stools. They aim to attract and please the English reader and at the same time to attract and please the Indian. This leads inevitably to inconsistencies. Mr. Hilton Brown (to whose work a great deal of the following sketch of the Indian novel is indebted) gave the Indo-English novelists the same kind of advice as Edmund Gosse gave the Indo-English poets. Mr. Hilton Brown told Indo-English novelists that they would never do any good till they dropped the horrible habit of forcing Indian pictures into European frames, of distorting a Hindu story into the mould of the *Strand Magazine*. "Write well as an Indian," he said. "And Europeans will read you."

One of the difficulties of the Indian novelist is that in India sex does not make stories as in Europe. And if someone does try to compose love stories on Western lines he will be doomed to failure for he is at once introducing an unnatural and jarring element. If he is to succeed at all he must contrive as R. K. Narayan and K. Nagarajan have contrived to handle the love interest in the delicate, elusive, unsubstantial form. And if he cannot so contrive he must leave it out altogether. But then, if sex and love interest are to be barred what is left? Once again R. K. Narayan has pointed the way. The Indo-English novelist must fall back, as Narayan has done, on the components which make up the social sketch or skit—such as family and social humour, life's daily business and mischiefs, the difficulties of political intercourse, the hopes and renunciations of youth, the clash of modernity on old established tradition. He could write about the arrangement for a marriage, the election to a municipal council or a deal in tamarind or betel-nut, a transaction in the black market—write in such a way as to elevate these commonplace into literature in the same manner as Anton Tchekov made memorable creations out of everyday occurrences in the Russian life of his day. R. K. Narayan's *Bachelor of Arts*, for instance, contains no striking events. But it is a deft, vivid, truthful piece of writing for all that. It depends wholly on character and atmosphere. Its people are charming people and its picture of an Indian family is actually real. It does contain love interest, but the love interest is decidedly of the Indian brand. The first girl cannot even be spoken to and the final bride only gets the length of casting down her eyes. And indeed little more than that happens at all. Within the last few years, Narayan has achieved a great reputation with the leading London literary critics. His novels, *The Bachelor of Arts*, *The English Teacher*, *The Dark Room* and his collection of short stories, *An Astrologer's Day*, have had increasingly wide sales. He has in fact, become the most lauded Indian imaginative writer since Tagore.

The Narayan type of novel is really an extension of the social sketch. But then there is also the novel proper which describes the general dolings of men and women over a period of time. A typical example is K. S. Venkataraman's *Murugan the Tiller* a novel which has fine descriptive power, a few great ideas and is

thoroughly Indian. Another good example in this genre is K. Nagarajan's *Athavara House* which along with Raja Iao's *Kanthapura* and Ahmed Ali's *Twilight in Delhi* is the nearest thing to a full-blown novel Indo-English literature has yet produced. *Athavara House* deals with the financial, matrimonial and social ups and downs of a Brahmin family. Its characters are sound and real, its episodes coherent and probable and its essence genuine. *Twilight in Delhi* catches with rare felicity the hot, violet-shot atmosphere of roof-life in India's capital when the *loo* is blowing. Its creator would appear to be a one-book man.

Of late Indian novelists have inevitably turned to politics for ideas. The scope is wide enough. The escape of Subhas Chandra Bose, the I.N.A. movement, the Bengal famine, the Punjab upheaval and consequent mass migration or the British withdrawal from India should all prove to be a fruitful source of material for the fiction-writer. But so far the whole of this field remains unexplored except for one notable exception—the Bengal famine which is the subject of a heart-rending novel entitled *So Many Hungers* by Bhubhani Bhattacharya.

Tagore has, of course, dealt with some of the political movements of his time in a story entitled *Four Chapters*, while in the most famous of his longer novels *Gora* he has given the reader a wonderful picture of the home life of Bengal and the changes which came over it during the last century. To give yet another example, A. Subramaniam has written a novel entitled *Indira Devi* in which he looks forward to 1951 when Indians and Europeans are found living side by side on the most intimate terms, and inter-marry quite naturally, and where barriers of all sorts have vanished with the years.

But the typical political novel at the moment is concerned with proletarian questions. Mukul Raj Anand, the author of *Untouchable* and *Coolie* is perhaps the best known representative here. *Coolie* which is the life-story of a young man from the hills who works successively as domestic servant, factory boy, mill-labourer and rickshaw-puller is in its fashion quite remarkable. Dr. Anand writes of the working class not as so many proletarian writers do in a superior condescending fashion but with dignity and comradeship and pleads for greater joy in life and more love in the relations between different classes of society. Dr. Anand's work has hitherto suffered from his extreme fertility; he has been a little too prolific, whereas Raja Rao has gone to the other extreme and practically permitted his fount of inspiration to dry up. Narayan, who has achieved perfection within his narrow limits, is the most natural artist of the trio. Towards the end of 1948 G. V. Desani, a Sindhi, created a stir in literary circles in London with his picturesque novel *All About Mr. Hatter*. This was highly praised by many of the leading critics, some of whom, however, pointed out that it owed a great deal both to Baron Munchausen and to James Joyce.

ESSAY

So much for fiction. Let us next rapidly pass under review Indo-English achievement in essay, drama, criticism and biography.

Not many Indo-Englishmen have used the essay form for the simple reason that it does not constitute a natural vehicle for the expression of Indo-English artistic genius. The one outstanding success is S.V.V. of the *Hindu*. Some of his work was of the most delicious kind, light as a feather, satirically humorous, most intimately revealing of Hindu life. It can indeed bear comparison with the kind of work which E. M. Delafield used to do for *Punch*. No praise could be higher. Then there were the group of writers who flourished in the hey-day of the *My Magazine* and *Merry Magazine* like K. Bangaruswami and A. T. Macnaughton Thomas. They did some fine work and gave their readers immense pleasure, but it must be confessed that a great deal of the humour was coarse and most of the language undignified. G. K. Chettur who

always wrote with a sensitiveness to the finer points of the language was a more considerable figure. His work does not bulk large but some of his efforts are in the best English tradition. But the truth must be faced. The essay properly so-called is the expression of an attitude of mind which is rare in this country. As a branch of literature the essay originated with Montaigne in France but it has had its spiritual home in England where there is a certain disposition to deal with the minor occurrences of life in a big, light-hearted, mock-serious fashion. But the Indian spirit is flatly opposed to this mode of expression. It is deadly serious for one thing. For another it is disposed to deal with big issues in a big way. It can, for instance, describe with great subtlety the sensations produced by the sight of a star. But in the presence of a loaf of bread it may be dumb.

DRAMA

In the realm of drama the Indo-English output is even more scanty. Whatever drama has been produced, is either heavily symbolical like that of Tagore, or frankly propagandist like that of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. Taking the latter as a typical example, we find that Mr. Chattopadhyaya's plays are more in the nature of Socialist propaganda than genuine expressions of the dramatic spirit. His characters are mere puppets and neither speak nor act like human beings. Where, however, Mr. Chattopadhyaya lays aside his didactic purpose and follows his characters the dialogue acquires considerable force and eloquence. His treatment of abnormal psychology is wholly convincing. In a play called *Evening Lamp* the creeping crawling sea of shadows envelopes and overpowers the reader with an insidious terror such as we find in the more poetical parts of Ibsen. Another play entitled *The Parrot* reels with a magnificent drunkenness which imparts to it a structural as well as symbolic beauty, and in the end an almost dramatic power.

CRITICISM

Much of Indo-English criticism is dull and lifeless. In the first place, there is very little scholarly reviewing of books in Indian newspapers and periodicals; very few reviewers have, in fact, the mental equipment necessary for the task to which they address themselves. Criticism of poetry like the writing of it can be specially difficult. In any case critical work by Indo-Englishmen can be justified only if the point of view from which the criticism is presented is thoroughly Indian. As it is, much of what passes for criticism is a mere rehash of the work of foreign critics lacking conviction, vigour or originality. There is one man, however, to whom the above criticism does not apply, one who stands out of the general run by reason of his scholarship and critical judgment. That is the man whose reviews used to appear in the *Hindu* under the initials "K.S." He is witty, original, fearless and his critical judgments are always backed by a wide reading and real appreciation of English literature. His introduction to an abridged edition of Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay*, for instance, is a masterpiece of its kind. So are some of the obituary notices of well-known South Indian literary figures which he has in the habit of writing in the columns of the *Hindu*. His criticism of Chattopadhyaya which is reproduced in the course of this article is a good example of his work.

Of late much critical work has come out of Indian Universities from painstaking conscientious scholars preparing themselves for a doctor's degree. The outstanding name here is that of C. Narayana Menon whose *Shakespeare Criticism* is far and away the most notable contribution made by any Indian to the scholarly study of English literature. Mr. Menon who has knowledge, wisdom, tolerance, has synthesized a vast mass of Shakespeare criticism. By illuminating paraphrases of certain well-known Shakespearean passages and by some unconvincing character-interpretation of Falstaff, Brutus, Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Othello and Cleopatra, he leads the reader to an exhilarating and

completely satisfying apprehension of Shakespeare's plays and a clear comprehension of his multifarious critics. Dr. Menon should now take rank along with Raleigh, Bradley and Dover Wilson among the few inevitable critics whom no serious student of Shakespeare can afford to ignore. Another outstanding volume of criticism—which appeared towards the end of 1948—is Dr. Itrat Husain's scholarly monograph *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century*. This work, embodying researches in the field over a period of 10 years, was published in London and was consistently well received by competent judges. Equally sound in his critical work is Dr. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar, of the Andhra University.

BIOGRAPHY

Indo-Anglians have made a better showing in the art of biography than in criticism. Wisely enough no attempt was made to imitate the manner of Lytton Strachey except in some of the smaller sketches. Nor is there anything in the style of Boswell which attempts to recreate a living personality by the sheer accumulation of detail. Most Indo-Anglian biographers are content to record in a straightforward manner the main facts in the life and times of their subject. Such, for instance, are the series of lectures given by V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri on Gopal Krishna Gokhale, which together go to make up a clear, lucid and moving account of the life and times of the great Liberal leader. Professor P. A. Vaidya's *Mahatma Gandhi*, another outstanding work in this class is set out in the form of a discussion and is concerned more with the Mahatma's personality than about his life. Then there are the biographies published by G. A. Natesan & Co.—workman-like little books with no claim to literary merit but entirely adequate for their purpose.

The greatest Indo-Anglian work in autobiography is, of course, Mahatma Gandhi's *Experiments with Truth*. The simplicity and the complete candour with which the Mahatma wrote make it one of the most moving personal documents of all time. Pandit Nehru's *Autobiography* is more in the nature of an exposition of Indian politics than an account of personal development. As politics it is excellent, but as autobiography it is much inferior in human interest to the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. Much of its celebrity would today be ascribed to the eminence of the author rather than to any intrinsic autobiographical qualities in the work.

Since the Mahatma's tragic end, a spate of books on his life and achievements has appeared. Many of these, unfortunately have been hurriedly concocted and obviously written in the spirit of *carpe diem*. Not infrequently their literary merit has been nil.

A much humbler work in biography is *The Last Enchantment* by G. K. Chettur. G. K. Chettur was one of those remarkable men who wrote English like a native. For sheer literary merit the account of his experience at Oxford is inferior to none in the whole domain of Indo-Anglian literature.

THE PRESENT

Two books by Indian authors which have recently created a considerable stir in the London literary world are *And Gargles Limping* by Sudhin N. Ghose and *All About Mr. Hatter* by G. V. Desani. The former—which has the advantage of a most attractive format and many remarkable black and white illustrations—is a record of childhood's memories by a young Bengali, whose writing might be termed in places an amalgam of Rudyard Kipling's style in his *Just So Stories* and Rumer Godden's delicate and knowledgeable touch in *The River and Black Narcissus*. Though not specifically termed a children's book it will undoubtedly have a wide appeal to youth, for it contains a delightful elephant and many quaint and likable characters drawn direct from the Bengali landscape. Mr. Ghose has no unnecessary frills in his writing and succeeds in evoking atmosphere in fluent

straightforward prose with an occasional undercurrent of poetry. The book was much appreciated by English readers and labelled by many reviewers "an enchanting book." Mr. Sudhin Ghose is an interesting newcomer to Indo-Anglian literature. Should he venture into the field of fiction, he is likely to produce work of lasting value.

Mr. Desani—who hails from Sind—has had a *success de scandale* with his extraordinary novel *All About Mr. Hatter*, which has been lavishly eulogised by many of the leading British literary critics. This rather incoherent piece of fiction is unlikely to appeal to the general public because of its esoteric nature. The author has clearly soaked himself in the work of James Joyce. The influence of Proust and Prandello may also be detected in his narrative, which, in its rather gaudy patchwork, resembles a coat of many colours. There is undeniable cleverness here, but the writing—discursive and elliptic—too frequently goes off at a tangent, and the writer's philosophy and beliefs are somewhat difficult to assess. As a foundation for a literary reputation, Mr. Desani will have to produce something more lasting than this diverting display of verbal pyrotechnics.

In the course of 1948, Mr. R. K. Narayan's new novel, *Mr. Sampath*, was serialised in a Bombay weekly. This tale of a printer's woes is even s lighter in treatment than the author's previous books, but it has subtlety and abundant humour and catches successfully the intricacies of thought in the Southerner's mind. It is due for publication in London this year and should add to the literary laurels which Mr. Narayan has deservedly won with readers in England.

Both Dr. Bhahani Bhattacharya and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand have new novels in the offing. The former's new story—tentatively titled *Music for Mohini*—makes very pleasant reading and should increase the public which he attracted with his first novel, *So Many Hungers*.

Mention should also be made of the first translation into English of the short stories of a remarkable writer in Urdu and Hindi called Prem Chand who died nearly fifteen years ago. Few Indian writers have displayed such intimate detail of life in the mofussil or such a fluent mastery of phrase. One of Prem Chand's stories translated is *The Shroud*; this little gem can bear comparison with the best of Chekov and Turgenyev.

TAGORE

Even the briefest survey of Indo-Anglian literature would be incomplete without an appreciation of Rabindranath Tagore who is one of its chief glories. In a sense, Tagore belongs to Bengal. His poems are full of the beauty of Bengal scenes. And it is surprising how much of his work was originally published in Bengali—*Gitanjali*, *The Crescent Moon*, *Chitra*, *The Post Office*, *The Gardener*, *Fruit Gathering*, *The Home and the World*, all the works in fact which made Tagore famous were all translations from original Bengali. Many of these were sponsored by the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats. But in a sense too Tagore belongs to the whole of India as much as any man which the country has produced, the country whose heritage and culture he enshrined in such matchless prose and poetry.

Tagore had an abiding sense of the beauty of the world. Nothing on earth was dull for him: the most ordinary things had a new and wonderful meaning. Rain or harvest, a rice-field or a clump of bamboos—such things stirred Tagore to noble and unique utterance. Tagore's work is permeated not only by a sense of the beauty of the universe but also by a sense of its abiding mystery. The dark depths of the earth, the infinite distances of the sky filled him with consciousness of God. To him earthly beauty is a reflection of eternal beauty.

Tagore was not only a poet, he was a prophet and also a patriot—the creator of Vishwabhārati, the interpreter of the East to the West, the citizen

of the world. But it is impossible to separate in him the poet from the patriot or the patriot from the citizen of the world. In him they were all one and of that one the poem and the plays are the undying voice.

A SELECTION

Here is a selection from among the works of Indo-Anglians made with the help of K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar's *Indo-Anglian Literature*:

POETRY

Rabindranath Tagore: *Collected Poems and Plays*. Toru Dutt: *Ancient Legends and Ballads of Hindustan*; *A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields*. Sarojini Naidu: *The Bird of Time*; *The Broken Wing*; *The Golden Threshold*. B. C. Dutta: *The Mahabharata*; *The Ramayana*. Aurobindo Ghosh: *Collected Poems and Plays*. Brijendranath Seal: *The Quest Eternal*. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya: *Ancient Wings*; *The Dark Well*; *The Feast of Youth*; *The Magic Tree*; *The Perfume of Earth*. K. S. Venkatramani: *On the Sand-Dunes*. Humayun Kabir: *Poems*. G. K. Chettur: *Gumataraya*; *The Shadow of God*; *The Temple Tank*; *The Triumph of Love*. Armando Menezes: *Chaos and Dancing Star*; *Chords and Discords*; *The Emigrant*; *The Fund*; *A Mock Epic*. Joseph Furutodo: *A Goa Fiddler*; *Songs in Exile*. T. B. Krishnaswamy: *Swallow Flights*. K. P. Appaji Rao: *Dawn and Other Poems*. P. Seshadri: *Bilhana*; *Champak Leaves*; *Sonnets*; *Vanishing Hours*. Muhammad Iqbal: *Himalayan Mountain*. Mrs. Dennis Stoll (Bharati Sarabhai): *The Well of the People*. S. R. Dongerkerry: *The Ivory Tower*. Adi K. Set: *The Light Above the Clouds*.

FICTION

Rabindranath Tagore: *Gora*; *Home and the World*; *The Vreck*; *Hungry Stones and Other Stories*. M. K. Ashraf: *Other Stories*. R. G. Dutt: *The Lake of Palms*; *The Slave Girl of Agra*. Cornelia Sorabji: *Love and Life behind the Purdah*; *Between the Twilight*; *Sun-babies*. T. Ramkrishna: *Padmini*; *The Dire for Death*. K. S. Venkatramani: *Murugan the Tiller*; *Randam the Patriot*; *Jatadharan and Other Stories*. K. Nagarajan: *Athavar House*. A. Subramaniam: *Indira Devi*. K. Raja Rao: *Kanthapura*; *The Cow and the Baricades*. R. K. Narayan: *Inheritor of Arts*; *The Dark Room*; *The English Teacher*; *Malgudi Days*; *Swami and Friends*; *Astrologers Day*. Mulk Raj Anand: *Codic*; *Untouchable*; *The Village*; *Across the Black Waters*; *Two Leaves and a Bud*; *The Tract*; and the Corn Goddess. Ahmed Ali: *Twilight in Delhi*. Shankar Ram: *The Children of Caveri*; *The Lore of Dusts*. A. S. P. Iyer: *Indian After-Dinner Stories*. G. K. Chettur: *The Ghost City and Other Stories*. S. K. Chettur: *Homday Murder*; *The Cobra of Dharmacharya*. K. Ahmed Abbas: *Bire*. Hilda Wernher and Iluthi Singh: *The Land and the Well*. Humayun Kabir: *Men and Rivers*; *Three Stories*. Bhahani Bhattacharya: *So Many Hungers*. Santa Devi and Sita Devi: *Tales of Bengal*; *The Garden Creeper*. Sita Devi: *The Cage of Gold*. G. V. Desani: *All About Mr. Hatter*.

DRAMA

Rabindranath Tagore: *Chitra*; *Post-Office*; *The King of the Dark Chamber*. Chattopadhyaya: *Five Plays*. Fyazee Rahamin: *Daughter of Ind*. V. V. Shrinivasa Iyengar: *Dramatic Diversions*. Armando Menezes: *Caste*; *A Social Comedy*. V. N. Bhushan: *Anklet Bells*; *Ear Rings*; *Mortal Coils*; *Samyukta*.

CRITICISM

C. Narayana Menon: *Shakespeare Criticism: An Essay in Synthesis*. Itrat Husain: *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century*. Amiya Chakravarti: *The Dynasts and the Post-war Age in Poetry*. Aurobindo Ghosh: *The Future of Poetry*. Armando Menezes: *Shakespearean Comedy and Other Studies*. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar: *Lytton Strachey: A Critical Study*. V. K.

Ayappan Pillai: *Shakespeare Criticism*.
Brijendranath Seal: *New Essays in Criticism*.
Humayun Kabir: *Poetry, Monads and Society*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rabindranath Tagore: *The Religion of Man*;
Sadhana, Aurobindo Ghosh: *Essays on the Gita*; *The Life Divine*. S. Radhakrishnan:

The Hindu View of Life; *An Idealist View of Life*.
M. K. Gandhi: *My Experiments with Truth*.
Jawaharlal Nehru: *Autobiography*; *Glimpses of World History*; *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*; *The Discovery of India*. P. A. Wadia: *Mahatma Gandhi*. R. P. Masani: *Dadabhai Naoroji*. V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri: *Life of Gokhale*. G. K. Chettur: *The Last Enchantment*. Khasa Subba Rao: *Men in*

the Lime-light. A. S. P. Iyer: *An Indian in Western Europe*. D. F. Karaka: *I Go West*; *Chungking Diary*. S. Natarajan: *West of Suez*. K. P. S. Menon: *Dakhi-Chungking*. Minoo Masani: *Our India*. K. S. Venkatramani: *A Day with Shambhu*; *Paper Boats*. S. V. V.: *Chaff and Grain*; *Soap Bubbles*; *More Soap Bubbles*. R. Bangaruswami: *Misleading Cases*. Sudhin Ghose: *And Gazelles Leaping*.

INDIAN STANDARD TIME

FOR many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways; and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future.

The Government pointed out that the Madras local time kept on all railway and telegraphic lines is not useful. So the timing arrangement was completely altered for international scientific

purposes in India. This was done in such a manner as to bear a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

It was proposed, therefore, by the Government of India, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in the sub-continent by 8m. 50s. This represented a time $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time**; and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below were approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and P. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 P., Madras 9 P., Lahore 33 P., Bombay 39 P., Peshawar 44 P., Karachi 62 P., Quetta 62 P.

On the 1st of January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time. Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishment of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

The Bengal Government decided from October 1, 1941, to move forward their clocks by 36 minutes. Bengal time therefore became an hour ahead of Indian Standard Time and 36 minutes ahead of Calcutta local time. This was followed by the Indian Standard Time also being advanced by one hour with effect from September 1, 1942, making it 64 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. With the end of the Second World War the old Indian standard time was restored with effect from 2 a.m. on October 15, 1945.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE maund is the denomination of weight common all over the sub-continent, but we may find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. It varies even from district to district. Thus in the United Provinces itself the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshalgunge. Thus the maund varies throughout the sub-continent from the Bengal or railway maund of 82·2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 dr., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the forest Department maund in use at the Fuel depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs.

Committee of Inquiry—As there are variations in the weights and measures from one place to another in the sub-continent there is much confusion and sometimes heavy individual loss. And Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Central and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during the past to solve the problem of common units of weights and measures; commercial and trade interests have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian Railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by the whole trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments as early as 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India with a view to uniformity. The Govern-

ment of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report was not published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which was issued for public discussion. It points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of the sub-continent. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcomed by the people. They opined that, legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reforms so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience.

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India, less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains and so the seer thus weighs 2,057 lbs. and the maund 82·28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into

English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. So the areas have been expressed here either in square miles or in acres.

Attempts At Reform—A lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the then District Officer, Mr. Simcox, during the course of three years, gradually induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

The whole problem was again brought under review by the Government of India in October, 1918, when the following Committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew:—

C. A. Silberrard (President),
A. Y. G. Campbell,
Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August, 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. viz.:—

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 8 khaskhas | = 1 chawal |
| 8 chawals | = 1 ratti |
| 8 rattis | = 1 masha |

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 12 masha or 4 tanks | = 1 tola |
| 5 tolas | = 1 chatak |
| 16 chataks | = 1 seer |
| 40 seers | = 1 maund |

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3'60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. They also announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", earlier. These were recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation on standardisation and stated that if subsequently opinion developed strongly in favour of an Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS ACT, 1939

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No. IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of British India. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India on the 28th March, 1939, and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April, 1939. The Act laid down the following standard weights:—

- (a) the standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains;
- (b) the standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains;
- (c) the standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers;
- (d) the standard pound, being a weight of 7,000 standard grains;
- (e) the standard ounce, being one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound;
- (f) the standard hundred-weight, being a weight of 112 standard pounds;
- (g) the standard ton, being a weight of 2,240 standard pounds.

Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Act, the Central Government undertook to supply to each Provincial Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights. Accordingly in October, 1941, Government of India supplied to the Provincial Government of Bihar a complete set of Reference Standard Weights, which was placed under the charge of the Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar.

The enforcement of standard weights throughout the Province of Bihar, was awaiting supplementary provincial legislation which may be possible under normal conditions. But

the Government of Bihar in their notification No. 185 D.R. dated the 7th May, 1942, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, have directed that the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939), shall apply to the Chota Nagpur Division and to the Santal Parganas District, as a special measure. In Bihar it was felt that it may be convenient to start with the enforcement of standard weights alone in the first instance, and the measures of capacity may be left alone for some time to allow the buyers and sellers to adjust the measures on the basis of the standard weights.

BOMBAY WEIGHTS

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932:—

Weights—

- (i) The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$ and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer and maund.
- (ii) The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. (a quarter), 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt.) and 2,240 lbs. (1 ton).
- (iii) The Bullion Tola of 180 grains. Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 and sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Tola.
The Val. = $\frac{1}{40}$ of Tola = 4.5 grains.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Val.
- (iv) The Rati = $\frac{1}{62}$ of Tola. Multiples 2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72, 120, 240 and sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$ of Rati.
- (v) The dram is equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of an ounce or $\frac{1}{256}$ part of a lb. Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ of dram and multiples 2, 4, 8 drams. The grain and sub-multiples .01, .02, .03, .05, .06, .1, .2, .25, .3, .5, .6 and multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 40, 50, 60, 72, 100, 120, 240.
- (v) (APOTHECARIES)
Apothecaries ounce equal to 8 drachm or 480 grains.
Apothecaries drachm equal to 60 grains.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and multiples 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 apothecaries oz. The Scruple equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ drachm or 20 grains.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$ and multiples 2 of Scruple.

Note.—Apothecaries weights from 10 oz. to 1 oz. should be marked "Apoth".

Dry measures—

- (i) The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer.
The Bombay Chatak = $\frac{1}{16}$ seer.
The Adpao = $\frac{1}{4}$ seer.
The Adholi = 2 seers.
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

- (ii) Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{32}$ seer.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ of Bombay Maund.

Liquid measures—

- (i) The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial Gallon.
The Pint = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
- (ii) Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$ and multiples 10, 20, 30 and 40 seers.
The maund = 40 seers.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and multiples 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 and 200 of Imperial Gallon.
The Gill = $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and multiples 2, 4, 8, of Pint and Gill.
- (iii) Liquid measures (For Road Tank Vehicles used as Measures)—
All multiples of Imperial Gallon.
- (iv) APOTHECARIES—
Fluid oz. = $\frac{1}{160}$ Imperial Gallon.
Fluid drachm = $\frac{1}{8}$ Fluid oz.
Minim = $\frac{1}{60}$ Fluid drachm.
All measures of capacity from 40 fluid oz. down to a half-fluid oz.
All measures of capacity from 16 fluid drachm down to a half-fluid drachm.
- (v) All the measures of capacity from 60 minims down to 1 minim.
- (vi) The liquor dram = $\frac{1}{18}$ of Imperial Gallon.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and multiples 2, 4, 8, drams.
The Peg = 2 fluid oz. or $\frac{1}{80}$ Imperial Gallon.
Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$ Peg.

Length—

- (i) The Inch = $\frac{1}{36}$ th yard, and
The Foot = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd yard.
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards.
- The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay.
- (ii) Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Yard.
Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 25, 33, 50, 66, 100 of the Foot.
Multiples 6, 15, 30, 42, 50, 66 and 100 all sub-multiples of the Inch.

Area and volume—

- (i) The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch.
The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch.
The Anna of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the guntha.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement.
The Square of 100 square feet.
The Brass of 100 cubic feet.
- (ii) Sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of Brass.

EDUCATION

SINCE August 15, Education at the Centre has been constituted into a separate Ministry of Education, the present Minister for Education being Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. The provincial Governments are fully autonomous in regard to educational matters except in respect of educational development programme for which they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Such programme has to be approved by the Central Government who have to examine whether it is in accord with the All-India approved educational policy.

The Central Ministry of Education consists of an Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser-cum-Joint Secretary and four Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of the different Divisions in the Ministry. There are also two Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of Educational work in London and Washington respectively. The names of the chief men in the Central Ministry of Education are given below :—

Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, Dr. Tara Chand, M.A. D.Phil. (Oxon.).

Joint Educational Adviser-cum-Joint-Secretary, Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.).

Deputy Educational Advisers, M. S. Sundaram, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.), (*Educational Secretary to the Indian High Commissioner in London*), Asfaq Hussain, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (*Educational Secretary to the Indian Ambassador at Washington*).

Deputy Educational Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary, P. N. Kripal, M.A., LL.B., B.A. (Oxon.), (*Head of the Administrative and Cultural Division in the Ministry*).

Deputy Educational Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary, L. R. Sethi, M.A. (Punjab) & (Toronto), (*Head of the Development Division in the Ministry*).

Deputy Educational Adviser, G. K. Chandiraman, B.E. (*Head of the Technical Division*) (*Officiating*).

Deputy Educational Adviser, Mrs. P. Johari, M.A., L.T., T.D. (Lond.) (*Head of the Scholarships Division*) (*Officiating*).

Secretary, University Grants Committee, Dr. P. Narasimhaaya, M.A., Ph.D. (*Officiating*).

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION

In Provinces also, the subject 'Education' is under the control of a Minister. The Director of Public Instruction is the permanent head of the Department and acts as an expert Adviser to the Minister in charge of Education. The Director controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of the Government institutions. In Bombay there is an Educational Adviser in addition to the Director of Public Instruction. A list of the Provincial Ministers of Education with their Directors of Public Instruction is given below :—

In the Centrally Administered Areas, Delhi and Ajmer, have each a Director of Education. Coorg has an Educational Officer. These Officers perform the functions of Directors of Public Instruction in provinces.

The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities and Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education as regards secondary education and to local bodies as regards elementary education.

Certain forms of Technical Education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in Charge of those Departments.

ASSAM

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Sri Jut Gopinath Bordoloi, M.A., B.L.

D.P.I.—Shri. U. K. Goswami, MA., B.L.

WEST BENGAL

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Sri H. N. Chaudhury.

D.P.I.—Dr. Snehamooy Dutta, M.Sc.(Cal.), D.Sc., (London), D.I.C., F.N.I.

BIHAR

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Acharya Badri Nath Verma.

D.P.I.—Shri G. Sinha, M.A. (Pat.), B.A. (Cantab.).

BOMBAY

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble B. G. Kher, M.A., LL.B.

D.P.I.—D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.).

Educational Adviser.—K. G. Saiyidain, M. Ed. (Leeds).

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble P. K. Deshmukhi.

D.P.I.—E. W. Franklin, M.A., B.E., T.D. (Lond.), Ph.D.

MADRAS

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble A. B. Shetty.

D.P.I.—D. S. Reddi.

ORISSA

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra, M.A.

D.P.I.—Shri Satichandan Ray, B.A. (Oxon).

EAST PUNJAB

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava.

D.P.I.—Dr. K. C. Khanna, M.A., I.E.S.

UNITED PROVINCES

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanand, B.Sc.

Director of Education.—Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Sahney, M.Sc.

In India there are six Boards of Intermediate and/or Secondary Education, and 20 Universities. The names of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities are given below :—

1. *Agra University*.—Dr. Narain Prashad Asthana, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.

2. *Aligarh Muslim University*.—Dr. Zaker Hussain, M.A., Ph.D.

3. *Allahabad University*.—Dr. D. S. Bhattacharya.

4. *Andhra University*.—Sir C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt. (Andhra).

5. *Annamalai University*.—M. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law.

6. *Benaras Hindu University*.—Pt. Govind Malviya, M.A., LL.B.

7. *Bombay University*.—Mahamahopadhyaya Pandurang Vaman Kane, M.A., LL.M.

8. *Calcutta University*.—P. N. Bannerjee, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.

9. *Delhi University*.—Sir Maurice Gwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.

10. *Lucknow University*.—Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A., LL.B.

11. *Madras University*.—Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.

12. *Mysore University*.—M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., B.Ed.

13. *Nagpur University*.—Lt.-Col. Pandit K. L. Dubey, B.A., LL.B.

14. *Osmania University*.—Dr. Wali Mohammed, M.A., Ph. D.

15. *Patna University*.—Sir Chandresvar Prasad Narayan Singh, C.I.E., M.A.

16. *Travancore University*.—H. C. Papworth, O.B.E., M.A.

17. *Utkal University*.—P. Prija, Esq., O.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S.

18. *Saugor University*.—Sir Hari Singh Gour.

19. *Rajputana University*.—Dr. G. F. Mahajani

20. *East Punjab University*.—Mr. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.).

THREE STAGES

The whole structure of education in India is being remodelled. Old Primary Schools, which in some provinces comprised of four classes, in others of five and six, in still others of seven or eight are giving place to Junior and Senior Basic Schools; High Schools will be/are being reorganised into Higher Secondary Schools to include the 1st Year of Intermediate Education, leading up to three-year degree course. So far, only in Delhi Province has this change been introduced. Technical Education is in the forefront and definite vocational bias is being given to education in Basic Schools.

The Central Advisory Board of Education in India, has since its revival in 1935 been considering the question of educational reconstruction in India. At their meeting held in December, 1935, the board passed the following resolution on the subject.

(1) The Board is of opinion that a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools should be made in such a way as not only to prepare pupils for professional and university courses, but also to enable them at the completion of appropriate stages, to be diverted to occupations or to separate vocational institutions.

(2) These stages should be :—

(a) The primary stage, which should aim at providing at least a minimum of general education and training and still ensure permanent literacy.

(b) The lower secondary stage, which will provide a self-contained course of general education either for higher education or for specialised practical courses.

In rural areas, the courses at this stage should be tuned to rural requirements.

Higher Secondary Stage.—Some form of manual training at this stage should be provided which would aim at the development of practical aptitudes and be made compulsory.

(c) The higher secondary stage, in which would be included institutions with varying length of courses :—

(i) preparing students for admission to universities in arts and science ;

(ii) for the training of teachers in rural areas ;

(iii) for agricultural training ;

(iv) for clerical training, and

(v) for training in selected technical subjects which should be chosen in consultation with employers.

Where separate institutions are not possible for the diversified courses, some of them might be incorporated in a higher secondary course of enlarged scope which would permit a choice of alternative groups of subjects and would end in leaving certificates.

(3) At the end of the lower secondary school course there should be the first public examination.

(4) Candidates desirous of joining the subordinate clerical service of Government and of local bodies should pass such qualifying examinations as might be prescribed by proper authority and should not be more than 19 years of age at the date of their examinations.

The certificate granted to pupils completing other specialised courses should receive Government recognition.

(5) Expert advice would be of value in organising the scheme of reconstruction outlined above; and also for suggesting methods of training masters who would assist pupils and selection, by the pupils, of courses of study with due regard to their aptitudes.

WOOD-ABBOT REPORT

As the board had recommended that expert advice will be necessary for planning educational reorganisation, Messrs. A. Abbot, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, were invited to India for the purpose. Their visit resulted in the production of the famous report on educational reconstruction commonly known as "Wood-Abbot Report". The most important recommendations outlined in this report are:—

- (a) Infant classes should, so far as possible, be entrusted to trained women teachers; and for this and other reasons the development of educational provision for girls and women is of paramount importance.
- (b) The education of children in the Primary Schools should be based more upon the natural interests and activities of young children and less upon book learning. Concentrations on literacy as a narrow objective is unsound.
- (c) The curriculum of the rural Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be closely related to children's environment; and if English is taught to any children of middle "school" age it should not be allowed to result in an excessive amount of time being devoted to linguistic studies.
- (d) The Vernacular language should, so far as possible be the medium of instruction throughout the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools, but English should be a compulsory language for all pupils in these schools.
- (e) The teaching of English should be made more domestic and less attention should be devoted by the average boy to the study of English "prose and poetry"—arrangements being made to meet the needs of those boys specially qualified to pursue more advanced English studies.
- (f) More systematic attention should be paid to the teaching of Art, and steps should be taken to secure for the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools a supply of qualified teachers of Art.
- (g) The pre-employment course of training for teachers of Primary and Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be three-year course following without any gap, the completion of Middle (or Lower Secondary) School course.

OTHER REPORTS

In conjunction with the Wood-Abbot Report, the Board gave the considered thought to the scheme of educational reconstruction whose real author was Mahatma Gandhi, which had emerged in the shape of Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee report. The Board accepted the Basic Education Scheme with certain essential modifications, and on this subject two very important reports known as Kher Committee reports were published.

In the expectation that sooner or later the problem of providing India with a system of education approximation to those available in other countries will have to be tackled, serious attention was devoted to the surveying of the main fields of educational activity so as to ascertain the minimum provisions required. Thus since the Board's revival in the year 1935, the various committees of the Board reported on following subjects, up to the year 1945.

(1) Basic Education; (2 reports); (2) Adult Education; (3) The Physical Welfare of School-children; (4) School Buildings; (5) Social Ser-

vice; (6) The Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service of Teachers in Primary, Middle and High Schools; (7) The Recruitment of Education Officers; (8) Technical (Including Commercial and Art) Education; (9) Text-books; (10) Examinations; (11) Educational Administrations; (12) Agricultural Education; (13) Religious Education; (14) Selection of Pupils for Higher Education.

At their meetings held in October, 1943 and January, 1944 the Board reviewed the recommendations of their Committees with special reference to post-war needs and developments. They were satisfied that the Educational Adviser's Memorandum on Post-war Educational Development in India, subject to the modifications suggested by them, would provide the foundation upon which an efficient system of public instruction, suited to the needs and circumstances of the country could effectively be erected. Their final recommendations are contained in the published Report on Post-War Educational Development in India. These have been given in the previous issue of the Year Book, and are repeated here for convenience.

BASIC (PRIMARY AND MIDDLE) EDUCATION

- (a) A system of universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen should be introduced as speedily as possible though in view of the practical difficulty of recruiting the requisite supply of trained teachers it may not be possible to complete it in less than forty years.
- (b) The character of the instruction to be provided should follow the general lines laid down in the reports of the Central Advisory Board's two Committees on Basic Education.
- (c) The Senior Basic (Middle) School, being the finishing school for the great majority of future citizens, is of fundamental importance and should be generously staffed and equipped.
- (d) All education depends on the teacher. The present status and remuneration of teachers and especially those in Primary Schools are deplorable. The standards in regard to the training, recruitment and condition of service of teachers prescribed in the report of the Committee approved by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 represent the minimum compatible with success of a national system. These should be adopted and enforced everywhere.
- (e) A vast increase in the number of trained women teachers will be required.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

- (a) An adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of Nursery Schools or classes is an essential adjunct to any national system of education. The provision in this respect at present is negligible.
- (b) In urban areas, where sufficient children are available within a reasonable radius, separate Nursery Schools or department may be provided; elsewhere Nursery classes should be attached to Junior Basic (Primary) Schools.
- (c) Nursery Schools and classes should invariably be staffed with women teachers who have received special training for this work.
- (d) Pre-primary Education should in all cases be free. While it may not be feasible to make attendance compulsory, no efforts should be spared to persuade parents to send their children to school voluntarily, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfactory and/or mothers are accustomed to go out to work.
- (e) The main object of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

- (a) The High School course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven.

(b) Entry to High Schools should be of a selective basis; only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided. Additional places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds.

(c) In accordance with the general principle set out in (b) above, places in High Schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age-group.

(d) In order to secure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration. Special arrangements will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High Schools of suitable children and particularly of those who show signs of late development.

(e) High Schools should be of two main types (A) Academic (B) Technical. The objective of both should be to provide a good all round education combined with some preparation in the later stages for the careers which pupils will enter on leaving school.

(f) The curriculum in all cases should be as varied as circumstances permit and should not be unduly restricted by the requirements of Universities or examining bodies.

(g) In order that no poor child of ability may be excluded, liberal assistance in the form of free places, scholarships and stipends should be available throughout the course.

(h) In order to secure teachers of the right type, the salaries paid in all recognised schools, whether maintained by the State or by private bodies, should not be less than those prescribed by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

- (a) Indian Universities, as they exist today, despite many admirable features do not fully satisfy the requirements of a national system of education.
- (b) In order to raise standards all round, the conditions for admission must be revised with the object of ensuring that all students are capable of taking full advantage of a University Course. The proposed reorganisation of the High School system will facilitate this. Adequate financial assistance must be provided for poor students.
- (c) The present Intermediate course should be abolished. Ultimately the whole of this course should be covered in the High School but as an immediate step the first year of the course should be transferred to High School and the second to Universities.
- (d) The minimum length of a University degree course should be three years.
- (e) The tutorial system should be widely extended and closer personal contacts established between teachers and students.
- (f) The importance of establishing a high standard in post-graduate studies and particularly in pure and applied research should be emphasised.
- (g) Steps should be taken to improve the conditions of service, including remuneration of University and College teachers where those now in operation are not attracting men and women of the requisite calibre.
- (h) An Indian University Grants Committee should be constituted for the purpose and with the terms of reference set out in this chapter.

TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL & ART EDUCATION

- (a) In view of the prospective needs of post-war industry and commerce for skilled technicians, and in order to cater for the aptitudes of those who will derive greater benefit from a practical course, the establishment of an efficient system of Technical Education at all stages on the lines set out in the report of the Technical Education Committee, is a matter of great urgency.
- (b) Due regard should be had to the recommendations of the Abbot-Wood Report in respect of the scope and content of Technical Education.

ADULT EDUCATION

(a) Comprehensive arrangements on the general lines set out in the Adult Education Committee's report should form an integral part of education. These are particularly important in India today in view of the very high percentage of illiterates.

(b) Literacy is a means and not an end in itself. The present plan of Adult (Social) Education aims at removing illiteracy as well as at teaching the people the fundamental of citizenship in an independent country.

(c) It is estimated that even with introduction of a universal system of Basic education there will be over 600,000 illiterates (age-group 10-40) to be dealt with. The Government of India have recently so planned the system of Adult (Social) Education, as to make possible the removal of 50 per cent illiteracy in five years; and have allocated a sum of Rs. 1 crore in 1949-50 for the purpose.

(d) In this as in all branches of education the quality of the teachers is of supreme importance. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers of the right type, particularly women, must on no account be underestimated.

(e) The responsibility for adult education must rest with the State but every effort should be made to enlist the aid of suitable voluntary organisations wherever available.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(a) The proposals for the recruitment and training of teachers as set out in the Report approved by the Central Advisory Board in January, 1943 should be generally adopted.

(b) The existing training institutions are barely sufficient to meet wastage among existing teachers to train those hitherto untrained.

(c) New Training Schools and Colleges (including University Education Department) must be provided to supply the additional teachers whom a national system will require. These will amount to over 20,00,000 non-graduates for schools of all types and 180,000 graduates for High Schools.

(d) Arrangements should be made to pick out suitable boys and girls towards the end of the High School course. This is particularly important in Girls' High School in view of the vast increase in the number of women teachers required.

(e) The courses provided should be essentially practical and should be specially related to the needs of the schools in which the trainees will subsequently serve.

(f) No fees should be charged either in Training Schools or Training Colleges; liberal assistance should be available for the maintenance of poor students.

(g) Refresher courses are of the utmost importance and should be provided for all types of teachers but particularly for those in remote rural areas. Facilities should be provided for research and selected teachers should be encouraged to study educational methods in foreign countries.

The Health of the School Child—Provision for ensuring the physical welfare of all pupils and students should be made on the lines set out in the report of the Joint Committee.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

(a) Provision for the mentally or physically handicapped should form an essential part of a national system of education and should be administered by the Ministry of Education.

(b) While much of the work relating to the education of the handicapped has been done so far by voluntary efforts, the Government of India are no less anxious to promote the cause of the education and welfare of the handicapped. The Ministry of Education have set up a special unit which deals with all matters relating to this branch of education. Plans for the establishment of a Braille Printing Press as well as a National Centre for the Blind are in hand.

(c) Wherever possible, handicapped children should not be segregated from normal children. Only when the nature and extent of their defect make it necessary, should they be sent to special schools or institutions. Partially handicapped children should receive special treatment at ordinary schools.

(d) The blind and deaf need special educational arrangements, including specially trained teachers. The Government of India have also proposed to modernize the existing Teachers Training Centres for the Deaf and Dumb.

(e) Particular care should be taken to train the handicapped, wherever possible for remunerative employment for them. After care work is essential.

RECREATIVE & SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

(a) The provision of recreative and social activities on an adequate scale is an essential feature of any modern educational system.

(b) Apart from the needs of boys and girls in schools and colleges special attention should be paid to those in the 14-20 age-group who are no longer attending school. To serve these a Youth Movement on an All-India basis should be set up.

(c) A Youth Movement should aim at co-ordinating and supplementing rather than superseding the work of organisations already dealing with aspects of this problem.

(d) This main need of a Youth Movement will be for leaders, both men and women, who will have to be specially trained. The possibility of finding suitable recruits among demobilised Officers and N.C.O.'s should be explored.

(e) The provision of social and recreative facilities for adults should form an important part of any Social Service Scheme. Reference is invited to the report of the Board's Committee on Social Service and Public Administration (1941).

Employment Bureaux—(a) Employment Bureaux form an essential part of educational administration; they are especially necessary in India in view of the restricted openings at the moment for progressive employment.

(b) Employment Bureaux, if they are to fulfil successfully the functions set out in this chapter, must be staffed by trained experts with practical experience of teaching and of industrial conditions.

(c) While contact should be maintained with Unemployment Exchanges, Labour Tribunals, etc. established by other Departments, Employment Bureaux which deal with the output of educational institutions should be under the control of the Education Department.

ADMINISTRATION

(a) The Provinces should remain the main units for educational administration except in regard to University and Higher Technical Education, the activities of which could be co-ordinated on an All-India basis.

(b) In the event of the Indian States taking part in educational development on an All-India scale it may be necessary in order to form economic educational units to group the smaller ones or attach them to larger States or contiguous Provinces.

(c) A national system of education will mean closer co-operation, financial and otherwise between the Central and Provincial Governments.

(d) Provincial Governments should be left to make such changes in their administrative arrangements as the carrying out of education developments on the scale contemplated may require. Experience, however, suggests that they would be well-advised to resume all educational powers from local bodies, except where these are functioning effectively.

(e) In order to enlist local interest in education, School Managing Bodies, School Board and District Education Committees may be constituted, if and when sufficient people of the right

type are available to serve on them. An Educational Advisory Board for the whole Province may be desirable.

(f) A strong Education Department will be required at the Centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board should be enlarged.

(g) Steps should be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Board's Committee on the Recruitment of Education Officers (1943) to check the present deterioration in the status and calibre of the educational administrative service and to enable it to secure the services of the type of officer who will be capable of carrying a scheme of the kind contemplated into successful operation.

(h) Arrangements should be made for the exchange of officers between the Centre and the Provinces and between one Province and another. The desirability of establishing a senior educational administrative service on an All-India basis should receive consideration.

(i) The Director of Public Instruction should be directly responsible for the general administration of education, other than University and Higher Technical Education, throughout the Province. He should also be Secretary for Education, should it be thought necessary to keep in existence a separate post of this kind.

SOME OBJECTIONS

(i) Forty years is too long a period, in which the whole scheme is to be brought into effect. Such a scheme is in grave danger of being put on one side and neglected. During this period, so many changes may take place which may bring the wheel back to the starting point.

(ii) Any educational post-war reconstruction scheme, should give, subject to a minimum fitness an equal opportunity for all rich and poor, those from the rural areas as well as those from the urban areas, and from backward communities as well as from the more advanced communities. Selection for higher education on merits will be an injustice to students of backward communities and groups which for whatever reason take longer to develop mentally.

(iii) Compulsion has existed for many years in some areas in India, but on the whole it has been a failure, because it was never properly enforced. A plan for universal compulsory education in India must, at the very outset indicate a strong enough possibly governmental machinery, for seeing that compulsion is actually effective.

(iv) The idea that where compulsory education can only be introduced by stages, the progress should be from area to area and not from age-group to age-group, may create serious conflicts, since the people in certain areas may have to wait a long time for educational advantages which those in other areas may already be enjoying.

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

As a result of the general agreement which Provincial Governments expressed with the policy outlined in the Board's report the Government of India generally accepted, subject to the limitation of finance, the principles and objects of the Board's scheme.

In 1944, the Government of India asked the Provincial Governments to prepare their Five-Year Post-War Educational Development Plans on the general lines laid down in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Early in 1946, the Provincial Governments were asked to select a few important schemes like Training of Teachers, and Compulsory Primary Education from their plans, and start implementing them after their approval by the Government of India. All the schemes submitted by the Provincial Governments to the Government of India have been examined, and such of them as conformed to the recommendations contained in the Report have been approved by the Government of India for immediate execution. The outstanding

feature of the Provincial Development schemes is that the scales of pay of teachers will be appreciably raised, so as to secure for them a 'living wage'. For example, the teachers who get in certain provinces a salary from Rs. 8 to 15 will henceforth get at least Rs. 20 if not Rs. 25, and matriculate trained teachers will invariably be placed in the scale of pay recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, viz., Rs. 30-1-35-3 (biennially)-50 p.m. plus house rent and other allowances recommended. Even these salaries are not adequate, but they certainly effect some improvement on the existing lamentable plight of the teachers. Free and compulsory basic education for boys and girls of the age-group 6-11 will be introduced forthwith, and it will be extended to the 11-14 group. On the University education side, there will be general improvement in the scales of pay of teachers, increased facilities for scientific education and for research work. Technical and Adult Education will also receive their due share.

The 1947-48 Educational Development Programme of the Provincial Governments which is also based on the Central Advisory Board of Education Report has also been approved by the Central Government in almost all cases, and is being implemented.

Financial Assistance.—The Government of India undertook that the entire expenditure incurred by the Provincial Governments on their educational development plans, approved by the Centre, during 1946-47 will be borne by the Central Government. They have further undertaken to give over forty crores of rupees to Provincial Governments for their entire Post-War Development Programme during 1947-48. Whatever portion of the total development budget is allocated by a Province to educational development the same portion of the total Central grant is assumed to be the contribution of the Centre towards education (in that Province) e.g., if a Province is complementary to the Development budget on education, then 10 per cent. of the Central grant is deemed to be the Centre's contribution for education.

Financial Aspect of Central Schemes.—The Government of India in the Ministry of Education have also drawn up their Five-Year Plan which is complementary to the Development Plans of the Provinces and is expected to cost over Rs. 23.71 crores. A start has already been made with a number of Central Schemes, e.g. Training of Teachers for Basic Schools, Technical Education, Development of Central Universities, and so on.

PROVINCIAL SCHEMES

Here is a brief account of the Five-Year Educational Plans (1947-52), Province by Province.

ASSAM

Basic Education.—Assam proposes to adopt the 'basic' system of education, though compulsion is not contemplated. Junior Basic primary education is already free in this province. During the first quinquennium 1,250 junior basic (1,000 two-teacher and 250 one-teacher) and senior basic schools will be opened. At present, approximately 9 lakhs children of age-group 6-11 and 6.5 lakhs of the ages of 11-14 are not at school. At the rate proposed, and provided compulsion is applied to the whole of the age-group 6-14, a minimum period of 35 years will be required to cover the whole province.

The expenditure proposed on basic education in the first period, including indirect expenditure on teachers' training and inspection approximates to Rs. 57 lakhs (Rs. 24 lakhs capital and Rs. 33 lakhs recurring). This is 52 per cent. of the total expenditure proposed on all education schemes. This does not take into account the Rs. 400 lakhs additional expenditure proposed on education.

Pre-Primary Education.—It is proposed to open six Pre-Primary schools and classes in suitable areas every year for a period of five years.

The expenditure proposed on Pre-Primary education in the first five-year period is Rs. 1.99 lakhs (Rs. 1.5 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 49 lakhs R.).

High School Education.—It is proposed to open 3 high schools and 25 middle schools during the quinquennium.

It is also proposed to introduce vocational subjects in selected High Schools and to improve the condition of buildings and equipment of the non-Government High Schools.

Separate figures of expenditure are not available.

Technical, Commercial & Art Education.—

(a) There are at present 3 Technical Schools in the province and it is proposed in the Five-Year Plan to start 2 new Junior Technical Schools, and to open Technical and Commercial Classes in 4 High Schools. Also it is intended to give increased grants to Commercial schools.

The total expenditure on this expansion will amount to Rs. 9 lakhs (Rs. 3.3 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 5.7 lakhs R.) during the quinquennium.

(b) There is at present only one scholarship for training in Music and 4 scholarships for Domestic Science. It is intended to create at least 5 more scholarships for training of both boys and girls in these and other special subjects, facilities for which do not exist in Assam, so that in due these subjects may be introduced in the educational institutions.

The total expenditure proposed during the quinquennium is Rs. 60,000.

Adult Education.—At present there are 400 centres with our part-time teacher in each on a monthly allowance of Rs. 6 but it is intended to open 400 centres (at 100 per year from the 2nd year) on a monthly allowance of Rs. 12 with a view to liquidate illiteracy and promote adult education. The total number of illiterates of age-group 10-40 in the province approximates to 40 lakhs. At the rate proposed it will take three to four decades to render literate the entire population.

The expenditure proposed for the purpose during the quinquennium is Rs. 3,39,000.

Training of Teachers.—There are at present only Government training schools for men teachers and two-aided Training Schools for women teachers. These institutions cannot cope with the existing and potential demand, and hence it is intended to open at least one Training School for men and another for women teachers in each valley with a view to providing facilities for the training of untrained teachers as also for the expansion of Basic Education.

The total expenditure involved on this account comes to Rs. 10.7 lakhs (Rs. 4.7 N.R. and Rs. 6.0 R.).

The Health of the School Child.—As there are no arrangements for proper medical service for school children, it is proposed to strengthen the staff of Inspectors and Inspectresses of Physical Training and establish a School Medical Service.

The total expenditure proposed is Rs. 3.4 lakhs (Rs. 1.3 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 2.1 lakhs R.).

The Education of the Handicapped.—There being no Government institution for the education of the handicapped in the province, it is proposed to open one Government School for the Blind, and one Government School for the Deaf and Dumb.

The total expenditure proposed for the five-year plan period is Rs. 1.7 lakhs (Rs. .8 lakhs N.R. and Rs. .9 lakhs R.).

Administration (Inspectorate).—To strengthen the inspecting staff with a view to ensure efficient inspection and supervision of the basic schools as also the mass literacy centres, 2 posts of Deputy Inspectors, 2 of Sub-Inspectors, and 24 of Assistant Sub-Inspectors will be created.

Figures of expenditure are not separately available.

Miscellaneous.—There are also schemes for giving increased grants-in-aid to the existing aided European Schools (Rs. 2 lakhs for five-year period), and for the improvement and expansion of cultural education.

WEST BENGAL

On account of the partition of the old province of Bengal, the Five-Year Educational Plan prepared for the province of Bengal is no longer operative in West Bengal, for which a revised plan is being prepared. For the immediate requirements of the province, a few educational schemes selected out of the old Plan but modified to fit in the new order are being put into execution.

BIHAR

Basic Education.—(a) Universal and compulsory basic education for all children, boys and girls of the age-group 6-14 in one-fourth of the province will be introduced according to the basic scheme in a period of 35 years. At this rate not less than 60 years may be required to complete the introduction of compulsory education throughout the province.

(b) The expenditure proposed on basic education in the first five-year period including indirect expenditure on teachers, training, etc., is Rs. 641 lakhs (Rs. 374 lakhs capital and Rs. 267 lakhs R.) which is 71 per cent. of the total expenditure proposed on all education schemes.

(c) The trained teachers possessing matriculation or equivalent qualification will be placed in the scale (Rs. 30-50) recommended by the Board but for the middle trained and lesser qualified teachers the scale proposed is Rs. 15-13-25.

Middle School Education.—(a) It is proposed to give additional grants-in-aid (Rs. 19 lakhs) to existing non Government middle schools in order to enable them to improve the pay and qualifications of the teachers and their buildings.

(b) For the encouragement of girls' education it is proposed to open 40 Government managed Middle English Schools for girls with 8 classes.

The total expenditure involved in the scheme is Rs. 24.6 lakhs (Rs. 19.8 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 4.8 lakhs R.).

(c) It is also proposed to convert 32 upper primary schools into middle schools each year. This will cost Rs. 5.8 lakhs recurring in the five-year period.

High School Education.—(a) It is proposed to open 15 Government High Schools for girls, and to improve an existing Girls' High School.

The total expenditure on this scheme will amount to Rs. 35.3 lakhs (Rs. 26.4 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 8.9 lakhs R.).

(b) It is also proposed to give additional grants-in-aid to High Schools for improvement in the pay of teachers and their buildings and to open Science Classes. The total expenditure will amount to Rs. 24 lakhs (Rs. 5.3 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 18.7 lakhs R.).

University Education.—(a) It is proposed to open a college for women to teach Arts subjects including Psychology up to the B.A. Honors, and Science up to the intermediate stage, and to attach to it post-graduate training classes.

The total expenditure will amount to Rs. 24.5 lakhs (Rs. 18 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 6.5 lakhs R.).

(b) It is further proposed to expand the Government managed and aided Arts and Science Colleges for providing increased facilities for the teaching of Arts and Science subjects. In the five-year period Rs. 42.5 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 10.6 R. will be spent.

Technical, Commercial and Art Education.—

(a) There are at present 35 Technical Schools and 2 Technical Colleges or Institutions for advanced studies in the province. It is proposed in the Five-Year Plan to start a new college

of Technology and 2 new Junior Technical Institutions and 15 part-time vocational institutions. It is also proposed to expand one Senior Technical Institution and 3 Junior Technical Institutions and to provide for a Technical Education Loan Fund and a Technical Education Scholarships Fund.

(b) There is also a proposal for opening a Commercial Institute by Government for teaching shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping, etc.

Adult Education—A network of voluntary-run adult education centres will be opened all over the province in 25 years. It is expected that these centres will be the custodian of the culture of the country-side. The province has about 174 lakhs adults of the age-group 10-40 who are illiterate.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for the first five years period.

Training of Teachers—The following provision has been made in the Five-Year Plan.

- Expansion of existing 55 elementary training schools for men teachers and opening of 15 new elementary training schools for them.
- Opening of 4 new elementary training schools for female teachers and improvement of the 2 existing women training classes and a training college.
- Opening of a large secondary training school for men and women, and improvement of the C.T. classes attached to a Training College.
- Opening of two training colleges.

Health of the School Child—(i) It is proposed to appoint a Superintendent of Physical Training to supervise the work done by the Professors and Instructors of Physical Culture in training schools and colleges and to appoint one Physical Instructor in the Patna Training College where there is none.

The total expenditure proposed for the scheme is Rs. 17 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 51 lakhs recurring.

(ii) For the medical inspection of school children, and improvement of school hygiene it is proposed to give grants-in-aid to all high schools to enable them to appoint a qualified Medical Officer. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed as expenditure.

(iii) Government proposes to subsidise the mid-day lunch scheme by giving a small grant of annas 4 per head per month for feeding the really poor children. The estimated five-year cost on this account comes to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Education of the Handicapped—At present there are two schools for the blind in the province but this provision has been found to be inadequate. It is therefore proposed to open another school for the blind, deaf and dumb.

The estimated expenditure for five-year comes to Rs. 1.55 lakhs (Rs. .83 N.R.).

BOMBAY

Basic Education—The Provincial Government have proposed the introduction of free and elementary education for children of 6 to 11 years of age throughout the province within a period of 10 to 12 years. The school course has been reduced from 5 to 4 years. The total number of children attending primary schools in the province at present is about 16 lakhs, and the proposal is to provide for the education of 16 lakhs additional children during a period of 10 to 12 years. Compulsion will be introduced through the local bodies concerned, but the Government will bear the whole expenditure over and above what could be met by increasing the cess contributions to 15 pies in the case of District Local Boards and half of the additional cost on compulsion in the case of Local Authority Municipalities.

The total estimated cost for the five-year period is Rs. 417 lakhs. The primary school teachers will be placed in the scale of Rs. 30-1-50-5-2-75.

(b) The Provincial Government's policy is to provide a school for each school-less village

(population 400 to 1,000) through private bodies who will be given grants-in-aid for the purpose; 1,400 school-less villages with a population of 400 to 700 will be provided with schools by private bodies, and in villages with a population of 700 to 1,000, District Local Boards will be encouraged to open 300 schools on payment of grants-in-aid equal to the actual expenditure on the schools.

The total cost on this scheme for the five-year period has been estimated at Rs. 28.3 lakhs.

(c) For the construction of some 6,000 new buildings required for providing additional accommodation in the existing schools or for new schools to be opened under the compulsory elementary education scheme, the total expenditure is estimated for the five-year period at Rs. 2.13 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 5.5 lakhs R.

(d) The Provincial Government have finally decided to introduce basic education by stages in all primary schools. As a first step it is proposed to introduce the teaching of a suitable craft in every primary school as soon as it is possible to secure a teacher to teach the craft concerned. For giving effect to this proposal a sum of Rs. 138 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 60.8 R. lakhs has been estimated as the probable cost for the five-year period.

The Government proposes to ask local Authorities to convert 100 full grade primary schools into Agricultural Bias schools during 1947-52 at the rate of 20 per year. Also 20 hostels will be attached to centrally situated Agricultural Bias schools in places where there is need for such hostels.

The estimated total cost for the five-year period is Rs. 25.9 lakhs of which Rs. 8.7 lakhs will be N. R.

Secondary Education—(a) In order to improve the standard of the secondary schools, many of which depend for their finances on the fees collected and Government grants, it is proposed to give increased grants. Thereby the schools will improve the pay scales and conditions of service of teachers. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs is the estimated cost for the five-year period.

(b) At present, Provincial Government maintains 4 Agricultural High Schools in the Province. It is proposed to raise the number to 8, and for this purpose an expenditure of Rs. 9.7 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 4.1 lakhs R. has been estimated for the five-year period.

(c) Also there is a proposal to increase the number of existing Technical High Schools from 2 to 12. An expenditure of Rs. 56.6 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 8.2 lakhs R. has been estimated for the quinquennium period.

University Education—The Government has accepted the principle of the establishment of Regional Universities in the Province for Maharashtra in 1948-49, for Gujarat and Karnataka in 1949-50 and 1950-51 respectively. On this proposal, the estimated expenditure for the five-year period is Rs. 24 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 40.9 lakhs R.

Technical, Commercial and Art Education—There are at present 39 Technical schools and 6 Technical Colleges or Institutions for advanced studies in the province. It is proposed to undertake expansion of 2 Senior Technical Institutions and the reorganisation of one Industrial School and the expansion of Apprenticeship scheme. It is also proposed to start 4 new industrial schools.

Adult Education—At present adult education classes are maintained by private bodies or individuals and given grant-in-aid by Government. Since 1945, a small area of suitable size in some 5 districts has been selected for concentrated effort and adult education classes organised. It is proposed to extend the scheme to 21 other compact areas during five year 1946-47, and to all the 190 Talukas in the whole province within 5 years from 1947-48. The annual cost of each area is Rs. 9,400 and it is intended to make about 1,000 adults literate during a year in each area.

The total cost of the scheme during the five-year period has been estimated at Rs. 58.6 lakhs.

In addition it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 2.4 lakhs on imparting literacy at Labour Welfare Centres.

Training of Teachers—(a) In order to increase the output of trained teachers it is proposed to expand the existing training institutions and to open 13 new training colleges 7 for men and 6 for women in addition to the 3 training colleges for men already opened in 1945-46.

The estimated expenditure on the scheme for the five-year period is Rs. 52.6 lakhs N.R. and Rs. 51 lakhs R.

(b) It is proposed to open 34 Lokshalas during the five-year period 1947-48 to 1951-52, in addition to the four opened in 1946-47, which will be attached to Government Secondary Schools or full-grade Primary Schools or Training Colleges. The total expenditure on this scheme in the five-year period has been estimated at Rs. 24.8 lakhs.

Health of the School Child—(a) It is proposed to create a School Health Service to provide for (i) the medical examination of all children in Primary and Secondary Schools once on entry into a primary school and again at the ages of 11, 14 and 17 (ii) the re-examination every year of those who are not found fit and (iii) their treatment locally or at some central place. It has also been proposed to appoint a Chief Medical Officer to make a general survey in the whole province and to submit detailed proposals for the organisation of the scheme from 1948-49. On this scheme the estimated expenditure for the five-year period is Rs. 58.6 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to provide a light midday meal to primary school children in 10 selected backward districts of the province as an experimental measure. The total cost for the 3rd 4th and 5th year period has been estimated at Rs. 34.4 lakhs.

(c) It is proposed to hold short-term courses for the training of primary and secondary teachers in physical education, to create 32 posts of Assistant Deputy Education Inspectors, and a post of Chief Inspector of Physical Education for the province. The total estimated expenditure for the five-year period is Rs. 26.3 lakhs.

Administration—It is proposed to strengthen the existing inspecting staff by the creation of 220 additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (180 for men and 40 for women) during the five-year period. The expenditure proposed for the purpose is Rs. 14 lakhs.

In addition there are certain other miscellaneous schemes for educational development.

MADRAS

Basic Education—At present there are about 3 million children at school and 4 million remain to be brought under instruction. The Provincial Government have proposed to bring about 1.33 millions of children under instruction in the course of the first five years, compulsion being applied upto the V standard, though the ultimate objective is to make education free and compulsory for both boys and girls throughout the province upto the senior basic stage (6-14 age-group) in a period of 20 years.

The total expenditure proposed on this scheme for the five-year period is Rs. 700 lakhs.

Technical, Commercial and Art Education—There are at present 84 Technical Schools and 6 Technical Colleges or Institutions for advanced studies. It is proposed in the Five-Year Plan to start 6 new Polytechnics, 2 new Engineering Colleges, 1 Research Institution and 15 new Junior Technical Schools.

Training of Teachers—(a) As additional trained teachers will be required for the introduction of compulsory elementary education in the province, it is proposed to provide additional sections in the existing training institutions, and to a limited extent to open additional training

schools, where necessary. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed for the five-year period.

(b) It is proposed to train 1,250 instructors and instructresses in Physical Education in order to attach them to boys' and girls' Secondary Schools at the rate of one instructor or instructress for every 250 pupils. The total expenditure proposed on this scheme is Rs. 5.65 lakhs.

The Health of the School Child :—(a) It is proposed to provide for midday meals for children attending elementary schools. In the first year provision is required to be made for about 6 lakhs of children.

At the rate of one anna for a meal and for 220 days in a year an expenditure of Rs. 12.79 lakhs is provided under this scheme.

(b) It is proposed to make suitable arrangements for the Medical Inspection of school pupils through the agency of registered medical practitioners. So far as colleges are concerned, the medical inspectors' remuneration will be covered by fees recovered from students and in secondary schools only a portion will be met from fees receipts. The total expenditure proposed under this scheme is Rs. 60 lakhs.

Scales of Pay of Teachers :—It is proposed to introduce the minimum scales of pay suggested in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education while the additional cost of applying the scales will fall wholly on Government in respect of institutions directly controlled by them the additional cost in respect of institutions maintained by local bodies and private management will be borne by Government to the extent to which the managing agencies cannot be made to share it. The five-year estimated expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 894 lakhs.

ORISSA

Primary Education :—(a) The aim of the Provincial Government is to introduce compulsory free education all over the province upto the junior basic stage, 6-11 age-group, in a period of 40 years. In the first five-year period compulsory free education will be introduced in all municipalities and in selected rural areas in each thana, 24,000 children will be brought to school every year from the 3rd year.

Necessary improvements and enlargement of the scope of existing primary schools is contemplated, since it is felt that all the schools are in need of improvement in the matter of building, playground, equipment and furniture.

The total expenditure proposed on these schemes in the five-year period is Rs. 102.4 lakhs (Rs. 67.7 lakhs N.K.).

In addition to the schools required under compulsory education system, 500 junior basic (Primary) schools will be opened in partially excluded areas where it may not be possible to introduce 'compulsion' at the start.

(b) In Orissa, the minimum pay of a teacher in a primary school is Rs. 10, in the case of an untrained and Rs. 13, in the case of a trained teacher inclusive of the dearness allowance of Rs. 3. It is proposed to give a minimum pay of Rs. 20-1/2-25 a month to trained teachers and of Rs. 15-1/2-20 to untrained teachers. Women teachers will be given a special pay of Rs. 5 a month each besides rent free quarters, and a special pay of Rs. 2 a month for teachers serving in urban areas.

The total expenditure proposed on this scheme is Rs. 33.73 lakhs R.

Senior Basic (Middle School) Education :—It is proposed to open mostly in partially excluded areas 25 middle English Schools for boys with a vocational class attached to each school such as carpentry, weavings agriculture, etc.; to provide each Middle English School with an additional teacher and a Physical Instructor, to introduce vocational classes in 1/4 of the existing schools and to make non-recurring grants for buildings, hostels, furniture and equipment. It is further intended to open 20 Middle English

Schools for girls in populous villages, and to effect necessary improvements in the existing aided Middle English Schools for girls.

The total estimated expenditure on these schemes is Rs. 41.81 lakhs.

High School Education :—(a) It is proposed to establish 30 high schools for boys through ad-equalerants-in-aid, to open 10 Government High Schools for girls, to improve the existing high schools for boys by providing for the teaching of Science, Manual Training, Physical Education and Playgrounds, to improve the existing high schools for girls by providing them with hostels, playgrounds, teachers' quarters and extensions to buildings. In addition, an allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. is proposed for graduate teachers in each high school to act as Career Adviser, assisted by a co-ordinating officer attached to the office of the D.P.I.

The total expenditure proposed on these schemes for the five-year period is Rs. 66.5 lakhs (Rs. 60.3 lakhs N.K.).

(b) It is further proposed to convert the existing Government Zila Schools in North Orissa into Technical High Schools, and to establish two Technical High Schools.

Expenditure proposed is Rs. 7.8 lakhs (Rs. 4 lakhs N.K.).

(c) It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 12.5 lakhs (N.K.) during the five-year period on the construction of quarters for teachers of existing Government High Schools for boys.

University Education :—It is proposed to give grants to private aided colleges for buildings and equipment, to start teaching of certain additional useful subjects in other colleges, to open a college for women and to construct buildings for Utkal University.

The expenditure proposed is Rs. 123 lakhs (including Rs. 104 lakhs N.K.).

Technical Commercial and Art Education :—It is proposed to establish a College of Commerce, to construct buildings for a law college, and to open a 'Savva Sadan' (Occupational Institution for women) and a School of Arts and Crafts. It is also proposed to give grants to a School of Music.

The total five-year expenditure proposed is Rs. 10.1 lakhs (Rs. 9.1 lakhs N.K.).

Adult Education :—It is proposed to make provision for the education of adults in areas in which Village Welfare Centres are started. In the first instance, illiteracy among adults will be removed.

A sum of Rs. 3.7 lakhs—recurring—is proposed for the purpose.

Training of Teachers :—(a) At present there are 13 Elementary Training Schools in which 140 pupil-teachers are admitted annually and 220 bi-annually. Now it is proposed to open 6 Elementary Training Schools to increase the output of teachers, and 2 for women teachers.

(b) It is proposed to expand the two existing Secondary Training Schools to increase the annual admission by 150. Provision has been made for a stipend of Rs. 15 a month for each candidate. It is also proposed to expand the training college at Cuttack, so as to increase the output of graduate teachers for high schools, and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

(c) It is also intended to open a Secondary Training School for women teachers, required for the opening of a large number of girls' Middle English and High Schools.

(d) It is proposed to provide a suitable school building with modern equipment and hostel for the pupil-teachers and quarters for mistresses for the Hindu Women's Training Institute at Cuttack.

(e) It is proposed to train every year ten suitable candidates as Physical Instructors for High School who will be granted stipends of Rs. 50 p.m. In addition a College of Physical Education will be started.

(f) The total expenditure proposed on all these schemes is Rs. 33.3 lakhs Rs. 20.0 lakhs N.R.

Health of the School Child :—(a) It is proposed to provide for the physical welfare of all pupils and students by appointing 1 Chief Inspector of Physical Education, 6 Inspectors and 1 Chief Inspectress of Physical Education.

(b) It is proposed to give a subsidy to provide poor pupils in schools with midday refreshment. This will include free distribution of powdered milk, multi-vitamin tablets to deserving pupils.

The total expenditure on the two schemes is Rs. 7.4 lakhs (Rs. .9 lakhs N.K.).

Education of the Handicapped :—It is proposed to open a school for the education of blind children, to construct a building for the institution, and to provide stipends for poor students. The existing Deaf and Dumb School will be provided with new buildings and arrangements for stipends to poor students will be made.

A sum of Rs. 1.2 lakhs (Rs. .8 lakhs N.R.) is proposed.

Administration :—It is proposed to increase staff attached to the Directorate of Public Instruction, and to appoint 1 Inspector, 1 District Inspectress and 2 Deputy Inspectresses, 6 District Educational Officers and 78 Inspecting Officers in subordinate Educational Services.

The total expenditure is Rs. 20.5 lakhs (Rs. 13 lakhs N.K.).

Miscellaneous :—Provision is made for sending annually 8 graduates for higher study abroad, and 3 school teachers and inspecting officers for study in educational methods, for more scholarships, books, etc., to the students of scheduled castes, backward classes and hill tribes; awarding of 5 research scholarships and 5 post-graduate scholarships outside the province for the encouragement of higher education, and for training research workers; stipends to women students for study in certain subjects outside the province. Also it is proposed to extend female education by increasing the number of peripatetic teachers encourage Oriya literature and to give increased grants-in-aid to 'Tolc and Madrassahs, etc.

The total expenditure proposed on the Miscellaneous schemes is Rs. 19.6 lakhs (Rs. 3.6 lakhs N.K.).

UNITED PROVINCES

Basic Education In the first five-year period it is proposed to introduce compulsory free education up to the junior basic stage in 12 districts for boys and girls of the age-group 6-11. During this period, about 16 lakhs boys and girls will be brought under instruction. Provision for the extension of the scheme to other areas and to the higher age-group (11-14) is to be made in the 2nd five-year period.

Apart from Schools to be opened under the compulsory scheme 200 junior basic schools will be opened in villages not having a school which supplied recruits during the war.

It is proposed to give a scale of Rs. 30-50 to 7,774 basic school trained teachers.

It is proposed to convert 7,270 Local Bodies schools for boys and 1,319 for girls into basic schools. Government will bear all the expenses involved.

The total expenditure on all these schemes is Rs. 467 lakhs (Rs. 130 lakhs N.K. included).

Middle School Education :—(i) It is proposed to establish an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for boys (Classes III to VIII) and 2 such schools for girls.

(ii) With a view to providing better facilities for education for the children of the soldiers, introduction of manual training in 7 selected vernacular middle schools is contemplated.

The total proposed expenditure is Rs. 4.2 lakhs,

High School Education—(a) It is proposed to open 70 new high schools for girls in the municipalities where no such schools already exist.

(b) In order to help the aided institution to come into line with the scheme of reorganisation of secondary education in the province and to raise their standards, it is proposed to give additional recurring grants to all the Intermediate Colleges and High Schools run by private bodies, as well as for their building programme.

(c) It is proposed to introduce the study of vocational subjects, e.g., like commerce and manual training in certain high schools.

The total expenditure proposed on these schemes is Rs. 1,116 lakhs (Rs. 103 lakhs N.R.).

(d) In addition there are schemes relating to the construction of building for new girls' high school and for Intermediate classes to be attached to a high school.

An expenditure of Rs. 18.1 lakhs N.R. is proposed.

(e) It is proposed to establish 5 Technical High Schools on the lines recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

An expenditure of Rs. 80 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs N.R.) is proposed.

University Education—To enable the degree colleges to improve the staff, buildings, and to undertake research work, it is proposed to give additional recurring and non-recurring grants. It is also proposed to give similar war grants to the Universities of Lucknow and Allahabad.

The total expenditure proposed is Rs. 145 lakhs (Rs. 80 lakhs N.R.).

Adult Education—It is proposed to introduce adult education in 7 out of the 12 districts selected for the application of the compulsory primary education. The total number of adults who will come under this scheme is about 55 lakhs. This scheme provides for post-literacy work as well as 10 per cent. of the expenditure on adult literacy.

The total expenditure proposed is Rs. 1,40,81,210 N.R.

Training of Teachers—(a) It is proposed to open 10 Normal Schools for the training of teachers for compulsory primary education in specially selected areas, and to construct buildings for the schools.

(b) It is proposed to convert Primary Teachers' Certificate Course into Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course for men teachers by advancing the period of training to 2 years with a view to improving the quality of teachers. Similarly, the senior Basic Education Refresher Course Centres will be converted into Normal Schools.

(c) To serve as a Practising School for teachers, a Middle School for girls is proposed to be attached to the Training College for women at Allahabad.

(d) Construction of buildings proposed for the existing Teachers' Training College for women at Allahabad, the Training College for Undergraduate Women Teachers at Lucknow and for five existing Normal Schools for girls.

The total expenditure proposed on these schemes is Rs. 51.8 lakhs (Rs. 30.5 lakhs N.R.).

Administration—To help the D.P.I. in carrying out the work of educational reconstruction, it is proposed to appoint an Additional Deputy D.P.I. and another Officer in Class II service.

The total expenditure proposed is Rs. 1,65,728.

Health of the School Child—Physical Education is compulsory both for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and consequently there is a need for trained teachers in the subject, for whom no facilities exist at present. It is therefore proposed to establish a College for Physical Education at Allahabad where both men and women teachers will be trained for two years.

The total expenditure proposed is Rs. 2.3 lakhs (Rs. .8 lakhs N.R.).

Miscellaneous—There is a provision for six foreign scholarships for the teachers of the soldiers' sons and daughters, and for the improvement of education of scheduled caste children.

On all these schemes, the total expenditure proposed is Rs. 11.6 lakhs (Rs. 6.9 lakhs N.R.).

AJMER-MERWARA

It is proposed to introduce compulsory primary education up to junior basic stage in selected areas, to provide technical sections in a Government High School, to give stipends for poor students in existing schools, and to strengthen the inspecting and administrative staff. The teachers in training schools will get maintenance allowance, and prospective teachers scholarships. The activities of existing educational institutions will also be expanded.

The total development programme provides for an expenditure of Rs. 43 lakhs.

COORG

The post-war educational development programme of Coorg includes provision for stipends and training of 3 graduate teachers, for buildings for three high schools, for compulsory primary education in one area for a first grade college, and for remodelling and expansion of Elementary School buildings. The total expenditure proposed for the five-year period is Rs. 12 lakhs.

DELHI

The development programme includes provision for compulsory and free primary education throughout the province, for new High Schools, and two Training Schools, for adult education, improvement of scales of pay of teachers, education of handicapped, and strengthening of administrative staff. It is also proposed to provincialize all the local bodies' schools.

The total expenditure proposed on these schemes is Rs. 151.55 lakhs.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

The Central Plan provides for facilities not aimed at in Provincial Plans, and to supplement key services such as the training of teachers.

Higher Technical Institutions—(i) It is proposed to establish two high grade technical institutions, one in the Eastern and the other in the Western Zone, to provide for the training of high grade engineers, technologists (designers, planners, research workers and production experts, etc.), to take up positions of trust and responsibility in industry. Each of them will have an annual output of about 1,000 technologists.

(ii) A High Voltage Engineering Laboratory and a Power Engineering College will be established at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(iii) The Delhi Polytechnic will be developed into a college of Technology and will eventually constitute the Technological Wing of the Delhi University.

(iv) The Overseas Scholarship Scheme to depute about 500 scholars each year to receive training in Technology and applied Science subjects.

Institute of Education—A Central Institute of Education has been established at Delhi. There are proposals for an institute for Physical Education, for increased provision for Home Science and Economics, Arts and Crafts, and Music. The Morris College of Hindustani Music (Sangit Vidyapeeth), Lucknow, and Kala Kashetra, Adyar, are being given grants by the Central Government for expansion of their activities in certain fields. There is also a proposal for the establishment of a Central College of Karnataka Music in Madras.

University Grants Committee—There are proposals for the development of Scientific Research (fundamental) in Universities and All-India Research Institutions. The scope and

functions of Delhi University are being expanded. The University Grants Committee, which was set up as an advisory body to deal with the Central Universities, i.e., Aligarh, Benares and Delhi only, has been expanded and given wider functions.

There is a consensus of opinion in the country among top-rank educationists that the improvement of existing facilities for advanced training in India in all subjects is a matter of immediate urgency, since this alone will prevent the drainage of money from this country to other countries for sending abroad a large number of trainees.

The Central Government have also proposed to set up a National Museum and a Central Reference Library, for developing the Archaeological and Anthropological Surveys, and for creating a National Cultural Trust.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

In regard to the progress made in the execution of the Central Schemes, it may be pointed out that the Central Institute of Education came into being in a nuclear form during the third week of December, 1947. The Institute will not only train post-graduate teachers, but will also provide facilities for high class research in education.

The Stock of the Central Library of Educational and Cultural Films is being increased by a further addition of films. A projector has also been purchased.

A Uniform Braille Code covering all the major Indian languages including the Perso-Arabic group, devised by a Committee of experts was finally approved by the Expert Braille Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in Simla on June 17, 1947. This code known as the Uniform Indian Braille has been finally accepted by the Government of India.

The accepted Code will replace eight Braille Codes in current use and two to be introduced and this will facilitate the publishing of embossed literature for the Blind on a large scale. The Central Bureau of Education have brought out a new hand-book (Phamplet No. 16, Amended Reprint, 1947) containing ink-print codes, with a short history, and instructions for their use.

The setting up of a Central Braille Press and Central Library is also receiving active consideration of the Ministry of Education.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION COUNCIL

The progress made in the field of Technical Education may be summed up under two main headings:—

- (1) All-India Council for Technical Education.
- (2) Central Technical Institutions—Development Schemes.

On the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education which met in February, 1947, five Visiting Committees were appointed to inspect some of the high grade technical institutions in the country and to make recommendations in regard to their improvement. The Reports of these committees were considered by the Council in May, 1947. As the recommendations did not appear to have been based on uniform principles, a small committee was appointed by the Council to scrutinise the reports. The Council also appointed three more Visiting Committees to inspect some other important technical institutions.

The reports of the visiting committees on several technological institutions were considered by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education in November, 1947 together with the recommendations of the Scrutinising Committee referred to above. The Co-ordinating Committee recommended that grants from the Central Revenues to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crores on special expenditure and Rs. 30 lakhs on recurring expenditure be made to some important high grade technical institution in the country for improvement and expansion. The committee further

recommended that these grants should be spread over a period varying from three to five years beginning with the financial year 1947-48. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India in principle, and advance capital grants for buildings and equipment amounting to Rs. 13,75,000 were sanctioned for some of the institutions for the year 1947-48. A few of them were also given interest-free loans, amounting to Rs. 5,78,000 in all, for construction of students' hostels. For the year 1948-49, non-recurring grants to the extent of 24 lakhs, recurring grant of one lakh and loans of 12.56 lakhs have been given under the same scheme.

Regional Committees—The question of setting up the Regional Committees of the All-India Council for technical Education had to be kept in abeyance owing to the necessity for redemarcation of the regions in the light of the new political set up and changed geographical and economical situation. This is being taken in hand now. The functions for the Regional Committees will in no way overlap those of the Provincial Governments.

At its second meeting held in May, 1947 the Council decided that:—

- (i) The All-India Diploma Courses should be equivalent in standard to the Degree Courses in Universities, but greater emphasis should be laid on the practical side.
- (ii) The All-India Certificate Courses should be equivalent in standard to the Fellowship courses and should be so designed that these can be taken mainly on a part-time basis.
- (iii) Admission qualifications should be so prescribed and rules and regulations so framed that persons engaged in full or part time occupation in appropriate branches of technology may acquire these "All-India" qualifications by taking the courses on part-time basis.

A comprehensive memorandum on the above decisions was considered by the All-India Boards of Technical Studies at their meetings held during July-August, 1947. The Boards are now engaged in working out details of the schemes in the light of the above decisions of the Council.

Co-ordination with University—To ensure co-ordinated development in the field of technical education the Council decided that the Inter-University Board should be asked to consider the advisability of appointing a committee with which a small committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education may co-operate in drawing up the general principles to be observed in regard to technical education in University and non-University institutions of technology.

The Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that higher technical education should be under the directive of the Council and that for the promotion of higher technical education the Central Government should provide funds for the next five years at least.

Survey of facilities for technical education—A preliminary survey of the facilities for technical education available in India was conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education in 1947. The results of this survey have been published in a pamphlet entitled, "Facilities for Technical Education in India."

CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

The development scheme in regard to technical Institutions centres round the expansion of the Delhi Polytechnic and of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. The expansion of the Delhi Polytechnic includes the opening of a training college of teachers in technology while the expansion of the Indian Institute of Science includes the establishment of a high-voltage engineering laboratory and of a power engineering department besides a four-year development plan of the Institute itself.

Delhi Polytechnic—With a view to making the Delhi Polytechnic a really first class techno-

logical institution, a four-year development scheme of Delhi Polytechnic, costing about Rs. 80 lakhs was accepted in principle by the Government of India in 1946. This scheme included provision for fully equipped workshop and laboratories and new buildings. The scheme could not be implemented fully on account of war-time limitations but a fair amount of progress has been made in achieving the object with which the institution was started. The Polytechnic comprises a Technical High School and six Senior Departments namely, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Chemical Technology, Applied Art and Textile Technology. It also provides facilities for All-India Diploma Courses in some subjects besides the Polytechnic Courses.

The proposal to introduce degree courses in certain departments, and to shift Senior Departments to a new site near Delhi University, have necessitated a revision of the original plan. The revised plan is estimated to cost Rs. 86.5 lakhs non-recurring and an ultimate recurring expenditure of Rs. 16.76 lakhs. It envisages expansion of the existing facilities, introduction of new courses and affiliation of certain Departments to the Delhi University.

The Scheme for the starting of a training college for teachers in technology could not be taken up on account of lack of accommodation at the Polytechnic. This scheme has now been merged in the revised development plan of the Delhi Polytechnic.

Indian Institute of Science—An all-round development of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is being carried out with financial assistance from the Government of India. The important development schemes in hand are briefly described below:—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Establishment of High Voltage Engineering Laboratory:— | |
| Capital cost | Rs. 23,13,000 |
| Ultimate annual recurring cost | Rs. 45,000 |

The scheme has been taken in hand and a special Officer from England has been appointed by the Council of the Institute for setting up the Laboratory.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| (ii) Four-year development plan:— | |
| Capital cost | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Ultimate recurring cost | Rs. 3,59,000 |

The Plan is in the second year of its execution and steps taken so far are:—

1st year programme 1946-47.—Opening of a division of General Chemistry in the Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

2nd year programme 1947-48.—Expansion of the activities of the Departments of Metallurgy and Internal Combustion Engineering.

Enlarging the scope of the Departments of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Electrical Technology and Metallurgy;

Efficient maintenance of the water, gas and sanitary systems, roads and buildings.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| (iii) Establishment of a power Engineering Department:— | |
| Capital cost | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Ultimate annual recurring cost | Rs. 3,00,000 |

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The thirteenth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India was held at Bombay in January, 1947. At this meeting many questions of educational importance were discussed. A short account of these is given below—

Basic English—The Board considered the report of the Committee on Basic English in relation to the Indian Education system and endorsed the views expressed therein that Basic English cannot be considered as a really satisfactory method of teaching the English

language to beginners in India nor is it an adequate medium for scientific communications and publications. The main conclusions of the Committee are:

(i) That for a period of 6 years in the first instance Basic English should be taught in some Senior Basic and Standard English in others as far as practicable under identical conditions and by equally competent and trained teachers.

(ii) At the end of 6 years, the position should be reviewed with the object of determining whether Basic English is quicker and easier to acquire and if so, whether it gives to the pupils the requisite ability to use English for purposes of everyday life.

(iii) Simultaneously, an endeavour should be made to examine and work out various plans and schemes for improving and simplifying the teaching of English at this stage.

(iv) It would be necessary to ensure that the price of books in Basic English approximates to that of other books of the same standard.

(v) It would be necessary to ensure that Basic Text Books used in India will suit Indian conditions.

(vi) In the Secondary Schools only Standard English should be taught.

(vii) The question of transition from Basic to Standard English needs very careful examination. In the 3rd or final year of the Senior Basic (Middle) Schools and in the 4th or 5th High Schools, the English course should be approximated so as to ease the transition from Basic to normal English for those who are to be transferred to High Schools from Senior Basic (Middle) schools.

(viii) Basic English cannot prove useful as a method for the teaching of standard English to beginners.

(ix) Provision should be made for the teaching of both standard and Basic English for such adults as desire to have a knowledge of English. Standard for those who desire it for cultural purposes and Basic for those who have a limited time at their disposal and who wish to acquire a knowledge of English for strictly utilitarian purposes.

(x) Basic English is not suitable for use at International gatherings.

Secondary Schools Examination Council—The Board expressed their general agreement with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the formation of a Secondary Schools Examination Council for India and hoped that it would be possible to set up the proposed Council at an early date as an advisory and co-ordinating agency with a view to ensuring a proper standard in School Leaving Examination throughout the country. The main standard conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are:

(i) It should be in the public interest to have one examination at the end of the school course and every effort should be made to meet the requirements of the Universities in that Examination.

(ii) It is desirable to amend the syllabus framed by the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and Inter-University Board on Matriculation Examination.

(iii) The examination to be held at the end of the High School course should serve both the purposes, viz. (a) for entry into the University and (b) employment on leaving school, and as far as possible, papers should be restricted to a maximum duration of 2½ hours.

(iv) The Secondary Schools Examination Council for India should not be an examining body and should, for the present at any rate, be endowed with advisory functions only. It should be concerned with examinations at the end of the High School stage for entry to the Intermediate courses of Universities which have four-year Degree courses and examinations for entry to the three-year Degree course of Universities which have adopted such a course.

(v) The proposed All-India Council should consist of representatives of Universities, Boards

of Secondary Education and Provincial Education Departments and distinguished teachers.

National Cultural Trust—The Board were of the opinion that the formation of a National Cultural Trust for India would go a long way towards stimulating and co-ordinating cultural activities in this country. The main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal for the formation of such a Trust are :

(i) It is desirable to establish an autonomous body called the "Indian Cultural Trust" to stimulate and promote the cultural life of the country.

(ii) The Trust should be constituted by a Charter or an Act of the Legislature and should be handsomely endowed by Government.

(iii) The functions of the Trust should be:—

- (a) To encourage cultural education and research with particular reference to the preservation and development of traditional Indian Culture in relation to such subjects as literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, dramatic art and dancing.
- (b) To acquire for the State sites, monuments, manuscripts, pictures or other subjects of importance from the point of view of Indian culture.
- (c) To advise the Government of India and the provincial Governments with regard to cultural matters.
- (d) To co-operate with Indian Universities in the development of activities in the purely cultural fields.
- (e) To co-operate with the learned societies of India in order to encourage and expand the cultural side of the work now performed by them.
- (f) To publish suitable popular literature on cultural matter.
- (g) To maintain close touch with all parts of India (including the States) by holding periodical conferences.
- (h) To organise Archaeological and other cultural missions to foreign countries and generally to develop and extend existing cultural contacts between India and other countries.

(iv) The main activities of the Trust should be carried on through Academies of which the following three should be constituted in the first instance:—

- (a) The Academy of Letters which will deal with Indian Languages and Literature, Philosophy and History.
- (b) The Academy of Arts (including the Graphic, Plastic and Applied Arts) and Architecture.
- (c) The Academy of Music, Drama and Dancing.

(v) Each Academy should be an autonomous body with a separate endowment which may be supplemented by grants-in-aid from the Trust and donations from other sources.

(vi) The Trust will exercise a general control over the Academies in regard to financial matters by means of regulations. In other matters, the Academies will be independent of the Trust.

(vii) The object of these Academies will be to foster and develop the subjects with which they deal and to promote the study of those subjects with a view to maintaining the highest possible standards of achievement.

(viii) The initial endowment of the Trust should be not less than Rs. 4 crores to enable the Trustee to function properly. If the Central

Government contributed half of this sum, a quarter could be raised from the Provincial Governments and the balance from the States.

University Commission—The Board considered it desirable that the work of the Indian Universities should be reviewed that for this purpose the Government of India in consultation with other Governments concerned should appoint a Commission on the lines of the Sadler Commission to report on Indian University Education and to suggest improvements and extensions that may be desirable to suit the present and future requirements of the country. They also suggested that the Commission so appointed should mainly be composed of eminent educationists with University experience including some eminent educationists from foreign countries.

Other Important questions considered by the Board included (i) the use of Roman Script for learning Hindustani as a *Lingua Franca*, (ii) Provision for suitable broadcasts for school children, (iii) teaching of Physiology in Primary and Secondary Schools and in Colleges and Universities, and (iv) production of suitable magazines for children by the Government of India. Among the Committees appointed by the Board was one to examine the question of the formation of a National Education Commission for India and another to draw up curricula for Junior and Senior Basic Schools.

JANUARY MEETING

The fourteenth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held at New Delhi on the 13th, 14th, and 15th January, 1948. The Board's agenda consisted of 23 items. A brief account of the important ones is given below :

Basic Education :—In 1946-47 in Assam, ten men teachers and five women teachers were sent for training in the basic method of education.

In Cochin State a Compulsory Education Bill was passed by the Legislative Council, and its introduction was under consideration. There were 507 primary schools, of which 376 were under private management. The total number of children attending primary classes was 1,85,656.

In Mysore, the principles of basic education have been accepted and accordingly a training centre for teachers has been started.

In Travancore, compulsory primary education was introduced in 1946-47 in 7 out of the 30 talukas of the State. It is reported that due to the introduction of compulsory primary education, the enrolment in primary classes has risen by 50 per cent.

Development in Adult Education :—In Assam, the scheme of mass literacy movement was taken up by the successive Governments from the year 1940. During the period 1940 to 1946, about 200,000 persons were made literate. It is reported that women literacy organisations have been established practically in all the districts, but the progress of work is handicapped for want of funds.

In Bihar, literacy work was continued on an intensive scale in selected areas during the year 1946-47. In this connection, the active co-operation and support of public associations like All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Village Industries Association, Harijan Sewak Sangh, etc., was invited. The total number of voluntary workers in the literacy centres was 7,981 of whom 1,422 were teachers and 6,558 non-teachers. 1,94,185 persons passed the literacy and post-literacy tests.

In Coorg, there are no regular schools for adults, except a night school with an enrolment of 25 students. There is a keen desire among the women folk to learn Hindi.

It is reported from Cochin that a few adult education centres which were in existence during the previous year were closed down in 1946-47 on account of poor strength. A new scheme is however under consideration.

The Mysore Adult Literacy Council runs two months course for literacy and three months for post-literacy work. The teaching is done by primary school teachers who have undergone training in the teaching of adults. A Vidyapeeth has also been started for the furtherance of adult education. The course extends over five months and training is given in Agricultural, Weaving and Home Crafts, besides general education. During the year 1946-47, 4,547 literacy classes were conducted and 78,010 persons were made literate. It is reported that from the year 1941-42 when the Council started its activities, 2,35,010 persons have been rendered literate.

In Travancore, adult education work is carried on through departmental rural libraries situated in villages. During 1946-47, there were 124 such libraries. Besides there were 72 aided Libraries.

Overseas Scholarship Scheme :—It is intended to produce a sufficient number of highly trained persons, likely to be required for various development plans of the Central and Provincial Governments. In the selection of candidates greater importance is attached to their intellectual attainments and potential ability than to actual practical experience, though practical and research experience also receive considerable weight. This is essentially a short-term measure and is intended to last only so long as adequate facilities for advance training are not available in India. The Central Government pays the entire cost of training in respect of scholars selected for the centre, and meets half the total cost in respect of scholars selected on behalf of Provincial Government.

Overseas Information Bureau :—With a view to providing information and advice for students proceeding overseas the Government of India has set up an Overseas Information Bureau. The main function of this Bureau is to provide an up-to-date information service regarding various aspects of advanced studies abroad. It maintains a good reference library giving information about the universities and educational institutions in the U.K., the U.S.A. and other countries. It is available for consultation and reference. The Bureau publishes a Monthly Bulletin providing latest information regarding educational facilities available abroad, as well as all matters which would help Indian students in their studies abroad.

The Government of India have urged the Provincial Governments, University authorities and States to take steps for revitalising existing Advisory Bureaux and setting up new ones wherever they do not exist. No-one except the United Provinces have adequate organisations of this type at the present moment.

Adult Education :—Percentage of literacy in the country should be raised to at least 50 during the next three years, and in this connexion, the resources and personnel of the country should be fully mobilized. The army of teachers required, whole-time and part-time workers and volunteers, are to be recruited from among the intelligentsia in Government employment and from private bodies. The use of the radio, films, etc., will also be made. It was recommended that funds should be provided by the Central and Provincial Governments at the minimum rate of one anna per person to be educated.

Secondary Education :—It was recommended that a Commission be appointed to investigate the state of secondary education in India and to report on its aims and scope in the light of present conditions and future requirements.

Medium of Instruction :—In regard to the medium of instruction and examination in Indian Universities, suggestions were made that the present position may continue for a period of five years.

Basic Education :—It is accepted on all hands that without such education a modern democratic state cannot flourish or perform those functions which are expected of it. The scheme of Post-War Education Development prepared by the

Central Advisory Board of Education has not only been accepted by the Central and provincial Governments but steps are already under way for the implementation of the first five-year programme. But the whole programme has to be hastened. As the Minister for Education, Government of India, put it, "No one will for a moment tolerate today that 40 years must elapse before the full scheme of basic education for all the inhabitants of this land can be implemented. In fact even half that period will seem to many to savour of delay and procrastination. We must, therefore, devise measures by which the educational progress of this country can be so accelerated that we reach our objective within much shorter time".

Religious Instruction :— About Religious Education the Minister made the following Points :— "In connection with the scheme of the Basic Education the question of religious instruction had cropped up at the time. Two Committees of the Board pondered over it but they could come to no agreed decision. I should like that this question may be reconsidered in the light of the changed circumstances. For our country this question has a special importance. Our present difficulties, unlike those of Europe, are not a creation of materialistic zealots but of religious fanatics. If we want to overcome them, the solution lies not in rejecting religious instruction in elementary stages but in imparting sound and healthy religious education under our direct supervision so that misguided credulism may not affect the children in their plastic stage.

"But if religious instruction is to be a part of Basic Education, what will be the proportion? How is it to be managed? These are questions which are to be thoroughly considered. Indeed there will be difficulties in the way. If the main issue is settled, details can be tackled later on. In any case I request you to appoint a committee to go into the question *ab initio*. It may be authorised to send its recommendations directly to the Government."

Medium of Instruction :— In regard to this question the Minister said, "In future English cannot remain the medium of instruction. Whatever the change may be in this direction, it should not be sudden but gradual. In my opinion so far as Higher Education is concerned, we should come to the decision that the *status quo* may be preserved for five years. But along with it provision may be made by the Universities for the coming change.

"But in this connection a fundamental question arises with regard to Indian languages. How is the change to be brought about? Is University education to be imparted through a common Indian language or Provinces may be given an opportunity to have their own regional languages for University teaching? English was a foreign language. We were handicapped

by having it as our medium of instruction. But we were also benefited in one way that all the educated people in the country thought and expressed themselves in the same language. It cemented the national unity. It was such a great boon to us that I should have advocated its retention as the medium of instruction, had it not been fundamentally wrong to impart education through a foreign language. But obviously I should desist from offering this advice. I put it to you if only till recently a Madras or Punjabi or a Bengali felt no difficulty in receiving education through a foreign language, why should he be handicapped if he were to be educated through one of the Indian languages? Instead of English we adopt an Indian language, we shall certainly be able to retain the same intellectual unity which was created for us by the English language.

"The alternative course before us is to have regional languages for university teaching and one common compulsory language for Central Government and for Inter-Provincial communication."

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

The 24th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India was held at Madras on the 27th and 28th December, 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshminarayanan Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras. As usual questions of importance relating to University Education were discussed.

Indian National War Academy :— The Board welcomed the establishment of the Academy and noted that the syllabus for the Diploma to be instituted by the Academy compared favourably with that for the Degree Examination of an Indian University. The Board resolved to request the Universities to examine the syllabus in detail and to extend to the students of the Academy such benefits of continued study in the University as may be agreed upon based on equivalence of study and examination.

The Board decided that holders of special war certificates can be admitted to a University only after they pass the Matriculation or equivalent examination, but that conditions relating to attendance and residence may be waived for them.

Practical Bias :— In view of the need for specialised training for candidates who will be recruited for foreign services, the Board recommended that suitable courses of studies for their training should be instituted in Indian Universities for preparing persons for Political, Trade and Diplomatic services in foreign countries. For this purpose, the Government of India, Provincial Governments and States were asked to allot funds to Universities.

Administration :— In regard to the recommendation made by the Central University Grants Committee about the desirability of having a full-time Vice-Chancellor and an approved Finance Committee with the treasurer as chairman in each University for ensuring efficient administration the Board decided that

- (i) All Universities should have full-time Vice-Chancellors.
- (ii) In each University a Finance Committee should be constituted.
- (iii) The question of appointment of a Treasurer be referred to the different universities for opinion.
- (iv) The Government is requested to enlarge the scope of the University Grants Committee, and to place at its disposal more funds to enable it to make special grants to all Indian Universities for specified purposes. The grants so made should not disturb the autonomy of the Universities and the Committee should generally follow the procedure adopted by the University Grants Committee in England and Wales, for satisfying itself that the funds placed at the disposal of the University are properly spent. The Board further recommended that the Grants Committee should be remodelled on the lines of the University Grants Committee in England and Wales. In the opinion of the Board, the functions of the Grants Committee should be
 - (a) to assess and distribute grants from public funds to the Universities.
 - (b) To examine and advise upon all schemes for major developments.
 - (c) To visit the Universities once in five years and make recommendations.

Text-Books :— The Board recommended that books meant for educational institutions should as far as possible present an objective historical view and should not contain statements which have not passed the test of facts and critical judgment.

A Commission :— The Board resolved that it was desirable that the work of Indian Universities be reviewed and that for this purpose the Government of India should constitute a Commission to report on the lines of the Sadler Commission to report on the work of Indian Universities and to suggest any changes that may be deemed desirable in the light of modern conditions and changes in educational policies adopted in other countries and to suit modern requirements in India. This Commission should be mainly composed of eminent educationists with university experience including some eminent educationists from foreign countries.

[A University Commission appointed by the Central Government, toured University centres in India and is now engaged in drafting a report.

Scales of pay recommended for teachers in Schools by The Central Advisory Board of Education in India (All Pre-War Standards)

(Note: These scales are now being reviewed)

MINIMUM NATIONAL SCALES

(a) **Primary Schools (Including Infants and Nursery Schools)**—Rs. 30-1-35-3 (biennially)-50 p.m. (for men and women teachers). Teachers of Village Schools should have free houses: where this is not possible, 10 per cent. should be added to their salaries. This is the scale for normal rural areas, and may be increased upto 50 per cent. to meet the needs of areas where the cost of living or other factors necessitate a more generous scale, e.g., in Delhi or one of the provincial Capitals the initial salary for primary teachers may be raised to 45 and the maximum to 75.

(b) **Senior Basic (Middle) Schools**—Rs. 40-2-80 p.m. with the same provision as in the case of primary teachers for increasing it to the needs of more expensive areas. Men and women will get the same scales of pay.

(c) **High Schools** :

NON-GRADUATE TRAINED TEACHERS

Rs. 40-2-80 p.m. + 6½ p.c. Contributory Provident Fund. 10 per cent. house allowance in normal rural areas; possible increase up to 50 per cent. to meet higher cost of living or other special circumstances.

GRADUATE TRAINED TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Rs. 70-5-150 p.m. + 6½ per cent. Contributory Provident Fund. 10 per cent. house allowance

in normal rural areas; possible increase up to 50 per cent. to meet higher cost of living or other special circumstances.

[N.B. Special posts of responsibility to be created among the senior teachers in High Schools which would carry Rs. 20 p.m. in addition to ordinary salary. Such teachers would be in charge of main groups of studies, e.g., Languages,

Science, etc., or of libraries, games, hostels and important features of school life.]

SCALES FOR HEAD TEACHERS IN ALL GRADES OF SCHOOLS

[N.B. As in the case of Assistant Teachers scales may be increased up to 50 per cent in areas where cost of living by pre-war standards is more expensive.]

| Grade | Size of School | Salary scale p.m. | Remarks |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>Primary Schools</i> | | |
| A. | 1 or 2 class sections | *Rs. 10 above scale for assistants. | Same scale for men and women. Where no house is provided 10 per cent. should be added to salary. |
| B. | 3, 4 or 5 class sections | Rs. 50-4-70 | |
| C. | 5 or 6, 8 or 10 class sections | Rs. 60-4-80 | |
| D. | Above 8 or 10 class sections | Rs. 80-4-100 | |
| 2. | <i>Middle Schools (Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular)</i> | | |
| A. | 3 or 4 class sections | Rs. 80-4-100 | Same scale for men and women. Where no house is provided 10 per cent. should be added to salary. |
| B. | 4 or 5 to 6 or 8 class sections | Rs. 90-4-110 | |
| C. | Over 6 or 8 class sections | Rs. 110-4-130 | |
| 3. | <i>High Schools</i> | | |
| A. | Upto 250 pupils on roll | Rs. 175-10-255 | Same scale for men and women. |
| B. | 251-500 pupils on roll | Rs. 250-10-350 | |
| C. | Over 500 pupils on roll | Rs. 350-15-500 | |

POST OF RESPONSIBILITY IN ALL TYPES OF SCHOOLS EXCEPT THE SMALLER ONES

Such posts to relieve head teachers of a certain amount of routine administrative responsibility and so to free them for attention to their more important duties and to act as a further incentive to the more ambitious type of teacher.

Primary Schools.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|---|
| Grades A & B | None | Rs. 5 p.m. in addition to the ordinary scale. |
| Grade C | 1 | |
| Grade D | 2 | |

Middle Schools

| | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| Grade A | None | Rs. 10 p.m. in addition to the ordinary scale. |
| Grade B | 1 | |
| Grade C | 2 | |

High Schools

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Grade A | 2 | Rs. 20 p.m. in addition to the ordinary scale. |
| Grade B | 4 | |
| Grade C | 4 | |

Appointments to posts of special responsibility to be made for three years, the teachers in question being eligible for re-appointment subject to satisfactory service.

REMUNERATION OF SPECIALIST TEACHERS

It will be divided into two grades.

(a) Teachers of special subjects in Vernacular Middle (Senior Basic Schools), in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and in all middle classes of high schools;

(b) Graduates.

No. (a) above to be granted one year's seniority in the appropriate scale together with Rs. 2 p.m. as a personal allowance; No. (b) to receive no additional remuneration.

PENSION OR PROVIDENT FUND

It has been recommended that all recognised teaching service should ultimately become pensionable and that where no pension funds exist or can be expected to exist in the near future, contributory provident funds should be established on the basis of 50 per cent. of contribution from the teacher and 50 per cent. from the employer.

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS

Where teachers are transferred from one school to another, either in the same area or in different areas, the periods which they have spent in recognised service should be taken into account in determining their salaries in the new school or area.

SCALES FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

The following minimum scales have been recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education for different grades of teachers:

(a) UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

| Professors | Readers | Lecturers | Junior Lecturers |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Rs. 1,000 to 1,250 | Rs. 500-25-800 | Rs. 300-20-500 | Rs. 210-15-300 |

(b) AFFILIATED AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES.

| Principal | Readers | Lecturers | Junior Lecturers |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Rs. 800 to 1,000 | Rs. 500-25-800 | Rs. 300-25-500 | Rs. 210-15-300 |

(In Technical and Engineering Colleges and in subjects which require a certain amount of professional experience) and for others Rs. 150-15-300.

Where a college teacher is given or allowed to retain the title of Professor, this should not automatically entitle him for the salary prescribed in the case of a University Professor. In such cases, the rate of remuneration should be settled by consultation between the University and College authorities.

No distinction is to be drawn between teachers on account of their sex, the scales mentioned above being applied to both men and women.

STATEMENT SHOWING SCALES OF PAY PRESCRIBED FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF STAFF IN GOVT. SCHOOLS, AJMER-MERWARA AND DELHI.

| Name of post. | Prescribed Scale. |
|--|---|
| 1. Principals of Higher Secondary Schools. | 350-25-500-30-590. |
| 2. Headmasters and Headmistresses of High Schools. | i) 200-10-300. ii) 300-20-400. iii) 400-20-500. |
| 3. Headmasters and Headmistresses of Vernacular and A. V. Middle Schools. | 110 10-200-E.B.- 10-300 (for more than six classes). 100 8-140 10-200 upto six classes. |
| 4. Teachers in High Schools with the qualifications M.A., B.T. or M.A. with 3 years experience in a College. | 200-10-250 15-400. |
| 5. Teachers in High Schools with the qualifications B.A., B.T. | 80-5-120-8-290-10-300 (with initial start of Rs. 120/- p.m. for B.Ts. & L.Ts. |
| 6. Graduates with Junior Training qualifications viz. S.V., J.A.V. or J.V. | 80-5-120-8-200-10-2-220. |
| 7. Matric (J. A. V., Prabhakar, Shastri, Munshi Fazil, & Adip Fazil). | 68-4-120-5-170. |
| 8. S. V. (Matric or Middle) | 68 4 120 5-170. |
| 9. Arts & Handicrafts teachers, Smithy teachers and Carpentry teachers. | 68-4-120-5-170. |
| 10. Junior Oriental teachers (Vernacular non-Matric teachers). | 50-2-60-3-90. |
| 11. Untrained teachers. | i) 35-1-50. ii) 40-2-60. 35-1-50. |
| 12. Laboratory Assistants. | 55-3-85-4-125-5-130. |
| 13. Matron in Govt. training School for Women. | i) 55 3-85-4-125 5-130. ii) 68 4-120 5-170. |
| 14. Librarians. | 55-3-85-4-125-5-130. |
| 15. Clerks. | 60-5-2-75. |
| 16. Bus Drivers. | 30-1-35. |
| 17. Peons, Sweepers, Chowkidars, Malis, Catter-Women, Waterman, etc. | 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10-2-220. |
| 18. Inter (Honours in Oriental Classical Languages). | 68-4-120-5-170. (with initial start of Rs. 76/- p.m.) |
| 19. Inter (Honours in Vernacular Languages.) | 68-4-120-5-170. |
| 20. Oriental Teachers (Shastries, etc.), non-matriculates, but teaching in High and Middle Departments. | 68-4-120-5-170. |
| 21. Junior Vernacular teachers— (a) Matriculates. (b) Non-Matriculates. | 68-4-120-5-170. 50-2-60-3-90. |
| 22. Drawing Masters with the qualifications :— (a) Matriculation and 2 year course in Art. (b) Intermediate with 2 year course in Art. | 68-4-120-5-170. 68-4-120-5-170. (with initial start of Rs. 76/- p.m.) |
| 23. Physical Training Instructor with the qualifications :— (a) Matriculation and certificate in Physical Education. (b) B.A. and Diploma in Physical Education. | 68-4-120-5-170. 80-5-120-8-200-10-300 (with initial start of Rs. 120/- p.m.) |
| 24. Domestic Science Teachers with the qualifications :— (a) Matric and Home Science Diploma. (b) Inter and Teachers' Training Diploma in Domestic Science. | 68-4-120-5-170. 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10-2-220. |
| 25. Music Teachers. | Rs. 68-4-120-5-170. |
| 26. Librarian— (a) Un-trained. (b) Graduate with Diploma in Librarian-ship. | 55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130. 100-8-140-10-250. |

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Having surveyed the present position we can next pass on to a brief sketch of the history of Indian education with special emphasis on recent developments.

Indian education is in fact unintelligible except through its history. The structure is top heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of number at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace. The volume of educated unemployment had at one time reached alarming proportions, but in recent years, owing to the conditions of war and its aftermath many educated young men have been absorbed in the services; still the problem of finding suitable employment for all educated men in peace time has yet to be tackled successfully.

INTRODUCTION OF WESTERN LEARNING

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people; and mass education was not touched.

Sources other than Government have played an important part in encouraging the desire for western knowledge in India. In 1810, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of the human body.

The Missionaries.—Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather on preaching and by founding his school and College in Calcutta.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of Western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still

less that the development of the vernacular should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muslims still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instruction at level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muslim community is now noticeable. The Muslim University at Aligarh, more recently the Osmania University of Hyderabad, Deccan, are direct outcomes of the urge for higher education felt by the leaders of the Muslim community.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a Girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

WOOD'S DESPATCH

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, and of Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis: it did much, through the agency of its colleges, to develop backward provinces; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications.

In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. Directors did not intend that university tests, as such should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the

establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grants-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries.

Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

1913 Resolution.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian educational policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—"The progressive development of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education.

The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the First World War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, i.e., it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer existed, but it is clear that Provinces may co-ordinate educational activities and follow a uniform policy of development, the Central Advisory Board of Education was reconstituted in 1935. This Board in which all the provincial governments are represented meets annually to discuss all matters of education, and devise an all-India educational policy. Its function is, however, purely advisory.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the provinces, the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas. They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi.

The Central Advisory Board of Education was revived by the Government of India in 1935, as a result of the Hartog Committee's recommendations. The Board advised the revival of the Bureau of Education, which was done in 1937. With the revival of these two Central Agencies, and especially with the enlargement in the membership, function and scope of the Central Advisory Board of Education, public opinion was once again focussed on vital educational problems and policies of an all-India character. The Board soon became a source of inspiration for systematic and co-ordinated educational development in the country as a whole; one of the most important contributions of the Board is its report on Post-War Educational Development in India, first published in 1944, which provided a blueprint for a national system of education for the country.

Following the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Government of India constituted a separate Department of Education with effect from 1st September 1945, consisting of several technical officers, besides Secretariat Officers. On the 15th of August 1947 the Education Department became a full-fledged Ministry of Education. With the attainment of freedom it was realised, as never before, that one of the basic steps towards national reconstruction was to improve and, if necessary, remodel the existing educational system of the country. In January, 1948, the Education Minister called an All-India Education Conference to review the existing educational activities and make recommendations for their improvement and advancement. The developments that have taken place since that time are described in the official publication 'Education in Free India, August 1947 to August 1948.'

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Public Instruction is the permanent head of the Department of Education and acts as expert adviser to the Minister for Education or Adviser in charge of Education. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary education and education through the mother-tongue.

The Central Provinces have a High School Board and Madras has an S.S.I.C. Board for control over secondary education, while old undivided Bengal (for Dacca area only) and the United Provinces (for the whole province except the areas under the jurisdiction of Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities) had and still have Intermediate and Secondary Education Boards which control high school and intermediate education in the areas under their control. Delhi has a Board of Higher Secondary Education. The Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior High School and Intermediate Board has jurisdiction over schools and Intermediate Colleges in Ajmer-Merwara and Central India besides such institutions in Rajputana and certain other states.

Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

PRESENT POLICY

The general Educational Policy of the Government of India has been outlined in the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Post-War Educational Development in India (popularly known as Saragat's Report). The publication of this Report and the acceptance generally of principles and objects of that Report by the Government of India, make a landmark in the history of education in India.

Some of the principles underlying the new policy have already been set out in the earlier part of this Section. Other recommendations are summarised below along with the action so far taken by the Government to give effect to these recommendations.

(i) BASIC EDUCATION

The first and foremost task of the National Government is the provision of universal, free and compulsory Basic Education for all. The Report on the Post-War Educational Development in India had recommended the introduction, as speedily as possible, of a system of universal compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14. The plan outlined in this Report required 40 years to achieve cent per cent literacy. This was considered to be too long a period by the All-India Education Conference, convened by the Hon'ble Minister for Education in January 1948 and it was suggested that the period should be reduced. As recommended by the Conference a Committee of experts under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, was appointed. This Committee has now submitted its Interim Report. According to this report, universal compulsory Basic Education can be introduced within a period of 16 years by two five-year and one six-year plans. The first five-year plan will aim at bringing such education to the great majority of the children of the country within the age-group of 6-11. The second five-year plan will extend compulsion to the remaining children of the same age-group so that at the end of ten years all children between the ages of 6-11 will be under compulsory instruction. The six-year plan will then extend the scope of

compulsion to 14 so that at the end of 16 years the programme of eight years' basic education for children between 6-14, as envisaged by the C.A.B.E., will be completely realised.

The Committee also went into the question of finances and suggested that the Centre should provide 80 per cent of the expenses while the provinces and local bodies should find the remaining 70 per cent. The total expenditure incurred during the first year of the scheme would be Rs. 14,39,05,615.

The Ministry of Education have accepted this Interim Report and a sum of fifty lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1949-50 to help provinces (subject to their own contribution and under certain conditions) to make a beginning with their schemes of training for teachers.

(ii) ADULT (SOCIAL) EDUCATION

Adult Education, which is now known as Social Education, is equally important for the progress of the country. The Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education has prepared a scheme to impart education to people between the ages of 12 and 45, the target being at least 50 per cent literacy in this age group within three years. All Provincial Governments are expected to adopt the scheme or prepare similar schemes to suit their own requirements. The Government of India is required to bear half the cost of Adult Education in the Provinces and perhaps more in the case of educationally backward or economically poor areas.

According to the scheme, literacy and general education are to proceed simultaneously but greater emphasis is to be laid on general education, in order to enable every Indian to fulfil his role of citizenship in the New Order. All possible resources of the country in men and money will be mobilized to attain these objectives and whole-time workers, part-time workers and volunteers will be employed to implement the programme. Owners of mills and factories will be asked to make arrangements for the education of their workers and workers' families, and the Government will make it compulsory for all its employees to attain literacy within a period of three years.

For this programme, modern media of mass education like radio, films, and open air theatres are suggested. In order to prevent back-sliding, emphasis is also laid on further education of literates through clubs, discussion groups, summer schools and similar other agencies.

This programme will, it has been proposed be directed and co-ordinated by a Board to be called the Board of Social Education. Educationists, it is also recommended, should be sent abroad whenever necessary to study the education systems of various countries. The conscription of students, Government servants and other educated personnel has also been recommended if necessary. April 1949 was the date proposed for the launching of the scheme in Provinces and States.

The Ministry of Education have accepted the report in principle and a conference of Provincial Education Ministers was held in February 1949 to discuss the general programme of work for the next three years. A sum of one crore has been provided in the budget for 1949-50 in order to help provinces in giving effect to the proposals. It has also been decided to carry out in Delhi a co-ordinated programme of basic and social education on a more intensive scale so that the country as a whole might benefit from the results of the experiment. Some centres have been opened and three Educational Melas held which evoked great enthusiasm among the peasantry.

(iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION

The framework of Secondary Education, the link between basic schools on the one hand and the universities and technical institutes on the other, has been prepared by the Committee

appointed for this purpose by the Government of India. The main recommendations of the Committee are:

(a) Admission to the Degree course should be preceded by a course of Primary and Secondary Education for at least 12 years—of which 5 years should be spent at the Junior Basic Stage, 3 years at the Senior Basic, or Pre-Secondary and 4 years at the Secondary Stage.

(b) The teaching of the Federal language should be started at the end of the Junior Basic Stage. English should be compulsory throughout the Secondary stage so long as it remains the medium of instruction in the Universities.

(c) The pay and conditions of service of teachers should be as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The scales of pay should be revised in the light of the changes that have since taken place.

(d) Youth Movement, Scout Movement and other extra curricular activities should be encouraged in all schools.

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 15th meeting held at Allahabad in January 1949 has recommended for the consideration of the Government that a Commission or Committee be appointed to report on Secondary Education. This Commission, it was suggested, should go into the wider question of the aim, objective and purpose of Secondary Education and its relation to Basic Education and University Education.

(iv) UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

During 1947, the Government of India took up the question of re-constituting the Universities Grants Committee to bring in its purview all universities and academic and scientific institutions in the country, ensuring co-ordinated development of University Education. This was done in 1948 and the scope of the Committee was also widened. The Committee it is proposed, should work on the lines of Universities Grants Committee in the United Kingdom and make enquiries and recommendations regarding (a) the lines on which the universities and institutions of higher learning should develop, (b) the grants-in-aid from public funds required by the universities, and (c) co-ordination of their activities to avoid unnecessary overlapping.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

After considering the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Central Advisory Board of Education (1946-47), the Government of India have appointed a Universities Commission consisting of eminent educationists from India and abroad to enquire into and report on the conditions and prospects of University education and advanced research in India and to recommend a constructive policy in relation to the problems they present and the needs of the country.

The Commission consists of the following members:—

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Ethics and Eastern Religion at the University of Oxford (Chairman).

Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.), Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

Prof. J. F. Duff, Vice-Chancellor, University of Durham, Durham.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Lately President of Antioch College and Chairman of the Board of Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. A.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Chairman, Inter-University Board, India.

Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Calcutta University.

Dr. K. N. Bahl, Head of the Department of Zoology, Lucknow University.

Dr. John J. Tigert, *Lately Commissioner of Education, U. S. A. and President, Florida University.*
 Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, *Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, Lucknow.*

The terms of reference of the Commission are to consider and make recommendations in regard to:—

- (i) The aims and objects of University Education and Research in India.
- (ii) The changes considered necessary and desirable in the constitution, control, functions and jurisdiction of universities in India and their relations with Governments, Central and Provincial.
- (iii) The finance of Universities.
- (iv) The maintenance of the highest standard of teaching and examination in the Universities and Colleges under their control.
- (v) The courses of study in the Universities with special reference to the maintenance of a sound balance between the Humanities and the Sciences and between pure science and technological training and the duration of such courses.
- (vi) The standards of admission to University courses of study, with reference to the desirability of an independent University entrance examination and the avoidance of unfair discriminations which militate against Fundamental Right 23(2).
- (vii) The medium of instruction in the Universities.
- (viii) The provision for advanced study in Indian culture, history, literature, language, philosophy and fine arts.
- (ix) The need for more Universities on a regional or other basis.
- (x) The organisation of advanced research in all branches of knowledge in the Universities and Institutes of higher research in a well-co-ordinated fashion avoiding waste of effort and resources.
- (xi) Religious instruction in the Universities.
- (xii) The special problems of the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Delhi University and other institutions of an all-India character.
- (xiii) The qualifications, conditions of service, salaries, privileges and functions of teachers and the encouragement of original research by teachers.
- (xiv) The discipline of students, hostels, and the organisation of tutorial work and any other matter which is germane and essential to a complete and comprehensive enquiry into all aspects of University education and advanced research in India.

The Commission is at present touring and visiting the various universities of the country.

(v) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The need for adequate facilities for technical education is as necessary as that for basic education. If vast programmes of expansion in industry, agriculture and commerce are to be put into effect successfully, there must exist within the country facilities for technological and scientific studies of the highest order. It goes without saying that sufficient funds for nation-building projects in regard to education and health cannot be available unless the country's industrial output is increased through adoption of improved technological methods.

The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended that all technical education beyond school stage other than that given in

the technological departments of universities should be placed under a Central Controlling Body (to be called All-India Council for Technical Education) having representatives of all the interests concerned.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Government of India set up in November 1945 an All-India Council of Technical Education to advise Government on effective organisation and planning of higher technical education on an all-India basis and to secure all-India co-operation for the new projects. Under the auspices of the Council the following committees have been formed:

(a) All-India Boards of Technical Studies, for each of the main subjects in technology, for achieving a uniformly high standard of education in technological subjects. These Boards are required to frame regulations governing the grants of All-India Diplomas, Certificates and the Higher Diplomas of Higher Technical Institutions, and prescribe conditions for recognition of such technical institutions as may wish to prepare students for All-India Diplomas and Certificates.

(b) Regional Committees of the Council for the different regions, to perform in general the functions assigned to the Council, and supervise the work of the proposed Higher Technical Institutions, and such other technical institutions, as are not affiliated to the Universities, and may, with the approval of the Provincial Governments concerned, join in All-India schemes.

(c) A Co-ordinating Committee to co-ordinate the activities of the above Committee and to act as the executive organ of the Council.

An *ad hoc* committee called the Higher Technological Education Committee was also set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar to advise on the provision of facilities for technical education in India. This Committee was of the opinion that both in quality and quantity, existing facilities fall short of India's need to produce high grade engineers and technologists. The Committee recommended the early establishment of four Regional Higher Technical Institutions on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, each of them to provide a wide range of facilities for post graduate study and research in addition to producing about 350 graduates per year in engineering and technology. Steps are also being taken by the Government of India to improve the existing facilities for advanced study and research in technology and engineering.

(vi) SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

With a view to providing a sufficient number of trained personnel for the various development projects of the Government of India, the Overseas Scholarships Scheme was started in 1945. Under this scheme scholarships have been awarded to scholars sponsored exclusively by the Central Government and also to those sponsored by the Provincial Governments and the Central Government co-jointly. The expenses in respect of the latter are shared equally by the Central and the Provincial Governments.

During the three years the scheme has been in operation, 940 scholars were selected. Of these 804 have already been sent abroad. Another 23 have secured admission and are awaiting passages, while 54 selected students are awaiting admission in suitable Universities abroad.

In 1947 a Committee was appointed by the Hon'ble Minister of Education under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy to examine the entire question with a view to effecting improvement in the Overseas Scholarship Scheme. It was also felt that a general survey of the scientific and technological resources and requirements of the country should be made and a committee called the Scientific Man-Power Committee was entrusted with this task.

All these committees have recommended that immediate steps must be taken to strengthen the existing technological institutions in the country and start new institutions for imparting instruction of the highest standard. This would generally obviate the necessity of sending large numbers of students abroad. Till such time, however, as arrangements for imparting instruction up to the highest standard are complete the despatch of students abroad must not cease.

The Government of India have generally accepted the recommendations of both these Committees and drawn up a modified scheme of Overseas Scholarships which will aim both at strengthening the teaching personnel in our universities and Scientific and Technological Institutions and providing the necessary staff for carrying through the industrial development of the country.

(vii) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The Government of India had introduced with effect from 1944-45 a five-year scheme of Scheduled Castes Scholarships in order to enable students belonging to that community to pursue courses of study beyond Matriculation stage in scientific and technological subjects in India. This scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs annually. In the year 1948-49, the Government introduced, as an experimental measure, a scheme for similar scholarships for students belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, at an annual grant of Rs. 50,000. For the year 1949-50, the Government of India have enlarged the scope of this scheme. This year students desiring to pursue courses beyond the Matriculation stage, belonging to (a) Scheduled Castes, (b) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (c) Backward Classes, recognised as such by Provincial Governments, will be eligible for the Scholarships. Funds to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for the purpose and will be administered by the Central Government in consultation with a Board appointed for the purpose.

(viii) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The present output of Matriculates is too small to meet the needs of basic schools. Eight years continuous education in a basic school imparted in an Indian language, is sufficient to make a scholar reach the present matriculation standard except English. Two to three years further education in a training institution gives to these students will enable them to become suitable teachers for junior basic classes. In order to accelerate the rate of progress of education, and make it possible for Government to open a school in every village, having sufficient children of school going age, within the shortest possible time, it is necessary that the best products from senior basic schools are encouraged to become teachers, alongside of willing matriculates.

The Ministry of Education have, therefore, formulated schemes for training of teachers, specially for the Centrally Administered Areas and smaller Provinces.

Arrangements have been made with the authorities of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, and the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the training of teachers for Basic Schools. There is provision for training 30 teachers annually at the Jamia Millia. The building of the Training Institute is also nearly complete. At the Visva-Bharati, there is provision to train teachers not only in Basic education but also in: (i) Arts and Crafts, and (ii) Music and Dancing. Arrangements have been made for the training of 40 teachers in Basic education, 30 for Arts and Crafts and 30 for Music and Dancing. Some of these teachers are selected by the Centre and some by the Provinces. During 1947-48 a group of such teachers was sent on a study tour to educational centres like Wardha, Pipli, Banaras, Allahabad and Jaipur to study the Basic system, and methods employed in the teaching of Arts and Crafts at these places. After training the candidates are required to serve their respective Governments.

In December 1947, the Ministry started the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, under its direct administration. This Institute is not only meant to train teachers for schools and Training Institutions, but also to provide for research in all important aspects of education. Fifty students were trained in the B.T. course during the period December, 1947, to August, 1948. Eighty students have been admitted to the B.T. class this year and fifteen in the M.Ed. course. It is expected to undertake the construction of a building for the Institute very soon. A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for building the college as well as hostels for men and women.

PRESENT SITUATION

The future plans have already been described earlier. The rest of the section will be devoted to a brief description of the present situation from the pre-primary to the university stage.

Pre-Primary Education.—At present the facilities available for this kind of education are negligible; there are a few schools scattered here and there in the Bengal area. In some provinces, pre-primary classes for children of the age-group 4-5 are attached to primary schools.

Middle School Education.—At present there are two types of middle schools: (i) Middle English Schools, with 1 to 8 classes generally; English is taught as a compulsory subject in the middle stage; and these schools are feeders for high school education. (ii) Middle Vernacular Schools or Indian Middle Schools, where the teaching is in the mother tongue, English is not taught as a compulsory subject, and education in these schools has a rural bias, and is of a practical nature. The teachers for primary schools are generally selected from the output of these schools, and receive a 2-year course of training in a normal, or an elementary training school.

High School Education.—The existing high school education system flows into three streams. In certain provinces high schools have primary, middle and high classes; in some middle and high classes, while in certain cases, notably the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab area and the United Provinces, high classes are also attached to the intermediate classes constituting 'Intermediate Colleges'.

Again in some provinces a high school stage consists of two classes IX—X (Punjab, N.W.F.P. and United Provinces); in some three, IX, X & XI (C.P., Madras and Orissa), while in some four classes. Against this unhomogeneous and non-uniform system, the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that high schools should be treated as distinct units differing in outlook and objective from the ordinary Senior Basic (Middle) schools, and that in future the High School Course should cover six years from about the age of eleven. Primary Departments, even if housed in the same premises as high schools should be regarded as entirely distinct units and organised separately.

In the re-organised system of education, high schools will be of two main types—(i) the Academic High Schools, and (ii) the Technical High Schools. The former are required to impart instruction in arts and pure Sciences, while the latter to provide training in the applied sciences, and in industrial and commercial subjects. In both types of schools, the course in the junior department, i.e., middle stage, will be very much the same, with a common core of the 'humanities' throughout. There will be no differentiation between boys and girls high schools except that in the latter class of schools, Domestic Science will be added to the courses of study.

University Education.—Though the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended as an essential and urgent reform the introduction of a three-year degree course in place of the existing two-years' one with the consequence that the one year of the intermediate stage will be added to the University course, and the

other to the high school course, this change has not so far been effected in any province except Delhi. It appears that other Universities will fall in step with Delhi only if this experiment proves successful.

The Board had estimated that under the national system of education now proposed, roughly 11 lakhs out of an estimated total of over 33 lakhs of pupils in the Senior department of high schools, will be leaving school every year. They believed that at least one in fifteen of those leaving the high school would be able to reach the level of attainments required for and to be prepared to embark on a university course. In the year 1944-45, 52,938 boys and 6,324 girls were in the 1st year of the collegiate stage, showing that there is yet great room for the expansion of university education, the need for which will be accentuated when the high school education system has sufficiently developed, as recommended by the Board.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The 15th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held on the 7th, 8th and 9th January, 1949 at Allahabad. The Board made the following recommendations for the consideration of the Government of India.

1. Secondary Education.—That a Commission or Committee be appointed to report on Secondary Education. This Commission, it was suggested, should go into the wider question of the aim, objective, and purpose of Secondary Education and the relation of Secondary Education to Basic Education and University Education.

2. Medium of Instruction.—In view of the appointment of the Universities Commission which is expected to consider the question of Medium of Instruction the Board postponed its consideration, but suggested that the aim of Universities should be the replacement of English by an Indian language as the Medium of Instruction as early as possible consistent with the maintenance of standards of teaching particularly in scientific and technical subjects.

3. Basic Education.—The Board considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee regarding the 'Report of the Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Education' and generally approved of them. The following suggestions were made:—

(a) The State should undertake the responsibility of providing universal compulsory education for children of 6-11 age group within a period of ten years without, however, detriment to facilities for Secondary and Higher Education.

(b) The basic initial salary of a trained teacher should be Rs. 40/- per mensem in a graded scale.

(c) Some increase in the fees in the post-compulsory stage of education may be allowed, provided a number of free places is made available to meritorious pupils in straitened circumstances.

(d) The Government may enact that an adequate percentage of income of charitable trusts of all religious denominations should be allocated towards the expenses of education provided the Government may exempt certain specified types of trusts, for example Medical Trusts from the application of such law.

(e) About 70% of the expenditure on Basic Education should be borne by the Local Bodies and Provinces and the remaining 30% by the Centre.

(f) The expenditure incurred on education by industrial or business concerns should also, if approved by the Provincial or Central Government, be treated as establishment expenses for purposes of income-tax and steps be taken to see that buildings and land used exclusively for educational purposes be free of all taxes—governmental or local.

(g) It was necessary (i) to examine how far the problem of educational finance can be solved by the adoption of the Basic system of Education

which involves the principle of earning while learning; (ii) to undertake a study of the experience gained in Wardha, Bilar and Orissa where the income from craft work of the pupils has met a part of the school expenditure; and (iii) to advise all Provincial Educational Departments to explore with due regard to the educational interests of the pupils this remunerative aspect of the Basic Education Scheme.

4. Physical Education.—With reference to the Interim Report of the Committee on Physical Education the Board recommended that in preparing the Final Report, the Committee should keep in mind (a) in allocation of expenditure between Central and Provincial Governments the contribution of the Centre should be 50% and not 30%; (b) the co-operation of the Ministry of Defence should be secured for furthering the development of Physical Education in the country and full benefit be taken of the Physical Training Schools maintained at Poona and other centres.

5. Educational Statistics.—The Board gave its general approval to the proposal for legislation for securing the necessary statistical information for educational purposes.

6. Technical Education.—The Board recommended that—

(a) the certificates granted at the end of courses in Technical High Schools should be accorded appropriate recognition; and

(b) the Government of India and Provincial Governments should draw the attention of appropriate authorities to take necessary action for recognition of such certificates for purposes of admission into Universities and Higher Technical Institutions.

The Board further recommended to the Government—

(a) to take an early decision on the question of the total grants to be paid to the existing Technological Institutions for strengthening and improving them.

(b) to take immediate steps to organise adequate and suitable practical training facilities for students from Technical Institutions; and

(c) to set up the Regional Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education and appoint a special Technical Officer for each of them, as they were essential for the proper organisation of Technical Education and Training.

The Board was of opinion that all forms of Technical Education including training in crafts and cottage industries should be under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education of the Government of India or the Department of Education in the Provincial Governments.

7. Juvenile Literature.—The Board recommended that the Government of India should appoint a Committee to work out details of the scheme for production of Juvenile Literature in accordance with the memorandum of the Government of Bombay.

8. Education of the Handicapped.—The Board recommended that there should be at least one properly staffed school for mentally or physically handicapped children in each Province.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

The report of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, outlining a national system of Technical Education and Scientific Research in Indian states that the system in the Wardha scheme of a child learning a craft by the end of the school career to start a vocational life, is spiritually harmful to the child, as the vocation becomes the principal object of education. This gives a narrow and shallow knowledge of the subjects taught.

While accepting the syllabus for the primary schools under the Wardha scheme as satisfactory, the committee suggests that algebra should be taught side by side with arithmetic, and British units of length, area, volume, weight and currency may be avoided and Indian units substituted.

The report is not in favour of what is known as the exchange motion under the Wardha scheme, according to which current expenditure of the school is expected to be met by the sale of the goods produced in the technical section by the students. The report emphasizes that these schools should be a direct burden on the State.

Primary education covering a period of seven years, according to the report, should be free and compulsory for all children and may be co-educational, the medium of instruction being the mother tongue.

After the primary course of seven years, secondary schools of general arts and sciences of three or four years' course should be established, and these three or four years should prepare students for admission to the university or higher technical or professional courses. Secondary schools, admission to which is not to be compulsory, should provide the study of Western languages, preferably English, the medium of instruction remaining the mother tongue.

A regular sifting of students is to be made after completion of the primary school course. Only those intellectually fitted will enter the secondary schools and the rest will enter what are called "continuation schools" for training in arts and crafts and industries such as drawing, artistic designs, general economics, civics, accounts and physical culture and gymnastics.

EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN ARMY

Before the war the Indian Army had a system of education whereby all soldiers received instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, was revised and extended. Illiterate recruits were taught to read and write in Roman Urdu and further graded instruction was given upto roughly the Matriculation standard.

The outbreak of war and the consequent expansion of the army brought in large numbers of recruits, many of them illiterate, of different races, and speaking different languages. These had to be educated in a short time up to the standards required for the ranks they might hold and the parts they would have to play in a complicated mechanised army. And they had to be considered not merely as units of a machine but as individuals and prospective civilians of a developing State.

To deal with the problems that arose, the Army Educational Corps on whom the responsibility for their educational training devolved was expanded—largely by the intake of Indian Officers. And the educational training of the men was divided into two parts—normal and wartime.

Normal education is a development of the pre-war system, simplified and intensified. Wartime education, in spite of its title, dealt with war and peace. The technique adopted was that of the discussion group, within the unit, led by the platoon Comdr., under supervision of an officer of the unit.

The unit discussions and associated activities are based on handbooks and periodical pamphlets issued by the Directorate of Army Education at General Headquarters (India).

On cessation of hostilities, an elaborate educational plan was put into operation by the Army—THE RELEASE PERIOD EDUCATION SCHEME (INDIAN TROOPS)—The object of the scheme was to use the time between the cessation of hostilities and the date fixed for the soldier's release from service to prepare him for return to civil life as a better, more useful citizen educationally, more capable of obtaining a better position in civil life. The scheme not only constituted a powerful drive against illiteracy, but also included graded instruction from the literacy stage in a man's own vernacular to the Matriculation stage in English. The I.A. SPECIAL certificate of Education, the highest certificate obtainable in the I.A. is now recognised by most universities in India as equivalent to their Matriculation standard. The scheme also

provided for intensive instruction in the principles of citizenship and rural and urban development.

THE DOON SCHOOL

This School which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner's Estates at Dehra Dun owed its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of S. R. Das. The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment the best features of English Public Schools. The school prepares the boys for the Senior Cambridge Examination (Cambridge School Certificates) and for the Intermediate of the Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations of the United Provinces. Some boys take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. The school is open to all boys without distinction of caste, creed, or social position and aims at providing a thorough general education from 11-13 to 18 years. Particular emphasis is laid on games, extra curricular activities and the management of school affairs as far as possible by the boys themselves. The annual inclusive fee is Rs. 1,800.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

The conference was founded in 1939. It is composed of the heads of certain institutions which set out to give an all-round training of the character, emotions and body as well as of the mind, under conditions somewhat similar to those of the best Public Schools in England. All of the present member-schools are mainly boarding schools, though several of them admit day-boys also; but there is nothing in the rules of the Conference to exclude a Day School. Many of the schools started life as Chiefs' Colleges, but they have now bound themselves to abolish social exclusiveness as a qualification for entrance and all social privileges and distinctions within their walls.

Members of the Conference meet yearly in rotation normally at one another's schools and discuss matters of common interest.

The general views of the Conference on education can be found in their Pamphlet "The Indian Public School" (O.U.P.). Membership is at present confined to the following schools:—

The Doon School, Dehra Dun; The Daly College, Indore; The Scindia School, Gwalior; The Rajkumar College, Raipur; The Rajkumar College, Rajkot; The Shivaji Military School, Poona; St. Xavier's School, Patna; The Sadul School, Bikaner.

INDIA & UNESCO

India is a founder member of UNESCO (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION) and has been represented on the Executive Board of the Organisation since its establishment. In both these capacities, India has played an important role in the deliberations of UNESCO and in the formation of its aims and objects. Last year Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected Chairman of the Executive Board.

Due to the huge problems created by partition, India could not till recently implement one of the conditions of UNESCO. According to this every member nation is required to set up a national commission or co-operating body for giving practical shape to the various recommendations of UNESCO. It was only in July, 1948 that the Ministry of Education, Government of India, appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher to advise the Government on the composition of the proposed National Commission. The committee recommended the appointment of a 78 member National Commission, representing educational, scientific and cultural institutions in the country and also representing Central, Provincial and State Governments. This report was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education, and Government then proceeded with the formation of the Commission.

The first session of the Commission was held in the Council House, New Delhi, on April 9, 1949, and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. During its two-day session, the Commission established three Sub-Commissions on Education, Science and Culture, with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. S. N. Saha and Mr. K. M. Munshi as their respective Chairmen. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, was elected President of the Commission.

The main function of this Commission is to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and national institutions working in India for the progress of education, science and culture. It is also to act in advisory capacity to Indian delegates to UNESCO. In the words of its President, Maulana Azad, the "Commission will serve as a focus of educational, scientific and cultural activities of the nation and will contribute to the enrichment of national life in all these fields as well as better co-operation and understanding with other countries."

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

The progress made in education measured in terms of statistics is given in the succeeding tables. The latest figures available are for the year 1946-47:

| Type of Institution. | No. of Institutions.* | | Scholars. | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| | For Males. | For Females. | Males. | Females. |
| GENERAL EDUCATION : | | | | |
| Universities | 16 | .. 59 | 1,40,452 | 17,648 |
| Arts and Science Colleges | 359 | 576 | 13,81,038 | 1,78,341 |
| High Schools | 3,061 | 1,187 | 9,44,838 | 1,77,784 |
| Middle Schools | 7,083 | 14,330 | 76,92,847 | 28,33,006 |
| Primary Schools | 1,20,536 | | | |
| SPECIAL EDUCATION : | | | | |
| Professional and Technical Colleges | 76 | 3 | 37,182 | 1,768 |
| Training Colleges | 22 | 11 | 1,814 | 660 |
| Training Schools | 339 | 188 | 23,522 | 10,483 |
| Other Special Schools | 8,596 | 594 | 2,78,437 | 27,864 |
| Unrecognised Institutions | 6,324 | 537 | 2,38,220 | 46,604 |
| Total | 1,46,396 | 17,485 | 1,07,38,330 | 32,94,248 |
| Grand Total | 1,63,897 | | | 1,40,32,578 |
| | | | | [Not counting students in universities.] |

Expenditure — Rs. 44,85,01,656.

* Five Boards of Secondary or Intermediate Education in the Dominion are not included in this table.

Statement showing the Numbers of Institutions during 1945-46 & 1946-47.

| Province. | 1945-46* | | | | | | 1946-47. | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Recognised Institutions for | | Unrecognised Institutions for | | Total No. of Institutions for | | Recognised Institutions for | | Unrecognised Institutions for | | Total No. of Institutions for | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Assam | 9,641 | 1,515 | 1,152 | 173 | 10,793 | 1,688 | 10,208 | 1,675 | 1,270 | 153 | 11,478 | 1,828 |
| Bihar | 20,710 | 2,122 | 984 | 100 | 21,694 | 2,222 | 20,716 | 2,110 | 1,146 | 106 | 21,862 | 2,216 |
| Bombay | 19,013 | 2,269 | 262 | 21 | 19,305 | 2,293 | 21,310 | 2,394 | 267 | 20 | 21,577 | 2,414 |
| C.P. & Berar | 5,359 | 636 | 466 | 66 | 5,825 | 702 | 5,621 | 646 | 460 | 87 | 6,081 | 733 |
| East Punjab | 9,972 | 2,781 | 3,474 | 2,538 | 13,446 | 5,319 | 3,649 | 935 | 427 | 16 | 4,076 | 951 |
| Madras | 32,931 | 4,541 | 224 | .. | 33,155 | 4,541 | 33,267 | 4,547 | 227 | 1 | 33,494 | 4,548 |
| Orissa | 6,750 | 246 | 775 | 2 | 7,534 | 248 | 6,906 | 237 | 822 | 4 | 7,728 | 241 |
| U. P. | 21,277 | 2,120 | 1,250 | 137 | 22,527 | 2,266 | 22,409 | 2,357 | 1,385 | 124 | 23,794 | 2,481 |
| West Bengal | 41,841 | 6,740 | 776 | 71 | 42,577 | 6,811 | 15,302 | 1,837 | 202 | 21 | 15,504 | 1,858 |
| TOTAL | 1,67,132 | 22,979 | 9,363 | 3,111 | 1,76,856 | 26,090 | 1,39,388 | 16,738 | 6,206 | 532 | 1,45,594 | 17,270 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 291 | 99 | 72 | 1 | 363 | 103 | 287 | 99 | 68 | 4 | 355 | 103 |
| Coorg | 122 | 3 | 2 | .. | 124 | 3 | 122 | 3 | 2 | .. | 124 | 3 |
| Delhi | 259 | 98 | 77 | 6 | 336 | 101 | 275 | 98 | 48 | 1 | 323 | 99 |
| Total (including minor administrations). | 689 | 210 | 151 | 10 | 840 | 220 | 700 | 210 | 118 | 5 | 818 | 215 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,68,182 | 23,189 | 9,514 | 3,121 | 1,77,696 | 26,310 | 1,40,088 | 16,948 | 6,324 | 537 | 1,46,412 | 17,485 |

* In the case of East Punjab and West Bengal, figures relate to undivided Punjab and undivided Bengal, respectively.

Number of Students
1946-47.

| Province. | No. of students in Recognised Institutions. | | No. of students in Unrecognised Institutions. | | Total No. of students in all Institutions. | | Percentage of total students to Population. | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|---|--------|--|-----------|---|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Assam | 5,42,517 | 1,66,003 | 42,927 | 14,762 | 5,85,444 | 1,80,765 | 9.8 | 3.3 |
| Bihar | 11,25,696 | 1,59,297 | 43,893 | 5,135 | 11,69,409 | 1,64,432 | 6.4 | 0.9 |
| Bombay | 15,18,962 | 5,73,093 | 15,520 | 2,240 | 15,33,572 | 5,75,333 | 12.6 | 2.4 |
| C.P. & Berar | 4,84,278 | 1,17,094 | 17,185 | 6,891 | 5,01,463 | 1,23,985 | 5.8 | 1.5 |
| East Punjab | 4,51,550 | 82,634 | 16,177 | 2,348 | 4,67,727 | 84,982 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| Madras | 25,54,807 | 14,34,878 | 7,810 | 739 | 25,62,617 | 14,35,617 | 9.8 | 5.5 |
| Orissa | 2,39,457 | 70,153 | 16,251 | 4,299 | 2,55,708 | 74,452 | 5.7 | 1.5 |
| U. P. | 18,16,682 | 3,03,560 | 52,827 | 7,224 | 18,99,509 | 3,10,784 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| West Bengal | 11,85,913 | 2,56,821 | 14,116 | 2,271 | 12,00,059 | 2,59,092 | 9.0 | 2.2 |
| Total | 99,48,862 | 31,63,533 | 2,26,646 | 45,909 | 1,01,75,508 | 32,09,442 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS: | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 27,421 | 7,890 | 3,381 | 459 | 30,802 | 8,340 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| Coorg | 11,380 | 6,493 | 27 | 16 | 11,407 | 6,509 | 13.8 | 8.5 |
| Delhi | 57,153 | 21,529 | 2,093 | 60 | 59,266 | 21,589 | 8.8 | 1.9 |
| Other Administrations | 4,250 | 1,914 | — | — | 4,250 | 1,914 | 21.0 | 10.9 |
| Total | 1,00,204 | 37,826 | 5,501 | 535 | 1,05,725 | 38,361 | 9.9 | 4.6 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,00,49,066 | 32,01,359 | 2,32,147 | 46,444 | 1,02,81,233 | 32,47,803 | 7.7 | 2.6 |

The figures for 1945-46* are as follows :—

| Province. | No. of students in Recognised Institutions. | | No. of students in Unrecognised Institutions. | | Total No. of students in all Institutions. | | Percentage of total students to Population. | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|---|----------|--|-----------|---|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Assam | 4,29,718 | 1,27,218 | 39,291 | 17,520 | 4,69,009 | 1,44,738 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| Bihar | 10,82,638 | 1,56,454 | 35,000 | 4,249 | 11,17,728 | 1,60,703 | 5.4 | 0.8 |
| Bombay | 14,15,077 | 5,53,642 | 15,964 | 7,632 | 14,30,141 | 5,61,274 | 12.0 | 5.0 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 4,45,385 | 1,11,387 | 20,097 | 6,071 | 4,65,482 | 1,17,458 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 12,26,186 | 2,68,943 | 76,668 | 73,435 | 13,02,854 | 3,42,378 | 7.5 | 2.3 |
| Madras | 23,58,376 | 13,60,814 | 7,277 | 749 | 23,65,653 | 13,61,563 | 9.1 | 5.2 |
| Orissa | 2,26,235 | 63,953 | 15,827 | 8,578 | 2,42,062 | 67,531 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| U.P. | 16,09,954 | 2,85,412 | 52,181 | 6,938 | 16,62,135 | 2,92,350 | 5.4 | 1.0 |
| Bengal | 32,36,810 | 8,19,470 | 43,720 | 5,478 | 32,80,530 | 8,24,948 | 8.9 | 2.5 |
| Total | 1,20,30,370 | 37,47,293 | 3,05,215 | 1,25,650 | 1,23,35,594 | 38,72,943 | 7.7 | 2.6 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS : | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 20,057 | 7,634 | 3,482 | 468 | 20,539 | 8,102 | 9.9 | 3.0 |
| Coorg | 10,674 | 5,855 | 28 | 21 | 10,702 | 5,876 | 12.7 | 8.2 |
| Delhi | 52,223 | 20,387 | 2,488 | 221 | 54,711 | 20,608 | 8.5 | 4.5 |
| Other Administrations | 4,187 | 1,816 | — | — | 4,187 | 1,816 | 18.9 | 9.5 |
| Total | 93,111 | 35,722 | 5,998 | 710 | 99,139 | 36,432 | 9.4 | 4.5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,21,23,520 | 37,83,015 | 3,11,213 | 1,26,360 | 1,24,34,733 | 39,99,375 | 7.7 | 2.6 |

* In the case of Punjab and Bengal figures relate to undivided Punjab and undivided Bengal.

Expenditure on Education by Sources

1946-47.

| Province. | Government Fund. | Local Board Fund. | Fees. | Endowments, etc. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| (Expenditure in Thousands of Rupees). | | | | | |
| Assam | 7,066 | 1,306 | 2,661 | 1,417 | 12,452 |
| Bihar | 7,676 | 8,058 | 9,555 | 4,623 | 29,911 |
| Bombay | 44,212 | 14,172 | 27,189 | 10,438 | 96,010 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 10,079 | 4,626 | 4,634 | 2,681 | 21,447 |
| East Punjab .. | 10,463 | 2,933 | 5,894 | 3,307 | 22,590 |
| Madras | 64,392 | 19,818 | 23,870 | 21,506 | 1,29,586 |
| Orissa | 6,664 | 351 | 1,495 | 615 | 9,155 |
| U.P. | 32,757 | 8,152 | 18,117 | 12,020 | 71,046 |
| West Bengal .. | 14,241 | 4,256 | 18,613 | 7,643 | 44,753 |
| Total | 1,97,550 | 63,672 | 1,12,048 | 63,680 | 4,36,950 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS : | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 1,084 | 198 | 547 | 522 | 2,351 |
| Coorg | 213 | 92 | 78 | 72 | 455 |
| Delhi | 4,548 | 949 | 1,792 | 1,080 | 8,369 |
| Other Administrations, .. | 23 | 56 | 166 | 131 | 376 |
| Total | 5,868 | 1,295 | 2,583 | 1,805 | 11,551 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,03,418 | 64,967 | 1,14,331 | 65,485 | 4,48,501 |

The corresponding figures for 1945-46* are as follows :—

| Province | Government Fund | Local Board Fund | Fees | Endowments, etc. | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Assam | 6,060 | 1,017 | 2,121 | 1,132 | 10,330 |
| Bihar | 6,524 | 6,778 | 7,933 | 3,938 | 25,173 |
| Bombay | 28,856 | 12,021 | 22,913 | 8,597 | 72,387 |
| C.P. & Berar | 6,782 | 4,572 | 3,893 | 1,666 | 16,913 |
| Punjab | 26,963 | 7,572 | 15,438 | 7,018 | 56,991 |
| Madras | 47,088 | 16,957 | 20,266 | 18,291 | 1,02,702 |
| Orissa | 3,865 | 284 | 1,416 | 736 | 6,301 |
| U.P. | 27,004 | 7,107 | 16,037 | 10,007 | 60,155 |
| Bengal | 27,422 | 10,110 | 29,601 | 11,522 | 78,655 |
| Total | 1,80,564 | 66,418 | 1,10,618 | 63,007 | 4,29,607 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS : | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 799 | 153 | 523 | 440 | 1,915 |
| Coorg | 167 | 80 | 64 | 56 | 367 |
| Delhi | 3,690 | 618 | 1,600 | 1,056 | 6,964 |
| Other Administrations | 23 | 54 | 172 | 132 | 381 |
| Total | 4,679 | 905 | 2,359 | 1,684 | 9,627 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,85,243 | 67,323 | 1,21,977 | 64,691 | 4,39,234 |

* In the case of Punjab and Bengal figures relate to undivided Punjab and undivided Bengal respectively.

Number of Primary Schools and of Pupils, 1946-47.

| Province | No. of Primary Schools | | Enrolment in Primary Stage | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | for Boys | for Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Assam | 8,420 | 1,464 | 4,24,403 | 1,49,652 |
| Bihar | 18,296 | 1,964 | 8,95,032 | 1,40,565 |
| Bombay | 17,188 | 1,804 | 10,43,812 | 4,52,747 |
| C.P. & Berar | 4,723 | 488 | 4,04,419 | 1,02,740 |
| East Punjab | 2,429 | 8,17 | 2,93,308 | 66,819 |
| Madras | 31,980 | 4,180 | 20,66,960 | 13,17,905 |
| Orissa | 6,409 | 206 | 2,06,465 | 68,011 |
| U.P. | 18,370 | 1,678 | 14,25,313 | 2,69,364 |
| West Bengal | 12,192 | 1,580 | 8,71,652 | 2,28,469 |
| Total | 1,20,007 | 14,181 | 76,31,364 | 28,05,281 |
| CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS: | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 227 | 78 | 18,591 | 6,488 |
| Coorg | 116 | 2 | 8,272 | 5,095 |
| Delhi | 177 | 63 | 32,326 | 14,708 |
| Other Administrations | 9 | 6 | 2,294 | 1,524 |
| Total | 529 | 149 | 61,483 | 27,815 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,20,536 | 14,330 | 76,92,847 | 28,33,096 |

Compulsory Primary Education, 1947-48.

| Province | Age-group under compulsion | Area with boys only under compulsion | | Areas with both boys and girls under compulsion | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | No. of towns and cities | No. of villages | No. of towns and cities | No. of villages |
| Bihar | 6-10 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay | 7-8, 6-11 | 9 | 134 | 110 | 5,100 |
| C. P. & Berar | 6-11, 7-12 | 34 | 1,031 | .. | .. |
| East Punjab | 6-11 | 37 | 1,420 | .. | .. |
| Madras | 6-14, 6-12 | 16 | 31 | 12 | 1,607 |
| Orissa | 6-12, 6-13, 5-10 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| U.P.* | 6-11 | 36 | 1,371 | 3 | 3 |
| West Bengal | 6-10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 6-12 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |

* Figures relate to 1946-47.

Middle Schools, 1946-47.

| Province | | Middle English Schools | | Middle Vernacular Schools | | No. of pupils in middle stage |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | No. | Enrolment | No. | Enrolment | |
| Assam | M | 415 | 40,929 | 305 | 43,570 | 64,986 |
| .. .. . | F | 66 | 6,956 | 48 | 5,102 | 10,071 |
| Bihar | M | 1,398 | 1,81,406 | 49 | 7,334 | 1,12,009 |
| .. .. . | F | 85 | 12,780 | 10 | 984 | 5,606 |
| Bombay | M | 555 | 40,653 | .. | .. | 2,50,094 |
| .. .. . | F | 71 | 5,855 | .. | .. | 73,984 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | M | 273 | 59,847 | 405 | 78,419 | 49,614 |
| .. .. . | F | 71 | 8,019 | 38 | 6,164 | 9,073 |
| East Punjab | M | 58 | 14,986 | 864 | 1,32,269 | 98,991 |
| .. .. . | F | 10 | 2,080 | 49 | 10,040 | 10,810 |
| Madras | M | 186 | 38,311 | .. | .. | 2,00,122 |
| .. .. . | F | 68 | 10,519 | .. | .. | 84,354 |
| Orissa | M | 196 | 19,807 | 57 | 6,522 | 13,724 |
| .. .. . | F | 19 | 2,178 | 1 | 74 | 1,004 |
| United Provinces | M | 163 | 32,700 | 1,181 | 1,30,422 | 2,56,310 |
| .. .. . | F | 104 | 18,058 | 402 | 66,661 | 25,003 |
| West Bengal | M | 862 | 1,00,212 | 7 | 675 | 1,06,865 |
| .. .. . | F | 116 | 17,063 | .. | .. | 11,658 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | M | 9 | 1,493 | 18 | 1,425 | 6,088 |
| .. .. . | F | .. | .. | 11 | 357 | 1,091 |
| Coorg | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,241 |
| .. .. . | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,128 |
| Delhi | M | 23 | 9,756 | 28 | 3,741 | 15,767 |
| .. .. . | F | 7 | 1,982 | 8 | 2,918 | 5,163 |
| Minor Administered Areas | M | 1 | 841 | .. | .. | 953 |
| .. .. . | F | 3 | 274 | .. | .. | 294 |
| Total | M | 4,169 | 5,40,441 | 2,914 | 4,01,377 | 12,78,064 |
| .. .. . | F | 620 | 85,481 | 567 | 92,300 | 2,39,329 |

HIGH SCHOOLS, 1946-47.

| Province | | No. of High Schools | Enrolment | No. of pupils in High School stage |
|---|---|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Assam | M | 200 | 70,261 | 30,244 |
| .. .. . | F | 31 | 9,768 | 3,578 |
| Bihar | M | 386 | 1,33,458 | 84,951 |
| .. .. . | F | 23 | 7,446 | 2,641 |
| Bombay | M | 442 | 2,04,842 | 1,03,738 |
| .. .. . | F | 113 | 35,670 | 25,687 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | M | 139 | 21,546 | 19,805 |
| .. .. . | F | 37 | 2,340 | 3,437 |
| East Punjab | M | 219 | 1,26,762 | 48,044 |
| .. .. . | F | 36 | 11,033 | 3,042 |
| Madras | M | 560 | 3,55,256 | 1,23,687 |
| .. .. . | F | 148 | 50,440 | 18,679 |
| Orissa | M | 88 | 22,373 | 12,398 |
| .. .. . | F | 6 | 1,890 | 736 |
| United Provinces | M | 301 | 1,77,103 | 47,059 |
| .. .. . | F | 72 | 26,122 | 3,525 |
| West Bengal | M | 672 | 2,40,740 | 1,19,372 |
| .. .. . | F | 89 | 29,149 | 9,334 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | M | 20 | 7,262 | 1,587 |
| .. .. . | F | 6 | 1,122 | 172 |
| Coorg | M | 6 | 2,899 | 826 |
| .. .. . | F | 1 | 555 | 256 |
| Delhi | M | 29 | 17,435 | 4,374 |
| .. .. . | F | 14 | 5,297 | 827 |
| Minor Administered Areas | M | 4 | 1,602 | 836 |
| .. .. . | F | .. | .. | 24 |
| Total for the Dominion of India | M | 3,091 | 13,81,035 | 5,96,866 |
| .. .. . | F | 576 | 1,78,341 | 71,938 |

COLLEGES, 1946-47.

| Province | | INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGES | No. of Inst. | DEGREE COLLEGES | No. of Inst. | No. of students in inter. stage | No. of students in degree & higher stages | No. of passes in Matriculation & Equivalent Examinations | No. of passes in B.A. & B.Sc. (Pass & Hons.) Examinations |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Assam | M | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3,216 | 794 | 2,123 | 226 |
| | F | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 794 | 143 | 295 | 24 |
| Bihar | M | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 9,100 | 3,113 | 10,801 | 250 |
| | F | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 249 | 142 | 354 | 1 |
| Bombay | M | .. | 29 | 29 | 29 | 13,061 | 6,772 | 10,879 | 2,898 |
| | F | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2,969 | 1,647 | 2,563 | 674 |
| C.P. & Berar | M | .. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2,707 | 1,620 | 4,113 | 595 |
| | F | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 507 | 210 | 794 | 123 |
| East Punjab | M | 6 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 7,091 | 2,020 | 11,303 | 1,412 |
| | F | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 370 | 213 | 2,988 | 226 |
| Madras | M | 10 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 19,359 | 8,504 | 39,389 | 3,275 |
| | F | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,267 | 1,084 | 4,173 | 493 |
| Orissa | M | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2,099 | 753 | 1,825 | 195 |
| | F | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 101 | 46 | 92 | 12 |
| U.P. | M | 114 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18,454 | 10,941 | 19,366 | 4,183 |
| | F | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,557 | 896 | 2,010 | 481 |
| West Bengal | M | 14 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 19,426 | 7,813 | 16,653 | 2,232 |
| | F | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1,813 | 944 | 2,248 | 435 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | M | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 490 | 207 | 574 | 60 |
| | F | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 7 | 73 | 8 |
| Coorg | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| Delhi | M | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 532 | 1,868 | 217 | 317 |
| | F | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 123 | 364 | 56 | 64 |
| Minor Administered Areas | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for the Dominion of India | M | 160 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 95,525 | 44,425 | 1,17,527 | 15,643 |
| | F | 28 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 10,817 | 5,726 | 15,675 | 2,539 |

TECHNICAL AND ART EDUCATION

The existing provision in this respect is meagre: in certain provinces proper facilities do not exist for Medical education, in some for Engineering, or for Agricultural education while in others for all types of higher Technical Education. The position is summed up in the statistical statement below :—

COLLEGES, 1946-47.

| Province | Agricultural and Forestry Colleges | | Commercial Colleges | | Engineering Colleges | | Law Colleges | | Medical and Veterinary Colleges | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Number | | Enrolment | |
| | No. | Enrolment | No. | Enrolment | No. | Enrolment | No. | Enrolment | For Men | For Women | Men | Women |
| Assam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bihar | 1 | 55 | .. | .. | 1 | 182 | 1 | 615 | 3 | .. | 489 | 35 |
| Bombay | 1 | 501 | 5 | 3,372 | 3 | 614 | 5 | 1,212 | 7 | .. | 1,458 | 300 |
| C.P. & Berar | 1 | 234 | 2 | 624 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 626 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| East Punjab | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 357 | 344 |
| Madras | 3 | 526 | .. | .. | 7 | 1,294 | 2 | 757 | 6 | 1 | 1,631 | 508 |
| Orissa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 83 | 11 |
| U.P. | 5 | 1,895 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 973 | 84 |
| West Bengal | .. | .. | 7 | 3,787 | 2 | 1,831 | 2 | 2,031 | 4 | .. | 1,751 | 86 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coorg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 1 | 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 187 |
| Minor Administered Areas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 12 | 3,387 | 14 | 7,783 | 14 | 3,971 | 13 | 5,332 | 23 | 3 | 6,742 | 1,614 |

SCHOOLS (1946-47).

| Province. | Arts Schools. | | Engineering, Technical & Industrial Schools. | | Commercial Schools. | | Medical Schools. | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--|------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| | No. | Enrolment. | No. | Enrolment. | No. | Enrolment. | Number | | Enrolment. | |
| | | | | | | | For Men. | For Women. | Men. | Women. |
| Assam | 1 | 27 | 24 | 1,161 | 4 | 203 | 1 | .. | 283 | 17 |
| Bihar | 3 | 784 | 54 | 3,044 | 14 | 812 | 11 | .. | 781 | 171 |
| Bombay | 1 | 66 | 16 | 959 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 176 | 17 |
| C.P. & Berar | .. | .. | 22 | 1,049 | 5 | 73 | 1 | .. | 125 | .. |
| East Punjab | 4 | 261 | 75 | 5,065 | 227 | 9,795 | 1 | .. | 324 | 41 |
| Madras | .. | .. | 8 | 323 | 2 | 36 | 1 | .. | 14 | .. |
| Orissa | 2 | 163 | 91 | 3,716 | 1 | 30 | 1 | .. | 65 | .. |
| U.P. | 3 | 397 | 88 | 4,819 | 8 | 675 | 6 | .. | 1,907 | 88 |
| West Bengal | .. | .. | 1 | 43 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ajmer-Merwara | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coorg | .. | .. | 3 | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Delhi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 385 | 36 |
| Minor Administered Areas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 14 | 1,698 | 490 | 27,940 | 296 | 14,784 | 24 | .. | 4,010 | 385 |

The expansion of technical and professional side of education has engaged the attention of provincial Governments. The indications are that they will give this side a proper place in their educational development programme.

The Training of Teachers.—The available facilities in respect are meagre in some provinces while in others they are quite abundant. The tables below show the position:

| Province. | Training Colleges. | | | Training Schools. | | | | Output of Trained Graduates, 1916-47. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | No. of Institutions. | No. of Men under training. | No. of Women under training. | No. of Institutions. | | Enrolment. | | Men. | Women. |
| | | | | For Men Teachers. | For Women Teachers. | Men Teachers. | Women Teachers. | | |
| Assam | .. | 26 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 392 | 101 | 18 (B.E., B.T. & L.T.) | 8 (B.E., B.T. & L.T.) |
| West Bengal | 5 | 154 | 67 | 45 | 9 | 1,094 | 216 | 98 (B.E., B.T., & L.T.) | 75 (B.E., B.T. & L.T.) |
| Bihar | 1 | 82 | 8 | 66 | 10 | 1,160 | 297 | 2 (M. Ed.) 88 (Diploma)* | 2 (M. Ed.) 85 (Diploma)* |
| Bombay | 3 | 161 | 94 | 41 | 32 | 3,998 | 1,968 | 6 (M. Ed.) 125 (B.T.) 24 (Diploma)* | 88 (B.T.) 55 (Diploma)* |
| C.P. & Berar | 2 | 288 | 43 | 15 | 9 | 1,540 | 555 | 1 (M. Ed.) 110 (B.T.) 50 (Diploma)* | 27 (B.T.) 6 (Diploma)* |
| Madras | 7 | 307 | 165 | 78 | 85 | 11,159 | 6,217 | 13 (M. Ed.) 207 (B.Ed. & B.T.) 680 (Diploma)* | 168 (B.Ed. & B.T.) 455 (Diploma)* |
| Orissa | 1 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 734 | 55 | 14 (B.Ed., B.T., L.T. & D.Ed.) | 1 (B.Ed., B.T., L.T. & D.Ed.) |
| East Punjab | 2 | .. | 51 | 3 | 6 | 399 | 264 | 92 (B.E., B.T., L.T.) | 72 (B.E., B.T., L.T.) |
| U.P. | 11 | 728 | 212 | 65 | 25 | 2,523 | 608 | 10 (Diploma)* 4 (M. Ed.) 298 (B.E., B.T., & L.T.) | 73 (Diploma)* 1 (M. Ed.) 109 (B.E., B.T., L.T.) |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1 | 67 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 103 | 59 | 111 (Diploma)* | 73 (Diploma)* |
| Coorg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 (B.T.) | 9 (B.T.) |
| Delhi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 44 | 41 | .. | .. |
| Minor Administered Areas | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 76 | 72 | .. | .. |
| Total | 33 | 1,814 | 660 | 339 | 188 | 23,522 | 10,483 | 2,110 | 1,307 |

* N.B.—The figures include undergraduates as well.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR (1948 May-1949 April)

POLITICALLY it has been on the whole a good year for India. Internal peace was firmly maintained, a solution was found for the knotty problem of Hyderabad, fighting stopped in Kashmir, communal feeling greatly abated, relations between India and Pakistan vastly improved, and the process of integration of the former States with the Dominion came very near completion.

In striking contrast with the political record the achievement on the economic front was less impressive. Labour unrest persisted, strikes in essential services threatened, confidence among investors and businessmen was slight, production was low and food and cloth were both scarce and dear. In spite of the 'Grow More Food' campaign there was no appreciable increase in the production of food and large quantities of wheat, rice and other grain had to be imported from abroad. Financially too, Government was not in a happy position with commitments involving food imports, military operations in Kashmir and the rehabilitation and relief of refugees. Enormous sums of money were thus spent on items that brought little or no economic return.

Decontrol which had come into force in December 1947 added to the general confusion and aggravated the tendency to inflation. Towards the close of the year the position slightly improved. Government reintroduced control and put through various measures designed to check inflation. Meanwhile the industrial truce had begun to bear fruit in fewer strikes and increased production. Search for funds to finance the various development schemes was a major preoccupation of Provincial Governments. But in spite of financial difficulties and in the face of a clear warning from the Central Government Provincial authorities pressed forward in varying degree social measures, such as prohibition and the abolition of the Zamindari system.

INFLATION

From the point of view of the Central Government the major problem, as already mentioned, was inflation, in the solution of which Government proceeded very carefully. They first called into consultation representatives of economic groups and professional economists. Then they put the recommendations which the various interests had made before a committee of the Congress Legislature Party for a general review and opinion. What emerged out of all these deliberations was an odd mixture of administrative devices held together by some new lines of policy. The most important among Government's anti-inflationary measures was an intimation to Provincial Governments that deficits incurred in the enforcement of prohibition or the abolition of Zamindari would not be made good by subvention from the Centre. Other anti-inflationary measures included a re-scrutiny of development projects, a proposal to limit the dividends of public companies, a more vigorous drive to increase small savings, the early introduction of legislation to levy death and estate duties and the issue of short-term Treasury Deposit Receipts. Part of the same scheme—one of its most important parts, in fact—was a proposal to set up some kind of statutory authority at the Centre to review provincial labour awards, the purpose of which was to secure uniformity in the principles governing wages, hours of work, bonus and so on. The anti-inflation scheme was on the whole a cautious and realistic document calculated to restore confidence both among business and working class interests. The industrial policy statements made on behalf of the Government of India in April and December 1948 concerning nationalization and the role of private enterprise had much the same object in view—to reassure business interests whose confidence was badly shaken. To sum up, it was clear that on economic issues, at any rate, Government were firmly set on a middle-of-the-road course.

GROUP JEALOUSIES

As the year was drawing to a close leading communal organizations plucked up courage. The Hindu Mahasabha changed its policy but insisted on its right to take part in the political life of the country. The Indian Union Muslim League asked that some of the old privileges like communal representation enjoyed by the Muslim community in undivided India should be restored. Some Sikhs put forward a demand for a redrawing of the boundaries of East Punjab Province, while in the South the principle of communal representation in the services was fully re-established. Communal and provincial jealousies in fact seemed to be as tenacious as ever. Neither the report of the Dar Committee which questioned the whole basis of linguistic provinces, nor the recommendations of the three-man Congress Committee which only asked for a postponement of the issue were well received in the South. A number of Provincial Congress Committees, for instance, reasserted their faith in the original Congress policy, which aimed at demarcating provincial boundaries by linguistic differences. The most insistent of these Provincial Committees was the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

Personal and group jealousies also hampered the working of parliamentary institutions in some of the newly-formed State Unions. Vidhya Pradesh, for instance, was taken over by the Central Government after only a short spell of local autonomy. Trouble was endemic in the Patana and East Punjab Union while a ministerial crisis was an ever-present possibility in the Madhya Bharat Union. Even in some of the older Provinces which had had a far longer experience of parliamentary democracy administration did not go smoothly. Factional differences led to changes in leadership in the Cabinet in Madras, and in East Punjab the composition of a ministry seemed to depend upon the size of the following which individual ministers enjoyed. In short, while the apparatus of democracy existed everywhere the democratic temper was more often than not absent.

INTER-DOMINION RELATIONS

Inter-Dominion relations recorded a marked improvement, though the Kashmir issue continued to evade solution. The truth of the matter is that while political differences tended to drive the two Dominions further and further apart economic interests worked to bring them closer together. Thus one day the relations between the two Governments would appear to be extremely friendly. And another day one found them exchanging acrimonious notes. There were in all five inter-Dominion conferences during the period under review beginning with the Calcutta Conference of May 1948 and ending with the New Delhi Conference of April 1949. The most important of these was the Conference at Calcutta which by its agreement on the exchange of essential commodities laid the foundation for economic co-operation between the two Dominions. A second step forward was taken when at the Delhi Conference of December 6, liaison machinery was set up to keep track of the progress that was being made in implementing the terms of previous agreements. Among the more important decisions which emerged out of the inter-Dominion Conferences was one to appoint a judicial tribunal to settle boundary disputes between East and West Bengal, East Bengal and Assam and East Bengal and Tripura State. The two Dominions also agreed on a procedure to evaluate and dispose of evacuee property. This last question was acquiring renewed importance because of a fresh wave of migration of Hindus from East Bengal which had started a short time before.

COMMONWEALTH

The work of constitution-making made some progress, and a way was found for keeping republican India within the Commonwealth. This was not as difficult as it had seemed at first

sight. For though India had decided to become a republic she did not wish to leave the Commonwealth. And the other Dominions for their part were just as anxious to keep India within the Commonwealth whatever form her constitution might take. The aim of both parties being identical, all that was needed was a formula which was easily found.

India played a leading role in assisting the cause of the Indonesian Republic. Later she once again took the lead in organizing help to the Government of Burma hard-pressed by Karen and Communist rebels. India also secured from the UN General Assembly a resolution calling upon South Africa, India and Pakistan to settle their differences at a Round Table Conference. The aims of India's foreign policy were the same as before—end of colonial rule, the achievement of race equality and the preservation of world peace.

HYDERABAD

Far and away the most important single event in the history of India during this period was the police action in Hyderabad. It put to the test the whole foundation on which the edifice of the new young state of India was reared. The attitude of minorities, the future of the States, the efficiency of the Army and the strength of the country's centripetal forces, all the elements in fact which were decisive for the whole course of Indian history came into a sudden dazzling focus in the five days between September 13 and September 17, during which the action lasted. With on the fifth day the news of the Nizam's surrender came through there was a tremendous outburst of popular rejoicing throughout the country.

The Hyderabad issue had taken a long time to come to a head. The negotiations started even before the advent of freedom. At the beginning the points at issue were accession and the constitution of the Nizam's State. Later as the Razakars menace grew and grew the central issue took on a more fundamental aspect, the peace and security of the whole Dominion. The country remained in an agony of suspense while the emissaries of the Nizam shuffled back and forth between Hyderabad and New Delhi, weaving and unweaving a veritable Pegasus's web of negotiations. All the time the Government of India was watching with helpless exasperation the atrocities that were daily committed on the local population by the Razakars. At last the Government decided to strike. They asked the Nizam that they should be allowed to re-garrison the cantonment at Secunderabad. The Nizam rejected the Government of India's request and on the morning of September 12 at 4 o'clock the police action began.

Leading articles in most British newspapers and some American papers were very critical of the action that the Government of India took. Conservative M.P.'s asked angry questions in Parliament and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, made a statement in which among other things he said he was sorry that 'the new Dominion was developing a war-like mentality'. On the Security Council too the representatives of a number of Powers took up a frankly hostile attitude and insisted on debating the Hyderabad issue in the face of vigorous Indian protest. All this caused much resentment in India.

Meanwhile the Hyderabad regime collapsed with the very first blows struck against it, and in less than five days all resistance ceased. The old Government was deposed and Major-General Chaudhry took over the administration of the State as Military Governor. What is more important the fabric of the new Indian State held firmly together thus falsifying the prophecies of those who declared that India was due for political and military disintegration. When the question seemed as good as settled, opinion in the British press and in the Security Council quickly readjusted itself and most people agreed that there was much misunderstanding about the Hyderabad State.

SOME NOTABLE DATES (April 1948-March 1949)

April 1948

- April 1: Communists arrested in Madras.
 April 2: Mr. S. A. Dange arrested in Bombay.
 April 3: Parliament approves motion to eliminate communal organizations.
 April 4: The State of Vindhya Pradesh inaugurated; Dr. Subbarayan resignation as Minister accepted.
 April 6: Mr. C. H. Bhabha resigns from the Government of India; Government of India's Industrial Policy explained.
 April 7: Mysore Constituent Assembly meets; Parliament approves Government's Industrial Policy.
 April 8: National Cadet Corps Bill passed by Parliament.
 April 11: Responsible Government introduced in Baroda.
 April 12: Foundation stone of Ilirakud Dam laid by Pandit Nehru.
 April 13: Foundation of new capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar laid by Pandit Nehru.
 April 15: Inter-Dominion Conference meets at Calcutta.
 April 16: Agreement to decide future of French India by plebiscite arrived at; Simla Hill States taken over by the Central Government.
 April 18: Rajasthan Union inaugurated by Pandit Nehru; Udaipur joins Union.
 April 19: Indo-Pakistan Pact on minorities concluded.
 April 21: Political prisoners released in Hyderabad.
 April 22: Covenant of Madhya Bharat signed.
 April 24: A.I.C.C. meets in Bombay.
 April 25: Draft Constitution of Congress adopted.
 April 26: A.I.C.C. goes into secret session on Hyderabad.
 April 29: Scales of pay of administrative services personnel fixed.
 April 30: Responsible government announced in Bhopal by Ruler.

May 1948

- May 1: Mr. K. C. Neogy becomes Commerce Minister.
 May 2: Dr. Jayakar and Sir Jagadish Prasad make joint appeal against secession from the British Commonwealth.
 May 3: A Home Ministry communiqué announces that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will succeed Lord Mountbatten when the latter relinquishes office.
 May 5: East Punjab States Union covenant signed.
 May 6: New Cabinet formed in West Bengal by B. C. Roy.
 May 11: S.I.L. strike ends.
 May 19: Government of India decides to put an end to one-way evacuee movement.
 May 22: Razakars attack Bombay-Madras Mail at Gankapur.
 May 24: Razakars loot train near Vijayawada.
 May 25: Madras Government passes Ordinance to suppress lawlessness.
 May 26: Indo-Pakistan pact to exchange essential goods on short term basis signed.
 May 27: Mahatma Gandhi murder case opens.
 May 30: Central Government outlines plan to control cloth.

June 1948

- June 1: U.N.E.C.A.F.E. meets in Ootacamund.
 June 4: Hyderabad Majlis declares against accession to India; S.I.L. strike called off.
 June 6: Talks between India and Hyderabad open in New Delhi.

- June 8: Mr. Mohanlal Saxena assumes charge as Minister for Rehabilitation.
 June 9: Talks between India and Hyderabad break down.
 June 12: Plans for State Insurance for Delhi workers announced; E.C.A.F.E. session ends.
 June 13: India Government rejects Nizam's new proposals; C. P. Police chase Itazakar marauders into Nizam's territory.
 June 15: Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan arrested.
 June 16: Three-man commission (Dhar Commission) appointed to report on linguistic redistribution.
 June 17: Prime Minister warns Hyderabad Government at press conference.
 June 20: India bids good-bye to the Mountbattens.
 June 21: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari assumes charge as Governor-General of India.

July 1948

- July 1: Ordinance bans transfer of securities held by Nizam.
 July 2: Air link with Hyderabad cut; Government of India bans export of gold or currency to Hyderabad.
 July 4: Brig. Usman killed in action in Kashmir.
 July 5: 'Achilles' transferred to the R.I.N.
 July 6: Further financial sanctions against Hyderabad announced.
 July 7: Pathankot-Jammu Road opened by Pandit Nehru; parcels for despatch from Hyderabad not accepted by Indian post-offices in state; U.N. Commission on Kashmir arrives in Karachi.
 July 8: Reports of unrest in Waziristan consequent on the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan begin to come in.
 July 9: Agreement on sterling balances between England and India signed.
 July 10: Kashmir Commission arrives in New Delhi.
 July 15: Sardar Patel withdraws old terms offered to Nizam.
 July 16: Sir Stafford Cripps explains various provisions of the Sterling Agreement.
 July 17: India asks United Nations to take up South African issue; women eligible for public services.
 July 18: Sidney Cotton secretly breaks through into Hyderabad.
 July 21: Nizam denies India's right to fly aeroplanes over Hyderabad.
 July 22: U. N. formulates cease-fire plan for Kashmir.
 July 24: Mr. Joshi, Hyderabad Minister resigns, in protest against Government attitude to Razakars.
 July 25: Pandit Nehru lays foundation stone of Electro-chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi.
 July 26: Nizam's letter to King George discovered at customs check-up in New Delhi.
 July 27: Indian Union troops to stay on in Nannai in the Nizam's Dominions to ensure safety of civil and military traffic.
 July 30: Debate on Hyderabad in the House of Commons; stocks of textile goods in mills freed; Pakistan Government takes possession of part of Jodhpur Railway.

August 1948

- August 1: Henry Cottons flying license suspended by British Government.
 August 3: Pakistan Government publicly admits participation in Kashmir fighting.
 August 4: India protests to Britain against use of British officers in Kashmir fighting.

- August 6: Failure of talks on Hyderabad announced; Nizam's Government replaces Agent in New Delhi.
 August 7: Attack on train bound for Hyderabad by armed gangs.
 August 8: Prime Minister reviews Kashmir and Hyderabad questions at party meeting.
 August 9: Session of Central Assembly begins; Baroda Ruler's abdication demanded in Baroda Assembly.
 August 10: Government of India publishes White Paper on Hyderabad.
 August 12: Prince Moazzam Jah resigns post as President of Hyderabad Improvement Trust.
 August 16: Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty resigns his post as Minister of Finance in the Government of India.
 August 17: Mr. Shanmukham Chetty explains reasons for his resignation.
 August 18: India protests to Pakistan against military intervention in Kashmir.
 August 19: Hyderabad Government decides to refer Hyderabad vrs. India issue to the U. N. Assembly.
 August 24: Hyderabad issue placed before U. N.
 August 26: About 30 Pakistani Muslims arrested in New Delhi.
 August 27: Government of India's reactions to the reference of Hyderabad issue to the U. N. made public.
 August 29: Baroda Ruler announces grant of full responsible government to the people.
 August 30: Razakar raid beaten off and raiders chased into State territory.

September 1948

- September 1: Parliament passes Bill to provide for setting up of territorial army in India; popular Ministry formed in Baroda.
 September 2: Reserve Bank Bill passed by Parliament.
 September 4: Mr. Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad reiterates his Government's position in speech to Legislature.
 September 6: Full responsible government introduced in Baroda.
 September 8: Prime Minister makes important statement on Government's decision to restoration Indian troops in Secunderabad; Governor-General-Nizam correspondence released.
 September 9: Europeans evacuate Nizam's Dominions; Sir Zafarullah Khan justifies presence of Pakistan troops in Kashmir.
 September 10: President Truman refuses Nizam's request for mediation in the Hyderabad dispute; Governor-General makes final appeal to Nizam to accept India's terms.
 September 11: Nizam rejects India Government's terms; death is announced of Qaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan.
 September 12: Indian troops enter Hyderabad territory in three-pronged drive on Secunderabad.
 September 13: Bridges on Tungabhadra River captured.
 September 15: Prime Minister welcomes India's new flagship H.M.I.S. "Delhi" in speech in Bombay.
 September 16: Aurangabad surrenders; Governor-General promulgates Public Safety Ordinance.
 September 17: Nizam orders cease-fire; Hyderabad Army lays down arms.
 September 18: Hyderabad put under military administration with Major-General Choudhury as Military Governor; conference of Food Ministers decides on food control.
 September 20: Nizam orders withdrawal of case from U. N.

September 21: Press Trust of India Ltd. formed.
 September 22: Central Government advises Madras Government to postpone Zamindari Bill.
 September 23: Dr. John Mathai assumes charge as Finance Minister; Nizam personally sends cable to Security Council withdrawing case.
 September 28: Mr. K. Santhanam appointed Minister of State in Central Government.

October 1948

October 1: Sardar Patel attacks past record of the Security Council.
 October 2: The whole of the Madras Presidency goes dry.
 October 5: Pandit Nehru leaves for London to attend meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.
 October 6: Nizam authorizes legal proceedings to recover state money in London bank.
 October 11: Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers meets in London.
 October 12: A special connection of Kashmir State Conference advocates permanent accession to India.
 October 15: Remittances to the tune of 6 crores of Rupees to Pakistan officials from Hyderabad disclosed at enquiry.
 October 17: Pandit Nehru meets M. Vyshinsky at Paris session of U. N.
 October 18: Cabinet of five formed in Hyderabad.
 October 19: Muslim leaders in Hyderabad decide to join State Congress.
 October 20: Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan meet in the British Prime Minister's Chamber in effort to solve Kashmir issue; Kashmir Government declares Pakistan to be enemy territory.
 October 21: French Government rejects Government of India's proposal to postpone municipal elections in French India.
 October 22: Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers ends.
 October 24: Break-down announced of the British Prime Minister's effort to solve the Kashmir issue at joint meeting with Indian and Pakistan Prime Ministers.
 October 26: Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya elected President of Indian National Congress.
 October 27: Madras Assembly passes Zamindari Abolition Bill.
 October 28: French troops arrive in Mahe; Mr. Churchill makes attack on Government of India's general policy.
 October 29: Talks on Hyderabad open in Bombay; Pandit Nehru meets Mr. Churchill at Mr. Attlee's party.
 October 30: Sardar Patel's 74th birthday celebrated in Bombay.

November 1948

November 1: Pandit Nehru leaves London.
 November 3: Pandit Nehru addresses U. N. Assembly in Paris.
 November 4: Dr. Ambedkar moves consideration of Draft Constitution in Constituent Assembly.
 November 6: Pandit Nehru arrives in India.
 November 7: Pandit Nehru presents report on Commonwealth Ministers Conference to Congress Legislators.
 November 8: Godse confesses to murder of Mahatma but denies existence of conspiracy.
 November 9: Constituent Assembly passes first reading of Draft Constitution.
 November 14: Pandit Nehru's 60th birthday celebrated.

November 10: Governor-General promulgates Ordinance to enable banks to furnish relevant facts in cases of tax evasion.

November 21: Plans for setting up of appellate industrial tribunal announced.

November 22: Cyclone in Bombay paralyses life in city; Indo-Pakistan talks begin in New Delhi.

November 23: Air Navigation conference meets in New Delhi; interim report on Kashmir published.

November 24: Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee resigns membership of Mahasabha executive.

November 25: Kolapur Ruler agrees to merger with Bombay; Indian delegates walk out of U. N. Council as discussion on Hyderabad starts.

November 26: Sir Zafarullah Khan's charges against India dismissed in U. N.
 November 28: U.N.E.C.A.F.E. meets in Australia.

November 29: Constituent Assembly adopts article on equality and abolition of untouchability; Stand Still Agreement between India and Hyderabad extended with modifications.

December 1948

December 1: Vijayawada station of A.I.R. inaugurated.
 December 2: Syria fails in attempt to re-introduce Hyderabad issue in U. N.
 December 3: Mr. R. R. Diwakar appointed Minister of Information.
 December 4: General Cariappa appointed Commander-in-Chief of Indian Forces.
 December 6: Inter-Dominion talks open in New Delhi.
 December 8: Constituent Assembly adopts Article concerning cultural and educational rights of minorities.
 December 10: E.C.A.F.E. session in Australia concludes.
 December 13: Dhar Commission Report on linguistic redistribution of Provinces published.
 December 14: Inter-Dominion conference in New Delhi concludes.
 December 17: Nizam's private army disbanded; Kashmir plebiscite commission panel arrives.
 December 18: Fifty-fifth Congress session opens in Jaipur.
 December 23: India, Pakistan and Ceylon ban Dutch air lines.
 December 25: Pandit Nehru and Nizam meet in Hyderabad.
 December 27: Constituent Assembly resumes session.
 December 30: Indonesian envoy confers with Pandit Nehru.
 December 31: Saurashtra State rulers decide to integrate with Bombay.

January 1949

January 1: Censorship ordered in Kashmir.
 January 2: Orissa Government take over administration of Mayurbhanj State.
 January 3: Indian Science Congress opens at Allahabad.
 January 6: U. N. Commission outlines plan for plebiscite in Kashmir.
 January 11: Dacca conference formulates agreement to end border incidents.
 January 13: Kashmir truce terms clarified; race riots break out in Durbani.
 January 11: Formation of Union of Rajasthan announced.

January 15: General Cariappa assumes charge as C-in-C.

January 16: Pakistan Government views on Kashmir truce made public.

January 19: I.S.S. Satyagraha movement called off unconditionally.

January 20: Asian conference meets in New Delhi; death occurs of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

January 23: Security Council apprised of Delhi Conference decisions on Indonesia.

January 30: Anniversary of Mahatma's death.

January 31: Baroda and Kolhapur decide to merge with Bombay Province; Nawab of Bhopal personally takes over administration of state.

February 1949

February 1: Budget session begins in Parliament.
 February 6: Land reform plans announced in Hyderabad; Nizam gives up personal estate.
 February 9: Governor-General inaugurates steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo.
 February 10: Judgment delivered in Mahatma Gandhi murder trial.
 February 12: More R.S.S. and Mahasabha leaders arrested in Bombay.
 February 13: Prime Minister lays foundation stone of Vallabhnagar.
 February 15: Railway Budget introduced in Parliament.
 February 16: Railway Men's Federation Council decides to stay action on strike ballot; Rulers of Rajasthan sign covenant of Rajasthan State.
 February 19: Master Tara Singh and other Akhali leaders arrested.
 February 20: Nizam's private lands taken over by State.
 February 23: Bombay Assembly passes resolution urging linguistic redistribution of Provinces.
 February 24: Postal and Telegraph workers withdraw strike notice.
 February 25: Bill to ban strikes introduced in Parliament.
 February 26: Armed gang raids Dum Dum aerodrome.
 February 27: Sardar Patel and Nizam meet; New Delhi Conference on Burma.
 February 28: Indian budget presented in Parliament.

March 1949

March 1: Kolhapur State merges into Bombay Province.
 March 2: H. E. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the U.P. dies in Lucknow.
 March 3: Debate on the budget opens in Parliament.
 March 4: President Truman invites Pandit Nehru to visit the U.S.A.
 March 6: The Socialist Party meets in conference in Patna.
 March 13: S.I.L. Labour Union gives up strike idea.
 March 21: Admiral Chester Nimitz is appointed plebiscite Administrator for the Kashmir and Jammu State by the U.N.O.
 March 23: Shrimati Vijayalakshmi is appointed India's Ambassador to the U.S.A.
 March 29: Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific opens in Mysore.
 March 30: Sardar Patel inaugurates the Union of Greater Rajasthan at Jaipur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE Indian Independence Act 1947 created two Dominions—India and Pakistan. The Act further, authorized the Governors-General of the two Dominions, to issue necessary orders, under the Act, in order to amend the Government of India Act 1935. Such amendments were necessary to enable the Dominions to have a form of government, consistent with their constitutional status. The Government of India Act 1935 was thus considerably amended. This amended Act, the orders issued by the Governor-General and the Indian Independence Act, together with certain conventions, supply the legal basis of the Government of India to-day. The Government functions as a dominion government, with a cabinet, collectively responsible to the legislature.



H.E. Chakravarty Rajagopalachari,
Governor-General of India

The territories of Indian Dominion are :

(1) **GOVERNORS' PROVINCES** : Nine in all. Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, East Punjab and West Bengal.

Berar is legally a part of the territory of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was administered as a part of Central Provinces under an agreement entered into with the Nizam in 1936. Clause 7 of the Indian Independence Act put an end to the agreement and Berar *de jure* reverted to Hyderabad. However the Governor-General issued Indian (Provincial Constitution) Order in 1947 as a result of which Berar has come to be governed together with the Central Provinces, as one Governor's Province.

(2) **CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES** :—Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the area known as Panth Piploda (a small tract in Central India). Provision is also made for possible creation of other provinces. Chief Commissioners' Provinces are administered by the Governor-General, through chief commissioners appointed by him.

(3) **CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS** :—Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Bilaspur and Bhopal.

(4) **LACCADIVE ISLANDS** which form a part of Indian territory.

(5) **STATES AND STATES UNIONS**, that have acceded to the Indian Dominion. These are all parts of India, politically and geographically, though constitutionally they have their own form of government.

[NOTE :—The territorial limits of Orissa, C.P. and Berar, Bihar, Madras, East Punjab and Bombay have been considerably enlarged with the merger of a number of states, during 1948. For details see the table.]

| | Province. | Number of States merged. | Area in sq. miles. | Population in lakhs. | Revenue in lakhs. |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Orissa | 23 | 23,637 | 40.46 | Rs. 98.74 |
| 2. | C.P. and Berar | 15 | 31,749 | 28.34 | 88.31 |
| 3. | Bihar | 2 | 623 | 2.08 | 6.45 |
| 4. | Madras | 2 | 1,444 | 4.83 | 30.81 |
| 5. | East Punjab | 3 | 370 | .80 | 10.38 |
| 6. | Bombay | 174 | 26,951 | 43.67 | 307.15 |

Executive

The executive authority of the Dominion is exercised, on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General. He is appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Dominion. He is the head of the state, but the responsibility of day-to-day administration rests with the Council of Ministers, popularly known as the Cabinet. All the members of the cabinet are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All the Ministers are members of the Legislature. They are led by the Prime Minister, who presides over Cabinet meetings. The ministers are responsible for their own departments to the Prime Minister and to the Legislature. A majority of the ministers hold cabinet rank, but a few styled as ministers of state have no cabinet rank. In short, all the essential features of Dominion Government are also prevalent in India on the strength of conventions. The Governor-General is merely the constitutional head and the cabinet works on the principle of collective responsibility.

Under the Indian Independence Act, the Governor-General is authorised to issue orders, with a view to amending the Government of India Act 1935. The orders relating to India issued so far, are mentioned below :—(1) The Executive Council (Transitional Provisions) Order, 1947; (2) The Joint Defence Council Order, 1947; (3) The Federal Court Order, 1947; (4) The High Courts (Bengal) Order, 1947; (5) The High Courts (Punjab) Order, 1947; (6) The High Courts (Calcutta) Order, 1947; (7) The High Courts (Lahore) Order, 1947; (8) The Indian Independence (Partition Councils) Order, 1947; (9) The Arbitral Tribunal Order, 1947; (10) The Crown Representative (Transfer of Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947; (11) The Indian Independence (Legal Proceedings) Order, 1947; (12) The Indian Independence (Income-tax Proceedings) Order, 1947; (13) The Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) Order, 1947; (14) The India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947; (15) The India (Provincial Legislatures) Order, 1947; (16) The India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947; (17) The Indian Independence (International Agreements) Order, 1947; (18) The Indian Independence (Rights Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947; (19) The Indian Naval Forces (Temporary Governance) Order, 1947; (20) The Provincial Constitution and Provincial Legislatures (Amendment) Order, 1947; (21) The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation (Adaptation) Order, 1947; (22) The India Provisional

(Constitution (Amendment) Order, 1947; (23) The India Provisional Constitution (Second Amendment) Order, 1947; (24) The Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1947; (25) The India Provincial Legislatures (Amendment) Order, 1947; (26) The Joint Defence Council (Amendment) Order, 1947; (27) The India (Adaptation of Income tax, Profits tax and Revenue Recovery Acts) Order, 1947; (28) The Indian Independence (Special Tribunals) Order, 1947; (29) Indian Independence (East Punjab Legislative Assembly) Order, 1948; (30) The India Provisional Constitution (Amendment) Order, 1948; (31) The India Provisional Constitution (Second Amendment) Order, 1948; (32) The Indian Railways Act (Adaptation) Order, 1948; (33) The Indian Independence (Adaptation of Central Acts and Ordinances) Order, 1948; (34) The India Provisional Constitution (Third Amendment) Order, 1948; (35) The India Provincial Legislatures (Amendment) Order, 1948; (36) The Indian Independence (Adaptation of Bengal and Punjab Acts) Order, 1948; (37) The Indian Independence (Liabilities) Order, 1948; (38) The Pakistan Monetary System and Reserve Bank (Amendment) Order, 1948 (joint order of the Governors-General of India and Pakistan).

Following are the departments (Ministries) of the Government of India :—(1) Ministry of Home Affairs; (2) Ministry of External Affairs; (3) Ministry of Defence; (4) Ministry of Commerce; (5) Ministry of Communications; (6) Ministry of Finance; (7) Ministry of Transport; (8) Ministry of Railways; (9) Ministry of Education; (10) Ministry of Health; (11) Ministry of Agriculture; (12) Ministry of Food; (13) Ministry of Industry and Supply; (14) Ministry of States; (15) Ministry of Law; (16) Ministry of Works, Mines and Power; (17) Ministry of Labour; (18) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; (19) Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation; (20) Ministry without Portfolio.

Legislature

The Dominion Legislature consists of the Governor-General and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). The Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, elected in 1934, under the Act of 1919, ceased to exist on 15th August 1947, as a result of Section 8 of the Indian Independence Act. The section lays down, "The powers of the Federal Legislatures or Indian Legislatures, under the Government of India Act 1935, as in force in relation to each Dominion shall in the first instance be exercisable by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion." These

legislative powers of the Constituent Assembly are in addition to the constitution-making power. The present Constituent Assembly was elected in 1946 in an indirect manner. The members of the Provincial Legislatures formed electoral colleges for respective provinces, and elected the representatives of the province, by the method

of proportional representation with single transferable vote. Each province, was allotted a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million. The following table shows the revised strength of the Constituent Assembly for India.

COMPOSITION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

| Province | General | Muslim | Total seats |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Madras | 45 | 4 | 49 |
| Bombay | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| United Provinces | 47 | 8 | 55 |
| Bihar | 31 | 5 | 36 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Orissa | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| West Bengal | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| East Punjab | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Assam | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 194 | 29 | 223 |

In order to represent the chief Commissioners' Provinces, one seat is allotted to Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg each, thus bringing the total to 223+3=226. (See also, page 76 for States representatives).

Powers of Assembly—The Dominion Legislature is summoned to meet once at least in every year and not more than twelve months can intervene between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for the first sitting in the next session. The President of the legislature has the power of summoning and proroguing the legislature. The Governor-General may address and send messages to the legislature. The members of the legislature are entitled to allowances and enjoy certain privileges. The legislature controls the executive. It has the power of passing the demands for grants for various departments, put forward by the ministers concerned. It is the forum where public grievances are expressed. It legislates for the Dominion, within the limits laid down by statutes. It is a law-making body, though not a sovereign law-making body. As Clause 2, Section 8 of the Indian Independence Act lays down: "Except in so far as other provision is made by or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion under Sub-section (1) of this section, each of the new Dominions and all Provinces and other parts thereof shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the Government of India Act 1935 and the provisions of that Act and of the orders in Council, rules and other instruments made thereunder shall, so far as applicable, and subject to any express provisions of this Act, and with such omissions, additions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified in orders of the Governor-General."

Schedule seven to the Government of India Act contains three lists. They are:—The Federal Legislative list, containing subjects with respect to which the Dominion Legislature is competent to legislate, the Provincial Legislative list which mentions the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, and the Concurrent Legislative list which includes subjects of common interest; as such both the Legislatures have power to legislate with respect to these subjects. A bill passed by the Legislature becomes law only on receiving the assent of the Governor-General.

Legislative Powers of Governor-General—The Governor-General may in cases of emergency make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of the Dominion or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Dominion Legislature; but the power of making ordinances under this section is subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Dominion Legislature under this Act to make

laws and any ordinance made under this section may be controlled or superseded by any such Act" (section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935).

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

The Federal Legislative list and the Concurrent Legislative list are given below.

1. His Majesty's naval, military and air forces borne on the Indian establishment and any other armed force raised in India by the Crown, not being forces raised for employment in Indian States or military or armed police maintained by Provincial Governments; any armed forces which are not forces of His Majesty, but are attached to or operating with any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces borne on the Indian establishment; central intelligence bureau; preventive detention in British India, for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.
2. Naval, military and air force works; local self-Government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State troops), the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities; the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and, within British India, the delimitation of such areas.
3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.
4. Ecclesiastical affairs, including European cemeteries.
5. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
6. Public debt of the Federation.
7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication; Post Office Savings Banks.
8. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.
9. Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.
10. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation (not being naval, military or air force works), but, as regards property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides, and, as regards property in a Federal State held by virtue of any lease or agreement with that State, subject to the terms of that lease or agreement.
11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, and any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

13. The Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University.

14. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archaeological sites and remains.

16. Census.

17. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom; pilgrimages to places beyond India.

18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals, and hospitals connected with port quarantine.

19. Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal Government.

20. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port Authorities therein.

23. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

25. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

27. Copyright, inventions, designs, trademarks and merchandise marks.

28. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

29. Arms; firearms; ammunition.

30. Explosives.

31. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture, or sale for export.

32. Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable, so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

33. Corporations. That is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State or co-operative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one unit [but not including Universities].

34. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

35. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

36. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal

control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

37. The law of insurance, except as respects insurance undertaken by a Federated State, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respects business undertaken by a Federated State; Government insurance, except so far as undertaken by a Federated State, or, by virtue of any entry in the Provincial Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List, by a Province.

38. Banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations other than corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India to any area in another Governor's Province or Chief Commissioner's Province, but not so as to enable the police of one part to exercise powers and jurisdiction elsewhere without the consent of the Government of the Province or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to the Federal Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

41. The salaries of the Federal Ministers, of the President and Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Federal Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part II of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Legislature.

42. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

43. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this list.

44. Duties of customs, including export duties.

45. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

- (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;
- (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;
- (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

46. Corporation tax.

47. Salt.

48. State lotteries.

49. Naturalisation.

50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Establishment of standards of weight.

52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part IX of this Act, the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.

54. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

[54-A. The matters specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section one hundred and forty-two A of this Act as matters with respect to which provision may be made by laws of the Federal Legislature].

55. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.

56. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

57. The rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

58. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LIST

And here is the prescribed concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in regard to which both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments enjoy legislative powers.

PART I

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fee collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental defectives.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Rollers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Dominion authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

AMENDMENTS

By an amendment passed in 1939, it was provided *inter alia* that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor-General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor-General empower Federal officers to perform functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations.

Another amending Act was passed in 1940 (introduced in Parliament in 1939) to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act. To safeguard provincial exchequers taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the Provincial list.

In order to validate a scheme of attaching the smaller States to bigger States, to ensure better administrative facilities, Parliament in the spring of 1944 enacted a measure which marks a departure from some of the provision of the Government of India Act of 1935. The measure was called the India (Attachment of States) Act of 1944. Here is the text:—

1. At the instance, or with the consent of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, any Indian State not mentioned in divisions I to XVI of the table of seats appended to part 2 of the First Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (as in force at the passing of this Act), may be attached to any other Indian State and in connection with the attachment, provision may be made for:—

(a) The exercise by, or transfer to Courts and officers of the second mentioned Indian State, with or without limitations or conditions, of any powers or jurisdiction in or in relation to the first mentioned State which were or could have been exercised by or on behalf of the Crown therein before attachment.

(b) The relinquishment, as a consequence of attachment, of any such powers or jurisdiction of the Crown as aforesaid; and

(c) The transfer of cases pending at the date of attachment before courts or officers of the Crown, and this sub-section shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, the Government of India Act of 1935, any other Act for the time being in force, or any Letters Patent, Orders in Council, or other instruments.

2. This section shall be deemed always to have had effect. Provided that His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States may give such directions, if any, as he thinks proper for rendering valid or lawful anything done or omitted before the passing of this Act which would be invalid or unlawful by virtue of the provisions of this sub-section.

3. The Act may be cited as the India (Attachment of States) Act, 1944.

In March 1945 Parliament amended the Constitution Act to enable the Legislatures in India to authorise the imposition of estate duty and provided for the manner in which the proceeds were to be distributed.

In October of the same year Parliament passed an Act to remedy the anomalous situation in which persons who had been on war service lost their voting rights in some cases by failing to retain their "residential qualification."

In February 1946 an amending Act authorised the Central Legislature, when a Proclamation of emergency under section 102 of the Constitution Act is in force, to make laws upon matters which are not included in any of the Legislative Lists.

By this time the war was over and it was proposed to revoke the Proclamation of emergency under section 102. But the Centre would then have lost their war-time powers in matters which normally fall within the Provincial sphere. As the economic dislocation created by the war still persisted, it was desired that, in the interests of a smooth transition from the conditions of war to those of peace, the emergency powers of the Centre in regard to certain matters should continue for some time more. The Parliamentary Act referred to above accordingly continued temporarily for a maximum period of 5 years certain powers in respect of foodstuffs and some substances essential for the civil population such as paper, textiles, iron and steel, etc.; unemployment among war-workers; and the requisitioning of land and buildings.

JUDICIARY

The Federal Court was established on 1st October 1937. It has at present a Chief Justice and five other judges. The judges are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office until the age of sixty-five years. The salary of the judges is charged on the revenue of the Federation. There cannot be any discussion on the conduct of any judge on the floor of any legislature. The Federal Court has got, to the exclusion of any other court, original jurisdiction between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say the Dominion, any of the Provinces or any of the Acceding States, and in so far as the dispute involves, any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

"An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder before the date of the establishment of the Dominion or any order made thereunder on or after that date, or as to the interpretation of the Indian Independence Act, or any order made thereunder, and it shall be the duty of every High Court to consider in every case whether or not any such question is involved and of its own motion to give or to withhold a certificate accordingly." An appeal

also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in an Acceding State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided, provided the question concerns the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935, or any Order in Council made thereunder or the Indian Independence Act or the Instrument of Accession. The appeal shall be by way of a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Federal Court.

The Dominion Legislature has considerably enlarged the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court. As a result almost all civil appeals now lie to the Federal Court.

The following appeals alone lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (1) An appeal against the judgment of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction (2) An appeal in criminal matters (3) An appeal against the judgment of a Judicial Commissioner, in a Chief Commissioner's Province. The judgments of the Federal Court are declaratory judgments and the law declared by the Court is binding on all the Courts in India. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Dominion shall act in the aid of the Federal Court. The Federal Court has advisory jurisdiction also. "If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration, and the Court may after such hearing as it thinks fit report to the Governor-General thereon."

THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION is a statutory body. The chairman and members of it are appointed by the Governor-General. It is necessary that at least one-half of the members of the Commission must be persons, who at the date of their appointments have held office, for at least ten years under the crown. It is the duty of the F.P.S.C. to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Dominion. The Commission also interviews the candidates and submits its recommendations to the government. If the recommendations are unacceptable to the Government, the matter is referred to a Committee of the cabinet and its decision is final. The Commission must be consulted on all matters of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts, on the principles to be followed in making promotions and transfers from one service to another, on all disciplinary matters affecting a person, serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India. However, the Commission is not to be consulted as respects the manner in which appointments and posts are to be allocated as between the communities. The expenses of F.P.S.C. are a charge on the revenue of the Federation.

PROVINCES

The Government of India Act 1935 introduced Provincial Autonomy in all the Provinces in India. The executive authority of a Province extends to all the matters included in the Provincial Legislative list and to the matters in the Concurrent Legislative list, if a law in that behalf is passed by the Provincial Legislature. The executive authority is exercised on behalf of his Majesty by the Governor. Before the Indian Independence Act the Governor had special Responsibilities in certain matters. But now he is merely a constitutional head. He is no longer required to act as an agent of the Governor-General. The day to day administration is carried on by a cabinet responsible to the Legislature. But all executive action of Government is expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor. The Governor appoints an Advocate-General to give advice to the Provincial Government upon legal matters. The Governor summons, prorogues and dissolves the Legislature, and has a right to address it and send messages, if necessary. No bill becomes law unless assented to by the Governor, after its passing,

through the Legislature. The Governor has also the power of promulgating Ordinances, during the recess of the Legislature.

The Legislature

The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) In the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and Bihar two Chambers and (b) in the other Provinces one Chamber, the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly.

Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members are to retire every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years.

Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes.

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House are elected—the Governor has the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists.

The constituencies, with a few exceptions are territorial and the qualification for franchise is in general based on considerations of property. The non-territorial constituencies are, Commerce, Industry, Landholders and Labour.

The Government of India Act enfranchises 14% of the total population; 29,000,000 males and 6,000,000 females. Under the 1919 Act only 3% of the total population had a right to vote. The Simon Commission recommended the enfranchisement of at least 10% of the people. The Round Table Conference favoured the suggestion to enfranchise 25% of the people.

The constitution assigns to the Provinces a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature. Subjects which are classified as provincial are indicated below, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects are "transferred." The subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Provincial List

The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937 as amended and adapted.

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commission.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land;

land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Dominion control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money-lending and money-lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Dominion control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

43A. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, subject, however, to the provisions of section 142A of the Act.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

48A. Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads, whether mechanically propelled or not, including tractors.

48B. Taxes on the consumption or use of electricity, subject, however, to the provisions of section 154A of the Act.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

[NOTE: A Gazette of India Extraordinary Notification issued on October 29, 1947 announces as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 of the Government of India Act 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947, the Governor General hereby empowers all Provincial Legislatures to enact laws with respect to the requisitioning of land, being a matter not enumerated in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule to the said Act."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

| Province | Total seats | General seats | Muslims | Indian Christians | Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly | Seats to be filled by Governor |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Madras | 53-55 | 35 | 7 | 3 | .. | 8-10 |
| Bombay | 28-29 | 20 | 5 | .. | .. | 3-4 |
| United Provinces | 57-59 | 54 | 17 | .. | .. | 6-8 |
| Bihar | 28-29 | 9 | 4 | .. | 12 | 3-4 |

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

| Province | Total seats | General | | Seats for representatives of backward Areas and Tribes | Sikh | Muslim | Anglo-Indian | Indian Christian | Representatives of Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting | Landholders | University seats | Labour | Seats for women | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|--|------|--------|--------------|------------------|--|-------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Total of general seats | General seats reserved for scheduled castes | | | | | | | | | | General | Sikh | Muslim | Anglo-Indian | Indian Christian |
| Madras .. | 212 | 146 | 30 | 1 | .. | 28 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bombay .. | 172 | 114 | 15 | 1 | .. | 29 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| West Bengal .. | 90 | 44 | 14 | .. | .. | 21 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| U. P. .. | 226 | 140 | 20 | .. | .. | 64 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| East Punjab .. | 80 | 31 | 6 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bihar .. | 150 | 86 | 15 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| C. P. & Berar .. | 111 | 84 | 20 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Assam .. | 71 | 37 | 5 | 9 | .. | 16 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Orissa .. | 60 | 44 | 6 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Note.—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

This table does not include the additional seats allotted to States after their merger with Dominion Provinces. In respect of Bombay Province the strength of the Assembly is expected to go up by 68.

JUDICIARY

At the top of the Provincial Judiciary is the High Court. Every High Court shall be a Court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor-General may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. Every judge of the High Court shall be appointed by the Governor-General and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years. Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts in India for the time being subject to its appellate jurisdiction and may do any of the following things, that is to say:—(a) call for returns; (b) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such Courts; (c) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such Court; and (d) settle table of fees to be allowed to the sheriff, attorney, and all clerks and officers of Courts. Until otherwise provided by Act of the appropriate Legislature, no High Court shall have any original jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue. Extra-provincial jurisdiction may be conferred on any High Court by the Governor-General.

There is a PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for each Province unless however two or more Provinces agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of Provinces, or that the Public Service Commission for one Province serves the needs of all the Provinces. The Public Service Commission for the Dominion if requested so to do by the Governor of a Province may, with the approval of the Governor-General agree to serve all or any of the needs of the Province. The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the Province. The functions of Provincial Public Service Commissions are similar to those of Dominion Public Service Commission.

INTER-UNIT RELATIONS

The Act makes provision for regulating the administrative relations between the Dominion, the Provinces and the Acceding States. Such provision was necessary, as the form of the Government is federal. The executive authority of every Province and Acceding State must be so exercised as to secure respect for the laws of the Dominion Legislature, which apply in that Province or State. However due regard has to be had to the interest of that Province or State, provided it does not prejudice any other provisions of the Part VI of the Act. The Dominion Government may confer powers on

the Provincial Government or Ruler of State, with their consent, in relation to any matter to which the executive authority of the Dominion extends. The Dominion Government may give directions to a Province as to the carrying into execution therein of any Act of the Dominion Legislature which relates to a matter specified in Part II of the Concurrent Legislative List. The executive authority of the Dominion also extends to the giving of directions to a Province as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication, declared to be of military importance, and as to the manner in which the executive authority thereof is to be exercised for the purpose of preventing any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof. The Ruler of an Acceding State is required to exercise his executive authority in such a way as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive authority of the Dominion so far as it is exercisable in the State by virtue of a law of the Dominion Legislature which applies therein. If the Ruler fails to carry out this obligation the Governor-General may issue such directions to the Ruler as he thinks fit.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constituent Assembly, set up on the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission, appointed a Committee (Aug. 29, 1947) consisting of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyyengar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Salyid Mohamed Saadullah, Mr. N. Madhava Rao and the late Dr. P. Khaitan with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as Chairman to draft a constitution for India. This committee submitted its report to the President of the Constituent Assembly on Feb. 21, 1948. Though there may be difference in detail the main features of the new Constitution will probably be the same as those proposed by the Draft Committee. Here is a summary of the draft constitution now under discussion in the Constituent Assembly.

Preamble.—The preamble which closely follows the Objectives Resolution of the Constituent Assembly declares that the aim of the new Constitution is to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic; to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation. In a foot-note to the Draft, the Committee explains that the question of the relationship between this Democratic Republic and the British Commonwealth of Nations remains to

be decided subsequently. The reference to "Fraternity" in the preamble is of especial significance at the present moment as the need for fraternal concord and good-will in India is never greater than now.

Part I deals with the Union and its territory and jurisdiction.

India is described as a Union of States and for the sake of uniformity the Units of the Union have been described as 'States' whether they are known at present as Governors' Provinces or Chief Commissioners' Provinces or Indian States. The States have been divided into three classes:—

- States enumerated in Part I of the First Schedule which correspond to the existing Governors' Provinces;
- States enumerated in Part II of the First Schedule which correspond to the existing Chief Commissioners' Provinces; and
- States enumerated in Part III of the First Schedule which correspond to the Indian States which have acceded to the Dominion.

In addition, the territory of India includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands enumerated in Part IV of the First Schedule and any other territory which may be acquired by the Union.

Provision has been made for the admission, establishment and formation of new States.

CITIZENSHIP

Part II deals with citizenship.

Article 5 of the Draft lays down who shall be a citizen of India at the date of the commencement of the new Constitution. Every person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was born in the territory of India as defined in the Constitution and who has not made his permanent abode in any foreign State after the first day of April, 1947; and every person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), or in Burma, Ceylon or Malaya, and who has his domicile in the territory of India as defined in the Constitution, shall be a citizen of India, provided that he has not acquired the citizenship of any foreign State before the date of commencement of the Constitution. The main principle embodied in this Article is that in order to be a citizen of the Union at its inception a person must have some kind of territorial connection with the Union, whether by birth or descent or domicile. The Article also

keeps in view the requirements of the large number of displaced persons who have had to migrate to India within recent months and provides for them a specially easy mode of acquiring domicile and, thereby, citizenship; for, under the Explanation to the Article, a person shall be deemed to have his domicile in the territory of India if he would have had his domicile in such territory under Part II of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, had the provisions of that Part been applicable to him, or if he has, before the date of commencement of the Constitution, deposited in the office of the District Magistrate a declaration in writing that he desires to acquire such domicile and has resided in the territory of India for at least one month before the date of the declaration.

The acquisition of citizenship after the date of commencement of the Constitution has been left to be regulated by law by the Parliament of the Union.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III deals with Fundamental Rights.

The Fundamental Rights are based on the decisions of the Constituent Assembly.

These rights have been grouped as follows: rights of equality, rights relating to religion, cultural and educational rights, right to property and right to constitutional remedies. There is an express prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. All citizens are assured of equal opportunity in matters of public employment. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The State is prohibited from conferring any title and no citizen is to accept any title from any foreign State. Certain rights regarding freedom of speech, freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory or to reside or settle in the territory of India or to acquire, hold and dispose of property or to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business are protected. It is declared that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise and propagate religion. Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited. The cultural and educational interests of minorities are also protected. The right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed.

STATE POLICY

Part IV deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy and contains provisions which though not enforceable by any Court are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it is specifically provided that it shall be the duty of the State to follow these principles in making laws. The new State is to promote the welfare of the people by establishing and maintaining a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life. This Part also contains various injunctions regarding the right to education, to just and humane conditions of work, to a living wage for workers, and so forth.

THE UNION

Part V deals with the Union.

The Union Executive.—The head of the State is to be the President of India. All executive power of the Union is vested in the President, to be exercised by him on the advice of responsible Ministers. He is to be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and the elected members of the Legislatures of the States. He is to hold office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election once, but only once. The President must be a citizen not less than thirty-five years of age and qualified for election as a member of the Lower House of Parliament. The President may be impeached

for violation of the Constitution. The Draft makes provision for a Vice-President also. He is to be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and is to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He is to hold office for a term of five years. Whenever the office of President becomes vacant, the Vice-President discharges its duties until another President is elected. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President are to be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is to be final. The Draft provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Council is to be collectively responsible to the House of the People. All executive action of the Government of India is to be expressed to be taken in the name of the President. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to furnish information to the President relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation whenever the President may call for the same. Provision has been made also for the appointment of an Attorney-General corresponding to the Advocate-General for India under the existing Constitution.

The Union Parliament.—The Union Parliament is to consist of a President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People. The Council of States is to consist of 250 members of whom 15 members are to be nominated by the President to represent literature, art, science, etc., and the remainder are to be the representatives of the States. The House of the People is to consist of not more than 500 representatives of the territories of the States elected on the basis of adult suffrage, and there is to be not less than one representative for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one representative for every 500,000 of the population.

The Council of States will not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members will retire on the expiration of every second year.

The House of the People is to continue for a period of five years and the expiration of that period operates as its dissolution, but provision has been made for extension of the duration of the House of the People for a period not exceeding one year during any emergency.

The usual provisions for the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Houses of the Union Parliament, the conduct of business therein, the disqualifications of members thereof and the Legislative procedure of the two Houses, including procedure in financial matters have been included generally on the lines of similar provisions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935. It has however been provided, following the practice prevalent in the Parliament of the United Kingdom that at the commencement of every session the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the cause of its summons.

A special procedure has been prescribed with regard to Money Bills on the lines of the practice in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

It has been also provided that in the Union Parliament business shall be transacted in Hindi or English but that the Presiding Officer of the House may permit any member, who cannot adequately express himself in either of these languages, to address the House in his mother tongue.

Legislative Powers of the President.—Power has been given to the President to promulgate Ordinances at any time except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session. The President will promulgate such Ordinances on the advice of his Ministers, and such Ordinances will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Union Parliament.

Federal Judicature.—There will be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and not less than seven Judges. Provision has been made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of Judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* Judges at the sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods following the practice prevalent in the Supreme Court of Canada. Provision has also been made for the attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court as in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America. Any person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court (or of a High Court) is prohibited from practising in any court in India.

The Supreme Court is to have original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction extends to disputes between the Union and a State or between two States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question whether of law or fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Disputes arising out of certain agreements have, however, been left out of the purview of the Supreme Court. The appellate jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution and to all other cases from which an appeal now lies to the Federal Court or to His Majesty-in-Council. The minimum pecuniary limit of the subject matter of the dispute in the case of civil appeals has been fixed at Rs. 20,000. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to that Court by the President for opinion.

Provision has been also made for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order in any Cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

In a footnote the Committee has observed that in the Supreme Court of the United States of America all the Judges of the Court are entitled to participate in the hearing of every matter, that the Court never sits in divisions and that the Judges of that Court attach the greatest importance to this practice. The Committee has expressed the opinion that this practice should be followed in India at least in two classes of cases, namely, those which involve questions of interpretation of the Constitution and those which are referred to the Supreme Court for opinion by the President, and that whether the same practice should not be extended to other classes of cases may be left to be regulated by Parliament by law.

Auditor-General of India.—Provisions similar to those existing in the Government of India Act, 1935, have been made for an Auditor-General of India.

STATES

Part VI deals with States which correspond to Governors' Provinces.

The Executive in such States.—Each State will have a Governor and the executive power of the State is vested in him.

As to the mode of selection of the Governor, the Draft contains alternative provisions. One alternative, following the decision of the Constituent Assembly, provides that the Governor shall be elected by direct vote of all persons who have the right to vote at a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the State. The other alternative, favoured by some of the members of the Committee who feel strongly that the co-existence of a Governor elected by the people and a Chief Minister responsible to the Legislature might lead to friction and consequent weakness in administration, provides that the Governor shall be appointed by the President from a panel of four persons (who need not be residents of the State concerned) elected by the Legislature of the State.

The term of office of the Governors is to be five years. Provision has been made for impeachment of a Governor for violation of the Constitution.

The Committee has not thought it necessary to make any provision for Deputy Governors, because a Deputy Governor will have no function to perform so long as the Governor is there. At the Centre, the position is different, because the Vice-President is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States; but in most of the States there will be no Upper House and it will not be possible to give the Deputy Governor functions similar to those of the Vice-President. There is a provision in the Draft enabling the Legislature of the State (or the President) to make necessary arrangements for the discharge of the functions of the Governor in any unforeseen contingency.

Provision has been made for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. The Governor is to act on the advice of his Minister, except in respect of certain matters, such as, the summoning and dissolving of the Legislature, the appointment of the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and the Auditor-in-Chief of the State and the issue of a proclamation suspending the constitution in case of grave emergency threatening the peace and tranquillity of the State. This last mentioned power can be exercised only for a period not exceeding two weeks and the Governor is required to report the matter to the President. All executive action of the Government of the State is to be taken in the name of the Governor. It is the duty of the Chief Minister to furnish information to the Governor relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation whenever the Governor may call for the same.

Advocate-General for the State. There is to be an Advocate-General in every State whose functions are similar to those of the Advocate-General of the corresponding Province under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Advocate-General is to retire from office upon the resignation of the Chief Minister of the State.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature is to consist of the Governor and two Houses (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council) in a few States and one House (Legislative Assembly) in all other States. The names of the States which will have two Houses have been left blank for the present.

The Legislative Assembly is to consist of members (not being in any case more than 200 or less than 60) who are to be chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage in territorial constituencies. There is to be not more than one member for every lakh of the population except in the case of certain areas known as the "Autonomous districts" of Assam.

The total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council is not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State. One-half of the members of the Council are to be chosen from panels on functional basis and one-third of the members to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the remainder are to be nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly is to continue for five years and the expiration of that period operates as its dissolution. The Legislative Council will not be subject to dissolution but as nearly as may be one-third of the members will retire on the expiration of every third year.

The usual provisions for summoning, proroguing and dissolving the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, the conduct of business therein, the disqualifications of members thereof and the legislative procedure, including procedure in financial matters, have been included.

It has been provided that in the Legislature of a State business shall be transacted in the

language or languages generally used in that State or in Hindi or English but that the Presiding Officer of the Legislature may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of these languages, to address the Legislature in his mother tongue.

Legislative Powers of the Governor.—Power has been provided for the promulgation of Ordinances by the Governor of a State at any time except when the Legislature of the State is in session. The Governor will promulgate such Ordinances on the advice of his Ministers and they cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature of the State.

Provision in cases of grave emergencies.—Provision has been made empowering the Governor in cases of grave emergency threatening the peace and tranquillity of the State to issue a proclamation suspending certain provisions of the Constitution for a period of two weeks only, and the Governor is required to report the matter to the President. Upon receipt of the report the President may either revoke the proclamation or issue a fresh proclamation of his own, the effect of which will be to put the Central Executive in place of the State Executive and the Central Legislature in place of the State Legislature, or, in other words, the State concerned will become a centrally administered area for the duration of the proclamation. This replaces the "Section 93 regime" under the Act of 1935.

Scheduled and tribal areas.—Special provision has been made in the Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Draft Constitution for the administration, respectively, of the Scheduled areas in the States other than Assam and of the tribal areas in Assam, which mostly correspond to the excluded and partially excluded areas under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The High Courts in States.—The provisions with regard to High Courts in States corresponding to the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces are mostly the same as in the Government of India Act, 1935. It has however been provided that a Judge of a High Court may hold office until he attains the age of 60 years or such higher age not exceeding 65 years as may be fixed in this behalf by the Legislature of the State. It has also been provided that a person who has held office as a Judge of a High Court shall be prohibited from practising in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

Provision has also been made for the employment of retired Judges at sittings of the High Court following the practice in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America.

It has also been provided that the Union Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from any State other than the State in which the Court has its principal seat.

Auditors-in-Chief.—The person performing the functions of an Auditor-General in a State is to be designated as Auditor-in-Chief to distinguish him from the Auditor-General of India and provisions similar to those contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, in respect of Auditors-General for the Provinces have been made with respect to Auditors-in-Chief for the States.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Part VII deals with States which correspond to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Panth Piploda which are at present administered by the Centre. Provision has been made for the administration of these States either through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor, or through the Governor or the Ruler of a neighbouring State. What is to be done in the case of a particular area is left to the President to prescribe by order. He will, of course, in this, as in other matters, act on the advice of the responsible Ministers. The President has also been empowered to set

up local legislatures and councils of advisers for these areas and to prescribe their Constitution and powers.

It has also been provided that Indian States (such as those of the Orissa group) which have ceded full authority, jurisdiction and power to the Central Government may be administered as if they were centrally administered areas, i.e., through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor or through the Governor or the Ruler of a neighbouring State, according to the requirements of each case.

Part VIII deals with the administration of the territories which are comprised within the territory of India but are not States, e.g., the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These territories will be administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or any other authority appointed by the President. The President will have power to make regulations for the peace and good government of these territories.

UNION-STATES RELATIONS

Part IX deals with the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States. For the most part the Drafting Committee has made no change in the Legislative Lists as recommended by the Union Powers Committee and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee has, however, provided that when a subject which is normally in the State List assumes national importance, then the Union Parliament may legislate upon it. To prevent any unwarranted encroachment upon State powers it has been provided that this can be done only if the Council of States, which may be said to represent the States as Units, passes a resolution to that effect by a two-thirds majority.

The Committee has also considered it desirable to put into the Concurrent List the whole subject of "succession" instead of only "succession to property other than agricultural land."

The Committee has also included in the Concurrent List all matters in respect of which parties are now governed by their personal law, so that the enactment of a uniform law in India in these matters may be facilitated. While putting land acquisition for the purposes of the Union into the Union List and land acquisition for the purpose of a State in the State List, the Committee has provided that the principles on which compensation for acquisition has to be determined shall in all cases be in the Concurrent List in order that there may be some uniformity in this matter.

In addition, in view of the present abnormal circumstances which require central control over essential supplies, it has been provided, on the lines of the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946, that, for a term of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, certain essential commodities, such as, cotton textiles, foodstuffs, and petroleum, as also the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, shall be on the same footing as Concurrent List subjects.

As regards the administrative relations between the Union and the States provision has been made for enabling a State which corresponds to an Indian State to enter into agreement with the Union or with any State which corresponds to a Governor's Province for the undertaking of executive, legislative and judicial powers in the former State by the Union or the latter State. Provision for settlement of the disputes regarding inter-State water-supplies on the lines of the existing provision in the Government of India Act, 1935, has also been included.

As respects inter-State trade and commerce, all preferences or discrimination to one State over another have been prohibited. Provision has, however, been made to enable any State to impose reasonable restrictions in the public interest.

Provision has also been made for the appointment by the President of an Inter-State Council for the settlement of disputes between the States and for the better co-ordination of policy.

FINANCE, PROPERTY

Part X deals with Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits.

Provisions relating to the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States and the grant of financial aid to the States have been retained for the present as in the Government of India Act, 1935. A provision has been included for the appointment of a Finance Commission at the end of five years from the commencement of the new Constitution to make recommendations as to the distribution of such revenues and other matters between the Union and the States.

The other provisions in this Part are mostly the same as in the Government of India Act, 1935.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Part XI deals with Emergency Powers. The President has been given power to issue a Proclamation of Emergency when a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened whether by war or domestic violence. The provisions relating to the Proclamation of Emergency are modelled on the existing provisions in the Government of India Act, 1935.

SERVICES

Part XII deals with services. Detailed provisions as to the services have been left to be regulated by Act of the appropriate Legislature.

Provisions for the Union and the State Public Service Commission have been included on the lines of the existing provisions in the Government of India Act, 1935.

ELECTIONS

Part XIII deals with Elections. Provision has been made for the superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament by an Election Commission to be appointed by the President and of all elections to the Legislatures of States by an Election Commission to be appointed by the Governor of the State. The Committee has not thought it necessary to incorporate in the Constitution electoral details including delimitation of constituencies, and these have been left to be provided by auxiliary legislation.

MINORITIES

Part XIV deals with the safeguards for minorities. Provision has been made for the reservation of seats for the Muslim community, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Indian Christians (in Madras and Bombay only) in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States for a period of ten years. Special safeguards for the continuance of certain rights in respect of services and educational grants for the Anglo-Indian community have been provided for a period of ten years.

Provision has also been included for the appointment of a special officer for minorities both for the Union and for the States and for the appointment of a periodic Commission to investigate the conditions of the backward classes. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of scheduled areas (which mostly correspond to the excluded and partially excluded areas in the present Constitution) and the welfare of scheduled tribes.

Part XV contains miscellaneous provisions.

Protection of the President and Governors.—Provision has been included in this Part for the protection of the President and the Governors from civil and criminal process during the term of their office.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

Part XVI contains provisions for the amendment of the Constitution. Ordinarily such amendment will require a two-thirds majority of the members of each House of the Union Parliament present and voting as well as an absolute majority of the total membership of each House. In the case of an amendment to make any change in the Legislative Lists or the representation of States in Parliament or the powers of the Supreme Court, the amendment will also require ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States which correspond to the Governors' Provinces and not less than one-third of the States which correspond to the Indian States.

Provision giving limited constituent powers to the State Legislatures in respect of certain definite matters has also been included.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Part XVII deals with temporary and transitional provisions. It has been provided that all existing laws shall continue in operation subject to such adaptations made by the President by order as may be necessary, to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the new Constitution. It has also been provided that until the Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet, for the first session, the Constituent Assembly itself will exercise the powers of the Union Parliament. Such person as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India shall have elected in this behalf will be the provisional President of India until a President has been duly elected in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Ministers for the Dominion immediately before the commencement of the new Constitution will become Ministers of the provisional President under the new Constitution.

Similar provisions have also been made in respect of the Governors, Legislatures, and Ministers in the States corresponding to Governors' Provinces.

Judges of the Federal Court shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the High Courts, unless they have otherwise elected, shall become Judges of the High Courts in the corresponding States.

Provision has been made for enabling the President to remove difficulties by order made under this Part; such orders may be made until the first meeting of the Union Parliament after the Parliament has been duly constituted under the new Constitution.

Part XVIII deals with commencement and repeals. The date on which the Constitution shall come into operation has been left blank to be filled in afterwards. The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, and all other enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act will cease to have effect on the commencement of the new Constitution.

SCHEDULES

First Schedule.—The First Schedule contains four Parts. Part I mentions the States which are at present the Governors' Provinces. Part II mentions the States which are at present Chief Commissioners' Provinces. Part III will contain the names of all the States which have acceded to the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of the new Constitution. Part IV mentions the territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Second Schedule.—This deals with the salaries, allowances, etc., to be paid to the President, the Governors, the Ministers, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Third Schedule.—This contains forms of oaths of office and secrecy to be taken by the Ministers for the Union and the States and of the declarations to be made by the members of the Union Parliament and the Legislatures of the States and the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Fourth Schedule.—This Schedule contains the Instrument of Instructions for the Governors of the States. This follows the existing Instrument of Instructions to the Governors under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Fifth and Sixth Schedules.—These Schedules contain, respectively, provisions with respect to the scheduled areas and the scheduled tribes, in the States other than Assam and tribal areas in Assam.

Seventh Schedule.—This contains the Legislative Lists already referred to.

Eighth Schedule.—This contains the lists of scheduled tribes in the different States which correspond to Governors' Provinces.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

The impulse which drove the British to the sub-continent was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1699, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the east and west coasts of the sub-continent, and in the Bengal area, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

The collapse of government in the sub-continent consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the east coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power.

In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity.

Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended again by the Charter Act of 1793.

Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments.

After the outbreak of 1857, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in the sub-continent, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown,

became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

The distribution of these great functions between the Central Government and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the Centre enacted by the British Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed treatment see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years).

Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian self-government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a dyarchic form of Government, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme were made in the Act of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10 schedules and was the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on a statute book.

Still more momentous changes were later made by the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which finally transferred all power to the two Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution of 1935 functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces because of the resignation of their officers by the Congress Ministries on the war issue. Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to them. The constitution remained virtually suspended in those provinces.

At the end of the war Congress Ministries were re-established in eight provinces and in another (the Punjab) the Congress participated in a coalition.

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors: the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the Centre.

The Viceroy openly announced that steps for the enforcement of the federal part of the constitution would remain suspended, although he also expressed the hope that conditions, internal as well as external, would so settle down as to permit of a reconsideration of the position at an early date. Apart from the war situation, which precluded any major undertaking relating to the Indian constitution, the steadily deteriorating internal political situation pushed into the background measures for the revival of the Federation envisaged by the Government of India Act.

The Provincial Constitution was suspended in seven out of eleven provinces as the indirect result of the war—the popular Ministries in those provinces having resigned on the war issue

and rendered the formation of other Ministries in their places impossible owing to the numerical disposition of the party strength.

The constitution was restored in one of the provinces, namely, Orissa, in the autumn of 1941, due to the successful efforts of the Opposition to wean away certain members from the majority party. This Ministry fell in 1944 and the Governor was once again forced to take over the administration.

Assam faded out of the picture during Christmas week in 1941. Following the resignation of one of his principal supporters in the Cabinet, the Premier of Assam resigned and the Governor, finding it impossible to form a stable Ministry, took over the reins of administration by invoking section 93 of the Government of India Act. Eight months later the same Premier succeeded in forming a Coalition Ministry and obtaining adequate support for it.

Similarly in 1943 a Ministry was formed in the North-Western Frontier Province, where, too, the operation of section 93 of the Act was resorted to. Old undivided Bengal, which had had a fairly good run of provincial autonomy, came under a cloud in 1944 when consequent on the failure of the Ministry to command the confidence of the legislature, the Governor applied section 93 to the province. Subsequent to the general elections held in the cold weather of 1945-46, ministerial Government was restored in all the Provinces.

SEARCH FOR SOLUTION

During all these years, attempts were made by the British Government, through their representatives to solve the constitutional problem of India. In August 1940, the then Viceroy offered to increase the size of the Executive Council with a view to including additional popular representatives. He also referred to the possibility of setting up a body, representative of the principal elements in national life in order to devise the framework of the new constitution for India. The Executive Council was reorganised in July 1941. The European and official majority in the Council disappeared, and a Council with a joint responsibility for all the business, that came before it was born. But the main political parties in the country Indian National Congress and the Muslim League—did not co-operate with the Government. Hence another effort had to be made.

CRIPPS OFFER

In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India, with authority to make a definite offer. The main provisions of the offer may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The object of His Majesty's Government was the creation of a new Indian Union, which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any respect of its domestic and external affairs.

(2) A Constitution-making body will be established immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. Indian States will participate in that body. The Constitution framed by that body will be implemented by His Majesty's Government, provided the Provinces are at liberty to decide, whether to enter or not, the Federation which was expected to result.

(3) A Treaty will be signed by His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. The treaty will cover all necessary matters, arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands, making special provision for the protection of racial and religious minorities in accordance with the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government.

(4) The Constitution-making body will be elected by the system of proportional representation. The electoral college for this purpose

will be formed by the members of the Lower Houses of Provincial legislatures. Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion and with the same powers as British Indian members.

(5) There will be revision of treaties with Indian States so far as it may be required by the Constitution.

(6) During the period of war, the British Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for the defence of India. However His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal section of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations.

The Congress rejected the offer. It objected strongly to the position of the States and demanded that their representatives should be chosen by the people and not nominated by the Ruler. The provision, that enabled the Provinces to opt out was also objected to. Finally a demand was made to the effect that the control of the Indian Government should be handed over without reservation of any sort. The Muslim League also declined to accept the proposal as it did not concede the ideal of Pakistan. It was also rejected by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberals and the Sikhs. The plan was therefore abandoned. However subsequently the Executive Council was enlarged to a maximum of fifteen members which included an Indian Defence Minister.

WAVELL PLAN

The next milestone in the constitutional progress of the Country was the Wavell plan. In the middle of 1945 Lord Wavell made a declaration. He said, "The offer of March 1942 (Cripps Offer) stands in its entirety without change or qualification" and "the working out of India's new constitutional system can only be carried through by the Indian people themselves." He went on to propose an interim arrangement. The Executive Council was to be reconstructed and the Viceroy was in future to make his selection for appointment to his Executive Council from amongst acknowledged leaders of Indian political life at the centre and in the provinces, in such proportion as would give a balanced representation to the main communities, and provide for equal representation to Muslims and Caste Hindus. This Council in its turn was to agree to co-operate wholeheartedly in support of the war effort and carry through the war against Japan to a victorious conclusion. All the members of the Council were to be Indians, with the exception of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. External affairs were to be in the hands of an Indian. The plan did not touch the relations of the Crown with the States.

A conference of the leaders of the political parties and others was held at Simla in 1945, to consider the proposals; but owing to absence of unanimity among them, the plan failed. Later in September 1945 Lord Wavell made another declaration reiterating the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene as soon as possible a Constitution-making body.

CABINET MISSION

Soon after the Labour Government took office it initiated measures to end the political deadlock in the sub-continent. They first sent out a Parliamentary Delegation consisting of eight members to ascertain the views of Indian leaders and convey to them the broad general attitude of the political parties in Britain. After some time the British Government sent out a Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethwick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander who were authorised by the Cabinet to negotiate and settle within the broad framework of the British Government's policy the constitutional and political problems of India in association with the Viceroy. The Mission arrived in India on March 23, 1946 and remained in the country for about three months. (It left on June 30).

After prolonged consultations which showed that there was no agreement among the two major political parties on such fundamental issues as one state or two, the Cabinet Mission formulated its own proposals for the setting up of a machinery to draw a constitution for the sub-continent. These proposals were published on May 16.

At the outset the mission flatly declared that they were against the division of the sub-continent into two independent States but at the same time recognized the need for meeting the point of view of the Muslim League.

Inevitably the proposals took the form of a compromise both as regards the nature of the final constitution as well as of the machinery for drafting it. Broadly speaking, the Mission suggested what has been called a three-tier constitution consisting of a Union centre, the Provinces, and an intermediate authority formed by grouping contiguous Provinces according to a certain pattern.

The procedure for drafting such a constitution was also in the nature of a compromise. First there was to be a Constituent Assembly formed by representatives drawn from the Provincial Assemblies, the number of representatives to

be proportional to the numerical strength of the community in the respective Provinces. Only three elements were to be recognized for purposes of representation, the Muslims, the Sikhs, and the rest grouped together and called general. After a preliminary meeting to decide general business, etc., the Provincial representatives in the Constituent Assembly were to divide up into three sections, one formed, broadly speaking, by those coming from the north-west, a second by those coming from the east, and a third by those coming from the rest of the country. These sections were then to settle Provincial constitutions for the Provinces included in each section and also to decide whether any group constitution was to be set up and if so with what Provincial subjects the group authority was to deal. In other words, the Constituent Assembly was a sovereign law-making body within certain limits and could frame whatever constitution it liked. India could remain within the Commonwealth, or if she so desired she could leave it.

At this point it would be interesting to set out the composition of the Constituent Assembly as proposed by the Mission, for it is this very same Assembly shorn of its representatives from Pakistan that is functioning today both as a Constituent Assembly as well as a parliament for the Dominion of India.

integral parts of a single formula. The League retorted that as the Congress had accepted neither the letter nor the spirit of the Mission proposals the League had as good a right to stay in the Cabinet as the Congress. A conference in London (December 5), availed little, except to make confusion worse confounded. The whole situation was fast getting out of hand and when at last the Congress bluntly demanded that the League must leave the Government and the League equally bluntly asked for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly it was quite clear that a decision could no longer be postponed.

WITHDRAWAL PLAN

One way of trying to make the two sides agree was for Britain to declare that she would leave India by a certain fixed time regardless of whether the two sides had come to an agreement or not by then. This Britain at last did through an announcement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament. The date fixed by the British Government for withdrawal was June, 1948. It is worthwhile reproducing the relevant parts of the declaration made by Mr. Attlee on February 20, 1947 as it constitutes a landmark in the progress of India towards independence:

"It has long been the policy of successive British Governments to work towards the realisation of self-government in India. In pursuance of this policy, an increasing measure of responsibility has been devolved on Indians, and today the civil administration and the Indian armed forces rely to a very large extent on Indian civilians and officers. In the constitutional field, the Acts of 1919 and 1935 passed by the British Parliament each represented a substantial transfer of political power. In 1940, the Coalition Government recognised the principle that Indians should themselves frame a new constitution for a fully autonomous India, and in the offer of 1942 they invited them to set up a Constituent Assembly for this purpose as soon as the war was over.....

JUNE 1948

"The Declaration of the Prime Minister of March 15 last, which met with general approval in Parliament and the country, made it clear that it was for the Indian people themselves to choose their future status and constitution and that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the time had come for responsibility for the Government of India to pass into Indian hands.

"The present state of uncertainty is fraught with danger and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that it is their definite intention to take necessary steps to effect the transference of power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June, 1948.....

"His Majesty's Government are anxious to hand over their responsibilities to a Government which, resting on the sure foundation of the support of the people, is capable of maintaining peace and administering India with justice and efficiency. It is therefore essential that all parties should sink their differences in order that they may be ready to shoulder the great responsibilities which will come upon them next year.

"After months of hard work by the Cabinet Mission a great measure of agreement was obtained as to the method by which a constitution should be worked out. This was embodied in their statements of May last. His Majesty's Government there agreed to recommend to Parliament a constitution worked out in accordance with the proposals made therein by a fully representative Constituent Assembly.

"But if it should appear that such a constitution will not have been worked out by a fully representative Assembly before the time mentioned, His Majesty's Government will have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over, on the due date, whether as a whole to some form of Central Government for British India, or in

| Province— | SECTION A | General Muslim Total | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Madras | | 45 | 4 | 49 | |
| Bombay | | 19 | 2 | 21 | |
| United Provinces | | 47 | 8 | 55 | |
| Bihar | | 31 | 5 | 36 | |
| Central Provinces | | 16 | 1 | 17 | |
| Orissa | | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Total | | 167 | 20 | 187 | |
| Province— | SECTION B | General | Muslim | Sikhs | Total |
| Punjab | | 8 | 16 | 4 | 28 |
| North-West Frontier Province | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Sind | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | | 9 | 22 | 4 | 35 |
| Province— | SECTION C | General Muslim Total | | | |
| Bengal | | 27 | 33 | 60 | |
| Assam | | 7 | 3 | 10 | |
| Total | | 34 | 36 | 70 | |
| Total for British India | | 292 | | | |
| Maximum for Indian States | | 93 | | | |
| Total | | 385 | | | |

NOTE.—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces there was added to Section A the member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly and a representative elected by the Coorg Legislative Council. To Section B was added representative of British Baluchistan.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

India also needed a new Government having popular support to carry through some of the heavy tasks with which the Administration was faced. So the Cabinet Mission also proposed that while the Constitution-making proceeded, an interim Government consisting of leaders drawn from the major political parties was to be immediately formed.

Such, in outline were the main recommendations of the Cabinet Mission to help solve the political problem. Neither the Congress nor the League gave these recommendations wholehearted acceptance. Both sides expressed doubts and fears so that on a number of occasions the Mission had to come out with statements intended to clarify some point or other. Another factor which served to complicate the situation

was that neither the Congress nor the League believed in the good faith of the other: each claimed that it had accepted the proposals while the other had rejected them. The problem of forming an Interim Government also presented enormous difficulty. After prolonged negotiations conducted by the Viceroy, however, the Congress agreed to accept office and an Interim Government was at last formed on Sept. 2. But the League continued to stand out and violent demonstrations occurred all over the country. The Viceroy followed up with further negotiations and, at last the League too agreed to join the Government (October 15), but refused to co-operate with the work of the Constituent Assembly on the ground that the Congress had not really accepted the Mission proposals in regard to certain points in the procedure.

Meanwhile temper both inside the Government and out in the country continued to rise, making any compromise between the two points of view impossible. The Congress argued that if the League did not co-operate in the work of the Constituent Assembly it could not stay in the Interim Government as the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government were

some areas to the existing Provincial Governments, or in such other ways as may seem most reasonable and in the best interests of the Indian people."

PROCEDURE

This declaration did not by any means put an end to conflict. For though the British offered to withdraw they did not say to whom power was to be transferred in any particular area in case no agreement had meanwhile been reached among the major parties in the country. Worse still, there were one or two passages in the statement which led one to infer that power would be transferred to those who happened to be in actual possession of it at the time of the withdrawal. This led to a mad struggle for power through mass movement in such of those Provinces as had a Muslim majority but a non-Muslim League Government. A mass movement in Assam too appeared to be imminent. Matters had undoubtedly come to a head and if an explosion was to be avoided yet another attempt had to be made to bring the two parties together and agree on a common solution. The instrument through which a common solution was at last reached was the person of Lord Mountbatten who had meanwhile taken the place of Lord Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General (March 24, 1947). As soon as he assumed office Lord Mountbatten opened fresh negotiations with the Congress and the League and after prolonged talks with both sides succeeded in bringing about an agreement based on the division of India, the partition of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, and the early transfer of complete power on the basis of Dominion Status. The procedure to be followed for dividing the country was simultaneously announced in London and in India on June 3.

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab (excluding the European members) were each to be asked to meet in two parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other the rest of the Province. For the purpose of determining the population of districts, the 1911 census figures were to be taken as authoritative.

The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately would be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If a simple majority of either part decided in favour of partition, division would be made accordingly.

Before the question as to the partition is decided, it is desirable that the representatives of each part should know in advance which Constituent Assembly the Province as a whole would join in the event of the two parts subsequently deciding to remain united. Therefore if any member of either Legislative Assembly so demands, there should be held a meeting of all members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Europeans) at which a decision would be taken on the issue as to which Constituent Assembly the Province as a whole would join if it were decided by the two parts to remain united.

In the event of partition being decided upon, each part of the Legislative Assembly would, on behalf of the areas they represent, decide which of the alternatives mentioned above to adopt.

For the immediate purpose of deciding on the issue of partition, the members of the Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab would sit in two parts according to Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts.

This was only a preliminary step of a purely temporary nature as it was evident that for the purpose of a final partition of these Provinces a detailed investigation of boundary questions would be needed; and as soon as a decision involving partition had been taken for either Province a boundary commission would be set up by the Governor-General, the membership and terms of reference of which would be settled in consultation with those concerned. It would be instructed to demarcate the boundaries of the

two parts of the Punjab on the basis of ascertaining the contiguous majority areas of Muslims and non-Muslims.

It would also be instructed to take into account other factors. Similar instructions would be given to the Bengal Boundary Commission. Until the report of a boundary commission had been put into effect, the provisional boundaries indicated in the Appendix (not given here) would be used.

Sind.—The Legislative Assembly of Sind (excluding the European members) would at a special meeting also take its own decision on the alternatives mentioned above.

N.W.F.P.—The position of the N.W.F.P. was exceptional. Two of the three representatives of this province were already participating in the existing Constituent Assembly. But it was clear, in view of its geographical situation, and other considerations, that if the whole or any part of the Punjab decided not to join the existing Constituent Assembly, it would be necessary to give the N.W.F.P. an opportunity to reconsider its position.

Accordingly, in such an event, a referendum would be made to the electors of the present Legislative Assembly in the N.W.F.P. to choose which of the alternatives mentioned above they wished to adopt. The referendum would be held under the aegis of the Governor-General and in consultation with the Provincial Government.

British Baluchistan.—British Baluchistan had elected a member but he had not taken his seat in the existing Constituent Assembly. In view of its geographical situation, this Province would also be given an opportunity to reconsider its position and to choose which of the alternatives mentioned above to adopt.

Assam.—Though Assam was predominantly a non-Muslim Province, the district of Sylhet which was contiguous to Bengal was predominantly Muslim. There had been a demand that, in the event of the partition of Bengal, Sylhet should be amalgamated with the Muslim part of Bengal. Accordingly, if it was decided that Bengal should be partitioned, a referendum would be held in Sylhet district under the aegis of the Governor-General and in consultation with the Assam Provincial Government to decide whether the district of Sylhet should continue to form part of the Assam Province or should be amalgamated with the new Province of Eastern Bengal, if that Province agreed.

If the referendum resulted in favour of amalgamation with Eastern Bengal, a Boundary Commission with terms of reference similar to those for the Punjab and Bengal would be set up to demarcate the Muslim majority areas of Sylhet district and contiguous Muslim majority areas of adjoining districts, which would then be transferred to Eastern Bengal. The rest of the Assam Province would in any case continue to participate in the proceedings of the existing Constituent Assembly.

If it was decided that Bengal and the Punjab should be partitioned, it would be necessary to hold fresh elections to choose their representatives on the scale of one for every million of population according to the principle contained in the Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16, 1946. Similar elections would also have to be held for Sylhet in the event of its being decided that this district should form part of East Bengal. The number of representatives to which each area would be entitled was as follows:—

| Province | General Muslims | Sikhs | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Sylhet District | 1 | 2 | Nil |
| West Bengal .. | 15 | 4 | Nil |
| East Bengal .. | 12 | 29 | Nil |
| West Punjab .. | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| East Punjab .. | 6 | 4 | 2 |

In accordance with the mandates given to them, the representatives of the various areas would either join the existing Constituent Assembly or form a new Constituent Assembly.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT

Such were the terms of the procedure agreed upon for effecting the constitutional changes. The terms relating to independence announced by Lord Mountbatten were embodied in an Act called the Indian Independence Act which was introduced into Parliament on July 5, passed on July 15 and became law at 10.45 A.M. on July 18. The more important clauses of the Act are reproduced below:

Clause 1, Section 1: As from August 15, 1947, two independent Dominions shall be set up in India, to be known respectively as India and Pakistan.

Section 2: The said Dominions are hereafter in this Act referred to as 'the new Dominions' and the said 15th day of August is hereafter in this Act referred to as 'the appointed day'.

Clause 2, Section 1: Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section the territories of India shall be the territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty which, immediately before the appointed day, were included in British India except the territories which, under sub-section (2) of this section are to be the territories of Pakistan.

Pakistan Territories.—Section 2: Subject to the provision of sub-section 3 and 4 of this section, the territories of Pakistan shall be: the territories which, on the appointed day, are included in the Provinces of East Bengal and the West Punjab, as constituted under the two following sections; the territories which, at the date of the passing of this Act, are included in the Province of Sind and the Chief Commissioner's Province of British Baluchistan; and if, whether before or after the passing of this Act but before the appointed day, the Governor-General declares that the majority of the valid votes cast in the referendum which at the date of the passing of this Act is being or has recently been held in that behalf under his authority in the North-West Frontier Province are in favour of representatives of that Province taking part in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the territories which, at the date of the passing of this Act, are included in that Province....

Section 5: For each of the new Dominions, there shall be a Governor-General, who shall be appointed by His Majesty and shall represent His Majesty for the purpose of the Government of the Dominion.

Provided that, unless and until provision to the contrary is made by a law of the legislature of either of the new Dominions, the same person may be Governor-General of both the new Dominions.

Legislature.—Section 6, Sub-section 1: The legislature of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to make laws for that Dominion, including laws having extra-territorial operation.

Sub-section 2: No law and no provision of any law made by the legislature of either of the new Dominions shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of this or any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any Order, Rule or Regulation made under any such Act; and the powers of the legislatures of each Dominion include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, Order, Rule or Regulation in so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion.

Sub-section 3: The Governor-General of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to assent in His Majesty's name to any law of the legislature of that Dominion and so much of any Act as relates to the disallowance of laws by His Majesty, or the reservation of laws for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon or the suspension of the operation of laws until the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall not apply to laws of the legislature of either of the new Dominions.

Status.—Section 7, Sub-section 1. As from the appointed day:

(a) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have no responsibility as respects the Government of any of the territories which, immediately before that day, were included in British India.

(b) The suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it, all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the Rulers of Indian States, all functions exercisable by His Majesty at that date with respect to Indian States, all obligations of His Majesty existing at that date towards Indian States or the Rulers thereof, and all powers, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty at that date in or in relation to Indian States by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise.

Constituent Assemblies.—Section 8, Sub-section 1: In the case of each of the new Dominions, the powers of the legislature of the Dominion shall, for the purpose of making provision as to the constitution of the Dominion, be exercisable in the first instance by the Constituent Assembly of that Dominion, and references in this Act to the legislature of the Dominion shall be construed accordingly.

Sub-section 2: Except insofar as other provision is made by, or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly of the new Dominion under sub-section 1 of this section, each of the new Dominions and all Provinces and other parts thereof shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the Government of India Act of 1935, and the provisions of that Act, or the Orders-in-Council, Rules and other instruments made thereunder, shall, so far as they are applicable, and subject to any express provisions of this Act, and with such omissions, additions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified in orders of the Governor-General under the next succeeding section, have effect accordingly.

Provided that—

(a) The said provision shall apply in relation to each of the new Dominions and nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing on or after the appointed day any Central Government or legislature common to both the new Dominions.

(b) Nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing in force on or after the appointed day any form of control by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the affairs of the new Dominions, or of any Province or other parts thereof.

(c) So much of the said provisions as requires the Governor-General or any Governor to act in his discretion or exercise his individual judgment as respects any matter shall cease to have effect as from the appointed day.

(d) As from the appointed day, no provincial Bill shall be reserved under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, and no provincial Act shall be disallowed by His Majesty thereunder.

(e) The powers of the Federal legislature or Indian legislature under that Act, as in force in relation to each Dominion, shall in the first instance be exercisable by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion, in addition to the powers exercisable by that Assembly under sub-section 1 of this section.

Sub-section 3: Any provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, which is applied to either of the new Dominions by sub-section 2 of this section and the order therein referred to, operates to limit the power of the legislature of that Dominion shall, unless and until other provision is made by, or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 1 of this section, have the like effect as a law of the legislature of the Dominion limiting for the future the powers of that legislature.

Instruments of Instructions.—Section 16, Sub-section 4: It is hereby declared that the Instruments of Instructions issued before

the passing of this Act by His Majesty to the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces lapse as from the appointed day, and nothing in this Act shall be construed as continuing in force any provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to such Instruments of Instructions.

Sub-section 5: As from the appointed day so much of any enactment as requires the approval of His Majesty-in-Council to any rules of court shall not apply to any court in either of the new Dominions.

TWO DOMINIONS

The Act, in short, established two independent Dominions, called India and Pakistan as from August 15, 1947 and transferred all power and authority in the respective areas to the Constituent Assembly of India which was already in existence, and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan which was yet to be formed.

Pending the drafting and promulgation of the new constitution, the form of administration continued as under the 1935 Act as adapted by orders made by the Governor-General.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

President.—The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
Vice-President.—The Hon'ble Dr. H. C. Mukerjee.

Speaker.—The Hon'ble Shri G. V. Mavalankar.
Deputy Speaker.—M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Secretary.—M. N. Kaul, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Deputy Secretary.—A. J. M. Atkinson.

Asst. Secretary I.—N. C. Nandi.

Asst. Secretary II.—C. V. Narayana Rao.

MADRAS (19)

General (45).—O. V. Alagesan; Shrinati Ammu Swaminathan; M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar; Moturi Satyanarayana; Shrinati Dakshayini Velayudhan, M.L.C.; Shrinati G. Durgabai; The Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar; D. Govinda Doss; Rev. Jerome D'Souza, S.J.; P. Kakkai, M.L.A.; K. Kannur, M.L.A.; V. C. Kesava Rao; T. T. Krishnamachari; Abadi Krishnaswami Ayyar; L. Krishnaswami Bharadhi; P. Kumbharan; M. Thirumala Rao; V. L. Munishwami Pillay, M.L.A.; M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, M.L.A.; V. Nadimuthu Pillai; S. Nagappa, M.L.A.; P. L. Narasimha Raju, M.L.A.; Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaranayya; C. Perumalswami Reddi, M.L.C.; T. Prakasam; S. H. Prater, O.B.E., J.P., C.M.Z.S., M.L.A.; Rao Sretachalapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao of Bobbili; K. K. Shanmukham Chetty; T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar; Ramnath Goenka; The Hon'ble Shri O. P. Ramaswami Reddy, M.L.C.; Professor N. G. Ramaswami Reddy, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri K. Santhamma; D. Shiva Rao; Kallur Subba Rao, M.L.A.; U. Srinivasa Mallayya; Dr. P. Subbarayan; C. Subramanyam; Dr. V. Subrahmanyam; M. C. Veerabahu; P. M. Velayudapani, M.L.A.; A. K. Menon; T. J. M. Wilson, M.L.A.

Muslim (4).—Mohamed Ismail Sahib, M.L.A.; K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim, M.L.C.; Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A.; B. Foker Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A.

BOMBAY (21)

General (19).—Bhambhadrar Maheshwar Gupta, M.L.A.; Shrinati Hansa Mehta, M.L.C.; Hari Vinayak Pataskar, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; Dr. Joseph Allan D'Souza, M.L.A.; Kanayyal Nanabhai Desai; Keshavrao Narutirao Jedhe; Khandubhai Kasanjii Desai, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, M.L.A.; Homi Mody; K. M. Munshi; The Hon'ble Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil; S. Nijalingappa; S. K. Patil; Ramchandra Manohar Nalvade, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Ranganath Ramchandra Dwakar; Shankar Dattatraya Des; The Hon'ble Shri G. V. Mavalankar; The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhai J. Patel.

Muslim (2).—Abdul Kadar Mohammad Shaikh, M.L.A.; Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan, M.L.A.

WEST BENGAL (21)

General (16).—Mono Mohon Das; Arun Chandra Guha; Mihir Lal Chattopadhyaya; Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra; Satish Chandra Samanta; Suresh Chandra Majumdar; Upendra Nath Barman; Prabhu Dayal Himsatlingka; Basanta Kumar Das; Shrinati Renuka Ray; Dr. H. C. Mookerjee; Surendra Mohan Ghosh; The Hon'ble Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee; Ari Bahadur Gurung; R. E. Platel; The Hon'ble Shri K. C. Neogy.

Muslim (5).—Raghib Ahsan; Jalsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A.; Naziruddin Ahmad; Abdul Hamid; Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.

UNITED PROVINCES (55)

General (47).—Ajit Prasad Jain; Algu Rai Shastri, M.L.A.; Balkrishna Sharma; Bhaishi Dhar Mista, M.L.A.; Bhagwan Din, M.L.A.; Damodar Swarup Seth; Dadasaheb Bhagat, M.L.A.; A. Dharam Das, M.L.A.; Dr. Dharam Prakash; R. V. Dhulekar, M.L.A.; Feroze Gandhi; Gopal Narain, M.L.A.; Krishna Chandra Sharma; The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A.; Pandit Govind Malaviya; Har Govind Pant, M.L.A.; Harihar Nath Shastri, M.L.A.; Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru; Jagannath Bakshi Singh, M.L.A.; Jaspal Roy Kapoor; The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Sardar Jogendra Singh; Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.L.A.; Jwala Prasad Srivastava; Dr. B. V. Keskar; Shrinati Kamla Chaudhri; Kamalapati Tiwari, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Khurshed Jai; Acharya J. B. Kripalani; Mahavir Tyagi, M.L.A.; Masuria Din, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Mohan Lal Saxena; Padampat Singhania; Phool Singh, M.L.A.; Pragi Lal, M.L.A.; Shrinati Purinam Banerji, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Purshottam Das Tandon, M.L.A.; S. Radhakrishnan; Ram Chandra Gupta, M.L.C.; Prof. Subbarao Lal Saksena; Satish Chandra; The Hon'ble Dr. Jahn Mathai; Shrinati Sucheta Kripalani; Sunder Lal; Venkatesh Narayan Tivari, M.L.A.; Mohan Lal Gautam; Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.L.A.

Muslim (8).—Begum Aizaz Rasul, M.L.C.; Z. H. Lari, M.L.A.; Aziz Ahmed Khan, M.L.A.; Maubana Hasrat Mohani, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; Muhammad Ismail Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai; S. M. Rizwan Allah, M.L.A.

EAST PUNJAB (16)

General (8).—Dr. Bakshi Teek Chand; The Hon'ble Shri Jaiaramdas Daulatram; Pandit Bhikar Dass Bhargava; Prof. Yashwant Lal; Tikramal Sondhi; Ch. Ranbir Singh; Raja Achintam; Master Nand Lal.

Muslim (4).—S. M. Hah; Ch. Mohd. Hassan, M.L.A.; Suh Abdul Hamid Khan; Maulana Doud Ghaznavi, M.L.A.

Sikh (4).—The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh; Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir; Sardar Hukam Singh; Sardar Bhopinder Singh Mann.

BIHAR (36)

General (31).—Amto Kumar Ghosh, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Anugrahbayan Sinha, M.L.A.; Ganarsi Prasad Jhughunwala; Bhagwat Prasad, M.L.A.; Boniface Lakra, M.L.C.; Prajeshwar Prasad; Chandrika Nath, M.L.C.; Prof. K. T. Shah; Devendra Nath Samanta, M.L.C.; Dip Narayan Sinha, M.L.A.; Gupta Nath Singh, M.L.A.; Jadubans Sahai, M.L.A.; Jagat Narain Lal, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Jugivan Ram; Jugal Singh; Kameshwara Singh of Jharbanga; Kamleshwari Prasad Yadav, M.L.A.; Mahesh Prasad Sinha, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay, M.L.A.; Dr. Raghubandan Prasad, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Rameshwar Prasad Sinha, M.L.A.; Ramnarayan Singh; Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, M.L.A.; Sarangdhar Sinha, M.L.A.; C. H. Bhabha; The Hon'ble Shri Satyanarayan Sinha; Dr. P. K. Sen; The Hon'ble Shri Krishna Sinha, M.L.A.; Sri Narain Mathia; Syamandan Sahaya, M.L.A.

Muslim (5).—Hussain Imam; Saiyid Jafar Imam, M.L.A.; Sardar Mohammad Latifur Rahman, M.L.A.; Mohd. Tahir, M.L.A.; Tajanul Hussain, M.L.A.

C. P. AND BEHAR (17)

General (16).—Dr. Raghu Vira; The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur; Bhagwantrao Annabhu Mandloi, M.L.A.; Brijlal Nandlal Blyani; Thakur Chhedilal, M.L.A.; Seth Govinddas; Dr. Hari Singh Gour; Hari Vishnu Kamath; Hemchandra Jagobaji Khandekar, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, M.L.A.; Lakshman Shrawan Bhaskar; Dr. Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh; The Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, M.L.A.; Rustom Khurshedji Sidhwa; Shankar Tryambak Dharwadikari, M.L.A.; Frank Reginald Anthony.

Muslim (1).—Kazi Syed Karimuddin, M.L.A.

ASSAM (8)

General (6).—Prof. Nibaran Chandra Laskar, M.L.A.; Dhranidhar Basu Matari, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, M.L.A.; The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, M.L.A.; Kuladhar Chaliha; Rohini Kumar Chaudhury.

Muslim (2).—Suzyid Mohd. Saadulla, M.L.A.; Syed Abdur Rouf, M.L.A.

ORISSA (9)

General (9).—R. Das; Bawanath Das; Krishna Chanda Gajapati Narayana Das, of Parlakimedi; The Hon'ble Shri Hare Krishna Mahata, M.L.A.; Lakshminarayan Sahu, M.L.A.; Lokanath Misra, M.L.A.; Nandkishore Das; Raj Krishna Bose, M.L.A.; Santanu Kumar Das, M.L.A.

DELHI (1)

Deshbandhu Gupta.

AJMER-MERWARA (1)

Pandit Mohut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

COORG (1)

C. M. Poonacha, M.L.C.

INDIAN STATES**MYSORE (7)**

T. Siddalingaiah; K. Hanumanthaiya; K. Chengalaraya Reddy; H. H. Guruv Reddy; S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao; H. Siddaveerappa; T. Chanuliah.

BARODA (3)

Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta; Durbar Gopaldas; A. Desai.

TRAVANCORE (6)

A. Thanu Pillai; R. Sankar; P. S. Nataraja Pillai; Sreematty Annie Mascarene; K. A. Mohammed; K. John Philipose.

COCHIN (1)

P. Govinda Menon.

JODHPUR (2)

P. S. Rau, I.C.S.; Jahnarain Vyas.

JAIPUR (3)

V. T. Krishnamachari; Pandit Hiralal Shastri; Sardar Singhji, of Khetri, M.L.C.

BIKANER (1)

Kanwar Jaswant Singhji.

KOLHAPUR (1)

B. H. Khardekar.

MAYURBHANJ (1)

Lal Mohan Patl.

SIKKIM AND COOCH BEHAR (1)

Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari.

TRIPURA, MANIPUR AND KHASI**STATES (1)**

Girija Sankar Guha.

RAMPUR-BENARES (1)

Col. B. H. Zaidi.

ORISSA STATES (4)

N. Madhava Rau; Lala Raj Kanwar; Sarangdhar Das; Yudhishtir Mishra.

C. P. AND BEHAR STATES (3)

H. L. Malviya; Kishorimohan Tripathi; Ramprasad Potai.

MADRAS STATES (1)

V. Ramajah.

BOMBAY STATES (4)

F. Kothawala; Vinayak Rao Balashankar Valdiya; B. N. Munavalli; Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt.

HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)

Dr. Y. S. Parmar.

UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA (4)

Balwant Rai Gopalji Mehta; Jai Sukh Lal Hathl; Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar; Chhmanlal Chakubhai Shah.

UNITED STATE OF MATSYA (2)

Ram Chandra Upadhyaya; Raj Bahadur.

UNITED STATE OF RAJASTHAN (4)

Manikyalal Varma; Gokal Lal Asava; Balwant Sinha Mehta; Lt.-Col. Kanwar Dalel Singh.

UNITED STATE OF VINDHYA PRADESH

Not filled in.

UNITED STATE OF GWALIOR-INDORE-**MALWA (MADHYA BHARAT) (7)**

V. S. Sarwate; Lt.-Col. Brijraj Narain; Gopkrishna Vijayavargiya; Ram Sahai; Kaluram Virulkar; R. B. Vijaivargi; Sita Ram S. Jajoo.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES**UNION (3)**

Sardar Jaidev Singh.

CUTCH (1)

Shri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji.

JUNAGADH (1)

Samaldas Laxmidas Gandhi.

RESIDUARY STATES (1)

Thakur Krishna Singh.

[NOTE: There has been regrouping of States but this does not affect representation from the area in question. Kashmir has just been allotted 4 seats.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PERSONNEL

Governor-General of India

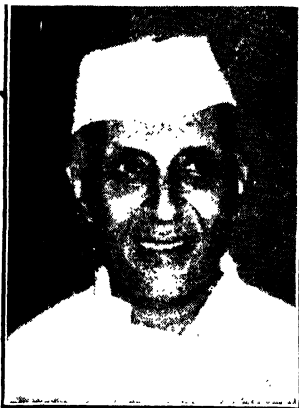
His Excellency Sri Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari (assumed charge on 21st June 1948).

PERSONAL STAFF OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Secretary to the Governor-General.—Shivax A. Lal.
Private Secretary.—S. Krishnamurti.
Military Secretary.—Col. B. Chatterjee.
Dy. Mily. Secy.—Squadron/Leader Dewan N. Prakash, R.I.A.F.
Comptroller of the Household.—Major A. S. Wilson.
Hon. Aides-de-Camp.—Captain Yunus Khan; Captain Davinder Singh; Captain K. G. S. Bedi; Lieut. Kirpal Singh, R.I.N.

CABINET MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (External Affairs, Commonwealth Relations & Scientific Research)—Prime Minister.



**The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister**

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Home and States)—Deputy Prime Minister.
The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh (Defence).
The Hon'ble Shri Jai Ramdas Daulat Ram (Food and Agriculture).
The Hon'ble Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (Industries and Supplies).
The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Education).
The Hon'ble Dr. John Mathai (Finance).
The Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram (Labour).
The Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil (Works, Mines and Power).
The Hon'ble Shri K. C. Neogy (Commerce).
The Hon'ble Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Health).
The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (Communications).
The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Law).
The Hon'ble Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar (Transport and Railways).

MINISTERS OF STATE

Mohan Lal Saksena (Relief and Rehabilitation).
K. Santhanam (Transport and Railways).
B. R. Diwakar (Information and Broadcasting).

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Khurshed Lal (Communications).
Dr. Balkrishna V. Keskar (E.A. and C.R.).

SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Secretary to the Governor-General, Shivax A. Lal.
Private Secretary, S. Krishnamurti.
Asst. Secy., V. J. Moore.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Joint Secy. to the Cabinet, Dharma Vira, I.C.S.
Deputy Secy. to the Cabinet, B. N. Kaul.
Deputy Secy. (Military) to the Cabinet, Brig. K. Bahadur Singh.
Staff Officer I, Comdr. A. Pareira.
Staff Officer II, Wing Comdr. H. S. Ratnagar.
Staff Officer III, Sq.-Ldr. D. C. Sethi.
Staff Officer IV, Lt.-Col. S. R. Nanda.
Staff Officer V, Lt.-Col. A. S. Narvani.
Under Secretary I, E. C. Donoghue.
Under Secretary II, R. Jagan Nathan.
Assistant Secretary, Durga Pershad Mathur.
Superintendents, T. S. Sawhney; J. V. Dass; Rajnarayan; N. S. Chandram.
Hony. Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.
Head of the Economic and Statistical Co-ordination Section, Cabinet Secretariat, Dr. Gyan Chand.
Statistical Adviser, N. T. Mathew.
Assistant Director, D. H. Butani.

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

Principal Private Secretary, A. V. Pal, I.C.S.
Officer on Special Duty, Dr. Gyan Chand.
Private Secretaries, M. O. Mathai and D. Kachru.
Assistant Private Secretaries, K. Ramakrishnan and Madan Lal Mehta.

SECRETARIAT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister.—The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Private Secretary to H. M., M. N. Masud, B.A.
Deputy P.S. to H.M., Mohd. Ajmal Khan, M.A.
Secretary, Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
Joint Educational Adviser, Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon.).

Deputy Educational Advisers, P. N. Kirpal, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B. (*ex-Officio Deputy Secy.*); Mrs. P. Johari, M.A., L.T., T.D. (Lond.); L. R. Sehti, M.A. (Toronto) (*ex-Officio Dy. Secy.*); G. K. Chandramani, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India).

Secretary, University Grants Committee, Dr. P. Narasimhaiah, M.A., Ph.D.

Under Secretaries, H. K. Tandon, M.Sc., LL.B.; Ram Lal, M.A.; H. S. Verma.

Assistant Secretaries, Som Datt; T. S. Krishnamurthy, M.Sc.

Assistant Educational Advisers, Dr. Bina Chatterjee, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.); Dr. R. M. Halder, M.Ed., Ph.D.; K. L. Joshi, M.A.; N. S. Jinnakar, B.Litt. (Oxon.), D.Phil. (Oxon.); G. F. Lakshani, B.A., Ph.D.

Educational Officers, Mrs. J. K. Asghar, M.A.; Dr. P. D. Shukla, M.A., Ph.D.; D. K. Hingwani, M.A., T.D. (Lond.); S. S. Dhamoon, M.A. (Lond.); Mrs. D. Madhavi Amma, M.A.; Harish Chandra, M.A.; Dr. Vikram Singh, M.A., Ph.D.; Nauhria Ram, M.A.; L. S. Chandrakant, M.Sc.; P. N. Sen Gupta, M.Sc.; S. S. Saiti, M.A., F.L.A. (Lond.).

Curator, M. V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab.).
Liaison Officer (Refugee Teachers), Sham Narayan, B.A., B.T.

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Deputy Director-General, M. S. Vais, M.A.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

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Special Officer.—Y. M. Mulay, M.A., D.L. (London), F.L.A.

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Assistant Director of Archives.—Dr. P. Basu, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
Senior Superintendent.—S. N. Roy, M.A.

DELHI POLYTECHNIC

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Head of Engg. Department.—P. K. Sathe, B.E.
Head of Textile Department.—Dr. C. N. K. Murthy.
Registrar.—H. R. Kaulra, B.A., B.Com.

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Vice-Principal, Dr. (Miss) Lyra C. Reberoi, D.Ed. (Harvard).
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Reader, Dr. A. F. Pires, M.A., Ph.D. (Bom.), M.A. EDN. (Lond.).

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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Deputy Secretary, M. R. Kothandaraman.
Under Secretaries, P. S. Doraswami; J. N. Saksena; Sardar Harbans Singh.
Assistant Secretary, S. Devanath.

Superintendents, Amar Nath Varma; V. S. Talwar; P. N. Anand; Krishna Bihari; H. D. Ganguli.

Director-General of Health Services, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, D.T.M. & H., L.R.C.P.S.
Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Lt.-Colonel T. C. Puri, M.B.B.S. (Ph.), D.T.M. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Drugs Controller (India), Lt.-Colonel M. K. Kelavkar, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Bombay), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

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Coorg.—P. M. Changappa, Dip. (Econ). C. H. D. (Mach.).

Delhi.—T. C. Lather, Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

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Myore.—T. Rangaswami.

Patiala.—S. B. S. Kartar Singh, L.A.G.

Bhopal.—Jamil Mohd. Khan, B.Sc., LL.B.

Baroda.—H. M. Desai.

Gwalior.—S. G. Nigoshkar.

Kashmir.—Director of Industries and Commerce.

Jodhpur.—R. S. Kishen Puri, B.A., LL.B.

Quilon.—The Marketing Officer.

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Deputy Secy., Jagjit Singh.

Superintendent, Dharam Bir Mehra.

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Fuel Engineer, J. Singh, B.Sc. (Engg.).

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Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry (Organic), Vacant.

Asstt. Prof. of Sugar Technology, Vacant.

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Second Assistant, N. C. Verma, B.Sc., Dip. Tech. Statistician, B. R. Sehgal, M.A., B.A. (Hons.).

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Statistical Officer, A. N. K. Nair.

Asstt. Statistical Officers, P. N. Segal; P. N. Chaudhuri, P. R. Sengupta.

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Asstt. Directors, Mangharan Bhavandas; Sawan Singh.

(DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY).

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(DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING).

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Deputy Central Clearing House Officer, M. K. K. Nair.

Asstt. Central Clearing House Officers, R. S. Bindra; Partap Singh; P. B. Salagopan.

(STAFF TRAINING CENTRE).

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Senior Lecturers, M. Chidambaram; Jagdish Singh.

Junior Lecturers, S. B. Roy Chowdhury; Rameshwar Saran.

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East Punjab. —

Director, Major K. S. Malik.

Delhi & Ajmer-Merwara. —

Director, H. L. Varma.

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Asst. Labour Commissioner, A. S. Devasthali.

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D. G. Jadhav, B.A., LL.B.

Calcutta. —

A. Talib.

Kanpur. —

Haris Singh.

Dhanbad. —

Kul Sahib Beni Madhab Prasad.

(CONCILIATION OFFICERS, CENTRAL).

New Delhi. —

C. A. Radha Bai.

Ranjit Singh.

Lucknow. —

M. T. Balani.

Calcutta. —

K. C. Chatterjee.

Poona. —

R. N. Basu.

Nagpur. —

G. S. Ahluwalia.

Gauhati. —

M. M. Mukherjee.

Bombay. —

Shiva Shankara.

Madras. —

C. Venkatachalam.

Central Superintendent of Industrial Canteens, P. M. Isaac.

Chief Adviser, Factories, N. S. Mankiker.

Deputy Chief Advisers, Factories, A. B. Crawford; R. C. R. Atock; M. N. Gupta.

MISCELLANEOUS

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(LABOUR BUREAU).

Director, S. R. Deshpande.

Statistician, Dr. B. Ramamurti.

Research Officers, S. D. Patilkar; B. N. Srivastava; R. V. Mathai; A. Basu; Harbans Lal.

(MINES).

Chief Inspector of Mines in India, N. Barracough.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines in India, N. G. Chatterjee.

Electric Inspector of Mines, P. C. Sarkar.

Inspectors of Mines, S. S. Grewal; G. S. Jabbji; T. J. Badwar; A. C. Bose; R. G. Deo; S. N. Ramnathan.

Junior Inspectors of Mines, D. Chatterjee; H. B. Ghose; S. D. Prasad; S. S. Prasad.

Junior Electric Inspectors of Mines, N. Ghose; H. K. Bhattacharya.

Statisticians, P. Venkatachalam.

P. A. to the C.I.M. in India, A. P. Connolly.

Chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, S. P. Varma.

Chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, F. Jeejeebhoy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

Secretary, B. K. Gokhale, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, D. L. Mazumdar, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretaries, N. B. Chatterji; N. D. Gulhati, I.C.S.; S. Neelakantam, M.B.E.; H. C. Gupta, I.C.S.; B. B. Paymaster, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, N. P. Dubé, M.A. (Cantab.).

Assistant Secretaries, Mathura Das; H. K. Bansal; Rup Lal; S. L. Vij; M. M. Malhotra; C. S. Edward and S. K. Ghoshal.

Private Secy. to Hon'ble Minister, D. S. Borker.

Private Secy. to Secy., Mahendra Prasad.

Private Secy. to H. Secy., Mohan Behari Lal.

SURVEY OF INDIA

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F.N.T. J.B.; Dr. J. B. Auden, M.A. (Cantab.), F.N.T.; V. P. Sondhi, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Punjab).

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Petroleum Geologist, V. H. Boileau, B.A. (Cantab.), **Petrophysicists**, Dr. F. Ermisch; Dr. Ing. (Münch).

Mining Engineer, D. Kerr-Cross, A.C.E.M., M.I. M.M.

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Information Officer, L. R. Miran, Qr. No. 3, Wadala, Bombay 14.

Assistant Information Officer, G. L. Rawal, Qr. No. 2, Wadala, Bombay 14.

MADRAS OFFICE
(KHALEEL MANSIONS, MOUNT ROAD, P.O. MADRAS)

Information Officer, D. S. Varadan.

Assistant Information Officer, J. Thangavelu, 9, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore, Madras.

LUCKNOW OFFICE
(KOTWALI SHOPS, NOS. 1-3, IMPROVE-MENT TRUST BUILDINGS, HAZRAT GANJ, LUCKNOW)

Deputy Principal Information Officer, Madho Prasad, 21, Outram Road, Lucknow.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Minister, The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, A. V. Pal.

Private Secretaries, V. H. Coelho; M. O. Mathai; O. Kachru.

Asst. Private Secretary, K. Rama Krishnan.

Superintendent, Mohan Lal Bazaz.

Private Secretary to Principal Secretary, T. Arumugham.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS WING.

Deputy Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Secretary General, Girja Shankar Bajpal, I.C.S.

Foreign Secretary, K. P. S. Menon.

Legal and Treaties Adviser, Kanwar Dalip Singh.

Director Historical and Research Division, Dr. K. Zachariah.

Jt. Secretaries, P. A. Menon; S. Ratnam; C. H. Jha.

Head of Economic Section, Prof. B. P. Adarkar.

Deputy Secretaries, B. K. Kapur; M. A. Husain; P. N. Krishnaswamy.

Under-Secretaries, Y. M. M. Nair; J. N. Dhanija; M. O'Malley; A. K. Sen; K. Nath; Dev

Dayal Bhatia; B. Rajan; A. B. Bhadrakumar; O. V. Ramadurai; S. K. Chowdhry; U. S. Bajpai; T. J. Natarajan; M. K. Narayan

an; K. P. Lukose; K. R. P. Khilmani; J. S. Mehta; I. J. Bahadur Singh.

Asst. Secretaries, Rai Sahib Girdharilal; C. M. Sharma.

Attaches, S. Gupta; S. Sinha; Rama Mehta; Tara Bhonsle.

Director, Indian Information Services, P. L. Lhandari.

Officer on Spl. Duty, Leilamani Naidu.

COMMONWEALTH WING.

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Joint Secretary and Controller General of Emigration, Y. D. Gundevia, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Prem Krishen, I.C.S.

Under-Secretaries, Dr. R. N. Saldore, M.A., Ph.D.; D. Litt.; V. S. Swaminathan, B.A.; B. N. Nanda, B.A. (Hons.); Jagat Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), L.L.B., F.C.S.

Assistant Secretaries, O. C. Nambier; S. N. Sheopori; S. V. Sampath, M.A.

Private Secretary to Addl. Secretary, T. R. Raghuraman.

MINISTRY OF STATES

Minister, The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Adviser, V. P. Menon.

Secretary, M. K. Velodi, I.C.S.

INDIAN STATES FORCES

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Maj. Genl. Maharaj Sri Himatsinghji.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Minister, The Hon'ble Shri K. C. Neogy.

Secretary, C. C. Desai, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretaries, K. K. Chettur, M.A.; S. Ranganathan, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretaries, B. N. Banerji, M.B.E.; S. Jagannathan, I.C.S.; V. C. Trivedi, M.A. (Cantab.); U. L. Goswami, I.C.S.

Under-Secretaries, M. A. Mulky; K. Srinivasan; J. N. Dutta; P. R. Subramanian; C. R. B. Menon; H. C. Mahindroo and A. T. Basu (on leave).

Assistant Secretaries, B. M. Mehta (on leave); N. Sengupta; H. K. Kapoor; M. Majumdar (Offg.) and H. C. Sahgal (Offg.).

Officers on Special Duty, Captain H. L. Davis, C.I.E., R.I.N. (Retd.); K. S. Sankararaman; C. P. Srivastava; S. Ramaswamy Aiyangar; V. S. Ramaswamy; N. C. Chowdhry; N. K. Majumdar; Lashmi Narain Jerath.

Public Liaison Officer (Complaints), T. R. Sadasivan.

Editor, Commercial Publications, S. R. S. Raghavan.

Director Exhibitions, P. K. Panikar.

Assistant Director Exhibitions, G. R. Kadapa.

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Deputy Economic Adviser, B. N. Adarkar.

Assistant Economic Advisers, Dr. B. G. Ghate; Dr. D. K. Mahotra.

Chief Research Officer, Economics, M. V. Bhatawdekar.

Additional Chief Research Officer, Economics, Vacant.

Research Officers, Economics, V. Sambamoorthy; V. K. M. Menon and D. A. Mulchandani.

Statistician, S. Subramanian.

Statistical Research Officer, T. Dutt and D. P. Chatterjee.

Director, Administrative Intelligence Room, S. Subramanian.

Assistant Director (Technical), C. Biswas.

Assistant Director (Photography), A. K. Gavaskar.

Research Officers, K. K. Bhatia; R. B. L. Mathur; S. B. Das Gupta; T. V. Vishwanathan.

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Joint Chief Controller of Imports, S. K. Banerji.

Officer on Special Duty, Laddhi Pershad.

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Assistant Chief Controllers of Imports, P. D. Srivastava; Gurpal Singh; V. S. Rama Ayyar.

Statistical Officer, K. L. Saxena.

Administrative Officer, B. Israni.

Chief Controller of Exports, L. K. Jha, M.B.E., I.C.S.

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Assistant Chief Controller of Exports, T. S. Kuenthithampatham, B.A. (Hons.); T. S. Seshukutti; Raja Ram; P. M. Nair; Jagdish Chaud.

Administrative Officer, Lal Singh Negi.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, E. R. Seshu Iyer, M.A.

Deputy, A. R. Sinha, M.A.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mukerjee.

Secretary, S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S.

Joint Secretaries, M. P. Pal, I.C.S.; S. Bhoothalingam, I.C.S.

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Under-Secretaries, B. B. Saksena; P. S. Sundar; S. G. Ramachandran; N. R. Reddy.

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Officers on Special Duty, K. Rama Pal (Patents); S. K. Chowdhury (Silk Board); J. K. Roy.

Private Secretary to H.M., A. K. Dutta.

Private Secretary to Secretary, Miss Salukere.

Newsprint Officer, Simla, K. P. Sachdev.

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Deputy Secretary (H.Q.), V. V. Chary.

Under-Secretary (H.Q.), O. K. Ghosh.

Assistant Secretary (H.Q.), Hiralal Rai.

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Administrative Officer (Fertilizer Project), P. V. V. Sarma.

Senior Technical Officer (Fertilizer Project), V. Seshadri.

Accounts Officer (Fertilizer Project), R. Srinivasan.
Officer on Special Duty (Gypsum), C. Phillips.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (DEVELOPMENT), FERTILIZER PROJECT, SINDRI
Director (Development), Fertilizer Project, L. Gupta.

Deputy Director (Development) Fertilizer Project, S. S. Thakur.

Deputy Director (Electrical and Mechanical, Fertilizer Project, S. P. Mukherjee.

Administrative Officer, S. Venkataraman.

Estate Officer (Fertilizer Project), S. N. Dandona.
Stores Officer (Fertilizer Project), Lochan Singh Gadhok.

Deputy Assistant Director (Transport and Equipment), P. C. Banerjee.

Medical Officer (Fertilizer Project), B. C. Aich.
Assistant Surgeons, B. S. Dutt; S. Mukherjee.

Senior Shift-charge Engineers, J. Simon; K. C. Sharma.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Director, Prof. H. Ghosh.

Deputy Director, Dr. A. N. Banerji.

Assistant Directors, D. Hejmadi; P. N. Nayer.
Research Officers, S. Ganpat Rao; M. Y. Kari; Harish Chandra; P. C. Kimian.

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Director-General of Industries & Supplies, Dr. J. C. Ghosh.

Deputy Director-General (Development)-I, Dr. J. N. Roy, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.

Deputy Director General (Development)-II, Jang Hir Singh.

Special Officer (Machine Tool Industry), S. S. Iyengar.

Deputy Director-General (Supplies), Lt. P. Mathur.

Deputy Director-General (Inspection), R. G. Burt.

ADMINISTRATION & CO-ORDINATION.

Director (Administration & Co-ordination), A. R. Kapur.

ADMINISTRATION.

Deputy Directors, Karamchand Mohla; M. P. Srivastava; Har Prakash.

Assistant Directors, Dina Nath; P. H. Kunri; N. R. Seckand; T. G. Anantawami; Balbir Bahadur; Ram Sarup Gupta.
Assistant Director (Law), Som Nath Marwala.

CO-ORDINATION.

Assistant Directors, B. P. Tewari; V. Krishnamurthy; N. M. Sachdev; V. A. Ganapathi.

STATISTICS.

Deputy Director, G. V. Pillai.

DEVELOPMENT WING, CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND PLASTICS.

Deputy Development Officers, Dr. R. Venkateswaran; Dr. D. C. Sen; Dr. N. G. Mitra; N. Srinivasan.

Asstt. Development Officers, Joginder Singh; Dr.

B. Shah; M. N. Kale; Dr. S. Mukherjee.
Asstt. Director (Accounts), S. C. Mukherjee.

TIMBER DIRECTORATE.

Development Officer, C. S. Purkayastha.

Deputy Director, S. A. Raghavacharya.

Assistant Directors, P. L. Mookerjee; M. A. Khan.

Asstt. Development Officer, A. C. Sekkar.

REGIONAL OFFICES (TIMBER DEPOTS AND SAWMILLS).

Asstt. O/I-C, Government Timber Salvage Depot, Wadala, Bombay, N. V. Reberio.

FOOD INDUSTRIES

Asstt. Development Officers, B. S. Bhandari; V. A.

Mehra; N. V. R. Iyengar.

Asstt. Director, B. S. Lalla.

Junior Chemist, S. L. Mehra.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Deputy Development Officer, V. R. Chitra.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING & STEEL CONTROL.

Development Officer, P. I. Kumar.

Deputy Development Officers, S. S. Palit; A. D. Rao.

Asstt. Development Officers, P. S. Rao; S. P. Dutta; H. N. Risbud.

GENERAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Development Officer, B. C. Mallik.

Dy. Development Officer, P. K. Kapre.

NON-FERROUS METALS.

Development Officer, D. P. Antia.

Asstt. Development Officer, A. S. Sharma.

TOOLS.

Development Officer, Sagar Chand.

Deputy Development Officer, C. J. Shah.

O.N.D. (Repairs) (in Germany), A. R. Khosla.
Deputy Development Officer (Repairs) (in Germany), Dr. K. L. Ganguly.

BALANCING PLANT.

Assistant Director, S. Somasundaram

LEATHER, RUBBER AND PAPER.

Development Officer, D. A. Randall.

Deputy Development Officers, P. C. Basu; S. N. Bhandari; A. K. M. Pillai.

SILK.

Development Officer, S. K. Chaudhuri.

CEMENT.

Deputy Development Officer, K. N. Rao.

Hony. Consulting Engineer (Cement), E. B. Mogensen.

REGIONAL CEMENT ADVISERS.

Reg. Hony. Cement Advisers, Bombay, R. M. Dadachandji; Kanpur, R. N. Haqdar; Coimbatore, A. Shanmugham; Madras, R. L. Varma; Calcutta, B. D. Mohury.

IMPORTS & SHIPPING.

Deputy Director, S. S. Venkata Krishnan.

SUPPLIES WING.

RAILWAY STORES.

Director, I. N. Khanna.

Deputy Director, P. T. Sipahimclani.

Assistant Directors, H. L. Dutta; V. Swaminathan; I. S. Sud; A. R. Iyer; B. A. Rao; Suraj Jang Bahadur; M. A. Mirchandani.

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Deputy Director, D. P. Karnik.

Assistant Directors, K. N. Shenoy; N. L. Gulati; P. D. Garg; Bhagwan Singh; Sant Ram Vashishta; C. L. Garg.

CHEMICALS & MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Director, Dr. S. K. Mitra.

Deputy Directors, B. Sen Gupta; B. N. Sarobar.
Assistant Directors, B. R. Sarkar; J. S. Mongia; S. C. Agarwal; S. N. Banerjee; G. D. Joshi; Saligram Sharma; Nikka Ram Law; Karori Lal.

TEXTILES & LEATHER STORES.

Director, C. I. Katial.

Deputy Directors, H. K. Banerji; K. V. Nagaich.
Assistant Directors, R. Dayal; M. R. Pargal; G. M. Dilwaria; S. S. L. Rohtagi, Joginder Singh; N. B. Sujan.

CLAIMS SECTION.

Director of Claims, Bakshi Shiv Charan Singh.
GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE.

Director, T. G. Banerjee.

Deputy Director (Physical), S. S. Sinha.

Dy. Director (Chemical), S. R. Das.

Asstt. Directors (Physical), K. D. Bhattacharjee; D. N. Bose; S. N. Mukherjee.

Asstt. Directors (Chemical), S. S. Nayudu; D. S. Naidu; K. C. Bhattacharjee.

Asstt. Director (X-Ray), N. C. Bagchi.

Asstt. Director, Administration, P. K. Sinha.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Director of Supplies, P. S. Gupta.

Deputy Directors of Supplies, B. N. Khanna; Asadul Haq.

Asstt. Directors of Supplies, S. Sen Gupta; P. R. Shrorey; K. K. Nag; S. Chatterjee; P. H. Sen; A. C. Mukherjee.

Asstt. Director of Administration, J. N. Mustafa.

Asstt. Director of Shipping, P. V. Ramanathan.

Officer on Special Duty, S. Narayanaswamy.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Director of Supplies, F. H. Nallasoth.

Deputy Director, D. P. Guzdar.

Asstt. Directors of Supplies, K. A. Abbas; K. N. Kakkur; P. Dayal.

Asstt. Director of Administration, A. Francis.

Asstt. Director of Shipping, V. K. Kamath.

Stores Officer, Rameshwar Dayal.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Deputy Director of Supplies, R. Parthasarthy.

STORES & STORES ACCOUNT CONTROL ORGANISATION, CALCUTTA.

Deputy Director, Stores & Stores Account, B. G. Idnani.

Asstt. Directors of Accounts, B. K. Das Gupta; P. N. Chopra.

Stores Officer, P. B. Chowdhury.

INSPECTION WING

HEADQUARTERS.

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Deputy Directors of Inspection, M. N. Mukherjee; K. K. Nathani; J. E. Wallace (on leave).

Asstt. Directors of Inspection, A. K. Majumdar; G. K. Pradhan.

Asstt. Inspecting Officers, Dhian Singh; A. N. Kampani; A. K. Bakshi; H. C. Gulati; V. B. Alekar.

TEXTILES.

Deputy Director of Inspection, S. K. Gupta.

Asstt. Director of Inspection, Handhir Singh.

Asstt. Inspecting Officer, P. R. Dalvi.

CANPORE INSPECTION CIRCLE.

(ENGINEERING).

Deputy Director of Inspection, R. T. Ramchandra.

Inspecting Officer, G. Katlar.

Assistant Inspecting Officer, Gurbaksh Singh.

TEXTILES.

Inspecting Officer, S. R. Kochhar.

Asstt. Inspecting Officer, S. C. Bakshi.

ALIGARH.

Assistant Inspecting Officer, P. G. Vidwan.

NORTH WEST INSPECTION CIRCLE

(ENGINEERING)

Asstt. Inspecting Officers, H. C. Tandon; H. S. Grewal.

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Jt. Dy. Coal Commissioner (Distribution) (Vacant); Coal Transport Officer, I. S. Malik; Asstt. Coal Commissioners, S. Basu, L. P. Farrell, A. K. Basu, A. K. Dutta; Dy. Asstt. Coal Commissioners, R. G. M. Scott, A. E. Ritchen, K. Ramaswamy, David Sen, S. K. Bose, S. K. Roy, J. P. Dube.
Jt. Coal Allotment Officer, Nagpur, N. R. Dutta Gupta.

REGIONAL COAL CONTROLLERS, PRODUCTION.

Dy. Asstt. Regional Coal Controller (Production), Dhanbad, A. C. Roy.
Dy. Asstt. Regional Coal Controller (Production), Asansol, G. C. Mukherjee.
Asstt. Coal Supdts., P. Sen, G. B. Sadhu, B. N. Mitra, B. Adhikari, G. M. Dhowan, M. L. Gupta, A. N. Banerjee, K. S. R. Chari, S. Bose.

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY.

Textile Commissioner and ex-Officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India, T. P. Barat, M.Sc.

BRANCH SECRETARIAT, ADMINISTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION BRANCHES.

Under Secretary to the Government of India, Prem Chand, M.A. (Cantab.).
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India, H. D. Honavar; K. K. Mukerji, B.A.
Superintendents, P. S. Nayar, M.A., S.A.S.; K. K. Sethi, B.A.; K. U. Menon, B.Com.
Assistant Directors (Grade II), M. B. Menon, B.A. (on leave); A. S. Nadkarni, B.Com.; V. Sivaraman, M.A.; P. N. Barry, B.A., LL.B.; N. Subramanian; J. C. Roche.

LEGAL BRANCH.

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Assistant Director (Grade I), A. G. Kirpalani, B.A., LL.B.

CONTROL BRANCH.

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PRODUCTION BRANCH.

Production Officer, C. J. Sonelji, B.Sc.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

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Assistant Directors (Grade I), C. P. Rao, B.Sc.; K. K. Thomas, B.Sc. (Tech.).
Assistant Director (Grade II), B. B. Majumdar; A. U. Shenoy, L.T.M.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, BOMBAY.

Director, D. E. Cooper, B.A.
Assistant Director (Grade I), A. N. Das, B.Sc. (Tech.) (Munch.).

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, AHMEDABAD.

Director, S. N. Das Gupta.
Assistant Director (Grade I), A. C. Chaudhuri.
Assistant Director (Grade II), P. C. Roy.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, INDORE.

Assistant Director (Grade I), M. P. Avasthy.

COTTON BRANCH.

Director, T. B. Dalal.
Assistant Director (Grade I), Thomas D'Sa, L.T.M.
Assistant Director (Grade II), D. V. Udeshi.

EQUALIZATION FUND BRANCH.

Accounts Officer, R. V. Ramchandani, M.A., LL.B.
Assistant Director (Grade II), S. Rangachari, B.A.

CLOTH, YARN AND HANDLOOM, CENTRAL STATISTICAL, TRANSPORT AND PUBLICITY BRANCHES.

Deputy Textile Commissioner, D. P. Bhandari, M.A. (Cantab.).

CLOTH AND HANDLOOM BRANCHES.

Director, M. H. Kazimi (Textile Technologist, Dundee).

CLOTH BRANCH.

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Assistant Directors (Grade II), H. N. Satyanarayana, M.Sc.; Chandra Pal, B.A. (Hons.); A. H. Thakkar, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Tech.); H. I. Dutt; T. M. B. Nedungedi, M.A.; M. Rangachari; V. V. Kothari, B.Sc.

HANDLOOM BRANCH.

Asstt. Director (Grade II), M. K. Poyyamanil, M.Sc., LL.B.

C.S.T. BRANCH.

Deputy Director, R. C. Dube, M.A.
Assistant Directors (Grade II), D. N. Shiveshwar, B.Sc.; K. A. Ramani.

YARN, TRANSPORT AND PUBLICITY BRANCHES.

Director, A. S. E. Iyer.

YARN BRANCH

Deputy Director, N. B. Venkopal, B.A.
Assistant Directors (Grade I), R. L. Bhatnagar; Saran Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B.
Assistant Directors (Grade II), G. N. Jerath, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; H. Viswanathan; B. V. T. Jengar, B.A., LL.B.; P. N. Sud, B.Sc.; M. R. Chandavarkar; D. P. Karanchaudani.

TRANSPORT BRANCH, INCLUDING AHMEDABAD BRANCH OFFICE

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Assistant Directors (Grade I), K. H. Cama; S. S. Santhanam, M.Sc. (Designated as L.O.C.(t.)); V. V. Anantkrishnan, B.Sc. (London); C. M. Ghorpade, B.A. (Cantab.).
Assistant Directors (Grade II), P. J. Joshi, M.A.; H. G. S. R.A., LL.B.; M. G. Chaudhary; R. R. M.A.; S. Srinivasan; S. S. Aggarwal; S. Dhir (at Ahmedabad).

PURCHASE AND DISPOSALS BRANCHES

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CHASE BRANCH

Deputy Director, S. M. Iyer; S. P. Kauria, B.A.
Assistant Directors (Grade I), Nathmal Marwari, B.A. (Hons.); G. C. Gupta; Ram Sahay, M.Sc.; I. S. ...
Assistant Directors (Grade II), N. D. Pal; Sohan Singh, B.A.; J. S. Popli.

DISPOSALS BRANCH

Assistant Director (Grade II), G. C. Joshi, B.Sc.

MACHINERY, FUEL AND STORES BRANCH

Director, F. A. F. Jesudasan, L.T.M. (Hons.).
Deputy Directors, S. R. Ramachandran, M.Sc., Ph.D.; M. W. Gokhale, B.Sc. (Eng.).
Assistant Directors (Grade I), M. P. Madar; H. D. Doonagji, M.A., LL.B.; A. K. Das Gupta, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Munch.).
Assistant Directors (Grade II), P. R. Chaukar; C. K. B. Dave, M.A., LL.B.

OFFICE OF THE RUBBER PRODUCTION COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Rubber Production Commissioner, P. Kurlan John.
Secy., Indian Rubber Production Board, P. V. S. Sarma, M.A., B.L.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF COFFEE.

Controller, Dewan Bahadur M. V. Velloo.
Secy., Indian Coffee Board, B. G. Achia.
Propaganda Officer, Indian Coffee Board (On Leave from 1st September, 1947), Rao Sahib M. J. Simun.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PATENTS & DESIGNS, CALCUTTA.

Controller of Patents & Designs, K. Seshagiri Rao, M.A.
Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, Datta, T. P., B.E. (on leave).
Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, H. N. Ghosh (Offg.).
Examiner of Patents in Charge, Dr. N. N. Chatterjee, B.Sc.
Examiner of Patents (On Deputation to the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies), Kapre, Dr. P. K., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.L.C. (Lond.), B.L.
Examiner of Patents, Pal, R. V., B.Sc. (Eng.), Grad. I.E.E.
Examiner of Patents (On Deputation to the Deptt. of Industry & Supply), Atrishi, B. N., M.Sc.
Offg. Examiner of Patents, Pal, C. S., B.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc.
Offg. Examiner of Patents, Miranda, M. A., B.E.
Offg. Examiner of Patents (Transferred to Pakistan), Ahmed, S. M., B.Sc. (Eng.).
Offg. Examiner of Patents, Ray, B. G., M.Sc., Grad. I.E.E.
Offg. Examiner of Patents, Narayan, R., B.Sc., B.L.

CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, BENGALPORE, BENGAL.

Officer-in-Charge, Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, Bengal, Dr. D. P. Rai-Choudhury, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.L.C. (Lond.), F.R.E.S.

OFFICE OF THE SALT CONTROLLER, NEW DELHI, SIMLA

Salt Controller, D. N. Mukerji.
Deputy Salt Controller, Vyas Dev.
Asstt. Salt Controllers, B. S. Lamba; P. K. Sarkar; K. L. Gambhir; B. D. Deshmukh; V. Parthasarathy.
Technical Officers (Grade I), A. Subramania Ayyar; S. K. Das Gupta.
Chief Accounts Officer, D. N. Banerji.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT CONTROLLER, BOMBAY

Deputy Salt Controller, B. J. Sanjana.
Asstt. Salt Controllers, H. J. Everden; J. T. Kripalani.
Technical Officers (Grade I), Ghulam Anwar Ali Khan; P. J. Cooper; A. D. Adhikari; B. V. Shah.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT CONTROLLER, MADRAS

Deputy Salt Controller, B. G. Everard.
Asstt. Salt Controller, H. H. Callanan.
Technical Officers (Grade I), T. R. Ranganatha Ayyar; K. R. Srinivas Ayyar; R. V. Krishna Acharya; A. J. James; P. P. James; C. V. Ramakrishna Pillai; K. Murugesan Pillai.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SALT CONTROLLER, CALCUTTA

Assistant Salt Controller, M. K. Chatterji.
Technical Officers (Grade I), N. C. Sen; R. K. Das.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, RAJPUTANA SALT SOURCES DIVISION, SAMBHAR

General Manager, Dewan Chand.
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer, N. P. Ghosh.
Superintendents, S. P. Srivastava; N. L. Sehgal; P. N. Dhir; Sunder Singh; Nanak Singh; H. K. Roy; Wasti Ram Mehta; Jogindra Singh; K. L. Sahni.
Treasury Officer, R. C. Seth.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT OFFICE

Superintendent, A. Lacamp (on leave preparatory to retirement).
Offg. Supd., F. H. Murray.
Asst. Works Managers, P. S. Paul; P. C. Mahajan.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Minister, The Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Minister of State, The Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam.

Secretary, Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary (Offg.), S. Chakravarti, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretaries, A. K. Mukherjee, I.C.S.; P. M. Sundaram.

Under Secretaries, Topan Lal; K. Narayanan.
Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, C. Parthasarathy.

Additional Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, G. Santhanam.

Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister of State, B. Srinivasan.

Private Secretary to Secretary, Z. S. Bains.

Under Secretaries, J. G. Gomes; K. Rangannathan; S. K. Ghosh.

Assistant Secretaries, B. V. Radhakrishnan; R. S. Bahl; A. R. Murgai.

Chief Controller of Railway Priorities, M. D. Seidman.

Assistant Controller of Motor Transport, S. K. Venkatachalam.

Assistant Controller of Railway Priorities, C. N. Raghavendra Rao.

Consulting Engineer (Roads), G. M. McKelvie, C.I.E., I.S.E.

Additional Consulting Engineer (Bridges), Brij Narain, I.S.E.

Additional Consulting Engineer (General), H. P. Mathrani, I.S.E.

Planning Officer (Senior), A. Nagaswami Aiyar.

Deputy Standards Officer, K. S. Raghavachary.

Planning Officer (Junior), Goverdhan Lal.

Deputy Bridge Officer, S. L. Buzaz.

Deputy Materials and Plant Officer, R. S. Bhalla.

Officer on Special Duty (Statistics), C. S. Amundapadmanabhan.

Assistant Consulting Engineers (Roads), R. L. Manchanda; M. B. Lal.

Divisional Engineer Consultant and P. A. to Consulting Engineer (Roads), H. Sunder Rao.

Divisional Engineer Consultants, D. G. Bhagat; Har Dayal.

Assistant Engineer (General), N. S. Surya.

Assistant Engineer (Co-Ordination), A. J. D'Costa.

Assistant Engineer Consultants, J. Subrahmanya; M. P. Nagaswami Seth; B. P. Patel; J. M. Trehan; V. D. Kumar; R. R. Sukhrani; N. D. Mirochandani; T. G. Sadarangani; R. L. Gursahani.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Civil Aviation, T. P. Bhalla.

LP.

Deputy Director-General I, E. M. Rossiter.

Deputy Director-General II, P. H. Davy.

Officiating Deputy Director-General III (Tempy.), K. M. Raha.

ADMINISTRATION DIRECTORATE

Director of Administration, Vacant.

Deputy Director of Administration, N. Ramakrishna.

Assistant Directors of Administration, P. N. Kapur; K. Suchdanandam; Kidar Nath.

Officiating Assistant Director of Administration, Ghan Singh.

Officiating Director (Air Routes and Aerodromes), M. G. Pradhan.

Officiating Deputy Directors, G. D. Singh; B. M. Gupta (on leave); Santok Singh.

Officiating Deputy Director (Aerodromes Planning), R. K. Nanda.

Assistant Director (Equipment), P. B. Bagchi.

Regional Aerodrome Officer (Hqs.), Vacant.

Officiating Aerodrome Inspector, M. D. Sundararajan.

Officiating Assistant Director of Estate, Manohar Singh.

Operations Officer, Vacant.

Director (Training and Licensing), R. N. Kathju.

Officiating Deputy Director, G. S. Subramaniam.

Officiating Assistant Director (Examination & Licensing), A. V. Venkatasubban.

Officiating Assistant Director (Training & Education), D. R. Kishyap.

Examiner of Personnel (Examination & Licensing), Vacant.

Officiating Operations Officer, R. K. Goswami.

Officiating Director (Regulations and Information), P. K. Roy.

Officiating Deputy Director, S. C. Sen.

Assistant Director (Conventions, Legislation & Agreements), D. S. Bharti.

Officiating Director (Air Transport), O. N. Dang.

Deputy Director, Vacant.

Officiating Assistant Director, J. C. Puri.

Officiating Operations Officers, V. Sethuraman; A. Gupta.

Accounts Officer, A. Varadachari.

Officiating Director (Aeronautical Inspection), A. W. Francis.

Deputy Director, K. L. Puri.

Officiating Deputy Director, E. J. Earle.

Officiating Senior Aircraft Inspector, A. V. Vartak.

Senior Aircraft Inspector, G. C. Dutta.

Chief Inspector of Accidents, H. G. Hudson.

Inspector of Accidents, Vacant.

Examiners of Personnel, Vacant.

Deputy Director (Research & Development), Dr. P. Nalakantha.

Senior Scientific Officer, S. Ramamirtham.

Scientific Officer, T. S. Krishnamurthy.

Director (Aeronautical Communication), Dr. M. B. Sarwate.

Deputy Directors, Vacant.

Assistant Directors, A. J. Srivastava; S. C. Bose; N. V. S. Iyengar; I. S. Ahuja.

Senior Communication Officers, G. M. McSweeney; V. K. P. Naidu.

Senior Technical Officers, K. R. Bharucha; M. S. Ramchandran; Om Prakash; A. J. Mirchandani.

India's Representative on the Council of the I.C.A.O., D. Chakravarti.

POST & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Director-General, Lt.-Col. Sherard Smith

RAILWAY BOARD

Chief Commissioner, K. C. Bakshi.

Financial Commissioner, P. M. Joseph.

Member (Engineering), Dr. H. J. Nichols.

Member, Staff, F. C. Badhwar.

Member (Transportation), V. P. Bhandarkar.

Director, Budget, C. T. Venugopal.

Director, Civil Engineering, P. C. Khanna.

Director, Establishment, K. P. Mushran.

Director, Finance, M. A. It. Sequeira.

Director, Mechanical Engineering, P. Morris.

Director, Traffic (General), A. A. Brown.

Director, Traffic (Transportation), B. B. Mathur.

Secretary, S. S. Ramasubban.

Deputy Secretary, G. Rama Rao.

Assistant Secretary, N. L. Das Gupta.

Joint Director, Civil Engineering, D. C. Baljal.

Joint Director, Establishment, M. E. Bartley.

Joint Director, Establishment (Adjudication), V. P. Kulkarni.

Joint Director, Finance, K. L. Ghei.

Joint Director, Public Relations, G. Borker.

Joint Director, Traffic (General), S. K. Guha.

Economic Adviser, L. A. Natesan.

Officer on Special Duty (I.R.E.C.), B. B. Varma.

Officer on Special Duty (Territorial), P. L. Roy.

Railway Liaison Officer (with D.G., I & S), M. R. Carr-Hall.

Deputy Director, Civil Engineering I, T. Venkatasubramania Ayyar.

Deputy Director, Civil Engineering II, D. B. Singh.

Deputy Director, Establishment, P. K. M. Menon.

Deputy Director, Finance (Establishment), K. S. Bhandari.

Deputy Director, Finance (Expenditure), K. S. A. Padmanabhan.

Deputy Director, Mechanical I, P. Bhattacharji.

Deputy Director, Mechanical II, P. C. Kapur.

Deputy Director (Stat.), M. K. Krishnamachari.

Deputy Director, Telecommunication, L. N. Mahur.

Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation), Rajendra Dev.

Assistant Director, Accounts, Haveli Ram.

Assistant Director, Establishment I, S. L. Jaini.

Assistant Director, Establishment II, M. K. S. Aiyar.

Assistant Director, Stores, A. Hildreth.

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE

Chief Controller of Standardization, O. R. Tucker.

Deputy Chief Controller (Mechanical), G. E. H. Williams.

Deputy Chief Controller (Civil), K. F. Antia.

Asst. Chief Controller (Specifications & Records), S. R. Woodmore.

Assistant Chief Controller (Mechanical & Loco), T. E. Q. Stewart.

Assistant Chief Controller (Civil), A. K. Gupta.

Assistant Chief Controller (Mechanical Carriage and Wagon), A. Freitas.

Research Officer (Mechanical), R. H. G. Da Cunha.

Research Officer (Civil I), V. Venkatarameyya.

Research Officer (Civil II), H. H. Banerjee.

Research Officer (Metallurgical & Chemical), R. G. Bhatawadekar.

Research Officer (Electrical), M. S. Murti.

Dynamometer Car Officer, M. V. Kamrani.

Inspecting Officer of Railway (Tatanagar), W. H. Anderson.

Officer on Special Duty (Madras), W. H. Wheatley.

MINISTRY OF LAW

Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, K. V. K. Sundaram, I.C.S.

Officer of Special Duty, D. N. Majumdar.

Joint Secretaries, K. Y. Bhandarkar; N. C. Ray.

Jr. Secretary & Draftsman, S. N. Mukherji.

Dy. Secretary, Shri Gopal Singh, M.A., LL.B.

Add. Dy. Secretaries, Kanhaiya Singh; B. G. Murdeswar, B.A., LL.B.

Asstt. Secretary, A. R. Warriar.

Under Secretary, P. S. Subramaniam.

Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, Rai Sahab M. Massey.

Solicitor to the Government of India, D. H. Nadavati, B.A., LL.B.

Second Solicitor to the Government of India, P. A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B. (Offg.)

Assistant Solicitors to the Government of India, B. N. Lokur; S. K. Hiranandani; R. S. Gae.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta, S. K. Mandal, M.A., B.L.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay, M. V. Jayakar.

Solicitor to the Income-Tax Dept. at Bombay, N. K. Potigara.

Advocate-General of India, N. P. Engineer.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

(BOMBAY BENCH).

President, A. N. Shah, I.C.S. (on other duty); S. M. Gupta, Bar-at-Law. (Offg.).

Registrar, K. Srinivasan, M.A., M.L. (Offg.).

Asstt. Registrar, R. Rajaram, M.A. (Offg.).

Accountant Members, P. C. Mulhotra, A.S.A.A.; R. P. Dalal, F.S.A.A., R.A.

Judicial Member, M. B. Samarth, Bar-at-Law.

(ALLAHABAD BENCH).

Accountant Member, B. K. Mukerji, M.A., LL.B.

Judicial Member, Syed Kallab Abbas, B.A., LL.B.

Asstt. Registrar, Ram Lal Kapur, B.A., LL.B.

(MADRAS BENCH).

Judicial Member, B. C. Sankara Narayana, Bar-at-Law.
 Accountant Member, M. R. Khanna, B.Sc., G.D.A., B.A.
 Assistant Registrar, K. R. Sampath, M.A., B.L.

(CALCUTTA BENCH).

Judicial Members, S. M. Gupta, Bar-at-Law (on other duty as President); A. N. Kirpal, M.A., LL.B. (Offg.).
 Accountant Member, B. M. Chattrath, M.A., F.S.A.A., R.A.
 Assistant Registrar, Krishan Gopal Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, N. P. Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D., O.B.E.;
 Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, M. S. Vats, M.A.; Executive Engineer, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, P. F. Lakhani, B.E., A.M.I.E.
 Superintendent of Publications, Archaeological Survey of India, Amalauanda Ghosh, M.A., (on Deputation to U.K.); K. Deva, M.A. (Offg.).

Offg. Supdt., C. L. Sharma, Supdt., Excavation Branch, Brij Lal Lal, M.A. (Offg.).

Supdt., Museum Branch, Dr. Vasudeva Saran Agrawala, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. (Offg.).

Asst. Archaeological Chemist, T. R. Gairola, M.Sc.

Northern Circle, Agra.—
 Supdt., Vacant; Asst. Supdt., S. C. Chandra.

Western Circle, Poona.—
 Supdt., Vacant (Offg.). Supdt., M. N. Deshpande, B.A. (Hons.).

Southern Circle, Madras.—
 Supdt., Vacant; (Offg.) Supdt., V. D. Krishnaswamy, M.A.; Asst. Supdt., N. R. Banerji.

South Eastern Circle, Vizagapatnam.—
 Supdt., T. N. Ramachandran, M.A. (on Deputation to C. K.); K. R. Srinivasan (Offg.).

Central Circle, Patna.—
 Supdt., K. N. Puri; Asst. Supdt., R. C. Kar.

Eastern Circle, Calcutta.—
 Supdt., J. H. S. Waddington, M.B.E., Asst. Supdt., Dr. Y. D. Sharma, M.A., D. Phil.

Delhi Circle, New Delhi.—
 (Offg.) Asst. Supdt., Shanker Das.

Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.—
 Supdt., C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.

Chemical Branch, Dehra Dun.—
 Archaeological Chemist in India, Dr. B. B. Lal, M.Sc.; Asst. Arch. Chemist, Dr. S. Paramaswami, D.Sc.

Epigraphical Branch, Ootacamund.—
 Govt. Epigraphist for India, Dr. B. C. Chhabra, M.A., M.O.I., Ph.D.; Supdt. of Epigraphy, N. Lakshmi Narayan Rao, M.A.; Supdt. of Muslim Epigraphy, Vacant; Asst. Supdt., D. C. Sircar.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name Assumed charge of office

Warren Hastings .. 20 Oct. 1774

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. .. 8 Feb. 1785

Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a) .. 12 Sep. 1786

Sir John Shore, Bart. (b) .. 28 Oct. 1793

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, G.C.B. (Offg.) .. 17 Mar. 1798

The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (c) .. 18 May 1798

The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time) .. 30 July 1805

Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. .. 10 Oct. 1805

Lord Minto, P.C. (d) .. 31 July 1807

The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (e) .. 4 Oct. 1813

John Adam (Offg.) .. 13 Jan. 1823

Lord Amherst, P.C. (f) .. 1 Aug. 1823

William Butterworth Bayley (Offg.) .. 13 Mar. 1828

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. .. 4 July 1828

(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth.

(c) Created Marquess Wellesley. Dec. 1799

(d) Created Earl of Minto .. 24 Feb. 1813

(e) Created Marquess of Hastings, 2 Dec. 1816

(f) Created Earl Amherst .. 2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name Assumed charge of office

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. .. 14 Nov. 1834

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (a) (Offg.) .. 20 Mar. 1835

Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (b) .. 4 Mar. 1836

Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) .. 28 Feb. 1842

William Wilberforce Birt (Offg.) .. 15 June 1844

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (d) .. 23 July 1844

The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e) .. 12 Jan. 1848

Viscount Canning, P.C. (f) .. 29 Feb. 1856

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.

(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.

(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846.

(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1846.

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning.

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

Viscount Canning, P.C. (a) .. 1 Nov. 1858

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., P.C. .. 12 March 1862

Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b) (Offg.) .. 21 Nov. 1863

Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (Offg.) .. 2 Dec. 1863

The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c) .. 12 Jan. 1864

The Earl of Mayo, K.P. .. 12 Jan. 1869

John Strachey (d) (Offg.) .. 9 Feb. 1872

Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T. (e) (Offg.) .. 23 Feb. 1872

Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f) .. 3 May 1872

Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g) .. 12 Apr. 1876

The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C. .. 8 June 1880

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (h) .. 13 Dec. 1884

The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.O.M.G. .. 10 Dec. 1888

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C. .. 27 Jan. 1894

Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. .. 6 Jan. 1899

Baron Amthill (Offg.) .. 30 Apr. 1904

Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (i) .. 13 Dec. 1904

The Earl of Minto, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. .. 18 Nov. 1905

Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., I.S.O. (j) .. 23 Nov. 1910

Lord Chelmsford Apr. 1916

Marquess of Reading Apr. 1921

Baron Irwin Apr. 1926

The Earl of Willington Apr. 1931

The Marquess of Linlithgow Apr. 1936

Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester 1943.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Colville, P.C. (Offg.) 4th June 1945 for 3 months.

(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.

(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.

(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.

(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1888.

(i) Created an Earl, June 1911.

(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

Rear-Admiral the Rt. Hon. Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 24, March 1947 to June 21, 1948.

Shri Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari (Acting) Nov. 10, 1947—Nov. 26, 1947; Confirmed, June 1948.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Name Assumed charge of office

Lieut.-General Sir John Claverling .. 1774

Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote .. 1779

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper .. 1785

General Earl Cornwallis .. 1786

Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby .. 1793

Major-General Sir Alured Clarke .. 1798

Lieut.-General Gerard (Lord Lake) .. 1801

General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time) .. 1805

Lieut.-General Lord Lake .. 1805

Lieut.-General Sir G. Hewitt .. 1807

Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent .. 1812

General Marquis of Hastings .. 1813

General Sir Edward Paget .. 1823

General Viscount Concomber .. 1825

General Earl of Dalhousie .. 1830

General Sir Edward Barnes .. 1832

General Lord William C. Bentinck .. 1833

General Sir Henry Fane .. 1835

General Sir Jasper Nicolls .. 1839

General Lord Gough .. 1843

General Sir Charles James Napier .. 1849

General Sir William Maynard Gomm .. 1850

General Sir George Anson .. 1856

Lt.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant .. 1857

General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) .. 1857

General Sir Hugh Rose .. 1860

Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield .. 1865

General Robert Cornelius, Lord Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala) .. 1870

General Sir Frederick Paul Haines .. 1876

General Sir Donald Martin Stewart .. 1881

General Lord Roberts, V.C. .. 1885

General Sir George Stewart White, V.C. .. 1893

General Sir William Lockhart .. 1898

General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer .. 1900

Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum .. 1902

General Sir O'More Creagh, V.O. .. 1909

General Sir Beauchamp Duff .. 1914

General Sir Charles Munro .. 1916

Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson .. 1920

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood .. 1925

Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode .. 1930

Field-Marshal Sir Robert Archibald Cassels .. 1935

General Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck .. 1941

Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell .. 1941

Field-Marshal Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck .. 1943

Lt.-Gen. R. M. Macdonald Lockart, C.B., C.I.E., M.C. .. Aug. 15, 1947.

Lt.-Gen. F. R. R. Francis Robert Roy Bucher .. Jan. 1, 1948.

General K. M. Cariappa .. Jan. 16, 1949.

The Indian Legislature

The following is a list of Acts, passed by the Legislature between August 31, 1948 and March 10, 1949. The date given is the date on which the Acts became law. For 1948 Acts passed before August see 1948 Year Book.

1. The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donation (Companies) Act, August 31, 1948.
2. The Bombay, Calcutta & Madras Port Trust (Constitution) (Amend.) Act, August 31, 1948.
3. The Census Act, September 3, 1948.
4. The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, September 3, 1948.
5. The Indian Registration (Amend.) Act, September 3, 1948.
6. The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, September 3, 1948.
7. The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, September 3, 1948.
8. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amend.) Act, September 3, 1948.
9. The Indian Army (Amend.) Act, September 3, 1948.
10. The Durgah Khawaja Sahab (Amend.) Act, September 3, 1948.
11. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, September 3, 1948.
12. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, September 3, 1948.
13. The Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act, September 4, 1948.
14. The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, September 8, 1948.
15. The Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) (Second Amend.) Act, September 8, 1948.
16. The Cantonments (Amend.) Act, September 8, 1948.
17. The Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, September 8, 1948.
18. The Bombay Public Security Measures (Delhi Amendment) Act, September 8, 1948.
19. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, September 8, 1948.
20. The Electricity (Supply) Act, September 10, 1948.
21. The Indian Income-tax (Amend.) Act, September 10, 1948.
22. The Territorial Army Act, September 10, 1948.
23. The Indian Navy (Discipline) (Amend.) Act, September 10, 1948.
24. The Exchange of Prisoners Act, September 10, 1948.
25. The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, September 10, 1948.
26. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, September 20, 1948.

27. The Central Silk Board Act, September 20, 1948.
28. The Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, September 23, 1948.
29. The Factories Act, September 23, 1948.
30. The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act, September 23, 1948.
31. The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, September 23, 1948.
32. The Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Land Development Act, September 24, 1948.
33. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, September 24, 1948.

1949

1. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, February 11, 1949.
2. The Mangrol and Manavadar (Administration of Property) Act, February 14, 1949.
3. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, February 16, 1949.
4. The United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary (Extension of Laws) Act, February 16, 1949.
5. The Protective Duties (Amendment) Act, February 16, 1949.
6. The Public Debt (Central Government) (Amendment) Act, February 16, 1949.
7. The Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Act, February 16, 1949.
8. The Seaward Artillery Practice Act, February 17, 1949.
9. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, February 24, 1949.
10. The Banking Companies Act, March 10, 1949.

ORDINANCES

The following is a list of the Ordinances promulgated between May 25, 1948 and January 31, 1949. For a list of 1948 Ordinances passed before May see 1948 Year Book.

1. The Transfer of Property (India) (Amendment) Ordinance, May 25, 1948.
2. The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Ordinance, May 28, 1948.
3. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, May 31, 1948.
4. The Bombay Public Security Measures Act (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, June 14, 1948.
5. The Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) (Amendment) Ordinance, June 30, 1948.
6. The Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance, July 1, 1948.
7. The Influx from West Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, July 19, 1948.
8. The Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Ordinance, July 21, 1948.

9. The Indian Army (Amendment) Ordinance, July 21, 1948.
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Ordinance, August 2, 1948.
11. The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, August 6, 1948.
12. The Mangrol and Manavadar (Administration of Property) Ordinance, August 16, 1948.
13. The National Service (Temporary and Released Persons) Ordinance, September 11, 1948.
14. The Public Safety Ordinance, September 14, 1948.
15. The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, September 18, 1948.
16. The Patents (Extension of Term) Ordinance, October 1, 1948.
17. The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, October 9, 1948.
18. The Merchant Shipping (Acceding States) Ordinance, October 11, 1948.
19. The Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Ordinance, October 23, 1948.
20. The United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary (Extension of Laws) Ordinance, November 3, 1948.
21. The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance, November 8, 1948.
22. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, November 9, 1948.
23. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, November 9, 1948.
24. The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, November 10, 1948.
25. The Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) (Amendment) Ordinance, November 19, 1948.
26. The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Amendment Ordinance, December 14, 1948.
27. The Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance, December 31, 1948.
28. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, December 31, 1948.

1949

1. The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, January 1, 1949.
2. The East Punjab Evacuees' (Administration of Property) Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Amendment Ordinance, January 25, 1949.
3. The Durgah Khawaja Sahab Committee of Inquiry Ordinance, January 26, 1949.
4. The Governor-General's Salary (Exemption from Taxation) Ordinance, January 26, 1949.
5. The Recovery of Abducted Persons Ordinance, January 31, 1949.

ASSAM PROVINCE

THE Province of Assam is composed of eleven districts—Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Tarrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, K. & J. Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, Lushai Hills and Garo Hills.

Population—The total population of the Province in 1941 was 10,204,733, of which nearly 4½ millions were Hindus, over 3½ millions Muslims, 2½ millions belonged to tribal groups.

With the partition, the whole of the District of Sylhet except four thanas became part of East Bengal. Hence the area as well as the population have been correspondingly reduced. The following is a rough estimate of the present position: area in square miles 49,599.29; total population 7,404,094 out of which 3,023,750 are males and 3,480,344 are females. The number of Hindus is 2,947,989, of Muslims 1,710,423, of Sikhs 3,742, of Christians 35,724. The density of the population is 149.53.

40 per cent of the population are recorded as speaking Assamese and about 24 per cent Bengali. Other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages.

Agricultural Products—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 4,003,543 acres in 1947-48 being devoted to this crop. Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under Tea and Jute in 1947-48 was 437,380 and 209,730 acres respectively. About 60,042 acres are devoted to sugar-cane. Besides, Potatoes are also cultivated in Assam. The area under this crop was in the neighbourhood of 57,528 acres during 1947-48. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 50 to 258 inches a year leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India with the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569.50); this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Accounts of the occurrence of petroleum in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S. S. E. trend.

Mines and Minerals—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. Petroleum output during 1946-47 was 6,48,77,535 gallons; coal output 3,22,942 tons; and limestone output 9,84,677 tons. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur district. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and refined only in Lakhimpur.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley, also cotton weaving prevails as a cottage industry, women playing a predominant part. In this valley there are no caste weavers. In the Surma Valley weavers carry on a brisk manufacture on a commercial scale; These handloom products find a ready market on account of the great scarcity of mill made goods. Tea is of course the main industry, but there is a large petroleum mining concern and also some



H. E. Sri Prakasa

coal mines. There is a big match manufacturing concern at Dhubri. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenware, and limestone burning, cane and bamboo work, furniture making, soda lat, smithy, brick making, mustard oil pressing, rice and saw mills are other industries but agriculture employs about 80 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining hill tribes and countries.

Communications—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The extensive system of river communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plys on the rivers in both Valleys. There is a day service of passenger-boats between Tezpur and Namanati.

The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Bengal Assam Railway (A. B. zone) system have been added in recent years. The main Bengal Assam Railway (A. B. zone) line runs from Chittagong Port, in East Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction with the Bengal Assam Railway (A. B. zone). The Bengal Assam Railway (E. B. zone) connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. The railroad is now at Rangapara north of Tezpur. Both Bengal Assam Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway have been amalgamated from 1st January 1942 and have been named Bengal Assam Railway.

Since August 15, 1947 the Bengal Assam Railway has been divided into two separate sections. The section within Assam has been called Assam Railway with headquarters at Pandu. The Government of India are taking steps to link up Assam with the rest of India by railway without touching the Dominion of Pakistan.

The first direct link by air between Calcutta and Gauhati was established on December 14, 1947. This air service was originally on a non-scheduled basis but very soon it became a daily service which has since been extended to Dibrugarh on a frequency of three days a week.

The Assam Government have undertaken an experiment in transport organization with the

nationalisation of motor transport on a 75-mile long road connecting Gauhati and Nowgong.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Post-war road improvement programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores over a period of 5 years. It covers not only construction of new roads but also includes improvement of existing roads to a better standard. The scheme also embraces a large bridging programme.

Approximately 919 miles of roads classified as village roads and 210 miles of District roads have been taken up for improvement upto 1948-49. A stretch of 230 miles of road classified as strategic, connecting Shillong with Silchar without touching the Pakistan territory has been taken up and is already jeppable in most sections. It is expected to be jeppable throughout the entire length sometime in 1949. Another motorable road from Medhpara to Philbari and Philbari to Tura has been constructed to connect them to the headquarter station of the Garo Hills, and the road is now motorable. A motorable road is also being constructed from Silchar to Ajlaj in the Lushai Hills. In the beginning of 1948 the construction of a new road from Assam boundary to Agartala (Tripura State) was also undertaken at the instance of the Government of India. The total length of this road is about 125 miles. It is expected to be jeppable by the end of 1949 thus giving direct access to Agartala from Assam. Yet another achievement of the Government of Assam is the construction of a most important road connecting Assam with the rest of India through Cooch Behar, without going through Pakistan.

The road Programme has its special significance in that it is being designed with a view to making Assam self-sufficient in the matter of having its export and import to and from other parts of the Indian Dominion transported quickly without having to pass through the Pakistan Dominion. At the same time communications within the province have also been improved by provision of necessary feeder roads from and to the arterial road system of the Province with a view to securing good market for the surplus produce of certain localities.

ADMINISTRATION

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1906, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912; the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was reconstituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces of India.

After Independence the Province has been and is being administered according to the Government of India Act of 1935 as modified by subsequent Governors' ordinances under the Indian Independence Act.

The capital of Assam is Shillong, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts overcrowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country, on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,430 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and was rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1935. The present financial position for 1949-50 is set out in the following table:—

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget estimates, 1949-50. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimate for 1949-50. |
|---|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | (In thousands of Rupees.) | | (In thousands of Rupees.) |
| A.—Principal heads of Revenue— | | A—Direct Demands on the Revenue — | |
| I—Customs | 36.29 | 4. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax .. | 58 |
| IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax | 1,57.25 | 7. Land Revenue | 25.45 |
| VII—Land Revenue | 1,62.31 | 8. Provincial Excise | 11.20 |
| VIII—Provincial Excise | 63.31 | 9. Stamps | 60 |
| IX—Stamps | 14.94 | 10. Forests | 42.60 |
| X—Forests | 48.87 | 11. Registration | 1.03 |
| XI—Registration | 1.91 | 12. Charges on account of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act | 5.68 |
| XII—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act | 7.63 | 13. Other Taxes and duties | 2.00 |
| XIII—Other taxes and duties | 36.02 | B—Railway Revenue Account — | |
| Total—A .. | 5,28.53 | 15A. State Railways .. .. . | .... |
| B.—Railway Revenue account— | | 15C. Subsidised companies .. .. . | .... |
| C.—Irrigation | | 15D. Miscellaneous Railways expenditure .. .. . | .... |
| E.—Debt Services | | BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue— | |
| XX—Interest | 92 | 16. Construction of Rlys. .. .. . | .... |
| F.—Civil Administration— | | C—Revenue account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— | |
| XXI—Administration of Justice | 2.47 | 18B. Navigation, Embankment & Drainage Works .. | 15.41 |
| XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements | 23 | E—Debt Services — | |
| XXIII—Police | 85 | 22. Interest on debt and other obligations | 11.44 |
| XXIV—Ports and Pilotage .. .. . | .... | 23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt | 4.12 |
| XXVI—Education | 3.45 | F—Civil Administration— | |
| XXVII—Medical | 2.35 | 25. General Administration | 66.99 |
| XXVIII—Public Health | 2.95 | 27. Administration of Justice | 11.47 |
| XXIX—Agriculture | 10.32 | 28. Jails and Convict Settlements | 10.67 |
| XXX—Veterinary | 48 | 29. Police | 70.55 |
| XXXI—Co-operation—Co-operative Societies | 1.30 | 30. Ports and Pilotage | 2 |
| XXXIA—Co-operation—Rural Development | 10 | 36. Scientific Department | 18 |
| XXXII—Industries and Supplies—Sericulture and Weaving | 4 | 37. Education (European) | — |
| XXXIIA—Industries and Supplies—Cottage Industries | 2 | Ditto | 1,27.29 |
| XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments | 67 | 38. Medical | 40.25 |
| Total—F .. | 25.23 | 39. Public Health | 30.82 |
| H.—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements | | 40. Agriculture | 52.28 |
| XXXIX—Civil Works | 24.16 | 41. Veterinary | 7.17 |
| J.—MISCELLANEOUS— | | 42. Co-operation—Co-operative Societies | 6.73 |
| XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation | 51 | 42A. Co-operation—Rural Development | 18.34 |
| XLV—Stationery and Printing | 80 | 43. Industries and Supplies—Sericulture and Weaving | 8.01 |
| XLVI—Miscellaneous | 47.13 | 43A. Industries and Supplies—Cottage Industries | 4.04 |
| Total—J .. | 48.44 | 47. Miscellaneous Dept. | 5.77 |
| L.—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments— | | H—Public Works and Public Improvements— | |
| XI—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments | 50 | 50. Civil Works | 2,43.41 |
| LIX—Grants-in-aid from the Central Government | 30.00 | J—Miscellaneous— | |
| LI—Extraordinary receipts | 2,33.99 | 54A.—Famine Relief | 1.08 |
| LII—B—Civil Defence .. .. . | .... | 55. Superannuation Allowances and Pension | 28.31 |
| Total—L .. | 2,64.49 | 56. Stationery and Printing | 7.70 |
| Total Receipts from Revenue Heads | 8,91.77 | 57. Miscellaneous | 90.29 |
| | | M—Extraordinary Items— | |
| | | 63. Extraordinary charges | 87 |
| | | 63B. Expenditure on postwar development .. .. . | .... |
| | | 64A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. . | .... |
| | | 64B. Civil Defence .. .. . | .... |
| | | Total expenditure from Revenue | 9,52.35 |

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM—*contd.*

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimate for 1949-50. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimate for 1949-50. |
|--|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | (In thousands of Rupees.) | | (In thousands of Rupees.) |
| I—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments— | | Total expenditure from revenues | 11,61,21 |
| XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government .. | 30,00 | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. | |
| L—Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments | 50 | Revenue Expenditure from Statement B. | 9,52,35 |
| LI—Extraordinary receipts | 2,33,99 | 83—Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to Revenue | —28 |
| LII B—Civil Defence .. .. . | .... | 85—Payment of Retrenched Personnel | 1 |
| Total L | 2,64,49 | 88 B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works .. | .... |
| Total Receipts from Revenue heads | 8,91,77 | 85 A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading | —32,44 |
| CAPITAL RECEIPTS | | 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. | 1,69,00 |
| Revenue Receipts from Statement A. | 8,91,77 | Total | 1,40,91 |
| Debt raised in India— | | Debt raised in India— | |
| Permanent debt .. .. . | .... | Permanent debt— | 4,09 |
| Loans from the Central Govt. for Post War Development Scheme | 2,58,54 | Floating debt— | .... |
| Loan from Central Govt. for Grow More Food Campaign .. .. . | .... | Treasury Bills | 2,00,00 |
| Floating debt— | | Other floating loans | 20,00 |
| Treasury Bills | 2,00,00 | Loan from Central Govt. | 2,50,00 |
| Other floating loans | 20,00 | Total | 4,74,09 |
| Loans from the Imperial Bank .. .. . | .... | Unfunded debt— | |
| Total | 4,78,54 | State Provident funds | 14,27 |
| Unfunded Debt— | | Deposits not bearing interest— | |
| State Provident Funds | 17,50 | Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt .. | 4,12 |
| Deposits not bearing interest— | | Sinking Fund Investment Account .. .. . | .... |
| Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt .. | 4,93 | Depreciation Reserve Fund— | |
| Sinking and Depreciation Fund | 4,12 | Government Presses .. .. . | .... |
| Publication Fund | 1 | Publication Fund | 1 |
| Reserve Fund—Post-War Reconstruction Fund .. | .... | Reserve Fund—Post-war Reconstruction fund .. | .... |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Total deposits not bearing interest | 4,13 |
| Government Presses | 27 | Deposit of Local Funds— | |
| Total deposits not bearing interest | 9,33 | District funds | 35,00 |
| Deposits of Local Funds— | | Other funds | 45,29 |
| District Funds | 35,00 | Departmental and Judicial deposits | 1,04,74 |
| Other Funds | 45,29 | Other accounts | 11,00 |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits | 1,05,94 | Advances | 42,95 |
| Other accounts | 11,00 | Suspense | 8,00 |
| Advances | 42,95 | Miscellaneous .. .. . | .... |
| Suspense | 11,00 | Total deposits of local funds | 2,46,98 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. . | .... | Loans and advances by Provincial Governments .. | 83,20 |
| Total deposits of local funds | 2,51,18 | Remittances— | |
| Loans and advances by the Provincial Government .. | 4,12 | Remittances within India | 5,98,00 |
| Remittances— | | Total Capital Expenditure | 15,61,58 |
| Remittances within India | 5,98,00 | Total Expenditure | 25,13,93 |
| Total Capital Revenues | 13,58,67 | Closing balance | 1,77,21 |
| Total Receipts | 22,50,44 | Grand Total | 26,91,14 |
| Opening balance | 4,40,76 | Excess of expenditure charged to Revenue over Revenue | 60,58 |
| Grand Total | 26,91,14 | | |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure from Revenues .. | .... |  |  |

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B.,
Bar-at-Law.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Adviser to the Governor for Tribal and Excluded Areas and States, N. K. Rustomji, I.C.S.

Dy. Adviser to the Governor for Tribal Areas and States, K. V. Subrahmanian, I.A.S.

Assistants to the Advisers for Excluded Areas and States, M. C. Bhorali, B.A.; S. C. Purkayastha; S. K. Dutta.

Secretary to the Adviser for Tribal Areas, H. Dutta, M.A.

Military Secretary, Major J. C. Dhanilja (Indian Signals).

Private Secretary, T. S. Krishnamurti.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Capt. Maharajkumar Jai Sing.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Hon'ble Srijiit Gopinathi Bardoloi, M.A., B.L.,
Premier, Prime Minister (Home, Education, Transport, Industries and Co-operation).

Hon'ble Srijiit Bishnu Ram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L.,
Finance, Revenue, Legislative.

Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Local Self-Government, Agriculture, Veterinary.

Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A., Public Works.

Hon'ble Srijiit Ramnath Das, B.L., Medical, Public Health, Electricity.

Hon'ble Srijiit Rupnath Brahma, B.L., Forest, Judicial, Registration.

Hon'ble Srijiit Omeo Kumar Das, B.A., Food Supply, Labour.

Hon'ble Maulana Md. Tayyebulla, B.L., Exercise, Publicity, Jails.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, S. L. Mehta, I.C.S.
Additional Chief Secretary, D. C. Das, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, S. J. Duncan.
Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Mahomed Sultan, M.A.
Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, S. M. Lahiri, M.A., B.L.
Secretary to Government in the Department of Supply, S. K. Datta, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government in the Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Co-operative and Sericulture and Weaving Departments, T. T. S. Hayley, I.C.S.
Under-Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Ganesh Ch. Phookan, M.A., B.L.
Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Ashutosh Dutta, B.L.
Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Ralindra Nath Barua, M.Sc., B.L.
Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, R. Chandra, B.Sc., C.E. (Hons.), M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E. Also Chief Engineer.
Secretary to Government in the Transport Department, K. Balachandram, I.C.S.
Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, J. E. Reid, O.B.E., E.D., I.P.
Under Secretary to Government in the Co-ordination Department, B. C. Kapur, I.A.S.
Additional Under Secretary in the Finance Department, Dillip Chandra Das.
Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, S. C. Kapri, B.Sc., A.C.S.
Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Anwar Hussain, B.A., A.C.S.
Director of Publicity, S. C. Bhattacharjee.
Under-Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., M. C. Chaudhuri.
Parliamentary Secretaries, Srijut Mahendra Mohan Chaudhuri, B.L., Srijut Himadiprasad Chaltia, Srijut Parmananda Chetia, B.A., Srijut Horeswar Das, B.L.

Deputy Director of Supply (Accts.), Rai Sahib K. M. De.
Under-Secretary to Govt. in the Textile Dept., M. E. St. John Perry.
Assistant Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., Musebuddin Chaudhuri.
Assistant Secretary to Government in the Co-ordination Department, Kaumudi Kanta Chaudhuri, B.A.
Assistant Secretary to Government in the Textile Department, S. J. Gopikanta Barua.
Assistant Secretary to Government in the Supply Department, Hemendra Kumar Gupta.
Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Puniram Salaria.
Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), Binod Behari Ghose.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Srijut Kanewar Das, M.Sc., B.L.
Member, Josingh Rynjah, B.A.
Superintendent, P. N. Deb Goswami, B.A.
Advocate-General, F. A. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., N. N. Phukan, B.A.
Director of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Village Authorities, T. T. S. Hayley, I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture, R. C. Woodford, O.B.E.
Director, Veterinary Department, A. K. Mitra, M.R.C.V.S., P.G.
Conservator of Forests (Senior) Assam, P. D. Stracey, M.A.
Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, M. C. Jacob, B.A.
Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Assam, Sree Nagendra Nath Chakravarty.
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, S. M. Lahiri, M.A., B.L.
Inspector-General of Police, J. E. Reid, O.B.E., E.D., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction, Uma Kanta Goswami, M.A., B.L.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. A. N. Chopra, O.B.E., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Col. A. N. Chopra, O.B.E., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.
Chief Engineer, R. Chandra, B.Sc., C.E. (Hons.), M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E.
Comptroller (Govt. of India), S. Gupta, M.Sc.
Commissioner of Labour, S. K. Mallick, I.C.S.
Director of Statistics, Dr. M. N. Goswami, M.A., Ph.D.
Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Haldar Hussain, I.P.
Director of Supply, Birendra Lal Sen.

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.
Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.
Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.
Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.
Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1927.
Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.
Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.
Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.
Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.
Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1937.
Sir Gilbert Piteairn Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1938.
Henry Joseph Twynam, O.S.I., C.I.E., 1939.
Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1939.
Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1942.
Mr. Frederick Chalmers Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946 (Offg.).
Sir Henry F. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946 (Offg.).
Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., 1947.
Sir Ronald Francis Lodge, I.C.S., 1948 (Offg.).
Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, 1949.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker :—The Hon'ble Mr. Laksheswar Boroah, B.L.

Deputy Speaker :—Mrs. Bonily Khongmen, B.A.
Raja Ajit Narayan Dey of Silli, M.A., B.L. (Dhubri North); Beliram Das, B.L. (Kamrup Sadr. North Reserved seat); Bipin Chandra Medhi, B.L. (Mangaldai North); Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (Dibrugarh Central); Babu Bidyapati Singha, B.A. (Hailakandi); Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati (Tezpur East); Bejoy Chandra Saikia (Dibrugarh West); Himadiprasad Chaltia (Sibsagar West); The Hon'ble Srijut Bishnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L. (Kamrup Sadr. Central); Dandewar Hazarika, B.L. (Golaghat South); Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L. (Nalbari); The Hon'ble Srijut Gopinath Bardeol, M.A., B.L. (Kamrup Sadr. South); Mahadhar Bhuyan (Nongong West); Harendra Nath Sarma, B.L. (Indian Planting Assam Valley); Harewar Das, M.A., B.L. (Goalpara North-West); Harinarayon Batauli (Jorhat South); Hem Chandra Hazarika, B.L. (North Lakhimpur); Dr. Jitram Das (Barpeta North); Babu Kamini Kumar Sen, B.L. (Karimgang East); Babu Khagendra Nath Samadhar (Nongong North-East Reserved seat); The Hon'ble Mr. Laksheswar Boroah, B.L. (Dibrugarh East); Lakshmidhar Boroah, B.L. (Kamrup Sadr. South); Mahendranath Choudhury, B.L. (Barpeta South); Manisankar Basumatari (Goalpara South-East); Motiram Bora, M.A., B.L. (Nongong South-East); Prof. Niharan Chandra Laskar, M.A. (Silchar Reserved seat); Nilmani Phukan, B.A. (Jorhat North); The Hon'ble Srijut Omko Kumar Das, B.A. (Tezpur West); Kedarnath Brahmin (Indian Commerce and Industry); Parandhar Sarma, M.A., B.L. (Mangaldai South); Purna Chandra Sarma, B.L. (Nongong North-East); Purnananda Chetia, B.A. (Sibsagar East); Rajendra Nath Barua, B.L. (Golaghat North); The Hon'ble Srijut Raim Nath Das, B.L. (Jorhat North Reserved seat); Babu Ranesh Chandra Das (Chowdhury (Karimgang East Reserved seat); Santosh Kumar Barua, B.A. (Dhubri South); Sarat Chandra Sinha, B.Sc., LL.B. (Dhubri Central); Satindira Mohan Dey (Silchar); Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L. (Kamrup Sadr. North); Maulavi Abul Majid Ziaosh Shams, B.L. (Dhubri West); Maulavi Muhammad Abul Kashem, B.A. (Dhubri South); Maulavi Abdul Hai, M.Sc., B.L. (Kamrup North); Maulavi Abdul Halim (Lakhimpur); Maulavi Abdul Kuddus Khan (Goalpara East); The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L. (Hailakandi); Maulavi Syed Abdul Rouf, B.L. (Barpeta); Maulavi Afazuddin Ahmed (Nongong East); Dr. Emran Hussain Chaudhury, D.Sc., Pol.

(Berlin) (Sibsagar); Maulavi Makabir Ali Mozumdar, B.L. (Silchar); Maulavi Md. Maksud Ali, B.A. (Dhubri North); Moulana Md. Mufazzal Hussain (Karimgang South); Maulavi Md. Nazmul Haque, B.L. (Goalpara West); Maulavi Muhammad Rounque (Nongong West); Maulavi Saiful Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B.L. (Kamrup South); The Hon'ble Moulana Mahomed Tayyebulla, B.L. (Darrang); Vacant (European Planting); J. S. Hardman (European Commerce & Industry); Mrs. Bonily Khongmen, B.A. (Women's Shillong); Binode Kumar J. Sarwan (Labour, Bismarath Dist. Darrang); Chanoo Kheria (Labour Nazira Dist. Sibsagar); Dalbir Singh Lohar (Labour, Tinsukia Dist. Lakhimpur); Dharamdhar Basumatari (Kamrup Tribal Plains); Dhirsing Dauri (Nongong Tribal Plains); The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nicholas-Roy, B.A. (Backward Areas Hills, Shillong); Karka Dalay Miri (Lakhimpur and Majuli Tribal Plains); Khorsing Terang Maazadar (Backward Areas Hills, Mikir Hills); Larsingh Khyrem (Backward Areas Hills, Jowai); Jangjin Sungma Laskar, M.B.E. (Backward Areas Hills, Garo Hills North); Mantram Parak (Backward Areas Hills, Garo Hills South); P. M. Sarwan, M.A. (Indian Christian); The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B.L. (Goalpara Tribal Plains).

BIHAR PROVINCE

BIHAR lies between 20°-30' and 27°-30' N. latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal; on the east by West Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the province of Orissa; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The Province comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters west Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

Recently the States of Serakela and Kharswan have been incorporated into the Province after prolonged dispute with Orissa. Bihar has also put forward claims along with C.P. to two other States, Sarguja and Jashpur.

THE PEOPLE

The Province has a population of 36,340,151 persons. Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though Muslims form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

INDUSTRIES

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 30 per cent. of the population depends wholly on agriculture, while only 7.8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Ganges delta with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in the delta of the Ganges, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent. of the net cropped area of the province. The area under rice is about 9,300,000 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Sonae valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran district, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be over-estimated.



H.E. Madhao Shrihari Ancy

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of about 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 13 lakhs of acres. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds are about 1,513,100 acres, 1,220,800 acres, 1,270,100 acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Bihar is the most important white-sugar area in India, some 26 per cent. of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated. In 1942-43, for instance, 4 crore of rupees were paid to the growers for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from year to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 31 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the West Bengal border where about 95 per cent. of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under jute crop is about 202,200 acres but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop is about 110,000 acres. There are two factories at present in the province.

MANUFACTURES

Opium was formerly, with Indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory was closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company

of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur has passed the 100,000 limit and it consumes 13 million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both West Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karampura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the lime-stones available in Palamau and Shahabad.

ADMINISTRATION

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. It was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, under the Reform Act of 1919. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department and Irrigation Department are now separate Departments of Government. There are four Chief Engineers, viz. Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings), Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) and Chief Electrical Engineer & Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar.

Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads), is in charge of the Buildings and Roads including Aviation and Railways; Chief Engineer (Irrigation), is in charge of the Irrigation and Lift Irrigation; Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) is in charge of the Public Health Engineering Department. This post has recently been created on a temporary basis for 3 years from the 1st February, 1949.

A new post of Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar, has also been created recently and the Chief Electrical Engineer is in charge of the Electrical Department. In addition to the Chief Engineers who are now heads of Departments, the following officers are attached to the offices of the Chief Engineers, (Irrigation) and (Buildings and Roads):—

Irrigation Section.—Deputy Chief Engineer (Irrigation); Special Officer (Irrigation).

Roads and Buildings.—Special Officer (Communications); Special Officer of Materials & Plant; Bridge Designing Officer; Government Architect & Town Planner.

A personal Assistant to each of the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads) and Chief Engineer (Irrigation) of Executive Engineer's rank has also been sanctioned.

The whole organisation of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Department is now under a non-technical Secretary to Government who is assisted by the Deputy Secretary (Non-technical), Under Secretary (Technical) and Additional Under Secretary (Non-technical) in his Secretariat work.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, more important or complicated cases being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers.

LAND TENURE

The whole of the land tenure system will be completely changed by the enactment of the Bihar Abolition of Zamindaris Bill which was passed by both the Houses of the Bihar Legislature in May, 1948. The Bill seeks to provide for the transference to the crown of interests of proprietors and tenure holders in land including their interests in trees, forests, fisheries, "jalkars", ferries, "hats" and "bazzars".

The Bill has been referred to the Government of India for the assent of the Governor-General which is being awaited and in the meanwhile, in view of the urgency of establishing direct relationship between Government and the tenants, Government have decided that pending acquisition of Zamindaris, the estates and tenures should be taken over for management by way of transitional arrangement. Accordingly, the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenures Bill, 1949 was introduced in the Bihar Legislative Assembly on 7th March, 1949 and the Bill has now been referred to a Select Committee.

At present almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province:— In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabited by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

POLICE

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are five Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents. There are also 24 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 48 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of

officers and two schools for the training of recruit constables. Both the institutions have selected Police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. Under this department three Bureaus are working, i.e., Finger Print Bureau, Photo Bureau and the Handwriting Bureau. There are 7 battalions of Unmounted Military Police and seven troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. The battalions of Unmounted Military Police are under the charge of commandants and officers of S.P.'s rank.

EDUCATION

Implementation of important post-war educational schemes has been entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction with a special staff. The Province has made notable progress in the development of basic education.

The mass literacy movement launched in 1938 is being further expanded under an Adult Education Board with its publication and publicity sections working in co-operation with various Departments of Government. The percentage of literacy is 9.2 according to the 1941 census.

The Province has one University, the University of Patna.

INSTITUTIONS

| | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of arts and science colleges | 16 | 23 | 23 |
| Number of high schools | 204 | 409 | 453 |
| Number of middle schools | 1,230 | 1,542 | 1,644 |
| Number of upper primary schools | 3,845 + 13* | 4,114 + 13* | 4,255 + 13* |
| Number of lower primary schools | 18,418 | 16,133 | 16,582 |

* European schools.

SCHOLARS

There has been likewise a rapid increase in the number of pupils reading in these institutions except primary schools, as table below indicates :

| | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of scholars in arts and science colleges | 6,497 | 12,767 | 15,155 |
| Do in high schools | 85,120 | 1,40,904 | 160,668 |
| Do in middle schools | 1,53,443 | 2,02,504 | 2,23,476 |
| Do in primary schools | 9,07,970 | 9,06,396 | 9,98,138 |

PERCENTAGE

The percentage of pupils attending schools to the total population has correspondingly increased as the table below will show :

| Percentage of pupils to the total population. | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Male | 5.66 | 6.17 | 6.42 |
| Female | .86 | .88 | .91 |
| Total | 3.24 | 3.54 | 3.67 |

EXPENDITURE

The direct expenditure from all sources has also increased as will appear from the figures given below :

| | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In arts colleges | 13,44,624 | 20,60,766 | 23,76,340 |
| In high schools | 33,62,825 | 55,47,223 | 74,05,463 |
| In middle schools | 26,47,296 | 40,13,028 | 53,91,837 |
| In primary schools | 54,56,903 | 83,07,424 | 1,23,73,463 |

PUBLIC FUNDS

The net expenditure from public funds, unlike the previous quinquennium, appreciably increased during the present quinquennium as figures below show :

| | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Expenditure from Government funds .. | 85,30,094 | 1,14,94,447 | 1,90,50,155 |
| Expenditure from Boards' own funds .. | 20,57,275 | 42,38,820 | 41,86,068 |
| Total public funds .. | 1,05,87,369 | 1,57,33,076 | 2,32,36,223 |

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The rate of progress in girls' education has been rather slow during the quinquennium as will be clear from the following figures :

| | 1941-42. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of institutions for girls .. | 2,395 | 2,110 | 2,072 |
| Total number of girls reading in all institutions for boys and girls .. | 1,56,130 | 1,59,297 | 1,78,644 |
| Percentage of girls receiving education to total female population of the province .. | ·86 | ·88 | ·91 |

EXPENDITURE

The table below gives the average expenditure per pupil per year for all kinds of institutions :

| | 1936-37. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. |
| Expenditure, per pupil per year .. | 17 13 | 16 1 | 18 3 | 20 3 | 18 9 | 22 8 | 23 4 | 28 15 |

MEDICAL

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons and one Senior Executive Medical officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon at Saharsa Sub-District who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. Sixty one hospitals & Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 693 hospitals, and Dispensaries maintained by Local Bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. About 55,00,000 patients including 1,15,000 in patients are treated in all the dispensaries every year. The total expenditure on the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounts to about 47,13,000 a year.

There is a large mental hospital named as Inter Provincial Mental Hospital, formerly known as European Mental Hospital, for Europeans and Indians at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, W. and E. Bengal, Baluchistan, the C. P., the N.W.F.P., Orissa, W. and E. Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and W. and E. Bengal. A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the district of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis. The question of the transfer of patients belonging to Pakistan undergoing treatment at the Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital is under the consideration of the Government of India. There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an institute for Radium treatment. There is a Medical College at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the province. Admission to the Medical School at Darbhanga has been stopped since 1946 and a new Medical College for M.B., B.S., students has also been started at Darbhanga from 1946 onwards.

The province has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera-phage and bacterio-phage which are supplied to other provincial Governments for use in the prevention of epidemics.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department aims at the promotion of the well being and the health of the people by the prevention of the epidemic diseases, improvement in sanitation, and nutritional state of the people. All factors that have bearing on health come within the purview of this department. The department is under the control of the Director of Public Health, Bihar. For purposes of efficient public health administration the province has been divided into three circles, known as North Bihar, South Bihar and Chota Nagpur Circle with their headquarters at Muzaffarpur, Patna and Ranchi. The Assistant Directors of Public Health act as reporting and inspecting officers of Government on matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of their respective circles. They also inspect and supervise the working of the public health administration under the local bodies.

There are sixteen districts in the province, each one of them is provided with a Health Officer, who is in direct charge of the Health Administration of the district. Local bodies are responsible for health administration in their own areas. Out of fifty-four Municipalities, eight are provided with Health Officers.

A Senior Officer of this department known as Senior Executive Medical Officer is placed in-charge of the flood affected areas of the Kosi where a special scheme of medical and Public Health relief has been introduced.

The other public health services, maintained by the department are the offices of the Chemical Analyst, Nutrition Department, Bacterio-phage and that of Excise Chemist, which are all located in Public Health Laboratory.

All supplies of vaccine lymph are manufactured at the Vaccine Institute, Namkum. The department maintains two depots, main one at Patna and the Sub-depot at Ranchi where anti-malarial drugs, vaccines, disinfectants and equipments are stocked for supply to local bodies in the province. The department takes special measures for control of epidemics, malaria, kala-azar and plague.

For the medical inspection of schools, four School Medical Officers, one in charge of each of the four divisions of the province are main-

tained. A lady school Medical Officer for the inspection of girl schools is also employed.

The Department carry out Public Health Propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets, posters, health exhibitions, slides and films.

The budget of the Public Health Department is about rupees forty lacs every year.

FINANCE

The total revenue of the Province is 22.70 crores (Revised 1948-49) and 24.44 crores (Budget 1949-50) and the total expenditure on the revenue account is 22.80 crores (Revised 1948-49) and 19.17 crores (Budget 1949-50).

I. The main heads of revenue are as follows:—
(Revised 1948-49).

| | |
|---|---------|
| (i) Taxes on Income other than Corporation .. | 6,28.31 |
| (ii) Land Revenue .. | 1,40.00 |
| (iii) Provincial Excise .. | 4,25.00 |
| (iv) Stamps .. | 1,80.00 |
| (v) Other Taxes and Duties .. | 2,62.14 |
| (vi) Extraordinary Receipts .. | 2,40.72 |

II. The main heads of expenditure on beneficial Departments:—

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| | (Revised 1948-49). |
| (i) Education .. | 1,37.35 |
| (ii) Medical .. | 87.07 |
| (iii) Public Health .. | 68.41 |
| (iv) Agriculture .. | 1,08.19 |
| (v) Veterinary .. | 10.97 |
| (vi) Co-operation .. | 32.57 |
| (vii) Industries .. | 33.73 |

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sri Madhao Shrihari Aney.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, R. P. N. Sahi.

Military Secretary to Governor, Major R. D. Chandavarkar.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain N. G. Kulkarni.

Honorary A. D. C., Risaldar Major and Hon'y. Capt. Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardener's Horse).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister, Home Affairs, The Hon'ble Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

Minister of Finance, Labour and Supply and Price Control, The Hon'ble Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha.

Minister for Development and Transport, The Hon'ble Dr. Salyid Mahmud.

Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, The Hon'ble Mr. Jasraj Chaudhury.

Minister for Irrigation, Public Health (Engineering), Electrification and Legislative, The Hon'ble Mr. Ranchitar Singh.

Minister of Education and Information, The Hon'ble Mr. Budri Nath Verma.

Minister for Revenue, Forest, Excise, and Welfare, The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay.

Minister of L. S. G. and Medical, The Hon'ble Mr. Bhodanand Jha.

Minister for P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings), Cottage Industries and Rehabilitation, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, L. P. Singh, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, P. P. Agarwal, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Supply & Price Control Dept., B. D. Pandey, I.C.S.

Secy. to Govt. Res. and Labour Dept., Sinheshwar Prasad Singh.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, T. G. N. Ayyar, I.C.S.

Secretary to Govt. P.W.D., T. P. Singh, I.C.S.

Chief Engineer to Govt., M. L. Bahl, I.S.E.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation), D. Mehta, I.S.E.

Dy. Chief Engineer and Dy. Secy. to Govt. (Communications), H. K. Nivas, I.S.E.

Secretary to Government Education Department, Mahabir Prasad.

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Muzaffarnagar Division.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Khalilur Rahman.

Secy. to Govt., Development Dept., H. Lal, I.C.S.

Secy. to Govt., Welfare Dept., Pushkar Thakur.

Secy. to Govt., Relief & Rehabilitation Dept., S. N. Roy.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FOR BIHAR & ORISSA)

Chairman, Rajanidhar Singh, C.I.E.

Members, Kanai Prasad, M.S.E. (Cal.), B.A. (Cant.), E. K. Barho, M.A., LL.B.

Secretary, U. Das, B.A. (Hons.), Dip in Edu.

BIHAR LEGISLATURE

President, Bihar Legislative Council, The Hon'ble Mr. Shyamna Prasad Sinha.

Deputy President, Bihar Legislative Council, Shah Muhammad Omar Munani.

Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, The Hon'ble Mr. Vinodheshwar Prasad Varma.

Deputy Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Deva Shatan Singh.

Secretary, Bihar Legislature, Raghu Nath Prashad.

Deputy Secretary, Bihar Legislature, S. C. Lal.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR

| | |
|--|------|
| Lord Sinha of Raipur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1920 |
| Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1921 |
| Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1927 |
| Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1929 |
| Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. | 1937 |
| Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. | 1939 |
| Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1943 |
| Sir Robert Francis Mudie, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. | 1943 |
| Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1944 |
| Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1946 |
| Sri Jai Ramdas Daulatram | 1947 |
| Sri M. S. Aney | 1948 |

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President :—The Hon'ble Shyamna Prasad Sinha.

Deputy President :—Vacant.

Secretary :—Raghu Nath Prashad, M.A., B.L.

Deputy Secretary :—Chand Lal, B.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Hons. (Lond.)), Dip-in-Edu. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary :—Bisheshwar Prasad.

Budhan Rai Verma (North Patna Division General); Soralai Narain Sinha (*Gaya General*); Jayadeva Narain Sinha (*Saran cum Champaran General*); Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (*Muzaffarpur General*); Ganga Nand Singh (*Darbhanga General*); Ramjiwan Himat Singh (*Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General*); Naresb Mohan Thakur (*Bhagalpur cum Purnea General*); Satis Chandra Sinha (*Hazariabagh cum Manbhium General*); Nalini Kumar Sen (*Ranchi and Palamau cum Singhbhum General*); Muham-

mad Mahmood (*Patna cum Shahabad Muhammadan*); Sayid Muhammad Mehdi (*Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan*); Sayid Mubarak Ali (*Tirhut Division Muhammadan*); Jamilur Rahman (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan*); Rai Brjraj Krishna (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); The Hon'ble Shyamna Prasad Sinha (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Gajindra Narayan Singh (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Pataydeo Sharma (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Shah Muhammad Umar (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Basima Govind Prashad (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Devedra Nath Samanta (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Gomdace Lakta (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Shah Muhammad Omar Munani (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); H. B. Chandra (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Srimati Saraswati Devi (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Srimati Sushila Samanta (*Nominated*); Mrs. Nayama Khatoon Haider (*Nominated*); Chandrika Ram (*Nominated*); Jaidewa Prasad (*Nominated*).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker :—The Hon'ble Shri Vinodheshwar Prasad Varma, B.A., B.L.

Deputy Speaker :—Deva Saran Singh.

Secretary :—Raghu Nath Prashad, M.A., B.L.

Deputy Secretary :—Shri Chand Lal, B.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Hons. (Lond.)), Dip-in-Edu. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.

Asst. Secretary :—Bisheshwar Prasad.

Sarandhar Sinha (*Patna City General Urban*); Jagat Narain Lal (*Patna Division General Urban*); Murti Manohar Prasad (*Tirhut Division General Urban*); Gauri Shankar Dalmia (*Rangpur Division General Urban*); Amiya Kumar Ghosh (*Chota Nagpur Division General Urban*); Deva Saran Singh (*Central Patna General Rural*); Lakh Mohan Singh (*Dumraon General Rural*); Jagdish Narain Sinha (*Bihar General Rural*); Shyam Narain Singh (*East Bihar General Rural*); Mahabir Prasad (*East Bihar General Rural*); *Reserved*: Brahmdeo Bahadur Sinha (*South Gaya General Rural*); Sakti Kumar (*South Gaya General Rural Reserved*); The Hon'ble Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha (*Aurangabad General Rural*); Jammuna Prashad Singh (*Nawada General Rural*); Chetu Ram (*Nawada General Rural, Reserved*); Mosabeh Sinha (*North Gaya General Rural*); Harzobind Misra (*Buzar General Rural*); Guptaanath Singh (*Bhojpur General Rural*); Sardar Harihar Singh (*North-East Shahabad General Rural*); Deo Narayan Singh (*East Central Shahabad General Rural*); The Hon'ble Shri Jasraj Chowdhury (*East Central Shahabad General Rural, Reserved*); Jagannath Singh (*Sasaram General Rural*); Pandit Girish Tewari (*West Saran Sadr. General Rural*); Ram Binod Sinha (*Saran Sadr. General Rural*); Jhulan Sinha (*North-East Siwan General Rural*); Shakor Nath (*South-West Siwan General Rural*); Prabhunath Sinha (*East Gopalganj cum Masrah and Marhoreah General Rural*); Nand Kishore Narain Lal (*West Gopalganj General Rural*); Ram Basuwan Imam (*West Gopalganj General Rural, Reserved*); Ganesh Prasad Sah (*North-West Champaran Sadr. General Rural*); Sivi Dharit Pandya (*East Champaran Sadr. General Rural*); Harivans Sahay (*South-West Champaran Sadr. General Rural*); Jaynarayan Prasad (*South Bhojpur General Rural*); The Hon'ble Shri Badri Nath Verma (*North Bhojpur General Rural*); Yamuna Ram (*North Bhojpur General Rural, Reserved*); Mahesh Prashad Sinha (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr. General Rural*); Shiva Nandan Ram (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr. General Rural, Reserved*); Vacant (*West Muzaffarpur Sadr. General Rural*); Dip Narayan Sinha (*East Sitamarhi cum Kaira and Minapour General Rural*); Rameshwar Prasad Sinha (*South-West Hajipur General Rural*); Bir Chandra Patel (*North-East Hajipur General Rural*); Ramasis Thakur (*North Sitamarhi General Rural*); Thakur Giraga Nandan Singh (*West Sitamarhi*

General Rural); Pandit Dhanraj Sharma (*North Madhubani General Rural*); Harinath Mishra (*South Madhubani General Rural*); Jal Narayan Vinut (*East Madhubani cum Bahera General Rural*); Radhakant Choudhary (*Darbhanga Sadr. General Rural*); Ramghulam Choudhary (*Darbhanga Sadr. General Rural, Reserved*); Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha (*North-West Samastipur General Rural*); Ramcharan Sinha (*South-East Samastipur General Rural*); Sunder Mahto Pasi (*South-East Samastipur General Rural, Reserved*); The Hon'ble Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha (*South Sadr. Monghyr General Rural*); Dr. Raghubandan Prasad (*South Sadr. Monghyr General Rural, Reserved*); Kamleshwari Prasad Jaisah (*North Sadr. Monghyr General Rural*); The Hon'ble Shri Ramcharitra Sinha (*West Begusarai General Rural*); Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (*East Begusarai General Rural*); Kalika Prasad Singh (*Jamui General Rural*); Rash Bilhari Lal (*South Bhagalpur Sadr. General Rural*); Arjun Prasad Mishra (*North Bhagalpur Sadr. cum Kishanganj General Rural*); Thakor Narsimh Prasad Sinha (*Banka General Rural*); Rajendra Misra (*Supaul General Rural*); Shivnandan Prasad Mandal (*Mudjipura General Rural*); Bhagwat Prasad (*Madhupura General Rural, Reserved*); Basudeva Prasad Sinha (*North-West Purnea General Rural*); Dr. Kishori Lal Kundu (*East Purnea General Rural*); Lakshmi Narayan Singh (*South-West Purnea General Rural*); Bhola Paswan (*South-West Purnea General Rural, Reserved*); The Hon'ble Pandit Binodanand Jha (*Dumraon cum Jaintia General Rural*); Pandit Budhinath Jha (*Godda General Rural*); Lambodar Mookherjee (*Santal Parganas Sadr. General Rural*); Barhar Hembram (*Santal Parganas Sadr. General Rural, Reserved*); Brjraj Dokuia (*Pakur cum Rajmahal General Rural*); Jaisram Murmu (*Pakur cum Rajmahal General Rural, Reserved*); The Hon'ble Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural*); Khatra Manjhi (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural, Reserved*); Sukhlal Singh (*Giridih cum Chitra General Rural*); Mangar Dhoibi (*Giridih cum Chitra General Rural, Reserved*); Devki Nandan Prasad (*Ranchi Sadr. General Rural*); Soma Bhagat (*Ranchi Sadr. General Rural, Reserved*); Nagar Mal Modi (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural*); Bhandi Ram Oran (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural, Reserved*); Dr. Purna Chandra Mitra (*Kunti General Rural*); Rai Kishore Singh (*North-East Palamau General Rural*); Jitu Ram (*North-East Palamau General Rural, Reserved*); Jadubans Sahay (*South-West Palamau General Rural*); Sagar Mahto (*South Manbhium General Rural*); Tika Ram Manjhi (*South Manbhium General Rural, Reserved*); Sris Chandra Banerjee (*Central Manbhium General Rural*); Nakul Chandra Sahis (*Central Manbhium General Rural, Reserved*); Purushottam Chohan (*North Manbhium General Rural*); Kishori Mohan Upadhyay (*Singbhum General Rural*); Dhanan Aldo Ho (*Singbhum General Rural*); Sidul Hembram (*Singbhum General Rural, Reserved*); Sayid Jafar Imam (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban*); Muhammad Nauman (*Patna Division Muhammadan Urban*); Muhammad Abdul Ghanil (*Tirhut Muhammadan Urban*); Ali Ahmad Buland Akhtar (*Rhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban*); Sayid Mazhar Imam (*Chota Nagpur Muhammadan Urban*); Sharfuddin Husain (*West Patna Muhammadan Rural*); Mehdi Hasan (*East Patna Muhammadan Rural*); Khabul Guban Ahmad (*East Gaya Muhammadan Rural*); Latifu Rahman (*West Gaya Muhammadan Rural*); Manjur Hussain (*Shahabad Muhammadan Rural*); Nur Hasan (*Saran Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Ahmed Hussain Sheikh (*Siwan Muhammadan Rural*); Moinsuddin Ahmad Khan (*Gopalganj Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Dr. Sayid Mahmud (*North Champaran Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Sayid Badrudin Ahmad (*South Champaran Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Sayid Mazhar Alam (*Betiah Muhammadan Rural*); Tajamul Husain (*Muzaffarpur Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Badrul Hassan (*Hatipur Muhammadan Rural*); Badinjam (*Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural*); Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (*North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Dr. Sayid Muhammad Parid (*North-West Darbhanga*

Muhammadan Rural); Dr. Ghulam Rasul Khan (*Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Khalil (*South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Nazirul Hassan (*North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Muhammad Abu Zaffar (*South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Maqbul Ahmad (*Bhagalpur Sadr. cum Banka Muhammadan Rural*); Moleenud Mobarak Karim (*Madhipura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural*); Ziaur Rahman (*Araria Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Shafiqul Haque (*South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Ahsan (*North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Isiamuddin (*North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Raziuddin (*South-East Purnea Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Tahir (*North Purnea Sadr. Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Yasin (*South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*); Barhanuddin Khan (*North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Yasin (*Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari (*Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural*); Razman Ali (*Palanau Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Amin Ahmad (*Maukham Muhammadan Rural*); Srimati Sunder Devi (*Patna General Urban Women's*); Srimati Bhagwadi Kuer (*Muzaffarpur Town General Urban Women's*); Srimati Sushama Sen (*Bhagalpur Town General Urban Women's*); Mrs. Zohra Ahmad (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban Women's*); M. Morris (*Anglo-Indian*); Ignace Boek (*Indian Christian*); Hira Lal Saraf (*The Bihar Chamber of Commerce*); Svamanandan Sahaya (*The Bihar Planters' Association*); Munindra Nath Mookherjee (*The Indian Mining Federation*); W. Forest (*The Indian Mining Association*); Bameshwar Prasad Singh (*Patna Division Landholders*); Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Sinha (*Patna Division Landholders*); Tarannul Sinha (*Bhagalpur Division Landholders*); Kamakshya Satayan Sinha (*Chota Nagpur Division Landholders*); Prabhat Chandra Bose (*Trade Union Mining Labour*); Michael John (*Jamshedpur Factory Labour*); Nirapada Mukherji (*Monihar cum Jamalpur Factory Labour*); Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (*University*).

BOMBAY PROVINCE

THE Bombay Province stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujarat in the north to Kanara in the south. It has an area of 1,14,548 square miles and a population of 29,450,000. These figures are inclusive of the area and population of the Deccan States, the Gujarat States and Kolhapur and Baroda which have all merged with the Bombay Province.



H.E. Sir Maharaj Singh

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Beyond the Ghats are the Deccan districts; south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The rainfall of the Province is derived chiefly from the south-west monsoon between June and October. The amount of rainfall varies widely in different areas from 30" to about 150".

THE PEOPLE

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the domination of powerful Muslim kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been poisoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it. The population of the Deccan is much more homogeneous than that of Gujarat thirty per cent. being Mahatras. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Three main languages are spoken. Gujarati, Marathi and Konkani with Hindustani a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number about five hundred.

The following figures give the distribution of population according to communities. (These figures are not inclusive of the States which have merged with Bombay Province):

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Scheduled Castes | 1,855,148 |
| Other Hindus | 14,700,242 |
| Sikhs | 8,011 |
| Jains | 266,231 |
| Buddhists | 1,433 |
| Muslims | 1,920,308 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Christians | 375,486 |
| Zoroastrians | 86,270 |
| Jews | 14,741 |
| Tribals | 1,014,298 |
| Others | 7,882 |

AGRICULTURE

The principal occupation is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar-cane. The Konkan is a rice land, where the crop is grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailling rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually nearing completion, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought.

More than any other part of India the Bombay Province has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

The area actually under cultivation is about 30 million acres of which 1 million acres bear more than one crop.

Details of the acreage under different crops for the total cropped area are as shown below:—

| Food Crops. | Acreage (Figures in thousands) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Jowari | 8,073 |
| Bajri | 4,030 |
| Rice | 2,037 |
| Wheat | 1,831 |
| Gram | 674 |
| Ragi | 616 |
| Maize | 164 |
| Other food-cereals including pulses | 2,727 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 202 |
| Sugar-cane | 71 |
| Other sugars | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 |
| Total | 20,159 |

| Non-Food Crops. | Acreage (Figures in thousands) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Cotton | 3,862 |
| Groundnut | 1,344 |
| Condiments and spices | 201 |
| Tobacco | 170 |
| Sesame | 166 |
| Linseed | 112 |
| Cocconut | 28 |
| Castor seed | 42 |
| Rape and Mustard | 20 |
| Other oilseeds | 678 |
| Fibres other than cotton | 78 |
| Drugs and Narcotics, other than tobacco | 27 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 |
| Total | 6,736 |
| Fodder | 2,490 |
| Grand Total | 29,684 |

FISHING

Fishing in the Bombay Province is almost entirely confined to an area in the immediate proximity to the coastline. This is due to the frail, dockless fishing craft and the small sized fishing gear used. The coastline is mostly frequented by small varieties of fishes and those in immature stage of development.

Pomfrets, Mackrel and Bombay ducks provide the greatest and most remunerative turnover to the fishermen of this Province.

(For more details see under 'Fisheries').

LIVESTOCK

Information as available with regard to the number and classification of livestock in the Bombay Province is as under:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Bulls and Bullocks | 3,324,280 |
| Cows | 2,028,729 |
| Calves (young stock) | 2,094,916 |
| Male buffaloes | 229,434 |
| Cow buffaloes | 1,270,311 |
| Buffaloes calves (young stock) | 1,013,824 |
| Sheep | 1,681,205 |
| Goats | 2,108,918 |
| Horses and Ponies | 116,590 |
| Mules, Donkeys, Camels, etc | 73,561 |
| | 13,941,798 |

Per head of bulls and bullocks in the Province there are 8.6 acres of net cultivated land and per head of cow buffaloes and cows in the Province there are 5.4 persons.

The main burden of milk supplies falls on the buffalo.

Bombay is now an important forest. Province being next only to the C.P. and Madras. The total area under forest is 42,998 sq. miles or about 8.3 million acres.

INDUSTRY

The Province of Bombay is not only the leading Province in commerce and trade but is industrially perhaps the most advanced Province in India.

It is one of the most important textile centres of the world. Out of the 117 textile mills in India, 208 mills are located in the Province.

Large scale industry is concentrated in large cities such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona and Satara. Several important industries are carried on, on a cottage scale, all over the Province.

The total number of factories under Sub-Section 2(j) of the Factories Act, 1934, is 2,890.

The major items are textiles, toilet and dress, wood, building, ceramics, metals, chemical products, food industries, hides and skins, furniture industries, production and transmission of mechanical force, and construction of means of transport.

The Province is also richly supplied with resources of hydro-electric power. Though not all these are developed there is still considerable production of electric energy in this Province.

The units sold for industrial purposes are estimated approximately at 400,000,000 a year.

Besides electricity, gas, steam and oil are also used for power purposes. The use of gas is confined to Bombay City. In the mofussil, oil and steam engines play an important part.

With the exception of building stones, salt and manganese ore, this Province does not possess any minerals of commercial importance. Traces of iron have been reported in some of the districts of the Province. Bauxite, so important in the manufacturing of aluminium is reported to be available in three districts of the Province.

The major port is Bombay; other ports of major and minor importance are Mormoa (Portuguese territory), Broach, Surat, Bulsar on the Gujrat coast and Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar on the Konkan coast.

The following form the important items of export through and import to, the Bombay port.—

| Export. | Import. |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Cotton. | Bullion. |
| Hides and skins. | Cotton manufactures. |
| Twist and yarn. | Hardware. |
| Grain and seeds. | Metals. |
| Mauganese ore. | Machinery. |
| | Kerosene oil. |

The total mileage of railway in the Province is 2,300 miles, which is a little less than 6 per cent of the total mileage in India. The railway lines are the G.I.P., B.B. & C.I. and M. & S.M.

All over the Province motor transport has made very rapid progress. According to a Bulletin issued by the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, the total number of motor vehicles in operation in the Province in 1948 March was over 38,826 which included 10,246 private cars, 1,616 taxis, 249 diesel engines and 2,975 petrol run buses, 11,333 lorries and 3,408 motor cycles.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bombay is one of the important centres for the manufacture of cotton textiles in the world and it is the leading Province in India so far as this industry is concerned.

The size and extent of the industry is indicated by the figures given in the following table :—

| | No. of Mills | No. of spindles installed | No. of looms installed | Average No. of hands employed | Approx. quantity of cotton consumed (Cwts) | Approx. yarn production (Lbs.) | Approx. cloth production (Million yards) |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Bombay Province including Indian States | 208 | 5,903,167 | 136,196 | 278,179 | 9,373,644 | 899,742,000 | 3,030 |
| Rest of India | 209 | 4,334,964 | 66,198 | 231,599 | 7,808,955 | 746,420,000 | 1,770 |
| Total for India | 417 | 10,238,131 | 202,388 | 509,772 | 17,188,599 | 1,646,162,000 | 4,800 |

HANDLOOMS

The most important of all cottage industries in the Province are the handloom and powerloom weaving industries. Out of the 2 million handlooms in the whole of India Bombay Province has 94,690 handlooms employing about 420,000 members of the weaving community. Out of a total production of about 1,500 million yards in

the whole of India the production for Bombay is about 134 million yards.

Handlooms in the Bombay Province consume about 43 million lbs. of mill yarn and 3.06 million lbs. of handspun yarn.

In addition to the above number of handlooms, there are about 14,000 powerlooms working in cottage and small factories.

There are 34 artificial silk mills in the Province using silk and artificial silk for the manufacture of cloth. The quantity of artificial silk required for handlooms and powerlooms is about 600,000 lbs. per month.

The number of woollen mills, production, etc. in the Province and in India are given in the following table :—

| | No. of Mills | No. of spindles | No. of looms in Mills | No. of handlooms | No. of Powerlooms | Production of yarn (lbs.) | Production of cloth (lbs.) |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bombay Province | 5 | 28,124 | 440 | 5,600 | 440 | 2,574,144 | 4,707,499 |
| Rest of India | 15 | 59,376 | 2,362 | 99,202 | 1,860 | — | — |

The woollen mills in Bombay Province generally produce woollen and worsted piece goods, woollen and worsted yarn, knitting yarn and hosiery. The handlooms in the Province generally produce coarse blankets (Kambli) of 50" x 108" to the extent of 2.6 million yards valued at Rs. 30.2 lakhs.

and about 12 other small establishments each employing from 6 to 50 workmen. From the point of view of the value of products manufactured, it is estimated that out of the total production in India amounting to nearly Rs. 1,25,00,000, one establishment alone located in Bombay contributes as much as Rs. 1,00,00,000.

There are three firms in India manufacturing cycles on a large scale. One of these which is the largest, is situated in Bombay City. The production capacity of this firm is more than 70,000 cycles per annum but this figure has not so far been attained.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The Chemical Industries are fairly well developed in this Province, there being a variety in production from commercial chemicals to fine chemicals. In fact so far as commercial chemicals are concerned Bombay Province is, perhaps the only Province engaged in their manufacture. This is so possibly because the consuming industries mainly the Textile Industry which requires a variety of chemicals for dyeing, bleaching and printing is located in this Province.

Bombay has an up-to-date plant for producing sulphuric acid, a heavy chemical most essential for the manufacture of various other commercial chemicals. The production is of the order of ten to twelve thousand tons per year.

Manufacture of salt from sea water by solar evaporation is another industry which exists at a number of centres in this Province.

Industries depending upon the use of salt such as caustic soda, chlorine, soda ash, etc., have also been established.

Bombay and Ahmedabad being the main industrial centres for the textile industry a number of chemical concerns are concentrated at these places. In other places too the industry has been developed on a modern scale mainly for supplying the local requirements.

Fine Chemicals such as are required in Industries are made only on a moderate scale mainly at Bombay, Baroda and Barajadi near Ahmedabad on a moderate scale. This is done with the help which the local industries receive from the technical staff of the educational institutions.

The glass industry has made considerable progress in this Province during the last five to ten years. Most of the requirements of other industries for glass containers have been met from local sources. In fact during the war some of the factories were engaged in supplying the requirements of the Military Department, Royal Indian Navy, Railways, the Bombay Gas Co., etc. They have supplied glass bottles in thousands to the pharmaceutical concerns.

The production capacity of the hollowware is very large and the Province may be in a position to export bottles, and other hollowware.

There are a few firms of repute which have been manufacturing toilet and washing soaps the quality of which compares well with soap of foreign origin.

From the inedible oils paints have been manufactured in large quantities in the Bombay factories. The Industry has grown quickly during war-time and has supplied the requirements of War Departments and the Railways.

MINOR INDUSTRIES

Below are given short notes on a number of minor industries.

In machine tools the main line of production in the Bombay Province are capstan lathes, screw cutting and surfacing lathes, shaping machines, planing machines, drilling machines, polishing machines, sheet metal working machines, sewing machines and a number of power presses. Of the remaining firms, only one manufactures radial drilling machines to Grade II specifications and two more manufacture vertical drilling machines and shaping machines to Grade III specifications. Some concerns manufacture a variety of Grinding machines, lathes, shaping machines, milling machines, etc., all of which are ungraded machine tools. Speaking in general terms, the "Share" of the Bombay Province in respect of Grade I machine tools manufactured in India, both large and small, irrespective of their size and value, comes to nearly 40 per cent.

In 1945 a Bombay firm produced nearly 20,000,000 batteries and dry cells. Another Bombay firm manufactured nearly 13,000 ceiling fans in the same year.

The production of steel safes and cabinets is mainly concentrated in Bombay City. There is one large establishment one medium-scale unit

Good quality varnishes have also been manufactured in fairly large quantities by utilising mainly the linseed oil available in the Province.

During war-time owing to the shortage of supply of pharmaceutical preparations a number of concerns undertook to produce a variety of medical preparations including vaccines, sulphadiazine, liver extracts, injections, etc.

It may also be mentioned that an ammunition factory engaged in the manufacture of war chemicals is located in this Province.

There is a large number of bakeries of small capacity scattered all over the Province. There are, however, no bakeries producing bread on a very large scale.

The number of biscuit factories in the Province is 6 with a total capacity of 6,500 tons per annum.

There are 2 well established concerns with up-to-date machinery and efficient methods of production for the manufacture of sugar confectionery.

Bombay is a surplus Province in respect of 'Vanaspatti' production. There are 6 factories with a combined capacity of 84,000 tons per annum situated in Bombay City, and one situated at Pochora, and 2 factories with a combined capacity of 9,000 tons per annum in Baroda and Porbandar respectively.

The number of Sugar factories in the Bombay Presidency is 12: 3 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Solapur, one in Poona and Satara, 2 in Nasik and 2 in the former Indian States now merged with Bombay.

The daily crushing capacity of each of these factories varies from 1,000 tons to 350 tons. Some of the above factories are also engaged in producing refined spirit from molasses.

There are four paper mills operating in the Province with a maximum capacity of 8,000 tons, and six mills manufacturing boards, with a total capacity of 1,600 tons.

The scope for the production of paper in the Province is almost unlimited. Bamboo can be used as a raw product for making pulp required for paper manufacture. This is available in large quantities in the Kanara Forests, where a pulp mill for manufacturing pulp for producing about 10 to 20 tons per day of paper can be located. Cheap wrapping paper and straw-boards could possibly be manufactured in the West Khandesh District out of grass.

There are 7 big match factories in the Province with a total production in gross boxes of 6.35 million.

TANNING AND LEATHER

There are 29 licensed tanneries in the Province of Bombay mostly located in the city of Bombay at Dharyav. The production is mostly half-tanned leather from goat and sheep skins and cow hides. Except 3 large tanneries where the chrome tanning process is used, the other tanneries adopt the vegetable tanning method. The estimated production of hides and skins in the Province is as follows:—Cow and Buff kind, 900,000; Goat skins, 2,400,000; and Sheep skins, 1,500,000.

The tanning and leather working industries are mostly carried on a cottage scale in the Province and production of hides is not sufficient to meet the demands of the tanners and cottage workers. Therefore, hides have to be imported from other Provinces.

The production of pit-tanned leather is about 300 hides a day and that of chrome-uppers about 300 pieces.

Bombay City is well advanced in the production of specially dressed leather, i.e., case hides, Morocco, roller skins, etc.

The following types of leather goods are manufactured:—Footwear; Travelling requisites and fancy leather goods; Leather goods requirements for Services, i.e., Posts, Police, Railway and Military; and Industrial leather goods for textile mills. There are no large-scale factories for the

manufacture of footwear and other goods but the industry is carried on everywhere in the Province on a cottage scale. It is estimated that about 1 million pairs of Western type of shoes and 5 million pairs of indigenous type of shoes were produced in the Province per annum during the pre-war years. There are also about 30 factories in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad manufacturing industrial leather goods such as pickers, for textile and putty mills and about 5 to 7 factories manufacturing picking bands.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The important cottage industries which are carried on in practically every District of the Province are, cotton textiles, tanning and leather work, mechanical and metal, carpentry, wood-work, bamboo and cane work, vegetable oils and pottery.

The production of cocoons have been started on a cottage scale in the Belgaum-Dharwar area and a flature unit is being established. There is scope for the expansion of silk industry in the near future.

The coir industry is carried on an unorganised basis in the Konkan. As a very small percentage of coconut husk is being utilised, there is considerable scope for the expansion of the industry.

A bee-keeping industry has been established in the North Kanara District.

ADMINISTRATION

The Province is divided into three Divisions (each comprising a group of certain number of Districts), i.e., the Northern, Central and the Southern each in charge of a Commissioner. The way the Districts are grouped into Divisions is shown below:

Northern Division:—Ahmedabad; Kaira; Panchmahal; Broach; Surat; Thana; Bombay Sahyadri District; Banaskantha; Sabarkantha; Dangs.

Central Division: East Khandesh; West Khandesh; Nasik; Ahmednagar; Poona; Satara; Solapur.

Southern Division:—Belgaum; Bijapur; Dharwar; Kanara; Ratnagiri; Kolaba.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. There is now a Governor and a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate.

In the legislative sphere Bombay has a bicameral legislature. One Chamber is known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the other as the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One third of the members retire every three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 39 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 Landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled Castes men and 7 Mahatras. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council contains not less than 20 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four are nominated by the Governor. Twenty are elected by general constituencies, 5 by Muslim and 1 by European.

The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary.

The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of August; and in Poona from September to October; but the Secretariat always remains in Bombay.

Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central

Division with headquarters at Poona, and the Southern Division with headquarters at Belgaum. Each District is under a Collector who has under him one or more Assistant Collectors, and or Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenue belongs to the State. The village officers are the patil, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purposes; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate has jurisdiction over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Civil Judge recruited from the ranks of local lawyers. The Court of first appeal, is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a civil judge (senior division) with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar.

In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Civil or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

In some of the principal cities a group of 22 Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has 7 Presidency Magistrates) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

In the Greater Bombay area two new courts have been established from 16th August 1948 i.e., the Bombay City Civil Court and the Sessions Court for Greater Bombay. The City Civil Court tries civil suits from the Greater Bombay area of value not exceeding Rs. 10,000 while the sessions court for Greater Bombay area cases arising from that area which were formerly tried by the High Court. Appeals from the decisions of these courts lie to the Bombay High Court.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a district and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvement. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds, local taxes and Government grants. The tendency in recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own Chairmen, whilst larger and larger grants are made from the general revenues for water-supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 made a great advance in the matter of local self-government in the Province. The Act provided more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs and are 32 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than before. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with an annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Mention must be made here of the recent amendment of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933 by which each village panchayat is now entitled to a grant equal to 15 per cent. of the land revenue, or 25 per cent. of the local Fund cess whichever is greater provided the panchayat levies one or other of a list of special taxes. The power of the Nyaya Panchayats which dispense justice to villages have also recently been widened. It is hoped that in the next few years 5,000 self-sufficient and self-reliant village panchayats would come into being to play their proper role in the life of the nation.

A shift in the control of primary education which has vitally affected the powers of local authority has also to be noted. This came about through some of the provisions of the Primary Education Act which was passed by the Assembly at its Poona session in 1947. The new legislation divests district local boards of responsibility for administering primary education in the rural areas because competent authorities hold these local bodies to be incapable of bearing the financial burden and would in any case be inefficient in the administration of education. Although there was a strong case for Government taking complete control of primary education a compromise was agreed to by which local bodies were asked to elect school boards the chairman of which would be associated with the administration of primary education.

A third point which deserves mention is the proposal to build up a Greater Poona and Ahmedabad and endow the whole areas with a Municipal Corporation on the same lines as those of the Bombay Corporation. It is expected that legislation towards this end would be shortly undertaken.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the dhāt regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhakat, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhindardara, the Mutha canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal.

POLICE

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Province proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Fingerprint Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Province proper is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police.

For purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the

Commissioner of Police who is administratively under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

A sort of voluntary auxiliary police force to help in the maintenance of law and order during a difficult time has been formed in several places in the Bombay Presidency, particularly in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad. This force is popularly known as Home Guards. During the communal disturbances towards the end of 1946 and the early months of 1947 it was found that the normal strength of the police was not sufficient to cope with the situation, and to permanently enlarge the force would mean placing a heavy burden on the revenues of the province. The answer to the situation appeared to be the formation of a voluntary body who can be called upon to help the police in moments of grave disorder. Thus the Home or Civic Guards organization was formally constituted in November 1947 in Bombay with headquarters at Churchgate Reclamation, 'F' Road. The strength of the Home Guards in Greater Bombay is about 2,500.

HOME GUARDS

The Home Guards Organisation was started in Greater Bombay on 6th November 1946, by an ordinance known as the Bombay Home Guard Ordinance, as the disturbed conditions in the city owing to communal feeling pointed to the urgent need of securing fuller assistance from the members of public in the maintenance of law and to supplement the ordinary police. The Home Guards Ordinance was later replaced by the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947. The organisation was started later on in all the Districts of the Province.

The organisation consists of a Commandant-General in charge of the whole force in the Province, a Commandant for each district and such other staff officers as the Commandant-General may consider necessary. The appointment of the Commandants is made by Government from among suitable public men and the posts are purely honorary carrying no remuneration. The Home Guards is a non-political and non-communal organisation. All members have an enrolment, to sign a pledge to the effect that they will, well and truly, serve the Government of Bombay without favour of affection, malice or ill-will or communal or political bias, and will assist to the best of their abilities in the maintenance of peace and prevention of crime against persons and property.

Any person who is between the ages of 20 and 50 and who has studied upto the IV Standard in any of the Regional Languages is eligible for recruitment to the organisation.

Home Guards are trained in squad drill, baton drill, use of arms, control of traffic, elementary law, mob fighting, unarmed combat and guard and escort drill. In addition to these, Home Guards are also trained in First Aid and Fire Fighting. The guards are encouraged to take up social work and lectures are arranged for those who show an aptitude for such type of work.

The Home Guards when called out on duty under Section 4 of the Bombay Home Guards Act, have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of police appointed under any Act for the time being in force. The functions of Home Guards mainly consist of guarding of public buildings, patrolling for the prevention of crime and assisting the Police in their ordinary duties. Home Guards are issued with uniforms consisting of two Khaki shirts, two trousers, two caps, one short, ankle boots, anklets, etc.

Although the Home Guards Organisation is a purely voluntary body the members of it are paid a duty allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per diem whenever they are called on duty under Section 4 of the Act. They are also given a conveyance allowance upto Rs. 5 p.m. for attending parades, etc. in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, and arrangements are made for washing of uniforms at Government cost.

The present strength of Home Guards in the Province is about 16,000. Half of these have received training in foot and arms drill and in the use of all kinds of weapons such as rifles, sten guns, etc. More attention is paid to the quality of the men recruited and to thorough and efficient training than to the numerical strength of the organisation. A large number of men have been trained in the Regulation of Traffic, First Aid and Fire Fighting.

The Home Guards were called out to assist the police on several occasions in the past. They were called out for the first time during the communal trouble of April 1947. They were then posted in the worst affected areas of Bombay and carried out their duties satisfactorily. They were again called out on the occasion of the Anti-Pakistan Day disturbances and during the disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in January-February 1948, and on several other occasions. The last time they were called out was during the Hyderabad Emergency in September 1948.

The work hitherto done by the Prohibition Guards is now transferred to the Home Guards.

EDUCATION

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Amherst, Ahmedabad and Dhawar. Other Colleges maintained by Government are the Grant Medical College, the Medical College at Poona and Ahmedabad, the Poona and Ahmedabad Colleges of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and the Sydenham College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City.

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1946-47 was 23,991. The total number of pupils in recognised institutions was 2,991,115. The recognised institutions consisted of 32 Arts and Science Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology, 21 Professional Colleges, 1,181 Secondary Schools and 18,992 Primary Schools and 3,175 special Schools.

There are 21,657 towns and villages in this Province of which 13,433 possessed schools. The area served by a town or village with school was 5.7 square miles.

Altogether there were 2,114,905 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1946-47. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province was 10.03 as against 9.41 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 960.1 lakhs. Out of this amount 46 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 14.8 per cent. from Local Funds, 28.3 per cent. from fees and 10.9 per cent. from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University underwent considerable changes in virtue of the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing it into closer association with the public and the industrial and commercial and civic life of the people of the Province, to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than before post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise dual control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time.

The new University Department of Chemical Technology was started in 1953. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 114 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academic questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

With a view to decentralizing higher education Government has accepted in principle the establishment of regional Universities. The Poona University has since begun to function and the universities for the other two regions namely Karnatak and Gujarat will be established shortly.

MEDICAL

The Surgeon-General is the head of the Medical organisation which is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render medical relief to the general population with auxiliary specialist sections providing for medical relief, medical education, laboratory assistance and research. The medical organisation which is the framework of the scheme, is based on the district, as the primary unit. Excluding Bombay City and Suburbs, there is at every district headquarters a hospital styled the 'Civil Hospital' which is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon and is the centre of the official organisation of medical relief and caters to the needs of the population of the whole district. Subsidiary to it are some Government cottage hospitals and State-aided dispensaries which are scattered throughout the districts. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay Province is 449 rural and 316 urban.

Government is particularly anxious to promote medical relief in rural areas. In all 333 centres of Subsidised Medical Practitioners have been opened and more and more centres are started as and when the requisite medical personnel becomes available.

Government has sanctioned the opening of a Homeopathic Hospital in Bombay.

The Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 has been passed and the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 has also been suitably amended.

Formerly there was only one Government Medical College in this Province. With the up-grading of the two Government Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Poona which formerly prepared students for a Licentiate Diploma into full fledged colleges, preparing students for the M.B.B.S. and post-graduate medical degrees of the University, there are now 3 Government Medical Colleges and with the merger of the Baroda State and the addition of the Medical College at Baroda, there are now four such Government colleges—admitting ordinarily in all 250 students every year. Government has also decided to start one male Medical College in Karnatak.

Provision also exists for the training of nurses and Government maintain two Colleges of Nursing for preliminary training of nurses and will open a third one as soon as accommodation is found for it. There are also schools for the training of nurses at most of the Government Hospitals.

Under the Medical Department is also the Haemkine Institute which is the main centre for medical research and of essential biological products in this Province. The Institute has very well equipped departments for Anti-toxins, Sera and Chemotherapy and also well-organised sections for the manufacture of Vitamin tablets, and solutions for intravenous use, such as Protein Hydrolysate and glucose saline. It also provides for anti-rabies treatment, and clinical pathological service, and serves as the principal laboratory for testing drugs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department is under the Director of Public Health. For purposes of administration, the Province is divided into 3 Registration Districts, comprising of 6 to 7 revenue districts. Each Registration District is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. In addition to the three regional Assistant Directors of Public Health, there are four functional Assistant Directors of Public Health, viz., one each for Malaria, Plague, Public Health, Laboratory and Vaccine Institute. There are District Health Officers and subordinate staff under them for most of the revenue districts now.

The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with taking adequate measures for safeguarding the health of the people of this Province. To achieve this object, Subsidised Medical Practitioners are trained in sanitary and public health work; facilities have been provided for training more Sanitary Inspectors; comprehensive schemes for Malaria Control with D.D.T. are under operation in some parts of the Province. Mobile Hospital Units and Hygiene Units are maintained for facilitating measures needed to fight epidemics like Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, etc.; combined Medical and Public Health Units have been opened in several districts to serve the needs of rural areas for providing maternity services at home and hospitalisation of maternity cases, besides arrangements for general medical treatment and training of the rural population in matters affecting health and hygiene generally. Extensive rural Public Health Propaganda is also carried out by the P.H.D. staff through the medium of silent and talkie films, publicity vans, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the control of two Chief Engineers—one for Roads and Buildings and the other for Irrigation—

who act as Secretaries to Government. Under them there are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions. The Chief Engineers have also under them the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Public Health Engineer to Government and the Architect to Government.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works; originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasha, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur, Madhmeshwar, the Girna Canal fed by Chankapur and the Gokak Canal.

The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16, and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal was completed in 1937-38 and the Girna Canal in 1909-10. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by engineers the world over, was opened in 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened in 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 214 million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but it contains only 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch to a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

BUDGET 1949-50

Estimated Revenue for 1949-50—(in thousands of Rupees).

| PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE. | | Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works. | |
|--|----------|---|------------|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax .. | 9,20,85 | XVII Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. | 31,19 |
| VII Land Revenue .. | 3,96,92 | XVIII Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .. | 8,87 |
| VIII Principal Excise .. | 4,94,95 | Debt Service. | |
| IX Stamp .. | 2,74,80 | XX Interest .. | 84,37 |
| A. Non-Judicial .. | 86,01 | | Rs. |
| B. Judicial .. | 2,12,27 | XXIII Transfers from Famine Relief Fund .. | 2,62 |
| X Forest .. | 28,32 | XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation .. | 7,63 |
| XI Registration .. | 1,04,58 | XLV Stationery and Printing .. | 4,67 |
| XII Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts .. | 16,43,16 | XLVI Miscellaneous .. | 12,94 |
| XIII Other Taxes and Duties .. | 41,61,86 | XLVI-A. Receipts from Road Transport Scheme .. | 1,09,37 |
| | Rs. | Total .. | 1,37,23 |
| Civil Administration. | | L Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .. | 7 |
| XXI Administration of Justice .. | 62,56 | LI Extraordinary Receipts .. | 3,22,31 |
| XXII Jails and Convict Settlements .. | 9,50 | LII-B. Civil Defence .. | 1 |
| XXIII Police .. | 33,31 | Total .. | 3,22,39 |
| XXIV Ports & Harbours .. | 22,46 | Grand Total .. | 52,85,76 |
| XXV-A. Dunes District .. | 51,96 | Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account .. | 45,02 |
| XXVI Education .. | 49,39 | Debits heads :- | |
| XXVII Medical .. | 43,54 | Advances; Loans and advances by Provincial Government, etc. .. | 1,87,93,77 |
| XXVIII Public Health .. | 1,16,38 | Total Receipts .. | 2,40,79,53 |
| XXIX Agriculture .. | 59 | Add:- | |
| XXX Veterinary .. | 7,44 | Opening Balance .. | 44,16 |
| XXXI Co-operation .. | 12,11 | Grand Total .. | 2,41,23,69 |
| XXXII Industries .. | 91,67 | | |
| XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments .. | 5,90,96 | | |
| | Rs. | | |
| Civil Works. | | | |
| XXXIX Civil Works .. | 21,58 | | |
| XL Bombay Development Scheme .. | 16,50 | | |
| XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes .. | 81 | | |
| Total .. | 38,89 | | |

Estimated Expenditure for 1949-50—(in thousands of Rupees).

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

| | Rs. |
|--|----------------|
| 7. Land Revenue | 1,20,56 |
| 8. Provincial Excise | 76,91 |
| 9. Stamps | 4,26 |
| 10. Forest | 92,52 |
| 11. Registration | 11,74 |
| 12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act | 72,46 |
| 13. Other Taxes and Duties | 55,02 |
| Total | 4,33,47 |

Irrigation, Revenue Account.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept— Irrigation Works | 46,65 |
| 18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept | 62,51 |
| Total | 1,09,16 |

Civil Administration.

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------------|
| 25. General Administration | 2,53,54 |
| 27. Administration of Justice | 1,39,84 |
| 28. Jails and Convict Settlements | 50,55 |
| 29. Police | 7,02,16 |
| 30. Ports and Pilotage | 5 |
| 33-A. Dams | 22,46 |
| 36. Scientific Departments | 3,56 |
| 37. Education | 9,44,25 |
| 38. Medical | 1,84,49 |
| 39. Public Health | 1,67,62 |
| 40. Agriculture | 3,59,36 |
| 41. Veterinary | 20,72 |
| 42. Co-operation | 70,46 |
| 43. Industries | 56,20 |
| 43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development | 3,62 |
| 47. Miscellaneous Departments | 5,24,84 |
| Total | 35,03,72 |

Civil Works.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 50. Civil Works | 3,68,47 |
| 51. Bombay Development Scheme | 14,44 |
| 52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes | 1,43 |
| 53. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue .. .. | .... |
| Total | 3,84,34 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 54-A. Famine Relief | 51,10 |
| 55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 1,74,38 |
| 56. Stationery and Printing | 37,47 |
| 57. Miscellaneous | 3,19,92 |
| 57-B. Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues | 1,09,37 |
| Total | 6,92,24 |

Debt Services.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 22. Interest on Debt and other obligations | 77,74 |
| 23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt | 39,46 |
| Total | 1,17,20 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 63. Extraordinary Items | Rs. |
| 64-A. Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-war Re- construction) Fund .. .. | .... |
| 64-B. Civil Defence | 61 |
| Total | 61 |

Total Expenditure charged to
Revenue 52,40,74

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works | 1,25,52 |
| 70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health | 29,71 |
| 72. Capital Outlay in Industrial Development | 25,00 |
| 80. Bombay Development Scheme | — 3,39 |
| 83. Payments of commuted value of Pensions | — 3,13 |
| 81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account | 1,75,12 |
| 81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 1,85,80 |
| 82. Capital Account of other Pro- vincial works outside the Revenue account | 2,95,83 |
| 82-B. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account | 1,17,68 |
| 85-A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes on State Trading | — 18,14 |
| Total | 9,00,06 |

Debts, Deposits and Advances
(Total of debt heads) .. 1,79,15,15

Total Disbursements .. 2,40,55,89
Closing balance .. 67,80

Grand Total .. 2,41,23,69

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh.
Personal Staff.

Private Secretary to H.E. The Governor—L. M. Narkari, B.A. (Hons.) (Dom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Und.), I.C.S.

Controller of the Household of H.E. the Governor—Major R. J. Pavri, 3½ Royal Gurkha Rifles.

Hon. Surgeon—Dr. S. B. Cooper, F.R.C.S. (England).

Aides-de-Camp—Capt. V. N. Swamy, RSI S. Modi.

Hon. Aide-de-Camp—D. G. Moore.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

B. G. Kher, Prime Minister in charge of the
Portfolio of Political, Services and Education.

M. R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue.

M. D. D. Gidder, Minister for Public Health and
Public Works.

L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Recon-
struction.

D. N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies.

V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation
and Village Industries.

G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-
Government.

G. L. Nanda, Minister for Labour.

M. P. Patil, Minister for Forest and Agriculture.

G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries
and Backward Class Department.

Parliamentary Secretaries: Y. B. Chavan,
Miss Indumati Chimanlal, D. K. Kunte,

K. P. Patil, D. N. Wadrekar, S. P. Guonkar,
S. T. More, S. R. Kanthi.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Depart-
ment.—M. D. Bharti, I.C.S.

Home Department.—G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S.

Revenue Department.—V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S.

Health & Local Govt. Dept.—L. T. Ghotap, I.C.S.

Edu. & Ind. Department.—D. S. Joshi, I.C.S.

Finance Department.—B. Venkatappaiah, M.A.,
I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancers of Legal
Affairs.—P. M. Lad, I.C.S., J. R. Dhurandhar
(Addl. Secy.).

Public Works Department.—N. P. Gurjar,
(Litigation); R. S. Vyas, I.C.S., M.I.E. (Ind.),
(Builds & Bldgs.).

Civil Supplies Department.—A. L. Dias, I.C.S.

Legislature Dept. Secretary.—S. K. Shrode.

Public Services Commission for the Province of
Bombay

Chairman.—Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S. (Retd.).

Members.—P. G. Shah, A. A. A. Fyzee.

Secretaries.—H. D. Warden, (offg.), B. J. Israel.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income-Tax.—Dewan Bahadur
R. Varadachari, B.A., J.P.

Director of Animal Husb. & Vet. Science—(i.e.,
Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
Science)—L. Sahai.

Advocate-General.—C. K. Daphtary.

Inspector-General of Police.—N. M. Kamte.

Director of Public Instruction.—D. C. Pavte.

Surgeon-General.—Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S.

Oriental Translator.—J. H. Dave, M.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests.—E. T. C. Vas, I.F.S.

Inspector-General of Registration and Director of
Land Records.—T. T. Kothawala.

Director of Agricultural Engineering.—D. A.
Gadkary.

Director of Agriculture.—Dr. B. N. Uppol.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director
of Agriculture, Marketing & Rural Finance.—
B. P. Patel, I.C.S.

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. —B. K. Patel, I.C.S. | Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beek- with, K.C.B. |
| Vice-Chancellor, the Bombay University. — Mohi Mahapatrayya P. V. Kane. | Died, 15th January 1831. |
| Registrar, Bombay University. —S. R. Donger- kery. | John Romer (Officiating) 1831 |
| Commissioners of Police, Bombay. —J. S. Barua, I.P. (on leave).—M. J. Chudasama, I.P. | The Earl of Clare 1831 |
| Director of Public Health. —K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H. | Sir Robert Grant, G.C.B. 1835 |
| Accountant-General. —B. C. Dutt, M.A., J.P. | Died, 9th July 1838. |
| Inspector-General of Prisons. —T. T. Kothawala. | James Farish (Officiating) 1838 |
| Postmaster-General. —Lt.-Col. K. J. Thomes, M.A. | Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart. 1839 |
| Collector of Customs. —V. G. Matthews, I.C.S. | Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b) 1841 |
| Collector of Central Excise. —K. G. Jacobs, M.A. | George William Anderson (Officiating) 1841 |
| Commissioner of Excise. —M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S. | Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.B. 1842 |
| Consulting Surgeon to Government. —Habibullah Khan, F.S.E., A.L.A.A. (London), A.L.M. (India). | Lestock Robert Reid (Officiating) 1846 |
| Registrar of Companies. —Rylamp M. Modi, B.Com., I.S.A.A., K.A. | George Russell Clerk 1847 |
| Director of Publicity. —S. A. Ayer. | Viscount Falkland 1848 |
| Commissioner of Labour. —A. S. Jyengar. | Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., P.C. 1856 |
| Labour Officer, Bombay. —A. S. Jyengar. | The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald. |
| Sheriff. —Joachim Alva. | 1862 |

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

| | |
|---|--|
| Sir Abraham Shipman 1662 | Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time) 1863 |
| Died on the Island of Anjediva in Oct. 1661 | Sir Henry Bartle Edward Freer, K.C.B. 1867 |
| Humfrey Cooke 1665 | Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. .. 1872 |
| Sir Gervase Lucas 1666 | Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. .. 1877 |
| Died, 21st May 1667. | Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.B.I. (Acting) .. 1880 |
| Captain Henry Carey (Officiating) 1667 | The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G. 1880 |
| Sir George Oxenden 1668 | James Braithwaite Reile, C.B.I. (Acting) .. 1885 |
| Died in Surat, 14th July 1669. | Baron Reay 1885 |
| Gerald Anuzier 1669 | Baron Harris 1890 |
| Died in Surat, 30th June 1677. | Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.B.I. (Acting) .. 1895 |
| Thomas Rolt 1677 | Baron Sandhurst 1895 |
| Sir John Child, Bart. 1681 | Baron Northcote, C.B. 1900 |
| Bartholomew Harris 1690 | Sir James Monteth, K.C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1903 |
| Died in Surat, 10th May 1694. | Baron Lamington, G.O.M.G., G.C.I.E. .. 1903 |
| Daniel Annesley (Officiating) 1694 | J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.B.I. (Acting) 1907 |
| Sir John Gayer 1694 | G.O.I.E. (c). 1907 |
| Sir Nicholas Waite 1794 | Baron Willington, G.O.I.E. 1918 |
| William Aislabie 1708 | Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.O.I.E., D.S.O. (d). 1918 |
| Stephen Strutt (Officiating) 1715 | Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., O.M.G., D.S.O. 1923 |
| Charles Boone 1719 | Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., acted for two months and twenty- two days for Sir Leslie Wilson. |
| William Phipps 1722 | Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.O.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. 1928 |
| Robert Cowan 1729 | Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes. |
| John Horne 1734 | The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf 1933 |
| Stephen Law 1739 | Knatchbull, Lord Ladbourn, G.O.I.E., M.C. |
| John Geek (Officiating) 1742 | Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S., acted for four months for Lord Ladbourn. |
| William Wake 1742 | Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.O.I.E., T.D. 1937 |
| Richard Bouchier 1750 | Sir John Colville, G.O.I.E., T.D. 1943 |
| Charles Crommellin 1760 | Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for 3 months for Sir John Colville. |
| Thomas Hodges 1767 | Sir Vapa Ramamurthi acted for Sir John Colville, 19th May 1917—2nd June 1947. |
| Died, 23rd February 1771. | (a) I proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor- General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793. |
| William Hornby 1771 | (b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassi- nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841. |
| Rawson Hart Boddam 1784 | (c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham. |
| Rawson Hart Boddam 1785 | (d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd. |
| Andrew Ramsay (Officiating) 1788 | |
| Major-General William Meadows 1788 | |
| Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K.C.B. (a). 1790 | |
| George Dick (Officiating) 1792 | |
| John Griffith (Officiating) 1795 | |
| Jonathan Duncau 1795 | |
| Died, 11th August 1811. | |
| George Brown (Officiating) 1811 | |
| Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. 1812 | |
| The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone 1819 | |
| Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. 1827 | |

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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| President: The Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Sonam. |
| Deputy President: Shantilal Harjiwan Shah, B.A., LL.B. |
| Sir Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (Central District, Muhammadan Rural). —Abulali Afer- dini (Nominated); Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, B.A., LL.B. (Sholapur cum Belgum cum Bijapur, General Rural); Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle (East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural); Sir Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muham- maddan Urban); Vishnu Vaman Dandekar (Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural); Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at- Law, J.P. (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban); V. S. Dongre, B.A., Bar-at-Law (Nominated); Rafiqul Muji Gadhli (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban); P. D. Ghodke (Nominated); Mahabeshwar Ganapatibhai Gopi (Dhavar cum Kanara, General Rural); Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.L., F.R.C.S. (London) (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban); Nagappa Baudappa Kadadi (Sholapur cum Belgum cum Bijapur, General Rural); Sir Behram Naorosi Karanjia (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban); Kashinath Mannal (Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural); Abdul Karim Ameen Sahib Baniat (Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural); Dr. Ganesh Sakharan Malajani, M.A., Ph.D. (Poona cum Satara, General Rural); Ramchandra Narayan Maulik (Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural); Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban); Ahlilal Esabhai P. Patel (Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural); Maganlal Bhikhabhai Patel (Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural); Sonsingh Dhansing Patil (East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural); Chaudhali Surgulal alias Bhikhabhai Solia (Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural); Shantilal Harjiwan Shah, B.A., LL.B. (Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat, General Rural); The Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Sonam (Poona cum Satara, General Rural); Vasantao Madhavrao Vedak (Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural); Mrs. Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B. (Nominated). |

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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|---|
| Speaker: The Hon'ble Mr. Kundamal Sobha- chand Tiroda. |
| Muhammadhusen Abdulsattar (Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural); Mynabhai Maleki (Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural); Chembassappa Jagadevappa Anbil (Bijapur South, General Rural); Shanmukhappa Ningappa Angadi (Belgaum South, General Rural); Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolikar (Sholapur City, General Urban); Muhammad Mohsin Muhammad Bhaiji (Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural); Prabhakar Kondaji Bhaskar (Ahmednagar South, General Rural); Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya (West Khandesh East, General Rural); Laxman Babaji Bhinsar- deva (Sholapur North-East, General Rural); Dattatray Malhar Bidkar (Nasik East, General Rural); Sitaram Hirachand Hiria (East Khandesh West, General Rural); Mousuddin Shaikh Lal Shaikh (East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural); Daniel S. Suryawanshi (Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian); Chhunsing Kalyansing Chandeale (Sholapur City, Terzile Labour); Bhanu Govind Chaudhari (West Khand- esh West, General Rural); Yeshwant Balvant Chavan, B.A., LL.B. (Satara South, General Rural); Fulsimji Bharsatimji Dabhi (Kaira District, General Rural); Ningsappa Badhar Dalvi (Belgaum South, General Rural); Shripad Amrit Dange (Bombay City and Suburban Terzile Unions, Labour); Krishnaji Abaji Dawoor (Kolaba District, General Rural); The Hon'ble Mr. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai (Broach Sub- Division, General Rural); Hariprasad Vajral Desai (Ahmedabad City, General Urban); |

Khandulbhai Desai (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour*); The Hon'ble Mr. Moraji Ranchhodji Desai (*Surat District, General Rural*); Bhagyant-rao Damodar Deshmukh (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Dattu Appaji Deshmukh (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Govind Hari Deshpande (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Devjiabhai Bhikhabhai (*Surat District, General Rural*); Sidanappa Basappa Dhumma (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*); Andanappa Janappa Dodhanval (*Dhavarur North, General Rural*); Dr. Joseph Alban P'sozza (*Bombay City, Indian Christian*); K. B. Dundur (*Dhavarur North, General Rural*); Haji Hassanally P. Ebrahim (*Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban*); The Hon'ble Mr. Kundannal Sobha-chand Jirodia (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*); Baburao Parasharam Gaikwad (*Poona East, General Rural*); Ismail Yusuf (*Surat District, Muhammadan Rural*); Manecklal Magaulal Gandhi (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*); Sunappa Parmeshwar Gonkar, B.A. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Keshav Jagannath Garud (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Ramechandra Sambhaji Gayale (*Thana South, General Rural*); Madhujadaj Abdul-ladar Gheewale (*Bolnagar District, Muham-madan Rural*); Ramechandra Balwant Ghorpade (*Poona City, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Dr. Manohersha Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder (*Bombay City, Bhyalla and Parel, General Urban*); P. V. Gillespie (*Presidency, Anglo-Indian*); Ramechandra Bhagwant Girne (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Pursottam Pandurang Gokhale, B.A. (*Satara South, General Rural*); Itazidind Hatelsab Goodwala (*Dhavarur District, Muhammadan Rural*); Mrs. Sumatibai Narayan Gore (*Poona City, Women's General Urban*); Dattatray Krishna Gosavi (*Satara North, General Rural*); Bhalechandra Maheshwar Gupta (*Poona West, General Rural*); Khan Sahab Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem (*Nasik District, Muham-madan Rural*); S. M. Hasan, Bar-at-Law (*East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*); Hajisa Ibrahimisa Hattiwale (*Bijapur District, Muham-madan Rural*); Babu Rama Hujare (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Ramarao Shrinivasrao Hukkerikar (*Dhavarur North, General Rural*); Khan Sahab Allisabeh Nabhisabeh Hkal (*Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural*); Miss Indumati Chimanlal (*Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban*); Sayad Madomed Ismail (*Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural*); Bhikaji Ramechandra Jadhav (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav (*Nasik East, General Rural*); Tulsidas Subhana Jadhav (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*); Ganesh Waman Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Sholapur South-West, General Rural*); Moreswar Dinkar Joshi (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Narayan Sadoba Kajolkar (*Bombay City-Bhyalla and Parel, General Urban*); Hiralal Inbal Kalyani (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Shivrao-nappa Rudrapa Kanbi, B.A., LL.B. (*Bijapur South, General Rural*); Shivram Laxman Karandkar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi (*West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*); Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan (*Poona District, Muhammadan Rural*); Ganpat Sambhaji Kharat (*Poona West, General Rural*); Sudkaji Baburao Khedekar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Ramechandra Annaji Khedikar (*Ratnagiri Unions, Labour*); The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher (*University*); Bhavanji Arjun Khimji (*Bombay City-Fort, Mandri, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Vasudev Vishnu Kirtane (*Thana North, General Rural*); A. A. Kittur Vakli (*Dhavarur District, Muhammadan Rural*); Marutirao Kondiba Kudale (*Sholapur South-West, General Rural*); Raghvendra Annaji Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. (*Bijagan North, General Rural*); Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Sadashiv Bapusaheb Blossale (*Bolnagar South, General Rural*); Prof. Ellis Phillip Kuyel, M.A., B.T. (*Thana City, Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian*); Abdul Razak Mohamed Azim Kuwari (*Thana District, Muhammadan Rural*); Dr. Bal Krishna Chintannu Lagu (*Poona East, General Rural*); Bhogilal Dhairajlal Lala (*Ahmedabad City, General Urban*); Lalubhai Makantji (*Surat District, General Rural*); Maganlal Ranchhoddas (*Ahmeda-bad North, General Rural*); Shripad Sadashiv Mahajan (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Shankerlal Pursottamdas Makwana (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Shantaram Nansahel Mane, B.A., Bar-at-Law (*Bolnagar North, General Rural*); Meherban Sardar Mansinji Bhassahel, Thakore Sahel of Kerwada (*Gujarat Sardars and Landholders*); Chhotubhai Bhaidas Marfatia (*Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban*); Sidney James McCann (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); The Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Madhavrao Narayan-rao Menane (*Poona East, General Rural*); Akhtar Hasan Mirza (*Trade Union of Seamen and Dock Workers, Labour*); Mrs. Tarabai Motak (*Bombay City, Girgaum, Women's General Urban*); Sukdeo Totaram More (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*); Courtney P. Brandle (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); Mrs. Lalavati Kaulhaylal Munshi (*Bombay City Bhuleshwar, Women's General Urban*); Vasant Narayan Naik (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Ramechandra Manohar Nakhwe (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Gulzar-i-hal B. Nanda (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour*); Jayant Ganpat Naxwadkar (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*); Dr. Moreswar Narayan Satu, B.Sc., M.B.B.S. (*D. can. Sardars and Innad-dars, Landholders*); Timmappa Rudrapa Nesvi (*Dhavarur North, General Rural*); Haji Noor-mohamed Ahmed (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Pursottam Vasudev Paranjpe (*Thana South, General Rural*); Homi Rustomji Pardiwala (*Bombay City-Fort, Mandri, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Chandulal Pitamber-das Parikh (*Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry*); Wajihuddin Ahmed Parkar, B.A., LL.B. (*Ratnagiri District, Muham-madan Rural*); Hari Vinayak Pataskar (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Ahmed Adam Suleman Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muham-madan Rural*); Khan Sahab Dr. Alibai D. Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Chhotubhai S. Patel (*Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry*); Dr. Chhotalal Jivabhai Patel (*Ahmeda-bad North, General Rural*); Morabhai Kasan-bhai Patel (*Surat District, General Rural*); Jaitu Nanaji Patil (*Thana South, General Rural*); Kallangowda Fakirgowda Patil, B.A. (*Dhavarur North, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Madhav Gotu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Malganda Pangaunda Patil, B.A., LL.B. (*Bolnagar North, General Rural*); Nawal Ananda Patil (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Sajan Ragho Patil (*Nasik East, General Rural*); Supdu Bhadu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Vyankatrao Pirajrao Pawar, B.A., LL.B. (*Satara South, General Rural*); Shantaram Laxman Peje (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Ramechandra Pekar (*East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry*); Narsingowda Averbhasangowda Police-Patil (*Dhavarur South, General Rural*); Ramechandra Mukund Prabhu, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); H. J. Mulleneux (*Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian*); Mohamed Umar Ragab (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Shivram Ranoo Rane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Amritrao Dhondiba Ramkhambe (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Khan Sahab Abdullah Haji Sadiya (*Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Gurupadappa Sidlingappa Sajjan, B.A., LL.B. (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Bhagwandas Chumilal Mehta (*Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry*); Mrs. Yallava Dharmappa Sanborani (*Dhavarur District, Women's General Rural*); Nilkanth Ganesh Sane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Mukund Jivan Sankhe (*Thana North, General Rural*); Parsiram Krishnaji Sawant (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Maganlal Hirachand Shah (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Popatlal Ramchand Shah (*Poona West, General Rural*); Abdul Kadar Molamad Shikhi (*Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); Jukaku Hussein Shamsuddin, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural*); C. R. Sharp (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); Shyvro Shivram Shastri, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Rajarao alias Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (*Satara North, General Rural*); Rajaram Nagesh Shinde (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant (*Panch Mahals East, General Rural*); Savaji Laxman Silam (*Bombay City, Fort, Mandri, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Gaurihar Eaknath Sindhasane (*Satara North, General Rural*); Savalaram Gundaji Songavkar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Sitaram Murari Subhedar (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Syed Dadaniya Syed Ibrahim (*Satara District, Muhammadan Rural*); Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Venkreddi Shiddaraddi Timmureddi (*Bolnagar North, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Ganapati Devaji Tapase (*Satara North, General Rural*); Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tayabji (*Bombay City-Girgaum, Women's Muhammadan Urban*); Manecklal Chhulilal Vakli (*Ahmedabad South, General Rural*); Shivshanker Chhazanlal Vakli (*Broach Sub-Division, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak (*Thana North, General Rural*); Vinayak P. Thorat (*Satara South, General Rural*); Chhotalal Anupram Vyas (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Fazleabhas Tyeball Zamindar (*Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural*).

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

THE Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,686 sq. miles, of which 80,766 are Indian Dominion proper, 17,808 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual lease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder 33,112 held by Feudatory Chiefs. The total population is 16,813,584. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and the tumults in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the 1861 upheaval into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

With the taking over of the Mahratt State (Hoshangabad) and the 14 Chhatishgarh States the area of the Province has increased by 33,112 sq. miles, the population by about 4 million and the revenue by about 14 crores.

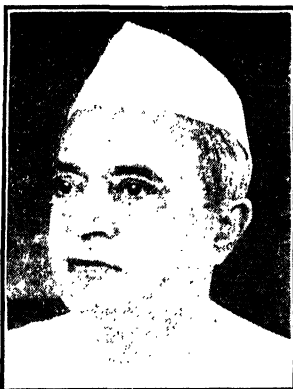
THE COUNTRY

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of inland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhya plateau is a broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice-growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhatishgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

THE PEOPLE

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the new-comers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces. Urdu is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi 7 per cent.

The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Muslims have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Muslim invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising



H. E. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa

of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

INDUSTRIES

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P., the province was land locked. The only road was that leading in from Jabulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has constructed roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have led to vigorous progress in every department of life.

The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by an agricultural department, which is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system.

27,540 square miles of the C.P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,335 square miles, the total forest area being four-seventeenth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste, 65 per cent. of the total land is under cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar districts is 75 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 40 per cent. of the cropped area. Juar comes next with about 10 per cent., and then wheat with over 7 per cent. Pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds cover nearly 40 per cent. and cotton nearly 3 per cent. In Berar cotton is 34 per cent. and juar 27 per cent., respectively. And then cereals and other cereals and oil-seeds of the cropped area. More than half the working population engaged in agriculture is female.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise also on the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1942 employed 29,395 persons and raised 6,43,773 tons. Then follows coal mining with an output of 18,36,522 tons and 17,350 persons employed. The Jabulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,208 and 1,217 in 1944 and 1945 respectively the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 1,00,850 and 1,10,263 respectively. The same economic influences which are operating in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place.

After the introduction of Food Controls, the movements of food crops under the Government of India's Basic Plans, were as under. Exports are indicated (—) and the imports (+). The figures are in tons:—

| Year | Rice | Juar | Wheat |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1st April—31st March. | | | |
| 1943-44 | 145,000 | —7,000 | +34,000 |
| 1944-45 | 214,000 | —69,000 | +80,000 |
| 1945-46 | 204,000 | —49,000 | +46,000 |
| 1946-47 | 75,000 | +400 | +48,000 |

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by sixteen Secretaries and fourteen Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council.

This Province, which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 111 members distributed as follows:—

| Class of constituency or constituencies— | | |
|--|----|------------|
| General Urban | 10 | No. seats. |
| General Rural | 74 | 84 |
| Muhammadian Urban | 2 | |
| Muhammadian Rural | 12 | |
| Women | 3 | |
| Anglo-Indian | 1 | seat. |
| Backward areas & Tribes. | 1 | |
| Commerce | 2 | seats. |
| Landholders | 3 | |
| Labour | 2 | |
| University | 1 | seat. |

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

Till the 15th of August 1947 the Legislative Assembly of the Province consisted of 112 elected members but since the 15th of August it consists of 111 members, the European constituency having been abolished as a result of constitutional changes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into twenty-two districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, Commissioner of Food Supplies.

The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons), who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Nagpur and Jabalpur and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Marriage Registrar provided he is of the Christian faith and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; and Indian Administrative Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambarid or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

JUSTICE

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar and the States therein acceded including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (11 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of civil Judges of the first and second class.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipal Administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 22 such bodies in the Province. It is proposed to establish Municipal Corporations at Nagpur and Jabalpur and the bill for this purpose has been passed by the Legislature but has not yet received the assent of the Governor and Governor-General.

The Central Provinces and Berar Village Panchayats Act, 1920 has now been repealed and its place is taken by the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947). Under this Act the Village Panchayat is designed to be made a centre of all social, economic and development activities. 3,984 Gram Panchayats and 930 Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the whole province. More panchayats will be shortly established in the integrated Indian States and in the districts of Berar. In the place of Village Panchayat Officer the Director of Panchayats, C.P. and Berar has been appointed with effect from the 10th October 1947.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government Act of 1920 the units of Local Self-Government administration in the rural areas were District Councils; generally one District Council for one district and a local Board for each tahsil. With the passing of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act of 1948 in the middle of 1948 the District Councils and Local Boards have been abolished and they have been replaced by Janapada Sabhas—one Janapada Sabha for each tahsil or taluq which is now the administrative unit called Janapada under the new Janapada scheme of local self-government. 14 Janapada Sabhas under the new Act were constituted in the integrated Central Provinces States from 1st July 1948 and 82 in the remaining province from the 15th August 1948. The new system seeks to correct the defects of the old system under the British rule which were as follows:—

- (1) The units of administration namely districts (each consisting of several tahsils or taluqs) were too large to admit of intensive and close control.
- (2) Legislative (bye-law making power) and executive functions were concentrated in the same body namely the District Council.
- (3) Efficient and expert administrative staff was not available to the District Councils without an expenditure which was beyond their means and resources.
- (4) The artificial orthodox division between subjects of general district Government administration and subjects of Local Self-Government—the one administered by Government District staff, and the other by District Councils—did not evoke the interest and enthusiasm of the people.
- (5) The District Councils suffered from lack of adequate resources.
- (6) The franchise was limited.

A brief description of the constitution and functions of Janapada Sabhas is given below:—

The jurisdiction of a Janapada Sabha will be confined to a tahsil or taluq—roughly an area of 1,500 to 2,000 square miles and a population of about 2 to 3 lakhs. Big tahsils may be divided into smaller units. A Janapada Sabha will consist of 20 to 40 councillors roughly on the basis of one councillor for 10,000 people. The councillors will be elected both from rural and urban areas of the Janapada on the basis of adult franchise. The Act also provides for securing representation for Harijans, Women and aboriginals. The first constituted Janapada Sabhas are however nominated bodies. The Sabha will be only a deliberative body and concerns itself in important matters. There will be six small Standing committees formed out of the councillors of the Sabha. These committees will deal with administrative matters. There will be a Chief Executive Officer for each Sabha through whom the actual execution of the Janapada work or measures will be carried on. He will be Government servant and will be paid by Government. He will be the Chief Revenue Officer and Chief Magistrate of the Janapada area. He will have under him a Deputy Chief Executive Officer in the person of the local Tahsildar—also a Government servant paid by Government. The Chief Executive Officer will

have the advice and assistance of other Government officers under various departments of Government serving in the Janapada area as far as possible.

The former District Councils had certain compulsory and optional functions to perform. These functions have been considerably enlarged in the new Janapada set up. In addition the Provincial Government would gradually entrust to the Sabhas most of the varied governmental functions pertaining to the local area except matters of law and order, police and revenues of Government. In respect of entrusted Governmental subjects the Sabhas will act as the agents of Government and will be bound to carry out Government policy and instructions.

Janapada Sabhas will have close association with other local authorities in the Janapada area namely the Panchayats, Municipal Committees, regulated Market Committees. These will work independently in their own spheres but the Sabhas will have certain supervisory functions in relation to these. The village Panchayats are actually an integral part of the Janapada scheme and the Sabhas will have general powers of inspection, supervision and control over them.

The Central Provinces and Berar Village Panchayats Act, 1920 has now been repealed and its place taken by the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947). Under this Act the Village Panchayat is designed to be made a centre of all social, economic and development activities. 3,984 Gram Panchayats and 930 Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the whole province. More Panchayats will be shortly established in the integrated States and Berar. In the place of Village Panchayat Officer the Director of Panchayats, C.P. and Berar has been appointed with effect from the 10th October 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are three permanent and one temporary Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty-five years a sum of Rs. 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Manari canals and also Murram Nalla tank, Aree and Chinchbund projects. The last two are under construction.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive all failed to justify their classification in that category and were transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 7,50,428 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works covers more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

POLICE

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonnments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per 5.3 square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an

Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends to Berar, four Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendent and subordinate officers.

On railways, special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Nagpur and Constables' Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jabulpore. A special Armed Force of 4,500 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor.

The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other Parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

During the war there was an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battalion of special armed constabulary.

EDUCATION

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by 6 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, viz. (i) Basic and Primary, (ii) Secondary, (iii) Development, (iv) Technical, (v) Social Education, (vi) Literature, and (vii) Accounts Officer and (viii) a Personal Assistant. The Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Secondary (Basic and Primary) and Secondary are assisted by Technical Assistant and Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Development) by Assistant. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Technical) is assisted by Inspector of Technical Education. The Deputy Director of Social Education is assisted by 1 Educational Publicity Officer, 4 Field workers, 2 Artists, 1 statistician at the centre and 22 Additional District Inspectors of Schools and 66 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools in the districts. Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Literature) is assisted by 4 sub-editors, 4 writers and 1 Manager, 1 Officer-in-charge of Films, 2 cameramen, 2 Film cameramen and 1 Sub-Editor has been sanctioned for centre and 4 organizers, 4 Librarians, 4 curators, 4 Artists, 4 Musicians and 4 tabachis have been sanctioned for Divisional Centres but not appointed yet. In Divisions and Circles he is assisted by 8 Divisional Superintendents of Education and 3 Inspectresses of Schools who are mainly in charge of High and Normal Schools and in Districts by 22 District Inspectors and 7 District Inspectresses of Schools assisted by 130 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and 8 Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools respectively.

The Secretary to Government and the Under-Secretary to Government in the Education Department are officers of the Central Provinces Educational Service only.

Schools.—Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools teaching is conducted wholly in recognised Indian languages of the province and these schools are known as Primary Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) mainly in a recognised Indian language or (b) mainly in a recognised Indian language

with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction has been and is being given through the recognised Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality as also for those who otherwise desire to learn through English, a few English medium sections are still maintained.

Primary Education is mostly under the control of Janapada Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Technical Education.—Among the schools for Technical education are the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, Technical High School, Jabulpore, and five Government Schools of Handicraft and eight aided Industrial Schools and one reformatory school. The Engineering School teaches up to the diploma standard in Civil, Automobile Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Art and Architecture and is affiliated to the Nagpur University. The Schools of Handicrafts, Industrial Schools have recently been transferred to the Education Department from the Commerce and Industry Department and teach carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, shoe-making, cotton-weaving, carpet and durrie-making, toy making and lacquer work, cement and basic manufacturing. They are under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction who is assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Technical).

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges: at Nagpur—Morris College, National College, College of Science, Bishop College, Lavasa Sarayan Technological Institute, City College, Agriculture College (under the Agriculture Department), University College of Law, Central College for Women; and University Training College (for teachers); at Jabulpore—Robertson College, Hitarani City College, Spence Training College (for teachers) and Hitarani Law College; at Amraoti—King Edward College; at Wardha—Commerce College; at Akola—Berar Arts College; at Raipur—Chaitanyashree Arts College and at Bilaspur—Shree Bhagwan Rameshwar Lal Arts College. There is also a Medical School at Nagpur under the Medical Department.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The Director of Public Instruction is the *Ex officio* Chairman of the Board and is assisted by a Secretary. The High School Certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

MEDICAL

The Medical and Public Health Services of the Province are respectively controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The Medical Department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation. As a medical college has been opened at Nagpur from July 1947, the 1st year and 2nd year students of the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur have been admitted to the Medical College. The 4 years' course in the Robertson Medical School will be abolished after the year 1950. In order to provide medical relief in rural areas, a three years Medical Course has been started from November, 1948 in the Robertson Medical School for Matriculates. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patients; the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 177 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mure Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital

and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate 341 in-patients. In addition to these, hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara, Gondia, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Murizapur, Shegaon and Khamgaon and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the main hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors.

The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy 182 out of 255 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies or Janapada Sahas concerned. With the object of bringing medical relief within easy reach of the rural population, Government have sanctioned (i) subsidising 22 medical practitioners (allopathic) one in each district; (4); (ii) subsidising 83 vaidyas and hakims, one in each tahsil (14); (iii) establishment of 83 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each tahsil (58). (The figures in brackets indicate the number in actual operation at present). The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur, Jabulpore, Raipur and Amraoti exist and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pandra Road Sanatorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government.

There is a great deal of eye diseases in the Province and the problem is receiving special attention. An eye mobile dispensary has been started in Nagpur for the Nagpur Division. The C.P. and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far, 25 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the Province. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 14 centres in the Province, viz. Nagpur, Jabulpore, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Chanda, Chhindwara, Khandwa, Ycetmal, Amraoti, Mungeli, Bilaspur. Nurses training schools exist in 11 hospitals in the Province and these will be enlarged and improved when staff increases.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health services of the province are controlled by the Director of Public Health. In 1939, a separate cadre of Sub-3 Assistant Health Officers was sanctioned by the Government. An appreciable advance has been made in rural sanitation. The principal institutions working under the Department are:—

1. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute which was founded in the year 1913. Here, small-pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole province and the neighbouring integrated states. Vaccinators are also trained at the Institute.
2. Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and bacteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act. Facilities also exist for the examination of pathological specimens and clinical material of indigent cases of infectious diseases free of charge.
3. There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained.
4. The problem of leprosy is being energetically tackled in the province and the department has a leprosy specialist who is in charge of treatment, propaganda and survey work. There are 27 leprosy Assistant Health Officers who are running 56 leprosy centres. Of these, 6 centres are run by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Provincial Branch). Recently the Provincial Government has taken over the Leprosy Home and Hospital at Raipur formerly run by the Raipur Mission to Lepers.

5. There are 116 Assistant Health Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries (One in each Tahsil).

6. One mechanised travelling dispensary in charge of an Assistant Health Officer with a trained compounder is working under the department. This dispensary visits roadside villages and renders medical aid to the aboriginals.

7. A scheme for eradicating the disease of Yaws is in operation in Chanda and Bilaspur districts where the incidence of Yaws is high. The results are satisfactory.

8. A Nutrition Officer has been appointed. The first task of this Officer is to carry out diet surveys on standard lines, gauge the extent of mal-nutrition and to tackle other problems concerning Nutrition. In addition he has been appointed temporarily as medical supervisor to carry out industrial surveys with a view to improving the health of the industrial concerns in the Province.

9. The following sections have been opened as post-war measures:—

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Section under Assistant Director of Public Health (M. & C.W.) to reduce infant and maternal mortality in the Province.

(ii) Malaria Section under A.D.P.H. (Malaria) to reduce the incidence of Malaria in the Province by carrying out malaria surveys and control measures. Five anti-malaria units are now operating in highly malarious parts in the Province and four new units are being formed for the integrated States.

(iii) Public Health Engineer Section to assist municipalities in preparing water drainage, town planning and housing schemes and the Janapada Sabhas with regard to the provision of adequate water supply in rural areas.

Training classes for Stockmen-cum-Health Assistants have been opened at Wardha with a view to enabling the trained personnel to render both veterinary and medical first aid in rural areas. In addition they will be carrying certain Public Health Duties like vaccination, inoculation, disinfection of water supply and collection of vital statistics.

Vaccination is compulsory in 114 towns and 27,750 villages out of a total of 119 towns and 38,985 villages respectively.

1949-50 BUDGET

The revenue is estimated at Rs. 18,99.64 lakhs which includes Rs. 1,80 lakhs, as a grant from the centre for development and grow more food schemes and a grant of Rs. 3,27.77 lakhs by way of reimbursement of expenditure to be incurred by the Provincial Government on relief of refugees. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 18,79.58 lakhs. The year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 20.06 lakhs.

New taxes proposed, are revision of the sales tax by curtailing the list of exempted articles and by transferring suitable items from the ordinary list to the list of luxury items, the levy of entertainments duty at an uniform rate of 50 p.c. of the value of the ticket without any exemption, the levy of profession tax at an enhanced rate of Rs. 50 p.a. for incomes above Rs. 10,000, the levy of Money-lenders' Registration fees at Rs. 12 per annum, the enhancement of taxation on private motor vehicles and the levy of a duty on electricity consumed for other than power purposes. Steps have been taken to augment fees and other receipts so as to equate as far as possible the income from fees with the expenditure on the services for which the fees are levied. It has also been decided to enhance the rate of interest on loans to local bodies from 3½ to 4 per cent per annum. The industrial development of the province is the dominating feature of the budget which includes Rs. 40 lakhs for investment in the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Rs. 20 lakhs in the Manganese Industry, Rs. 1 lakh in the Gondwana Paints and Minerals Ltd., Rs. 25 lakhs in the New Hindustan Cements Ltd. and Rs. 15 lakhs for the opening up of the Korba and Kamptee Coal Fields. A small provision of Rs. 21,000 has been made for the development of gum and industry.

Education and other grants.—Besides the usual maintenance grants to non-Govt. colleges, provision has been made for an equipment grant to the Nagpur Shikshan Mandal and maintenance grant to the Nagpur University Training College. The Social education scheme designed to impart education for citizenship and enlightened living, the introduction of military education in secondary schools and colleges through the National Cadet Corps are the two distinguishing features of the educational activities of the province. Substantial provision has been made for primary and basic education. In the field of Medical and Public Health administration the encouragement of Ayurveda has been given practical shape by providing for the opening of an Ayurvedic section in the provincialised hospitals and a depot for Indian medicinal herbs. It is proposed to depute some allopathic doctors for training in Ayurveda and a token provision has been made for opening of an Ayurvedic school in the province, to which a 50-bedded hospital will be attached.

In the Agriculture department the scheme for food production will be continued at an increased tempo and for this purpose adequate provision has been made. The construction and repairs of wells, tanks and field embankments, reclamation of weed infested land by mechanical cultivation, the development and manufacture of palm gur and installation of power pumping plant on the river banks are some of the important schemes worthy of mention.

In the Veterinary Department twenty more dispensaries are proposed to be opened in outlying places and it is proposed to introduce as an experimental measure an artificial insemination centre in the province.

In the sphere of co-operation provision has been made for the establishment of a provincial marketing and supply society to enable agriculturists to obtain better prices for their produce and substantial provision has been made for grants to the Co-operative Institutes for education and supervision of primary societies. A token provision has been made for the staff for the administration of the C. P. and Berar Agricultural Warehouse Act, 1917 to provide suitable facilities for storage of agricultural produce.

1948-49 and 1949-50 Budgets

| | 1948-49 Budget | 1949-50 Budget |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1948-49 | ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1949-50 |
| | Principal Heads of Revenue | Principal Heads of Revenue |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 2,16,36,000 | 2,15,10,000 |
| Land Revenue | 3,17,53,000 | 3,17,01,000 |
| Provincial Excise | 1,61,86,000 | 1,78,30,000 |
| Stamps | 70,75,000 | 76,82,000 |
| Forest | 1,39,18,000 | 1,26,80,000 |
| Registration | 15,96,000 | 17,12,000 |
| Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act | 21,41,000 | 25,89,000 |
| Other Taxes and Duties | 1,93,72,000 | 2,32,43,000 |
| Total | 11,12,77,000 | 12,59,56,000 |
| Irrigation. | 16,92,000 | 18,16,000 |
| Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept | 17,35,000 | 18,81,000 |
| Interest | 12,05,000 | 13,21,000 |
| Civil Administration. | 1,93,000 | 1,42,000 |
| Administration of Justice | 4,78,000 | 4,80,000 |
| Jails and Convict Settlements | 11,66,000 | 13,00,000 |
| Police | 2,52,000 | 2,68,000 |
| Education | 2,84,000 | 3,35,000 |
| Medical | 8,66,000 | 17,58,000 |
| Public Health | 2,49,000 | 3,11,000 |
| Agriculture | 1,05,000 | 88,000 |
| Veterinary | 95,000 | 2,05,000 |
| Co-operation | 92,000 | 1,55,000 |
| Industries | | |
| Miscellaneous Departments | | |
| Total | 49,85,000 | 64,48,000 |

1948-49 and 1949-50 Budgets — contd.

| | 1948-49 Budget ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1948-49. <i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i> | 1949-50 Budget ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1949-50. <i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i> |
|---|--|--|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Civil Works. | | |
| Civil Works | 9,71,000 | 9,27,000 |
| Miscellaneous. | | |
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 1,23,000 | 1,29,000 |
| Stationery and Printing | 78,000 | 73,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 60,46,000 | 3,46,93,000 |
| Total | 62,54,000 | 3,49,00,000 |
| Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Extraordinary Receipts | 2,30,31,000 | 1,80,00,000 |
| Transfers from the revenue reserve (Development) Fund | 45,00,000 | .... |
| Total Provincial Revenue | 15,74,50,000 | 18,99,64,000 |
| Debt Heads. | | |
| Debt, Deposits and Advances— | | |
| Permanent Debt | 2,00,00,000 | 2,50,00,000 |
| Floating Debt | 2,00,00,000 | 2,00,00,000 |
| Loans from Central Govt. | 3,00,00,000 | 2,00,00,000 |
| Unfunded Debt | 26,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | 27,74,000 | 20,75,000 |
| Famine Relief Fund | 1,73,000 | 1,73,000 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | |
| Government Presses | 26,000 | 25,000 |
| Deposits of Local Funds | 2,10,00,000 | 2,45,00,000 |
| Civil Deposits | 2,72,89,000 | 3,11,74,000 |
| Other Accounts | 11,35,000 | 2,56,92,000 |
| Advances Repayable | 85,09,000 | 88,75,000 |
| Permanent Advances | 2,000 | 30,000 |
| Accounts with the Reserve Bank | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Account with the Government of Burma | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan .. .. . | .... | 40,000 |
| Suspense Accounts | 30,000 | 43,000 |
| Cheques and Bills | 2,00,00,000 | 1,50,00,000 |
| Cash Balance Investment Account | 2,00,00,000 | 2,50,00,000 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts | 2,00,000 | 62,50,000 |
| Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments | 1,72,46,000 | 1,87,06,000 |
| Remittances within India— | | |
| Other local remittances | 13,45,75,000 | 11,34,22,000 |
| Total Debt Heads | 72,48,84,000 | 42,60,80,000 |
| Total Revenue and Receipts | 18,23,34,000 | 61,60,44,000 |
| Opening Balance | 3,90,77,000 | 3,08,88,000 |
| Grand Total | 52,14,11,000 | 64,69,32,000 |
| | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1948-49. <i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i> | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50. <i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i> |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue | 54,19,000 | 66,84,000 |
| Provincial Excise | 12,45,000 | 15,07,000 |
| Stamps | 2,35,000 | 2,38,000 |
| Forest | 82,61,000 | 84,52,000 |
| Registration | 2,96,000 | 4,14,000 |
| Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts | 2,13,000 | 2,90,000 |
| Other Taxes and Duties | 1,91,000 | 3,20,000 |
| Total | 1,58,60,000 | 1,79,05,000 |
| Irrigation. | | |
| Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— | | |
| Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues | 19,73,000 | 29,93,000 |
| Total | 19,73,000 | 29,93,000 |

| | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1948-49. —contd. | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50. —contd. |
|--|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Debt Services. | | |
| Interest on Debt and other obligations | 20,86,000 | 3,83,000 |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | 25,80,000 | 19,12,000 |
| Total | 46,66,000 | 15,29,000 |
| Civil Administration. | | |
| General Administration | 1,36,10,000 | 1,49,75,000 |
| Administration of Justice | 34,91,000 | 41,29,000 |
| Jails and Convict Settlements | 15,22,000 | 16,72,000 |
| Police | 2,19,52,000 | 2,39,81,000 |
| Scientific Departments | 98,000 | 1,21,000 |
| Education | 2,38,56,000 | 2,87,22,000 |
| Medical | 36,76,000 | 52,28,000 |
| Public Health | 76,14,000 | 40,40,000 |
| Agriculture | 56,95,000 | 1,02,14,000 |
| Veterinary | 26,22,000 | 32,39,000 |
| Co-operation | 21,90,000 | 22,58,000 |
| Industries and Supplies | 7,89,000 | 7,81,000 |
| Capital outlay on Industrial development | 56,000 | 95,000 |
| Aviation | 21,000 | — |
| Miscellaneous Departments | 2,93,000 | 3,50,000 |
| Total | 8,74,85,000 | 9,98,05,000 |
| Civil Works. | | |
| Civil Works | 2,93,86,000 | 1,82,86,000 |
| Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Scheme | 8,00,000 | 20,42,000 |
| Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity | 12,92,000 | 18,86,000 |
| Miscellaneous. | | |
| Famine—A—Famine Relief | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 64,22,000 | 64,93,000 |
| Stationery and Printing | 11,88,000 | 12,53,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 83,63,000 | 7,58,51,000 |
| Total | 1,59,80,000 | 4,35,12,000 |
| Extraordinary Items— | | |
| Extraordinary Charges | 2,000 | — |
| Total Expenditure on Revenue Account | 15,74,41,000 | 18,79,58,000 |
| Capital Expenditure. | | |
| Capital Expenditure— | | |
| Principal Revenue heads— | | |
| Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue— | | |
| Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural improvement and research | — | 2,50,000 |
| Capital outlay on Industrial development | 22,12,000 | 1,02,42,000 |
| Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account | 35,53,000 | 2,64,52,000 |
| Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes, Thermo-electric Schemes | 3,38,83,000 | 3,68,98,000 |
| Miscellaneous—(Capital Account not charged to Revenue— | | |
| Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions | 4,000 | 1,23,000 |
| Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading | 1,11,50,000 | 1,34,76,000 |
| Total | 2,85,92,000 | 6,02,43,000 |
| Debt Heads. | | |
| Debt, Deposits and Advances— | | |
| Floating Debt | 2,00,00,000 | — |
| Loans from the Central Government | 19,93,000 | 30,28,000 |
| Unfunded Debt | 30,00,000 | 26,00,000 |
| (Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt) | 23,92,000 | 31,17,000 |
| Sinking Fund Investment Account | 10,18,000 | 12,88,000 |
| Famine Relief Fund | 17,000 | 10,000 |
| Depreciation Fund—Government Presses | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund | 45,00,000 | — |
| Deposits of Local Funds | 2,06,00,000 | 2,44,00,000 |
| Civil Deposits | 2,69,14,000 | 3,07,04,000 |
| Other Accounts | 4,64,000 | 3,10,26,000 |
| Advances Repayable | 73,86,000 | 83,68,000 |
| Permanent Advances | 53,000 | 50,000 |
| Accounts with the Reserve Bank | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Accounts with the Government of Burma | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan | — | 40,000 |
| Suspense Accounts | — | — |
| Cash Balance Investment Account | — | — |
| Cheques and Bills | 2,00,00,000 | 2,50,00,000 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments | 2,31,76,000 | 5,01,52,000 |
| Remittances within India— | | |
| Other local remittances | 13,45,75,000 | 14,84,22,000 |
| Total Debt Heads | 26,63,88,000 | 35,73,97,000 |
| Total Capital & Debt Heads | 29,48,90,000 | 41,76,40,000 |
| Total Expenditure and Disbursements | 45,23,34,000 | 60,56,98,000 |
| Closing Balance | 6,90,77,000 | 4,13,34,000 |
| Grand Total | 52,14,11,000 | 64,69,32,000 |
| Revenue Surplus | + 6,000 | + 20,06,000 |

Administrative Personnel.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Mancharam Palkya.

HONOURABLE MINISTERS.

Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, *Premier of India*
Hon'ble Pandit Dwarika Prasad Mishra, *Minister of Home Affairs*

Hon'ble Shri Durga Shankar Kripa Shankar Mishra, *Minister of Industries, Commerce, L.S.G.*

Hon'ble Shri Samdhaji Vinayak Gokhale, *Minister of Finance and Law*

Hon'ble Shri Ramrao Krishnaram Patil, *Minister of Food and Agriculture*

Hon'ble Dr. Waman Shreedas Barlingay, *Minister of Public Health*

Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar Agnihotri, *Minister of Public Works*

Hon'ble Shri Parushottam Ka Kharo Deshmukh, *Minister of Education*

Hon'ble Shri Aoo Maiku Makade, *Minister of Forests*

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, K. B. L. Seth, L.C.S.

Financial Secretary, K. Radhakrishnan, L.C.S.

Local Self-Government Secretary, B. L. Pandey.

Revenue Secretary, N. P. Shivadas.

Settlement Secretary, H. R. Mishra.

Legal Secretary, P. D. Deshmukh.

Education Secretary, Dr. A. S. Jha.

Secondry, Development and Resettlement Department, M. K. Kher.

Secretary to Govt., Food Dept., S. P. Mishra.

Public Service Commission (C. P. and Berar), Chairman, M. B. Moya.

Secretary, Dr. H. C. Seth, M.A., Ph.D.

Members, K. B. L. Agnihotri, K. N. Dave.

T. C. S. Jayaraman, L.C.S. (Offg.), President.

Board of Revenue, C. P. and Berar.

S. W. G. Ophers, Forester, L.C.S., Secy to Governor, C. P. and Berar.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Revenue, Revenue General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspectors-General of Registration, H. R. Mishra.

Chief Conservator of Forests, G. B. Bakshi.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, H. R. Mishra.

Commissioner of Income-tax, P. D. Swaminathan.

Postmaster-General, Lt.-Col. J. W. C. Lincoln-Gordon.

Accountant-General, T. S. Subramania Iyer.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. S. Garwal.

Inspector General of Police, P. C. Saxena, I.P.

Director of Public Instruction, E. W. Franklin.

Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. A. S. Garwal.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. A. S. Garwal.

Director of Agriculture, P. D. Nair.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G. C. Muktnar.

Chief Engineer, C. B. Ray, I.C.E.

Director of Industries, Dr. K. A. N. Rao, D.S.C.

Director of Veterinary Services, H. B. Suali.

M.R.C.V.S., F.V.M.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot

Col. J. K. Spence (Officiating)

R. Temple (Officiating)

Colonel L. K. Elliot

J. S. Campbell (Officiating)

R. Temple

J. S. Campbell (Officiating)

R. Temple

J. A. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating)

J. A. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating)

Confirmed 27th May 1870.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (Offg.)

J. H. Morris, C.S.I.

C. Grant (Officiating)

J. H. Morris, C.S.I.

W. H. Jones, C.S.I.

C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Officiating)

Confirmed 27th January 1885.

D. Fitzpatrick (Officiating)

A. W. Neill (Officiating)

V. Mackenzie, C.S.I.

R. J. Crosthwaite (Officiating)

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neill (Officiating)

A. P. Macdonell, C.S.I.

J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (Officiating)

Confirmed 1st December 1893.

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Thomson, C.S.I.

Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.

(Officiating)

Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewitt, C.S.I.

C.A.P. (Officiating)

Confirmed 2nd November 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Officiating)

Confirmed 23rd December 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.

S. Ismay, C.S.I. (Officiating)

Until 2nd October 1906.

F. A. T. Phillips, L.C.S. (Officiating)

Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., L.C.S.

Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., L.C.S.

Sub pro tem from 26th January 1912 to 16th February.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., L.C.S. (Sub pro tem)

Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.

C.I.E., L.C.S.

Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., L.C.S. (Officiating)

Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., L.C.S.

Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., L.C.S.

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir J. T. Marten, C.S.I., L.C.S. (Officiating)

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., L.C.S. (Officiating)

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law (Officiating)

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir Hugh Bonford, C.I.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir F. V. Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir H. J. Twynan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir F. C. Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S. (Officiating)

H. E. Sir H. J. Twynan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S.

H. E. Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.

H. E. Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Palkya

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon'ble Shri Ghanashyam Singh Gupta.

Deputy Speaker: D. L. Kanade Shastri.

S. T. Dharmadhikari (Nagpur City); H. J. Khandekar (Nagpur City, Reserved Seat); Capt. A. D. Paranjape (Nagpur-Bhandara); Satyanarayan Rukhmanand Bajaj, Awarwal (Chanda-Bhandara); K. Dube (Jubbulpore City); B. Jha (Jubbulpore-Saugor-Sena); S. Singh (Hoshangabad-Amar-Chhindwara); Harishchandra Azadi Bhai (Raipur-Bilaspur-Durg); The Hon. Shri Samdhaji Vinayak Gokhale (East Berar); D. L. Kanade Shastri (West Berar); K. B. Kumbhare (Nagpur-City); Lalendra K. Vasthi (Nagpur-City, Reserved Seat); B. L. Chaudak (Khatu-Sena); The Hon'ble Dr. W. S. Barlingay (Bhandara); J. Ganpat Kadam (Arer); G. A. Kale (Hoshangabad-Bhandara); S. V. Sonavane (Hoshangabad-Wardha, Reserved Seat); B. L. Khatke (Chanda-Bhandara); T. C. Sakthare (Chanda-Bhandara, Reserved Seat); The Hon'ble Shri R. K. Patil (Wardha); R. R. Pathak (Stroncha-Gachindoli); T. M. Singh (Betul-Bhandara); B. D. Patil (Mulla); A. B. Sisodia (Chhindwara-Saugor); M. G. Mahar (Chhindwara-Saugor, Reserved Seat); The Hon'ble Shri D. K. Mehta (Sena); N. Gupta (Amara-Lakhnadol); The Hon'ble Pandit Dwarika Prasad Mishra (Jubbulpore-Patna); M. C. Mehta (Jubbulpore-Patna, Reserved Seat); K. P. Pande (Sena); Ramanandasingh (Marwara); S. S. Solt (Saugor-Khura); G. M. Kabirpanthi

(Saugor-Khura, Reserved Seat); Swami Krishnanand Ramchandra (Khatu-Bhandara); P. L. Dhasat (Bhandara-Hatta); Jagan Chait Charanikar (Bhandara-Hatta, Reserved Seat); G. S. Agnihotri (Wardha); Gokul Singh (Nagpur-Durg); H. H. L. Shah (Hoshangabad-Saugor); Lala Vijnay Singh (Bhandara-Sena-Mulla); Shankarlal Dube (Narsanhpur-Gadchiroli); The Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar Agnihotri (Narsanhpur-Gadchiroli, Reserved Seat); B. A. Mandholi (Khandara); M. R. Mujumdar (Bhandara-Hatta); Dr. K. C. Baghel (Raipur); Sukhlal Satnami (Raipur, Reserved Seat); M. Laxmanarayandas (Dhandara); The Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (Babola-Bazar); Mahant Naindas (Babola-Bazar, Reserved Seat); Jiwant Gosal (Mahasamund); H. N. Bajpai (Bilaspur); M. A. B. Satnami (Bilaspur, Reserved Seat); R. Tiwari (Jubbulpore); A. A. G. Satnami (Jubbulpore, Reserved Seat); Dr. J. P. Chaudhali (Katphori); T. Chidilal (Jubbulpore); B. L. Suryavasthi Ramnami (Jubbulpore, Reserved Seat); The Hon'ble Shri Ghanashyam Singh Gupta (Durg); Mahant Posudas (Durg, Reserved Seat); P. R. Dongaonkar (Bhandara); K. L. Gomashta (Saugor); Kanhaiyalal (Bhandara-Bhandara); S. R. Tiwari (Waranan); The Hon. Shri A. M. Makade (Bhandara-Sakoli); H. L. Gajbhaye (Bhandara-Sakoli, Reserved Seat); C. Jassani (Gondia); Raghunathlal S. Kothar (Chandrapur); K. A. Belsara (Mora); The Hon. Shri P. K. Deshmukh (Amraoti); Dr. A. G. Sonar (Ellichpur-Durgapur-Melghat); K. N. Khandare (Ellichpur-Durgapur-Melghat, Reserved Seat); G. B. Deshmukh (Akola-Balapur); Dagaji Zangoji Palasagar (Akola-Balapur, Reserved Seat); S. B. Bhojle (Akola); R. A. Deshmukh Rohanekar (Mara-apur-Managpur); N. A. Patel (Bhandara); R. J. Patil (Fatehpur-Durg); D. L. Khatke (Fatehpur-Durg, Reserved Seat); G. S. Mukhale (Pusad); K. R. Patil (Khatpur-Wan); P. S. Patil (Chikhli-Mekhar); R. P. Jadhao (Chikhli-Mekhar, Reserved Seat); S. V. Kharate (Malkapur); P. G. Ekhoti (Khamgaon-Jalgaon); K. S. Karimuddin (East Berar); A. S. Khan (West Berar); A. S. Faruqi (Nagpur); Abdul Wahab (Wardha-Chanda); Abdul H. Khan (Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul); Maulana Burhan-ul-Haq (Jubbulpore-Maulda); Zaminuddin Ahmed (Saugor-Narsanhpur); Hilazat Ali (Nimar); S. W. A. Rizvi (Raipur-Bilaspur-Durg); Dewan Saif Ali Khan (Bhandara-Bhandara-Sena); Hidayat Ali (Amraoti); M. H. Abdulla (Akola); Syed A. R. Shah (Fatehpur); M. Abdur-Rahman Khan (Bhandara); Shrimati Vimalabai Deshpande (Nagpur City); Shrimati Sudha Kumari Chauthan (Jubbulpore); Shrimati Radhabai Goenka (Amraoti-Akola); Major P. Bernard (Anglo-Indian); Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah (Backward Tribes); A. M. Tatherali (Central Provinces, Commerce); S. Singi (Berar Commerce); Beohar Rajendra Sinha (Central Provinces, Northern Landholders); Lt.-Col. Raje P. Rao Bhojle (Central Provinces, Southern Landholders); B. M. Bhandari (Berar Landholders); R. S. Rukar (Trade Union Labour); V. R. Kalappa (Factory Labour); Dr. Syed Minhajul Hasan (University).

EAST PUNJAB PROVINCE

THE East Punjab is the western-most province of the Indian Union. It is in fact the Union's frontier province. Created in the middle of August 1947 it came into being as a result of the partition of the



H. E. Sir Chandulal Trivedi

Punjab. The old Punjab was the land of the five rivers. East Punjab is the land of the two rivers, Sutlej and Beas.

BOUNDARIES

On the north, the boundary starts at the point where the west branch of the Ujh river enters the Punjab Province from the State of Kashmir. The boundary follows the line of that river down the western boundary of Pathankot tehsil to the point where the Pathankot, Shakargarh and Gurdaspur tehsils meet. From this junction of the three tehsils, the boundary follows the line of the Ujh river to its junction with the river Ravi and therefore in line of the river Ravi along the boundary between the tehsils of Batala and Shakargarh, the boundary between the tehsils of Batala and Narowal, the boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Narowal and boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Shahdara to the point on the river Ravi, where the district of Amritsar is divided from Lahore.

From this point the boundary turns southwards following the boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Lahore and then the tehsils of Barn Taran and Lahore to the point where the tehsils of Kasur, Lahore and Barn Taran meet. The line then turns south-westward along with the boundary between the tehsils of Lahore and Kasur to the point where that boundary meets the north-east corner of village Thel Jharollan. It then runs along the eastern boundary of that village to its junction with village Chantianwala, turns along the northern boundary of that village and then runs down the eastern boundary to its junction with village Waigal. It then runs along the eastern boundary of village Waigal to its junction with village Kalla and then along the southern boundary of village Waigal to its junction with village Panhuwan. The boundary then runs down the eastern boundary of village Panhuwan to its junction with a village Gaddoke. The line then runs down the eastern border of villages Gaddoke, Katuni Kalan, to its junction with village Kals and Mastgarh.

It then runs along the southern boundary of Katuni Kalan and then western boundary of

village Kals to its junction with village Khem Karan. The line then runs along the western and southern boundaries of village Khem Karan to its junction with village Maewala. It then runs down the western and southern boundaries of village Maewala proceeding eastward along the boundaries between village Mahulpur on the north and villages Sheikhupura Kuhua, Kamalpuran, Fatehwala and Mahewala. The line then turns northward along the western boundary of village Sajhra to its junction with villages Mahulpur and Machhike. It then turns north-westward along the boundaries between villages Machhike and Sajhra and then proceeds along the boundary between villages Ratoke and Sajhra to the junction between villages Ratoke, Sajhra and Mabbuke. The line then runs north-east between the villages Ratoke and Mabbuke to the junction of villages Ratoke, Mabbuke and Gajjal. From that point the line runs along the boundary between villages Mabbuke and Gajjal, and then turns south along the eastern boundary of village Mabbuke to its junction with village Nagar Aimanpur. It then turns along the north-eastern boundary of village Nagar Aimanpur and runs along its eastern boundary to its junction with village Mastoke. From there it runs along the eastern boundary of village Mastoke where it meets the boundary between the tehsil of Kasur and Ferozepore.

The line then runs in a south westerly direction down the Sutlej river on the boundary between the districts of Lahore and Ferozepore to the point where the districts of Ferozepore, Lahore and Montgomery meet. It continues along the boundary between the districts of Ferozepore and Montgomery to the point where this boundary meets the border of Bahawalpur State. The district boundaries and not the actual course of the Sutlej river in each case constitutes the boundary between the East and West Punjab.

The East Punjab Province is bounded on the north by the State of Kashmir. In the east it extends as far as the river Jamuna. In the south it is bounded by Rajasthan.

East Punjab now includes Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of Lahore Division and part of Gurdaspur and Lahore Districts. Altogether it contains 13 districts as compared with 29 in the old undivided Punjab. The names of the Districts are (in the Ambala Division) as follows: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla and in the Jullundur Division Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur (excluding Shakargarh Tehsil) and certain portions of Kasur Tehsil have also been allotted to East Punjab.

The territory is not homogeneous. In the north-east lie the hill ranges of Shivalak and the Kangra Valley. The Jullundur division contains rich alluvial soil while parts of Ambala Division or Haryana have dry and waterless tracts. Linguistically too the Province is not homogeneous. Punjabi, Western Hindi, Pahari and Rajasthani are all spoken in the different parts of the Province.

The total area of East Punjab is about 35,600 sq. miles and the total population according to the 1941 census figures is 12,409,924. These figures do not, of course, take into account the recent migrations between East and West Punjab. Broadly speaking, however, as many Muslims have left East Punjab as non-Muslims have come in, so that on balance the relative population remains unchanged.

The main languages of the Province are, as already mentioned, Punjabi and Western Hindi, that is to say, Hindustani with an accent. Punjabi is spoken in the whole of the Jullundur Division and part of Ambala District while Western Hindi is the chief language in the

Ambala Division. Two minor languages are 'Eastern Pahari' spoken in the hill tracts of Gurdaspur, Kangra and Simla and Rajasthani spoken in the Western parts of Hissar District bordering on Rajputana. All States in East Punjab have acceded to the Indian Union, and have merged together to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Some States have merged into the Province. With the inauguration of the Dominion the offices of Residents in the States and of Agents to the Governor-General, Punjab States have been abolished.

The thirteen districts of East Punjab offer tremendous possibilities of development. It has been estimated that in the field of agriculture the famine-stricken areas of Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon will be turned into thriving and flourishing canal colonies with the construction of the Bhakra Dam at Bhakra on the Sutlej in Bilaspur (now a Chief Commissioner's Province). In addition to irrigation, the project will also generate electric power. The Bhakra and Nanang schemes will open up the south east parts of the Province and provide scope for new industries.

A word about the capital of the new Provinces will not be out of place here. The provisional capital is, of course, Jullundur. The permanent capital, however, it has been decided, will be located in the sub-mountainous area between Rupar and Chandigarh.

The selected site is about 20 miles from Ambala Cantonment on the south of the road which connects Panchkoola with Khara a tehsil headquarters.

The nearest railway station is Chandigarh, at a distance of three miles on the Ambala-Kalka section of the East Punjab railway.

According to an expert engineer, the completion of the capital will take about three years.

The climate of East Punjab is one of extremes. The rainfall in most districts ranges from 15 inches to 25 inches and it is usually sufficient for cultivation without recourse to artificial irrigation. But in the greater part of Ambala Division the margin is so small that except where artificial means exist any material reduction in rainfall means famine.

AGRICULTURE

With the exchange of population, it is not possible to state what percentage of the population depends on Agriculture. Similarly the position regarding the ownership, etc., of the land cannot be indicated unless definite decision is arrived at about the lands vacated by Muslims. The area preserved as forest land in the hills and elsewhere has been reduced to a large extent, being about 7.5 lakh acres as against 12 lakh acres in West Punjab.

Despite many changes due to partition, agriculture continues to be the staple industry of the Province, affording the main means of subsistence to a large proportion of the population. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important so far as production is concerned. Next in importance to wheat in the matter of total yield is gram.

According to village papers, the total area in the East Punjab in the year 1946-47 was 22,963,800 acres, and its classification under various heads was as follows:—

| | Acres |
|--|------------|
| Forests | 769,400 |
| Not available for cultivation | 6,155,400 |
| Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows | 2,410,400 |
| Current fallows | 1,639,200 |
| Net area sown during the year | 11,989,400 |

The total area of crop sown in the province was 14,283,400 acres (irrigated 5,219,700 and unirrigated 9,063,700) acres. The area and outturn of principal crops was as shown below:—

| | Area in acres. | Outturn in tons. |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Rice | 465,900 | 197,900 |
| Wheat | 3,113,300 | 1,618,300 |
| Barley | 474,400 | 111,100 |
| Jowar | 488,800 | 52,500 |
| Bajra | 1,829,500 | 212,000 |
| Maize | 887,200 | 336,800 |
| Gram | 2,873,400 | 603,200 |
| Rabi Oil Seeds .. | 347,900 | 47,500 |
| Sugarcane | 342,000 | 414,200 |
| Cotton (Cleaned)— | | |
| Desi | 293,500 | 163,300 |
| Americana | 71,100 | 25,100 |
| | | (in bales) |

The area irrigated by various sources was as follows:—

Government canals 2,760,900; private canals 368,500; tanks 9,800; wells 1,999,800 and other sources 32,000 acres.

The development of irrigation on the completion of Bhakra Dam is expected to lead to a great expansion of the area under wheat. Other important crops are bajra, maize, barley, rice, jowar, oil-seeds (sarsun, taramira, toria, groundnut and sesamum) cotton and sugarcane. The short staple indigenous varieties predominate in East Punjab, the American cotton covering only about 1/3rd of the total area under cotton.

LAND TENURE

The great mass of the landed property in the East Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is, that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having, to a greater or lesser extent, joint interest; and under the present system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders.

2. In these communities with partial or entire separation of proprietary title, the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors vary very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division, different from those which would result from the law of inheritance, have been established by custom; in yet other cases, revenue is made not to shares in lands, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation; and there are also many cases in which no specified shares are acknowledged but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest.

3. In the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of Kangra district the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement.

4. In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors, are bound to pay a quit rent to superior proprietors under whom they hold. The Settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land

revenue to Government and the quit rent to the superior proprietor. In either case the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at Settlement as well as the amount of land Revenue demand.

5. There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands. They are called "Mallikani Qabza". They pay village charges as well as quit rent if any to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens or made other improvements or because they had other claims to consideration in the part of the village community.

The official classification of village tenure is as below:—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Zamindari | (a) Landlord (Khalis or Wahid). |
| | (b) Communal (Mushtarka). |
| (2) Pattidari | (a) Perfect (Mukamil). |
| | (b) Imperfect (Ghair Mukamil). |
| (3) Bhalchara | (a) Perfect (Mukamil). |
| | (b) Imperfect (Na-Mukamil). |

The Province being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in livestock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kangra district and throughout the plains generally. Though the trade in hides and skins has a bright future, for the East Punjab as a whole the industry is not likely to flourish in the new set-up.

INDUSTRY

The industrial economy of the East Punjab is well on its way to recovery after the collapse suffered due to partition. There is a steady improvement in the production of the old concerns and appreciable progress is also being made in the establishment of new factories. Money conditions continue to be difficult but the position in respect of transport and labour has somewhat eased. The number of registered factories in the province has gone up during the last year from 647 to 713 and although accurate figures regarding the workers employed in these factories are not yet available their number is estimated to be well over 40,000. Over 60 per cent of the registered factories and 60 per cent of their workers are concentrated in the border district of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore.

There is a relatively small number of large scale factories in the province. Topping the list is the New Egerton Woollen Mill, Dhariwal, which normally gives employment to about 60,000 workers and produces about one fourth of the total woollen fabrics made in India. The Batala Engineering Co., which is one of the eight biggest concerns in India for the manufacture of machine tools, agricultural implements and certain precision instruments has recently resumed production after about 1½ years of inactivity caused by the disorganization resulting from the partition. Other industrial concerns of note in the province are embroidery mills, absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressing factories, glass and carpet factories and chemical factories at Amritsar, metal foundries at Batala and Jullundur, a paper and pulp mill, a starch factory and a sugar mill at Abdullapur, a plywood factory at Ludhiana, factories manufacturing nuts and bolts at Jullundur and Ludhiana, steel rolling mills at Amritsar, Khanna, Ludhiana and Karnal, tanneries and engineering workshops at Jullundur, fruit preservation factories at Pathankot and factories for the manufacture of scientific apparatus at Ambala and Amritsar.

Ludhiana which is the centre of hosiery industry in East Punjab occupies premier position in this industry in the whole of India. The sports goods industry at Sialkot (now in Pakistan) which has won world wide fame is being re-established at Jullundur where the majority of the non-Muslim financiers and executives responsible for the success of the industry at Sialkot are being resettled.

The small scale and cottage industries in the province are quite numerous and varied. Handloom weaving ranks foremost in importance among these industries and is carried on in almost every village. The most notable among the other cottage industries are the manufacture of blankets and rugs at Panipat, utensil making at Rewari and Jagadhri, hosiery industry at Ludhiana and tanning and wood working in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. The sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in the sub-mountain districts are increasingly taking to it. The artistic products of the East Punjab e.g. the ivory work of Amritsar and lacquer work of Hoshiarpur is marked by the distinctive genius of the province in craftsmanship and skill. Gold and silver workers are found all over the province.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. He is assisted by an Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and an officer on Special Duty, who are Officers of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon; and a Personal Assistant of Gazetted rank.

The following health personnel are responsible for the prevention and control of disease and for the carrying out of work designed to improve the health of the people:—

Deputy Director of Health Services (Public Health); Superintendent Vaccine Institute; Officer Incharge, Epidemiological Bureau; Inspectress, Health Centres; Statistical Officer; Provincial Leprosy Officer and Entomologist.

Public Health work is organised in 2 "Ranges" each in charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. The 13 districts of East Punjab are included in these Ranges.

The basic public health staff for a District is:—

- 1 District Medical Officer of Health, 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 16 Vaccinators.

The basic district staff is reinforced from the following cadres organised for special work:—

A Public Health Corps concerned primarily with the control of epidemic diseases and sanitation in villages.

There are 12 units in the corps each consisting of:—

- 1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 2 Sanitary Supervisors, 12 Sanitary Patrols (Labourers).

One such unit is normally attached to each district.

An anti-malaria organization under the supervision of an Assistant Director of Public Health, Malariaology is functioning in the Province. It consists of 12 units each consisting of:—

- 1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer or Entomological Assistant or Sanitary Inspector; 2 Sanitary Supervisors; 14 Sanitary Patrols; one mistri and 1 Junior Laboratory Assistant.

Problems relating to nutrition are investigated by specially trained staff which includes:—

- 1 Nutrition Officer; 1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer and a Lady Doctor.

Increasing effort is being directed towards ensuring that food-stuffs sold throughout the Province are of good quality. Sixteen Govern-

ment Food Inspectors are employed, in addition to those appointed by local bodies, who regularly sample wholesale and retail stocks. Samples are examined at a Headquarters Laboratory at Ambala.

Government have recently expanded maternity and child welfare work. There are now throughout the Province 65 maternity and child welfare centres staffed by fully trained lady health visitors, who attend to ante-natal and post-natal cases and train the indigenous dais and supervise their work.

An Inspectress of Health Centres supervises the work carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and makes her suggestions for further improvement. It is hoped shortly to make a further expansion in the number of existing centres.

Hookworm.—A special organisation for the prevention and treatment of Hookworm disease is in operation in the areas in which this disease is prevalent.

The following personnel carry out the work:—

Eight Units each consisting of 1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer, 1 Dispenser and 1 Peon with an additional Sanitary Inspector for survey work when necessary.

An Anti-leprosy cadre consists of:—

1 Provincial Leprosy Officer, 1 Assistant Leprosy Officer for Kulu, 1 Nurse Dai.

Leprosy surveys are undertaken and measures instituted for the control of the disease.

Whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health are employed in the following towns:—

Amritsar, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hissar, Rohtak, Ambala, and Simla.

All District & Municipal Medical Officers of Health are Inspectors under the Factories Act and are responsible for ensuring that the rules laid down for safeguarding the health of workers are observed.

There is a Public Health Branch of the Public Works Deptt., which is concerned with the planning and carrying out of work in connection with the provision of water-supplies and drainage and sewerage schemes in towns and villages.

EDUCATION

As a result of partition there has been an unprecedented rush on the Educational Institutions in the East Punjab. Practically all the institutions were overcrowded and in many cases admission to colleges had to be refused to students desiring to study science subjects. Many institutions formerly in the parts now included in West Punjab have started functioning in the East Punjab. Although a majority of educational institutions is under private control, Government maintains 7 Arts Colleges (including two for women), 2 training colleges, one for men and the other for women. One normal school for men, and 6 for women, 75 secondary schools for boys and girls and many centres for Vocational Training. There is one higher grade Medical College. In addition there are 25 technical and industrial schools, for boys and girls, spread all over the province.

The Department of Education is under the charge of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

POLICE

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Provincial Armed Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force has under him two Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts. The Criminal Investigation Department is controlled by the Deputy Inspector-General, who is also in charge of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur in charge of a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General. The Provincial Armed Police is controlled by a commandant. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

As a Security Measure a National Volunteer Corps has also been created. It is under the control of a Provincial Commandant.

JUSTICE

The administration of Justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the highest court in East Punjab and Delhi in civil cases, final appellate authority in criminal cases and original civil jurisdiction in special cases.

The Court sits at Simla and is composed of a Chief Justice, five puisne Judges and one additional Judge (either Civilian or Barristers or Advocates). Subordinates to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (10 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts.

THE FINANCES OF THE EAST PUNJAB

| HEADS OF ACCOUNT. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. | HEADS OF ACCOUNT. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| REVENUE RECEIPTS | | EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE | |
| <i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i> | <i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i> | <i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i> | <i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i> |
| IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 2,04.25 | 7—Land Revenue | 50.29 |
| VII—Land Revenue (gross) | 1,71.72 | 8—Provincial Excise | 9.89 |
| Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation | - 9.93 | 9—Stamps | 91 |
| Net Land Revenue | 1,61.79 | 10—Forests | 48.45 |
| VIII—Provincial Excise | 2,09.29 | 11—Registration | 24 |
| IX—Stamps | 39.39 | 12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts | 3.44 |
| X—Forests | 55.80 | 13—Other Taxes and Duties | 7.15 |
| XI—Registration | 3.52 | Total | 1,20.37 |
| XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act | 10.79 | <i>Irrigation Revenue Accounts</i> | |
| XIII—Other Taxes and Duties | 1,14.70 | 17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept | 75.59 |
| Total | 7,99.53 | 18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues | 24.35 |
| <i>Irrigation</i> | | Total | 99.94 |
| XVII—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept— | | <i>Debt Services</i> | |
| Direct Receipts | 1,99.03 | 22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations | —82.19 |
| Indirect credit (Land Revenue due to Irrigation) | 9.93 | 23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | 69.68 |
| Gross amount | 2,08.96 | Total | —12.51 |
| Deduct—Working Expenses | —1,07.02 | <i>Civil Administration</i> | |
| Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts | 1,01.94 | 25—General Administration | 1,50.08 |
| XVIII—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept | 92 | 27—Administration of Justice | 40.07 |
| Total | 1,02.86 | 28—Jails and Convict Settlements | 31.10 |
| | | 29—Police | 2,81.51 |
| | | 47—Miscellaneous Departments | 10.09 |
| | | Total | 5,14.85 |

THE FINANCES OF THE EAST PUNJAB—contd.

| HEADS OF ACCOUNT. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. | HEADS OF ACCOUNT. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>Debt Services</i> | (In thousands of Rupees). | <i>Beneficent Departments</i> | (In thousands of Rupees). |
| XX—Interest | 13.62 | 36—Scientific Departments | 1,81.34 |
| Total | 13.62 | 37A—Education | 54.57 |
| <i>Civil Administration</i> | | 38—Medical | 20.66 |
| XXI—Administration of Justice | 14.63 | 39—Public Health | 70.71 |
| XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements | 1.09 | 40—Agriculture | 23.90 |
| XXIII—Police | 10.11 | 41—Veterinary | 24.96 |
| XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments | 2.44 | 42—Co-operation | 24.88 |
| Total | 28.27 | 43—Industries | 4,01.02 |
| <i>Beneficent Departments</i> | | <i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i> | |
| XXVI—Education | 16.67 | 50—Civil Works | 1,29.21 |
| XXVII—Medical | 7.82 | 52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 55.67 |
| XXVIII—Public Health | 1.70 | 52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes | .. |
| XXIX—Agriculture | 17.18 | Total | 1,84.88 |
| XXX—Veterinary | 4.54 | <i>Miscellaneous</i> | |
| XXXI—Co-operation | 55 | 54—Famine | 55 |
| XXXII—Industries | 7.18 | 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 17.84 |
| Total | 55.73 | 56—Stationery and Printing | 31.91 |
| <i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i> | | 57—Miscellaneous— | 9,32.87 |
| XXXIX—Civil Works | 8.91 | (a) Miscellaneous | 9,33.17 |
| XL—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (gross) | 68.58 | Total | 9,33.17 |
| Deduct—(1) Working Expenses (Other than Establishment) | —12.98 | <i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i> | |
| (2) Depreciation Fund Deposit | —7.72 | 62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments | .. |
| (3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure | —21.10 | Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue | 22,91.72 |
| Net XL—Electricity Schemes | 26.78 | <i>Extraordinary Items</i> | |
| Total | 35.69 | 63—Extraordinary charges | .. |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | | 63A—Expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning | .. |
| XLIII—Transfer from Famine Relief Fund | 1.21 | 63B—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes | .. |
| XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 2.65 | Total | .. |
| XLV—Stationery and Printing | 2,22.43 | CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO REVENUE, i.e., MET FROM EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS | |
| XLVI—Miscellaneous | 2,26.29 | 19—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works | .. |
| Total | 2,26.29 | 43A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development | .. |
| <i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i> | | 50A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works | .. |
| XLIX—Grant-in-aid from Central Govt. | 1,75.00 | 53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | .. |
| L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments | 20 | 55A—Commutation of Pensions | .. |
| Total | 1,75.20 | Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, i.e., met from Extraordinary Receipts | .. |
| Total Revenue Receipts | 14,37.19 | Total Expenditure charged to Revenue | 22,91.72 |
| <i>Extraordinary Items</i> | | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE | |
| LI—Extraordinary Receipts | 1,55.50 | 68—Construction of Irrigation Works | 8,15.06 |
| Total Revenue | 15,92.69 | 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development | 25.00 |
| | | 81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account | 3,42.55 |
| | | 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 6,73.33 |
| | | 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account | 18.74 |
| | | 83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions | 3.40 |
| | | 85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading | 1,07.33 |
| | | Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue | 19,85.41 |

THE FINANCES OF THE EAST PUNJAB—contd.

| Receipts. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. | Disbursements. | Budget Estimate, 1949-50. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| PUBLIC DEBT | | | |
| | (In thousands of Rupees). | | (In thousands of Rupees). |
| Permanent Debt | .. | Permanent Debt (Discharged) | .. |
| Floating Debt | .. | Floating Debt | .. |
| Loans from the Central Government | 15,00,00 | Loans from the Central Government—Repayments | 60,68 |
| Total | 15,00,00 | Total Public Debt | 60,68 |
| UNFUNDED DEBT | | | |
| State Provident Funds | 37,35 | Provident Funds | 9,89 |
| Total Unfunded debt | 37,35 | Total Unfunded debt | 9,89 |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES. | | | |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— | | Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— | |
| Sinking and Depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market | .. | Sinking and depreciation funds for loans raised in the market | .. |
| Other appropriations | 60,68 | Famine Relief Fund | .. |
| Famine Relief Fund | .. | Harijan Welfare Fund | 2,50 |
| Harijan Welfare Fund | 1,50 | Motor Transport Reserve Fund | .. |
| Motor Transport Reserve Fund | 40 | Depreciation Reserve Fund— | |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Electricity | 8,48 |
| Electricity | 8,48 | Depreciation Reserve Fund— | |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Motor Transport | .. |
| Motor Transport | .. | Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses | 1,78,85 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses | 1,78,85 | Deposits of Local Funds | 8,48,90 |
| Deposits of Local Funds | 1,78,85 | Civil Deposits | 2,20 |
| Civil Deposits | 9,77,55 | Road Development Fund | .. |
| Road Development Fund | 2,02 | Deposit on account of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research— | |
| Deposit on account of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research— | | Research Fund | 3,84 |
| Research Fund | 3,84 | Deposits on account of Central Transactions in Non-Banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries | 2,53 |
| Deposits on account of Central Transactions in Non-Banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries | 1,83 | Deposit Account of Loharu State | 1,44 |
| Deposits account of Loharu State | 1,31 | Deposit Account of Dujana State | 1,41 |
| Deposits account of Dujana State | 1,98 | Advances not bearing interest— | |
| Deposits account of Patandi State | .. | Advances repayable | 52,10 |
| Advances not bearing interest— | | Permanent Advances | 50 |
| Advances Repayable | 62,78 | Accounts with Burma Government | 1,24 |
| Permanent Advances | 10 | Accounts with Reserve Bank | 12 |
| Accounts with Burma Government | 1,24 | Accounts with Pakistan—West Punjab | 10 |
| Accounts with Reserve Bank | 13 | Suspense— | |
| Accounts with Pakistan—West Punjab | 10 | Suspense Accounts | 8,60,00 |
| Suspense— | | Cheques & Bills | .. |
| Suspense Accounts | 8,60,00 | Departmental & Similar Accounts— | |
| Cheques and Bills | .. | Civil Departmental balances | 6,83 |
| Departmental & Similar Accounts— | | Miscellaneous— | |
| Civil Departmental balances | 6,97 | Government Account | .. |
| Miscellaneous— | | Total | 19,63,02 |
| Government Account | .. | | |
| Total | 21,73,16 | | |
| LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST | | | |
| Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. | 45,63 | Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. | 6,13,70 |
| Loans to Government Servants | 1,20 | Loans to Government Servants | 1,93 |
| Total | 46,83 | Total | 6,15,63 |
| REMITTANCES | | | |
| Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General Reserve Bank of India Remittances | 10,95,99 | Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General Reserve Bank of India Remittances | 11,03,24 |
| Adjusting accounts between Central & Provincial Governments | 4,54,86 | Adjusting accounts between Central & Provincial Governments | 8,54,86 |
| Adjusting accounts with Railways | 4,00,00 | Adjusting accounts with Railways | 4,00,00 |
| Inter-Provincial suspense account | 40,00 | Inter-Provincial suspense account | 40,00 |
| Total | 75 | Total | 1,55 |
| Total Provincial Receipts | 23,91,80 | Total Provincial Disbursements | 23,90,65 |
| Opening Balance | 77,41,63 | Closing Balance | 93,35,00 |
| Grand Total | —5,94,06 | Grand Total | —21,83,33 |
| | 71,46,67 | | 71,46,67 |

GOVERNMENT

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration then covering both the Punjab, East and West was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian (Civil) Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. With the passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Province was partitioned and thus the new Province of East Punjab came into existence.

The business of Government as before is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Medical and Local Government and Industries and (5) Civil Supply Department, four Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers, two in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and two in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government. Under the Governor the province is administered by two Commissioners for Jullundur and Ambala divisions, who exercise general control over the 12 Deputy Commissioners in districts.

The principal heads of Department in the province are given below.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR, H. E. SIR CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL TRIVEDI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, S. K. Chhabra, I.A.S.
Military Secretary, Major P. S. Mehta,
Aide-de-Camp, Captain P. M. Pasricha.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Premier—The Hon'ble Shri Bhim Sen Sachar (Minister for Finance, Excise and Taxation).
Education, Medical and Public Health—The Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava.

Minister for Public Works Department (Irrigation, Buildings and Roads, including Public Health Engineering and Transport)—The Hon'ble Ch. Lahri Singh.

Minister for Local Self-Government and Labour, —The Hon'ble Shri Prithvi Singh Azad.

Minister for Civil Supplies, Electricity and Industries—The Hon'ble Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Minister for Land Revenue and Relief and Rehabilitation—The Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh Mann.

Minister for Development (Forests, Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Societies)—The Hon'ble Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary—M. R. Sachdev, C.I.E., O.R.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Medical, Local Government and Industries, Departments—A. J. Fletcher, I.C.S.

Secretary, Civil Supplies Department—M. R. Sachdev, C.I.E., O.R.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department—K. S. Malhotra, I.A. & A.S.

Home Secretary and Provincial Transport Controller—M. R. Bhaskar Singh.

Additional Secretary, Civil Supplies Department—E. N. Mangat Rai, I.C.S.

Finance Commissioner, Revenue and Development Departments—P. K. Kaul, I.C.S.

Financial Commissioner, Refugees & Rehabilitation Departments—P. N. Thapar, C.I.E., I.C.S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch

Secretary—(General), R. B. Shri Gita Ram Garg, Secretary—(Projects), S. B. Salder Sarup Singh.

Buildings and Roads Branch,
Secretary—(1) E. B. Brij Mohan Lal, I.S.E.
Secretary—(2) P. L. Varma, I.S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture—S. B. S. Lal Singh.
Director of Land Records—Pandit Lakshmi Chander Vashista, P.C.S.

EAST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker—Sardar Kapoor Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary—Sardar Abnasha Singh, Bar-at-Law.

Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava (University); Sardar Swarn Singh, B.A., LL.B. (Jullundur West, Sikh Rural); Sardar Partap Singh, M.A. (Amritsar South, Sikh Rural); Captain Ranjit Singh (Hissar South, General Rural); Hon'ble Shri Prithvi Singh Azad (Ambala and Sindh, Reserved Seat); Sardar Kartar Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly, representing North-Eastern Towns, General Urban); Chaudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly, representing North-Eastern Towns, General Urban); Sardar Bachan Singh (Ludhiana Central, Sikh Rural); Badlu Ram Chaudhri (Rohatk Central, General Rural); Thakur Beli Ram, B.A., LL.B. (Kangra East, General Rural); Lala Bhagat Ram Chode (Jullundur, General Rural); Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma, B.A., LL.B. (Kangra West, General Rural); Lala Bhagwan Dass (East Punjab, Commerce and Industries); Dhill Singh Thakur (Kangra South, General Rural); Pandit Durga Chand Kaushish (Ambala Division, Landholders); Seth Ganesh Saran (Trade Union, Labour); Sardar Gurbachan Singh (Ferozepur West, Sikh Rural); Master Gurbanta Singh (Jullundur, General Rural, Reserved Seat); Sardar Uder Singh (Eastern Towns, Sikh Urban); Sardar Isher Singh Mujhail (Amritsar North, Sikh Rural); Chaudhri Jagdish Chander (Karnal North, General Rural); Sardar Jagjit Singh Mann (Jullundur Division, Landholders); Pandit Jiwan Lal (South-East Gurgaon, General Rural); Sardar Kabul Singh (Jullundur East, Sikh Rural); Chaudhri Kartar Singh (Hoshiarpur West, General Rural); Sardar Kehar Singh (Jagraon, General Rural); Lala Kedar Nath Sehgal (Amritsar, General Rural); Hon'ble Chaudhri Lahri Singh, B.A., LL.B. (Rohatk North, General Rural); Chaudhri Mattu Ram (Ludhiana and Ferozepur, General, Reserved Seat); Chaudhri Mohi Chand (Hoshiarpur West, Central); Pandit Mohan Lal (Ferozepur North); Mohar Singh Rao (North-West Gurgaon, General Rural); Sardar Narotam Singh (South-East Punjab, Sikh Rural); Pancham Chand Thakur, B.A., LL.B. (Kangra North, General Rural); Dr. Shrinati Parkash Kaur (Amritsar, Sikh Women); Sardar Piara Singh (Hoshiarpur South, Sikh Rural); Prabodh Chandra (Gurdaspur, General Rural); Chaudhri Prem Singh (South-East Gurgaon, General Rural, Reserved Seat); Mehta Rambar Singh (Chaudhri Rattan Singh Talab (Ambala and Simla, General Rural); Sardar Rattan Singh (Ferozepur North, Sikh Rural); Sardar Rattan Singh (Ferozepur East, Sikh Rural); Chaudhri Sahib Ram (Hissar North, General Rural); Sardar Sajjan Singh (Patti, Sikh Rural); Chaudhri Samar Singh (Karnal South, General Rural); Dr. Sant Ram Seth (Amritsar City, General Urban); Sardar Samrulk Singh (Ambala North, Sikh Rural); Shrinati Shanno Devi Shergal (South-Eastern Towns, General Urban); Chaudhri Shri Singh (Jagraon, General Rural); Sardar Shiv Singh (Gurdaspur North, Sikh Rural); Sardar Shiv Saran Singh (Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur, Sikh Rural); Pandit Sri Ram Sharma (Southern Towns, General Urban); Sudarshan Seth (Eastern Towns, General Rural); Chaudhri Sundar Lal (Karnal North, General Rural, Reserved Seat); Chaudhri Suraj Mal, B.A., LL.B. (Hansi, General Rural); Sardar Sahib Tara Singh (Ferozepur South, Sikh Rural); Sardar Vallab Singh (Amritsar Central, Sikh Rural); Sardar Waryan Singh (Gadiala, Sikh Rural); Sardar Ajit Singh (Ex-member, South-West Punjab, Sikh Rural); Lala Ichari Lal Chauhan (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly

Director of Public Instruction—Dr. K. C. Khanna, P.E.S. (I).

Inspector-General of Police—S. Sant Parkash Singh, I.P.

Chief Conservator of Forests—J. Singh, M.B.E., I.P.S.

Director of Health Services—Col. B. S. Nat.

Inspector-General of Prisons—R. B. P. Katoch.

Accountant-General—R. C. Khanna.

Post Master-General—S. P. Patel.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman—Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S.

Members—S. S. Sant Singh, P.C.S.; Ch. Bharu Singh, B.A., LL.B.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., 1859

Donald Erroll MacLeod, C.B., 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand, 1870

R. H. Davies, C.S.I., 1871

R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., 1877

Sir Charles V. Atchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1882

James Broadwood Lyal, 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., 1892

William Macworth Young, C.S.I., 1897

Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., 1902

Sir D. C. J. Ibbotson, K.C.S.I., resigned 1907

T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.), 1907

Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.L., O.S.I., 1908

James McCropie Douie (Offg.), 1911

Sir M. E. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., 1913

Sir Edward Macleagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1919

Sir Edward Macleagan, K.C.I.E., O.S.I., 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., 1928

K.C.S.I., K.C.V.C., C.B.E.

Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., 1933

K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., 1938

K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Sir Bertrand James Glancy, G.C.I.E., 1941

K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., 1916

K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sh Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., 1947

C.I.E., I.C.S. (East Punjab only).

representing South-East Multan Division, General Rural); Hon'ble Sachar Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B. (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore City, General Urban); Sardar Dalip Singh Kang (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Jullapur East, Sikh Rural); Shri Iqbal Raj Sethi (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Jullapur and Jhang, General Rural); Pandit Faqir Chand (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing West Lahore Division, General Rural); Hon'ble Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Sialkot, Sikh Rural); Chaudhri Harbhai Ram (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Jullapur and Jhang, General Rural, Reserved Seat); Sardar Jaswant Singh Dugal (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing North-West Punjab, Sikh Rural); Hon'ble Sardar Joginder Singh Mann (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Gujranwala and Shahdara, Sikh Rural); Dr. Lehna Singh Sethi (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing North-Western Towns, General Urban); Sardar Man Singh Jathedar (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Sheikhupura West, Sikh Rural); Sant Narinder Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Montgomery East, Sikh Rural); Mahant Prem Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Gujrat and Shahpur, Sikh Rural); Sardar Sardul Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore West, Sikh Rural); Shrinati Rita Devi (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore City, General Women Urban); Chaudhri Sunder Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Amritsar and Sialkot, General Rural, Reserved Seat); Hon'ble Sardar Ujjal Singh (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Western Towns, Sikh Rural); Shri Virendra (Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing West Division, Multan, General Rural).

MADRAS PROVINCE

THE Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, with the merger of Banganapalle and Podunkottah, has an area of 125,807 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the south, on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central tableland on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

POPULATION

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1941 as 49,840,564, an increase of 5,181,826 over the figure of 1931. With the merger of the two States the population has risen to 50,323,564. The increase between 1931 and 1941 was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1931 tended to show large increases in 1941—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 80.7 per cent. of the Madras population, Muslims 7 per cent. and Christians 4 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively, 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37.4 per cent. Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

The executive authority of the Province is exercised by the Governor who is aided by a Cabinet of 11 Ministers.

The Government of Madras have now taken over the administration of Saurashtra State.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and cumbu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. Agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of two colleges, one at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, and another at Bapatla in the Guntur District affiliated to the Andhra University, four farm labourer schools, and numerous demonstration farms. Short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been instituted at the Agricultural College.



H. E. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar

While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated was 1,566,330 acres in 1946-47 and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. From existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced.

A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as an unregistered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products.

The imports of private merchandise under the head of Seaborne foreign trade was valued in 1947-48 at Rs. 71.32 crores and the exports at Rs. 64.51 crores. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,778 square miles of reserved forests.

Forty-seven cotton spinning mills were at work during 1947 with 11,48,257 spindles, eleven cotton weaving mills with 10,125 power looms and forty-five cotton and power loom factories with 1,521 power looms. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1947 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 3,770. These consisted of oil-mills, rope works, tile works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency. Exports of tanned hides, amounted to 15,850 tons valued at Rs. 730.72 lakhs during 1945-46. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of flature silk soap and shark liver oil and ceramic ware. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the

conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

EDUCATION

There were at the end of the official year 1946-47 about 37,811 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,989,685. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department. The total expenditure of the Province on education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,296 lakhs.

The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, the Queen Mary's College for Women and the Government Muhammadan College, Madras; the Vivekananda College, Mysapore; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College, Madras; the Madura College, Madura; the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Government College, A n a n t h p u r; the Government College, Rajahmundry; the Victoria College, Palghat; the Government College, Mangalore; the Government Brown College, Bellary; the Government College, Coimbatore; the Municipal College, Salem; the St. John's College, Palamkottah; the Marine College, Varuycumbal; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; the Veterinary College, Madras; the Madras Medical College; the Stanley Medical College, Rayapuram (Madras); the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam; the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy); the Engineering College, Coimbatore; the Engineering College, A n a n t h p u r; the Engineering College, Vizagapatam; the Teachers' College, Saidapet; the Lady Willington Training College for Women, Madras; the Government Training College, Rajahmundry; the C. R. I. College, Ellore; the Bhimavaram College, Bhimavaram; the Veerasaiva College, Bellary; the Devasthanam College, Tirupathi; the Agricultural College at Bapatla; the Andhra University College of Law, Masulipatam; the V. R. College, Nellore; the Arthur Hopu College of Technology at Coimbatore. The percentage of literacy in the Presidency is 8.1.

CO-OPERATION

The year 1947-48 was one of marked progress. The number of societies increased from 17,057 to 18,933, their membership from 22.10 lakhs to 25.38 lakhs, the working capital from Rs. 5,097.51 lakhs to Rs. 5,660.33 lakhs, the loans issued from Rs. 4,722.85 lakhs to Rs. 4,984.40 lakhs and the divisible profits from Rs. 32.65 lakhs to Rs. 38.88 lakhs. The collections by Central Banks were satisfactory and the percentage of overdues was 5.05 as against 5.2 in 1946-47. There was an increase in the loan business of Land Mortgage Banks, agricultural credit societies and sale societies.

The activities of the Co-operative Stores continued to expand. The sales turnover of both the primaries and the wholesales amounted to Rs. 39.81 crores. There were 1,740 primary stores with 1,474 branches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 1,863.36 lakhs and Rs. 2,353.76 lakhs as against Rs. 1,713.55 lakhs and Rs. 1,814.93 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The trade of the wholesales

stores also recorded a fall, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs. 1,391.22 lakhs and Rs. 1,627.59 lakhs against Rs. 1,818.57 and Rs. 1,945.34 lakhs respectively in 1944-45. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non-members, formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers movement in rural areas. The chief reason for the fall in the business of the wholesale stores was the abolition of controls and rationing during the latter part of the year.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Madras Provincial Co-op. Bank increased from Rs. 542.42 lakhs to Rs. 560.54 lakhs in common with all other banks in the country. There was a decrease in its loan business (from Rs. 428.32 lakhs to Rs. 435.54 lakhs) mainly due to the inflow of deposits in most central banks which were able to finance societies in an increasing measure with their own resources. By virtue of its position as the apex bank, the Provincial Bank continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of central

banks. The working capital of central banks increased from Rs. 1,384.26 lakhs to Rs. 1,406.96 lakhs. Their total profits increased from Rs. 9.13 lakhs to Rs. 11.81 lakhs. The Madras Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. made a rapid recovery in its loan business which increased from Rs. 47.66 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 61.55 lakhs in 1947-48. The maximum amount for which the Government have guaranteed the debentures of the Bank is Rs. 450 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of 1947-48 was Rs. 341.55 lakhs. A new series of debentures for 50 lakhs was issued by the Bank during the year. Government continued to give short-term advances to the Bank, whenever required.

LAW AND ORDER

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and fifteen puisne Judges of whom two are temporary. The existing order provides for a maximum of 15 puisne Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 31 Sessions Judges

in the Mofussil (including 6 for agency tracts). Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrate, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice carried on by 26 District Judges and 39 Subordinate Judges and 141 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 225 persons in 1947.

The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 36,939 excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police Units.

BUDGET FOR 1949-50

It is estimated that the present year would close with a deficit of 366 lakhs, which would be made good by a transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund. Next year there would be a deficit of Rs. 3.9 crores and new taxation would be necessary to make this good. The measures advocated to balance the budget were a removal of exemptions from the payment of sales tax by certain commercial crops, increase of the purchase tax on groundnut and cashewnuts, withdrawal of the exemption enjoyed by tea to tax-free export, the imposition of a tax on cotton sales, a tax of 25 per cent on the increase of properties when sold, a 12½ per cent surcharge on bus fares, a surcharge of 12½ per cent on house tax, a special tax on electricity to be collected from all consumers, a tax on advertisements and crossword puzzles, and a Provincial tax on coffee hotels boarding houses and cinemas.

The following table shows the budget position at a glance :

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

| | Accounts, 1947-48 | Budget Estimate, 1948-49 | Revised Estimate, 1948-49 | Budget Estimate, 1949-50 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Revenue— | | | | |
| Normal (i.e., excluding transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund). | 50,71,10 | 50,32,31 | 53,38,37 | 51,75,32 |
| (2) Expenditure— | | | | |
| Normal (i.e., excluding transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund). | 45,58,56 | 55,93,60 | 57,04,08 | 55,66,09 |
| (3) Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) | +5,12,54 | —5,61,29 | —3,65,71 | —3,90,77 |
| (4) Amount transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund. | —5,10,00 | .. | .. | .. |
| (5) Amount transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund. | .. | +5,62,00 | +3,66,00 | .. |
| (6) Proceeds of new taxes | .. | .. | .. | +4,00,00 |
| (7) Final surplus | 2,54 | 71 | 29 | 9,23 |

TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

| | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Receipts (Open market loans and loans from the Central Government). | 6,00,00 | .. | 3,00,00 | .. |
| (NOTE.—Minus figures represent excess of receipts over disbursements). | | | | |
| (2) Disbursements— | | | | |
| (a) Capital expenditure | 6,22,32 | 10,45,68 | 10,36,42 | 12,38,85 |
| (b) Loans to local bodies, etc. (Net) | 3,10,02 | 1,38,13 | 6,22,68 | —1,33,14 |
| (c) Deposit transactions, etc. (Net) | 46,01 | —11,99,67 | —15,02,34 | —11,05,32 |
| Total Disbursements | 8,92,33 | —15,86 | 1,56,77 | 39 |
| (3) Excess of Disbursements over Receipts | 2,92,33 | —15,86 | —1,43,23 | 39 |

BALANCES

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| (1) Opening Balance | 1,90,97 | 58,17 | —92,82 | 50,70 |
| (2) Closing Balance | —92,82 | 74,74 | 50,70 | 50,54 |

ADMINISTRATION

THE GOVERNOR

H. E. Commodore Maharaja Rao Shri Sir Krishna Kumarasinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, Palat Govindan Nair, I.O.S.
Military Secretary, Major Cattamanchi Sivananda Reddy, Maharatta Light Infantry.
Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Etak-lavan Korath Padmanabhan Nambiar, M.B.B.S.
Aide-de-Camps, Captain Rajkumar D. E. Doraiswamy, Maharatta Light Infantry and Captain O. K. Karunakaran, R.I.A.S.C.
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Kisalder C. Narayanaswamy, late of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
Honorary Aide-de-Camps, Lt. Sankaran Pillai, Nilakantan Nair.

THE MINISTRY

Prime Minister, Public & Police, P. Kumaraswamy Raju.
Hindu Religious Endowments and Food, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
Public Works and Information, M. Bhaktavatsalam.
Finance, Commercial Taxes, Elections, Agencies, Motor Transport & Registration, B. Gopal Reddy.
Prisons, Court, Law, Forest and Agriculture, K. Madhava Menon.
Land Revenue and Labour, H. Sitarama Reddy.
Education and Public Health, A. B. Shetty.
Local Administration and Co-operation, K. Chandramouli.
Firma Development, Khadi, Cottage Industries, Fisheries, Cinchona and Harijan Uplift, B. Parameshwaran.
Prohibition and Housing, Sanjeeva Reddy.
Industries, C. Perumalswamy Reddlar.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, K. Ramunni Menon, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, P. Govindan Nair, I.C.S.
Secretary, Home Department, O. Pulla Reddy, I.C.S.
Secretary, Finance Department, T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S.
Secretary, Revenue Department, G. Venkateswara Iyer, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Local Administration Department, Rao Sahib R. D. Paul.
Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, M. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department, T. A. Varghese, I.C.S.
Secretary, Development Department, Vacant.
Secretary, Food Department, Rao Bahadur M. A. Kuttalalugam Pillai.
Secretary, Legal Department, K. V. Rajagopalan.
Secretary, Firma Development Department and Principal Secretary to Honourable Premier, Rao Sahib M. S. Jayanmayakulu Nayudu.

THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The following statement shows at a glance the demands for grants for 1949-50 under the several heads of the budget as compared with the demands made in the Budget for 1948-49 :

EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

| | 1948-49 Rs. | 1949-50 Rs. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Land Revenue | 29,11,300 | 83,94,000 |
| Provincial Excise | 59,57,000 | 76,89,300 |
| Stamps | 20,13,100 | 21,54,000 |
| Forest | 83,56,900 | 83,55,100 |
| Registration | 50,76,700 | 50,16,300 |
| Motor Vehicles Act | 5,13,500 | 5,48,900 |
| Other Taxes and Duties | 1,11,25,400 | 1,23,06,900 |
| Irrigation | 2,12,86,900 | 3,48,35,100 |
| Heads of Provinces, Ministers and H.Q. Staff | 53,71,800 | 49,95,600 |
| Legislative Bodies | 11,26,900 | 28,63,600 |
| District Administration and Miscellaneous | 6,23,08,100 | 5,37,77,000 |
| Administration of Justice | 1,36,28,500 | 1,21,43,800 |
| Jails | 70,28,100 | 81,46,600 |
| Police | 6,40,49,900 | 6,04,54,000 |
| Education | 8,21,77,900 | 9,40,29,800 |
| Medical | 2,50,06,700 | 2,53,73,200 |
| Public Health | 82,82,600 | 1,00,17,900 |
| Agriculture | 1,68,78,600 | 1,30,22,600 |
| Veterinary | 37,74,500 | 43,63,800 |
| Co-operation | 37,95,000 | 61,32,000 |
| Industries | 1,08,86,100 | 2,02,58,000 |
| Cinchona and Fisheries | 45,71,200 | 48,72,700 |
| Labour, excluding Factories and Harijan Uplift | 1,07,17,000 | 75,83,000 |
| Miscellaneous Depts. | 4,97,55,400 | 4,81,81,900 |
| Civil Works—Works | 1,64,69,900 | 2,13,86,500 |
| Civil Works—Establishments, tools, plant | 58,61,700 | 68,03,100 |
| Civil Works, grants-in-aid | 1,33,36,700 | 1,74,14,800 |
| Electricity | 5,00,000 | 2,40,800 |
| Famine | 1,56,69,900 | 1,64,52,000 |
| Pensions | 52,18,900 | 73,91,100 |
| Stationery and Printing | 6,74,20,500 | 2,84,25,800 |
| Miscellaneous | 50,500 | .... |
| Civil Defence .. .. . | .... | .... |
| Total | 55,08,87,200 | 55,28,43,300 |

OTHER EXPENDITURE

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Capital outlay on Irrigation | 3,72,88,400 | 3,96,86,200 |
| Capital outlay on Industrial development | 85,55,000 | 1,07,93,400 |
| Civil Works outside the Revenue Account | 78,73,100 | 1,15,73,500 |
| Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes | 4,93,72,700 | 6,01,09,800 |
| Commuted value of pensions | 100 | 100 |
| Capital outlay on provincial schemes on State trading | 100 | 100 |
| Interest free advances | 16,87,500 | 24,88,100 |
| Loans and advances bearing interest | 4,85,28,500 | 6,84,66,100 |
| Total | 10,30,48,400 | 19,31,17,300 |
| Grand Totals | 65,39,35,600 | 74,59,60,600 |

Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|------|
| William Gyfford | 1684 | Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. | 1778 |
| Ellihu Yale | 1687 | John Whitehill (Acting) | 1780 |
| Nathaniel Higginson | 1692 | Charles Smith (Acting) | 1780 |
| Thomas Pitt | 1698 | Lord Macartney, K.B. | 1781 |
| Gulston Addison | 1709 | | |
| Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709. | | | |
| Edmund Montague (Acting) | 1709 | Lord Macartney, K.B. | 1785 |
| William Fraser (Acting) | 1711 | Alexander Davidson (Acting) | 1785 |
| Edward Harrison | 1716 | Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. | 1786 |
| Joseph Collet | 1716 | John Holland (Acting) | 1789 |
| Francis Hastings (Acting) | 1720 | Edward J. Holland (Acting) | 1790 |
| Nathaniel Eliwick | 1721 | Major-General William Meadows | 1790 |
| James Macrae | 1725 | Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. | 1792 |
| George Morton Pitt | 1730 | Lord Hobart | 1793 |
| Richard Benyon | 1735 | Major-General George Harris (Acting) | 1798 |
| Nicholas Morse | 1744 | Lord Clive | 1799 |
| John Hinde | 1747 | Lord William Cavendish Bentinck | 1803 |
| Charles Floyer | 1750 | William Petrie (Acting) | 1807 |
| Thomas Saunders | 1753 | Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart., K.B. | 1807 |
| George Pigot | 1758 | Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby | 1813 |
| Robert Paik | 1763 | The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot | 1814 |
| Charles Bouchier | 1767 | Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. | 1820 |
| Josias DuPre | 1770 | W.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827. | .... |
| Alexander Wynch | 1773 | Stephen Rumbold Lushington | 1822 |
| Lord Pigot (Suspended) | 1775 | Henry Sullivan Grome (Acting) | 1827 |
| George Stratton | 1776 | Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. | 1832 |
| John Whitehill (Acting) | 1777 | | |

Governors of Madras

| | |
|--|------|
| George Edward Russell (Acting) | 1837 |
| Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., F.O. | 1837 |
| Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B. | 1842 |
| Henry Dickinson (Acting) | 1848 |
| Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. | 1848 |
| Daniel Elliott (Acting) | 1854 |
| Lord Harris | 1854 |
| Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. | 1859 |
| William Ambrose Morehead (Acting) | 1860 |
| Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. | 1860 |
| Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860. | .... |
| William Ambrose Morehead (Acting) | 1860 |
| Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. | 1861 |
| (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1863 to 1864.) | .... |
| Edward Maltby (Acting) | 1863 |
| Lord Napier of Merchiston, Kt. (a) | 1866 |
| (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872) | .... |
| Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1872 |
| Lord Hobart | 1872 |
| Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875. | .... |
| Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., (Acting) | 1875 |
| The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1876 |
| W. P. Adam, F.C., C.I.E. | 1880 |
| Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881. | .... |
| William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting) | 1881 |
| M. N. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C. | 1881 |
| Robert Bourke, P.O. | 1886 |
| Lord Connamara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation) .. .. . | .... |
| John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (Acting) | 1890 |
| Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. | 1891 |
| Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, G.C.M.G. | 1896 |
| Baron Amphilh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | 1900 |
| (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904.) | .... |
| Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (Acting) | 1904 |
| Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (Acting) | 1906 |
| Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. | 1906 |
| Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (b) | 1912 |
| Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April. (Acting) .. .. . | .... |
| Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1912 |
| Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | 1913 |
| Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I. (Acting) | 1913 |
| Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., P.O., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c) | 1919 |
| Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (Acting) | 1924 |
| Viscount Goschen, P.O. and G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929) | 1924 |
| Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Acting) | 1929 |
| Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.O.I.E., C.M.G. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934) | 1929 |
| Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.F., (Acting) | 1934 |
| Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E. | 1934 |
| Raj Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.S.I. (Acting) | 1936 |
| Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E. | 1940 |
| Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C. | 1940 |
| Sir Henry Foley Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Actg.) | 1946 |
| Lt.-Genl. Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., M.C. | 1946 |
| Commodore Maharaja Rao Shri Sir Krishna Kumarshinji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar | 1948 |
| (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick. | .... |
| (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling. | .... |
| (c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon. | .... |

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President :—The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ramakrishna Rajalinggaru.

Jy. President :—K. Venkataswami Nayudu.

Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib (*Madras North, Central, Muhammadan*); S. B. Adityan, M.A., Bar-at-Law (*Nominate*); K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib, B.A., B.L. (*Madras South, Muhammadan*); B. Bhima Rao, B.A., B.L. (*Bellary, General*); Mrs. M. S. Chibwala, M.B.E. (*Nominate*); Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah (*Krishna, General*); A. Govindacharyulu (*West Godavari, General*); Dr. S. Gurubatham; A. Hameed Sultan Maricar Sahib (*Madras South, Central, Muhammadan*); Mrs. M. Hensman, M.B.E. (*Nominate*); H. M. Jaganathan (*Nominate*); S. Jayaram Reddy, B.A. (*Ramanad, General*); Dr. A. K. John (*Indian Christian*); Rai Bahadur D. Krishnamoorti (*Nominate*); Medai Dalavoy Kumaraswami Mudaliyar (*Tamilnadu, General*); Diwan Bahadur Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, M.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S. (*Nominate*); The Hon'ble Sri K. V. K. Raghaviah Madhava Menon, B.A., B.L. (*Madhya, General*); D. Manjaya Hegde (*South Kanara, General*); K. Manuhasanatha Desai (*Tanjore, General*); K. Muhammed Rahmatullah (*Madras North, Muhammadan*); A. V. S. N. At. Nacappu Chettiyar (*Ramanad, General*); M. Narayana Menon (*Malabar, General*); Motilal Narayana Rao (*West Godavari, General*); B. Narayanaswami Nayudu (*Krishna, General*); K. Natarajan, B.A., B.L. (*Tanjore, General*); The Hon'ble C. Perumalswami Reddiyar (*North Arcot, General*); A. R. L. Pathy (*Nominate*); Thiruvaz Purushotham (*East Godavari, General*); The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (*Trichinopoly, General*); Nadiappall Ramabhadharaju (*East Godavari, General*); M. S. Sundarama Iyer (*Madura, General*); R. Ramakrishna Nayudu (*Coimbatore, General, Nilgiris, General*); The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ramakrishna Rajalinggaru (*Chittoor, General*); S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar (*Tanjore, General*); Dr. U. Rama Rao (*Madras City, General*); O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar (*South Arcot, General*); N. Ranga Reddi (*Cuddapah, General*); J. L. P. Roche Victoria (*Indian Christian*); A. S. T. F. Rodriguez (*Indian Christian*); N. Sankara Reddi (*Kurnool, General*); S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar (*Salem, General*); P. R. K. Sarma (*Nominate*); S. K. Shaik Rowther Sahib (*Madras, West Coast, Muhammadan*); L. Subbarama Reddi (*Nellore, General*); Madri Sundarasanam (*Guntur, General*); R. Surayadasa Rao (*Nominate*); Dr. Seed Tajuddin Sahib (*Madras South, Central, Muhammadan*); K. Upi Sahib (*Madras West Coast, Muhammadan*); Colluru Veerabhadra Rao (*Vizianagaram, General*); P. Veerabhadraswami (*Vizianagaram, General*); Bikkinu Veeraswami (*East Godavari, General*); N. Venkatasubramanian (*Vizianagaram, General*); G. Venkata Reddi, B.A., B.L. (*Anantapur, General*); K. Venkataswami Nayudu (*Madras City, General*).

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashanmukham Pillai.

Deputy Speaker: Srimathi C. Ammannappa Iyengar.

Secretary: D. K. V. Raghava Varma, B.A., B.L.

Deputy Secretary—Secretary to the Council: M. Surya Rao, B.A., B.L.

Assistant Secretary: T. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.

Alladi Aaron Rao (*Guntur cum Nellore, Indian Christian*); Khan Sahib Abdul Hameed (*Kurnool, Muhammadan, Rural*); Haji Mouli (*Abdul Kader Jami Sahib, Ramanad, Muhammadan, Rural*); M. S. Abdul Mujib Sahib, B.A. (*Chingleput cum South Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*); Abdul Rahman (*Tinnevely, Muhammadan, Rural*); Haji K. M. Ahmad Kutty Sahib (*Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural*); Srimathi C. Ammannappa Iyengar (*Ellore Town,*

Women, General, Rural); K. Ananda Nambiar (*Railway Trade Union, Labour*); B. Ananthachari (*Hospet, General, Rural*); Srimathi Anjali Ammal (*Cuddalore, Women, General, Rural*); N. Annamalai Pillai (*Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural*); T. S. Arunachalam (*Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Towns, General, Urban*); M. S. Ataulah Sahib (*Salem cum Coimbatore cum Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural*); T. S. Avanashilsham Chettiar (*Puducherry, General, Rural*); S. C. Balakrishnaiah (*Palani, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); M. Bapineedu, B.Sc. (Cornell), M.Sc. (California), (*Ellore, General, Rural*); The Hon'ble Sri M. M. Bhaktavatsalam (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural*); B. W. Batchelor (*European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association*); Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, B.A. (Hons.) (*Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban*); K. Bhaskar (*University*); Srimathi Bhupathiraju Bangarayya (*Bhimavaram, General, Rural*); B. Bokkar Gowder (*Nilgiris, General, Rural*); Kasu Brahmananda Reddi (*Narasaraopet, General, Rural*); A. Chandu (*Calicut, General, Rural*); The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandra-moni (*Tenali, General, Rural*); O. Chengam Pillai (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); S. Chidambara Ayyar (*Villupuram, General, Rural*); M. P. Damodaran (*Kottayam, General, Rural*); A. Devanayakaya (*Cuddalore, General, Rural*); M. Doraiswami (*Tiruchirappalli, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); D. Dorairaj, Pandyan (*Tamilnadu, General, Rural*); M. A. Eastaram (*Erode, General, Rural*); M. Ibrahim Coombeh (*Chirakkal, Muhammadan, Rural*); W. J. Fernandez (*Anglo-Indian*); H. O. Fowler (*Anglo-Indian*); The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi (*Karali, General, Rural*); L. N. Gopalaswami (*Tiruchirappalli, General, Rural*); D. Govinda Das (*Bellary, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); P. Govinda Menon (*Malappuram, General, Rural*); C. K. Govindan Nayar (*Kurumbanad, General, Rural*); P. Govindan Nair (*Madurai, Muhammadan, Rural*); S. K. Gounderajay Naxagar (*Saidapet, General, Rural*); S. Govindaswami Nayudu (*Textile Workers Trade Union, Madras, Labour*); Saketi Guruvulu (*Chiracole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Puthiya Ponnani Hassan Koya Sahib (*Calicut, Muhammadan, Rural*); H. S. Hussain Sahib, B.A., B.L. (*Managalore, Muhammadan, Rural*); M. V. Hydross (*Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural*); S. A. P. Ibrahim Sahib, Sinna Kajiyar Haji Mouli (*Madurai, Muhammadan, Rural*); A. Iswara (*Coimbatore, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Jaffar Mohideen Sahib (*Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural*); S. Jehanumy Masilumony (*Tinnevely cum Palakkottah cum Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban*); Allu Jogi Nayudu (*Vizianagaram, General, Rural*); A. K. Kaderkutti Sahib (*Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural*); D. Kadriappa (*Pennakonda, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); P. Kakkana (*Arizhavar, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); A. Kaleswara Rao (*Vijayawada cum Masulipatan Towns, General, Urban*); K. Kamaraaj Nadar (*Sattur, General, Rural*); K. P. Kamakshi Chettiyar (*Palni, General, Rural*); Annapragada Kameswara Rao (*Guntur cum Tenali Towns, General, Urban*); P. R. Kandaswami Gounder (*Pollachi, General, Rural*); P. Kandaswamy Pillai (*Salem Town, General Urban*); V. T. Kannappa Mudaliyar (*Gudiyattam, General, Rural*); M. Kanniyappan (*Madras City Dock and Factory Labour Excluding Textile and Railway Labour, Labour*); K. B. Karanth, B.A., B.L. (*Puttur, General, Rural*); L. S. Karayalar (*Koilkathi, General, Rural*); K. T. Kosalarama Nadar (*Tuticorin, General, Rural*); K. Koti Reddi (*Cuddapah General, Rural*); C. M. Kothari (*Madras Planters*); K. S. V. Krishnan (*Tindivanam, General, Rural*); S. Krishnan (*Pollachi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); A. Krishna-swami Vaidiar (*Kumbakonam, General, Rural*); K. Kulasekara Doss (*Tindivanam, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Sri Sarvagana Kumara-krishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu of Venkatagiri (*Northern Central, Landholders*); M. Kumaran (*Chirakkal, General, Rural*); Guremella Kumara-swami (*Chiracole, General, Rural*); The Hon'ble P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (*Srielliputtur, General, Rural*); K. T. Kunhi Kummaran Nambiyar (*West Coast, Landholders*); A. Kuppaswami

Nayudu (*Conjeevaram, General, Rural*); R. Kuppaswami (*Textile Workers, Non-Union, Labour*); V. Kurnavya (*Bander, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma (*Telcherry cum Calicut Women, General, Urban*); P. Lakshmanaswami (*Amalapuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal (*Dindigul Women, General, Rural*); Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal (*Srinivas, General, Rural*); Sreenathi R. Lakshmi (*Madras City, Women, General, Urban*) Gonthu Latchanna (*Vizianagaram cum East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour*); D. G. Leonard (*European Commerce, Madras Chamber of Commerce, The Madras Trades Association*); S. K. Linga Raju (*Rajahmundry, General, Rural*); Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib, B.A., B.L. (*West Godavari cum Kistna, Muhammadan, Rural*); Mahin Shennad Sahib (*Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural*); U. Padmanabha Mallaya (*Managalore General, Rural*); H. S. Manickam (*Sattur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); M. Marutham (*Tanjore, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Mohamed Raieuddin Ahmad Ansari Sahib (*Nellore, Muhammadan, Rural*); P. K. Mohideen Kutty (*Dahat, Muhammadan Rural*); John Moses Wilson (*Northern Circars, Indian Christian*); Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib (*Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural*); Haji Mohammad Ismail Sahib, B.A., B.L. (*Bellary, Muhammadan, Rural*); N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib (*North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*); M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib (*Tanjore, Muhammadan, Rural*); V. S. Muhammad (*Madras Sahib (Trichinopoly, Muhammadan, Rural*); Muhammad Ismail Sahib (*Vizianagaram cum East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural*); M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib (*Madras City, Muhammadan, Urban*); Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib (*Chittoor, Muhammadan, Rural*); V. I. Muniswami Pillai (*Tirukolur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); B. S. Murti (*Cocanada, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chittinad (*The Nattukottai Nagarathars Association*); K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder (*Madurai, General, Rural*); R. Nadiannami Reddi (*Madanapalle, General, Rural*); S. Nagappa (*Kurnool, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); N. Nagaraja Ayyangar (*Namakkal, General, Rural*); S. Nagaraja Manigar (*Hosur, General, Rural*); Meduri Nageswara Rao (*Guntur, General, Rural*); S. Nageswara (*Cuddapah, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); P. L. Narasimharaju (*Vizianagaram, General, Rural*); Guntur Narasimha Rao (*Madras City North, General, Urban*); K. B. Narayana Reddi (*Rajampet, General, Rural*); M. G. Natesa Chettiyar (*Dharmapuri, General, Rural*); P. Natesan (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*); L. C. Pais (*West Coast, Indian Christian*); V. C. Palaniswami Gounder (*Coimbatore, General, Rural*); M. Pallam Raju (*Cocanada, General, Rural*); S. Paramananda Rayar (*Chidambaram, General, Rural*); The Hon'ble B. Parameswaran, B.A. (*Chingleput, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); A. Y. S. Parithana Nadar (*Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramanad, Indian Christian*); M. S. Pattabirama Iyer (*Dindigul, General, Rural*); T. S. Pattabhiraman (*Tiruchengode, General, Rural*); S. K. Palva Kudumbar (*Koilkathi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); M. P. Periyaswami (*Namakkal, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Perumala Nayudu (*Kandukur, General, Rural*); Pallamalai Venkateswarulu (*West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur, Factory Labour, Labour*); B. Pocker Sahib (*Calicut cum Cannanore, Telcherry Towns, Muhammadan, Urban*); Ponnabala Gounder (*Trichinopoly, General, Rural*); V. Ponnuswami Gounder (*Tirupattur, North Arcot, General, Rural*); A. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar (*South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Coimbatore, Indian Christian*); T. Prakasam (*Madras City, South Central, General, Urban*); K. Raghavan (*Malappuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); R. Raghava Menon (*Palghat, General, Rural*); V. Raghavaya (*Nellore, General, Rural*); Rajagurunatha Chettiar Zamindar of Elampalli (*Southern Central, Landholders*); G. Rajamannam Chetty (*Madras City, North Central, General, Urban*); K. Rajaraja Naidu (*Tirumangalam, General, Rural*); Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao (*Madras cum Chingleput, Indian Christian*); Rokkam Ramamurthy

- (Tekkali, General, Rural); R. Ramanujulu Reddiyar (Cheyyar, General, Rural); V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar (Vellore, General, Rural); N. P. Ramiah (Musiri, General, Rural); N. Rangaswami Reddi (Mayavaram, General, Rural); D. V. Ramaswami (Vizagapatam, General, Rural); A. Rayappa (Gooty, General, Rural); A. Sivaprakasa Sahajamunda (Chidambaram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); S. K. Sami Gounder (Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural); Dr. M. J. Samuel (Central Districts, Indian Christian); Palavalasa Sangam Naidu (Palakonda, General, Rural); The Hon'ble Neelam Sanjeeva Reddi (Anantapur, General, Rural); V. S. Sankarasubrahmanya Mudaliyar (Tinnevely cum Palamcottah Towns, General, Urban); Geddam Sanyasi Rao (Sarasidhi, General, Rural); Alluri Satyanarayana Raju (Narasapur, General, Rural); Bhupatiraju Satyanarayana Raju (Vivavalli, General, Rural); Gona Setharannaswami (Bobbili, General, Rural); K. M. Seethi Sahib (Malappuram, Muhamadan, Rural); Shah Alam Khan Savoi Sahib (Cuddapah, Muhamadan, Rural); K. Shanmugam (Gudur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); Raja Sri R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi of Ramnad (Northern Landholders); V. Shanmugasundaram (Ramnad, General, Rural); The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty (Coimbatore, General, Rural); Srinathi Vallabhaneni Sitambhaktasimamma (Bandur, General, Rural); The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi (Bellary, General, Rural); The Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashanmukham Pillai (Madras City, South Central, General, Urban, Scheduled Castes); P. R. Srinivasa Padayachi (Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural); W. S. Srinivasa Rao (Ranipet, General, Rural); K. K. Subbana Gounder (Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural); N. M. R. Subbaraman (Madura Town, General, Urban); Kallur Subbarao (Penakonda, General, Rural); P. Subbiah (Ongole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); R. Subba Iyer (Chingleput, General, Rural); Dr. P. Subbarayan (Dharpuram, General, Rural); Dr. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.B., B.S. (Tirupattur, Ramnad, General, Rural); A. Subrahmanyam (Salem, General, Rural); K. Subrahmanyam (Coimbatore Town, General, Urban); Srinathi Allum Sumangalamma (Bellary, Women, General, Rural); Kolipara Surayya (Vijayawada, General, Rural); Raja Rao Venkata Mahipati Gangadhara Ramaswami (Northern Landholders I); R. V. Swaminathan (Siraganna, General, Rural); R. Thangavelu (Thiruvannamalai, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari (Chandragiri, General, Rural); Thiagoo Volkkarar (Mannargudi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); P. A. Thangaswami Nair (Tinnevely, Indian Christian); A. E. Thompson (European Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association); M. Th. Thyagaraja Pillai (Negapatam, General, Rural); G. Thyagaraja Sholagar (Tanjore, General, Rural); A. Valdayanatha Ayyar (Melur, General, Rural); K. Varadachari (Tiruttani, General, Rural); N. S. Varadachari (Madras City, South, General, Urban); A. Vedaratnam Pillai (Mannargudi, General, Rural); Kankipatti Veeranna Padai (Backward areas and tribes); Nukula Veeraraghavulu (Vijayawada, General, Rural); P. M. Velayudhayan (Ranipet, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); P. S. Veluswami Gounder (Periakulam, General, Rural); G. Venkanna (Ellore, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes); B. Venkatachalam Pillai (Aryalur, General, Rural); Pyndah Venkatanarayana (Cocanada Town, General, Urban); B. Venkatanarayana Reddi (Gudur, General, Rural); B. Venkataratnam (Tanjore, General, Rural); Gopavaram Venkata Reddi (Nandyal, General, Rural); Reddiwar Venkataraddi (Chittoor, General, Rural); Annampet P. Venkatarama Ayyar (Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Town, General, Urban); M. Venkataraju (Ongole, General, Rural); Kala Venkata Rao (Anantapuram, General, Rural); Nivarthi Venkata Subbaya (Karnool, General, Rural); T. Viswanathan (Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban); H. B. Walford (European Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association); Rao Bahadur Alaka Venkataraddi Ayyar, Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Northern Landholders II).

ORISSA PROVINCE



H. E. Asaf Ali

LIKE Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate Province on April 1, 1936, by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936. Whereas Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of the Bombay Presidency, the new Province of Orissa is the result of partial amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate Provinces, viz., Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces.

HISTORY

The Oriyas trace their traditions as far back as the days of Mahabharata when there was a kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory. Through successive conquests and annexations in the historical period, the kingdom of Kalinga, the later name of Utkal, extended in the 12th century from the River Ganga in the north to the River Godavari in Madras Presidency in the south. Besides, there were kingdoms in the far south upto the banks of the River Cauvery which bore allegiance to the Kings of the Ganga dynasty of Orissa.

Tradition says that the Oriyas of those days were a great race whose maritime traders established colonies in Java, Bali and Sumatra, etc., in the East Indies and on the Maraban coast in Burma. There are ruins of Orissa architecture in these places which fully bear out the tradition.

The art, architecture and literature of the period also were of a very high order. The temples of Lord Jagannath at Puri, of Sun-God at Konarak and that of Siva at Bhubaneswar and the stone embankments of the Rivers Mahanadi and Kathjori at Cuttack are still considered to be marvels of engineering skill surpassed by none either in the ancient or the modern world. Puri still remains among the greatest spiritual centres of the Hindu world.

Orissa lost its Independence in 1565 A.D. and the kingdom was broken up. The dismembered people under alien rule gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link to bind them together.

Orissa ceded to the Marhattas by Alivardi Khan in 1751, was conquered by the British in 1803. In 1804, a Board of two Commissioners was appointed to administer the Province but in the following year it was designated the District of Cuttack and was placed in charge of a Collector, Judge and Magistrate. In 1823 it was split up into the three regulation districts of Cuttack, Bala-

sore and Puri. The non-regulation Tributary States continued to be administered by their own chiefs under the aegis of the British Government. Angul, one of these Tributary States, was annexed in 1847 and with the Khondmals, ceded in 1835 by the Tributary chief of the Bhaudh State, constituted a separate non-regulation district. Sambalpur was transferred from the Central Provinces to Orissa in 1905. These districts formed an outlying tract of the Bengal Presidency till 1912 when they were transferred to Bihar constituting one of its divisions under a Commissioner. Thus as we already stated Orissa proper, considered as a linguistic and cultural whole, was long divided between Bihar, Central Provinces and Madras.

Race consciousness was, however, revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of fresh demands.

AMALGAMATION WITH BIHAR

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the Orissa portion separated from Bengal together with the district of Sambalpur separated from Central Provinces, was amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the position of the Oriyas and of the States of Orissa improved the formation of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, it fell far short of the expectations of Oriyas; and the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. E. S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the reasonableness of this claim and generally favoured the redistribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible Government. They left it, however, to the Provincial Governments concerned to formulate opinion and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was opposed to a change in the *status quo* while the debate in Madras Council proved inconclusive. The Madras Government, however, was against the surrender of any of its territory while the Central Provinces Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Phillip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the Oriya-speaking people in the north of the Madras Presidency on the question of union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Phillip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long-standing and deep-seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya-speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission which recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces.

SEPARATE PROVINCE

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units was put forward at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a well-reasoned statement by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi who asked for a separate Province for Orissa. "We want a separate Province of our own on the basis of language and race," he said. "So that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace to realise, and be benefited by the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated states based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate Province. Those who supported the case of Sind at the Round Table Conference could not oppose the Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised as valid.

In Sept., 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new Province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa Province was to have an area of 32,681 sq. miles and a population of about 8,174,000. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January, 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate Province to be brought into line with other Provincial units on the inauguration of provincial autonomy on April 1, 1937.

POPULATION

The area of the Province with the integrated States is 59,800 sq. miles with a total population of 1,37,67,988 according to the latest available reports. The figures of the classification of the population by community are: Hindus (excluding Scheduled Castes) 81,91,423; Scheduled Castes 18,04,624; Muslims 1,65,661; Indian Christians 36,732 and the tribes 3,609,548.

The Province consists of 6 districts—Jhalasore, Cuttack, Ganjam, Koraput, Puri and Sambalpur. In December 1947, 23 states acceded to the Indian Dominion, and in November 1948, Mayurbhanj State also acceded. All the 24 States are now administered by the Government of Orissa. The acceded areas have gone to form 5 independent districts viz.—Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Bolagiri-Patna and Sundergarh and the remaining States 11 in number have been attached to the neighbouring districts.

CONGRESS GOVERNMENT

Sir John Austen Hubback, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed the first Governor of the infant province. He held the governorship from April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1941, when Sir William Hawthorne Lewis succeeded him. The third Governor, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held office from April 1, 1946 till Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., was appointed as the Governor on 15th August, 1947 under the new constitution.

The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate Province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated, making a total of 60) the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a ministry but the latter, under directions from party headquarters, declined to do so unless he was given certain assurances by the Governor in regard to the Governor's special powers, etc. After prolonged negotiations this point was amicably settled and the Congress Party leader formed a cabinet and took over the administration.

Late in 1937, the Legislature decided that the capital of the Province should be located at Cuttack-Choudwar.

The working of responsible Government in the infant Province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year and next sometime about the middle. The first of the two crises did not relate directly to Orissa but the second did. Briefly the facts were as follows:

Sir John Hubback the Governor wished to go on leave for reasons of health. Someone had to take his place while he was away and the man chosen to fill the post was the Revenue Commissioner of the same Province. The appointment was, of course, in keeping with tradition as the Chief Commissioner was the senior most official in the Province. But the situation was unusual as there was a responsible ministry in office. Naturally the Prime Minister opposed the appointment on the ground that it was wrong in principle and insulting to his sense of self-respect to ask a Minister to work under a Governor who only the other day took his orders from the self-same minister and would continue to do so on reversion to his former post after the Governor's return. The Premier's complaint was finally taken up by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and at one time it looked as though the whole question would assume all-India dimensions. Fortunately however a crisis was averted through the public-spiritedness and sense of self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who offered to stay on and postpone his leave.

SECTION 93 RULE

Thus assured of a period of peaceful progress, the Province continued to be administered by the Congress Ministry for some months when in the autumn of 1939 its career was suddenly cut short by the political crisis which overtook all the Congress administered Provinces. The Orissa ministry resigned along with other Congress cabinets and there being no prospect of formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability, the Governor, as in other similarly situated Provinces, assumed charge of the entire Province under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. By a resolution in Parliament in April, 1940, this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extended by a year. In the absence of a ministry, the Governor administered the province with the aid of an Adviser.

With the object of replacing the Governor's rule by a popular administration for the purpose of organising an all out effort against the Axis-powers the Opposition party led by the Maharaja of Paralakhemundi joined with a number of seceders from the Congress Party and formed a ministry which assumed office on November 24, 1941. The Government at once came up against strong opposition including several motions of non-confidence. The purely political difficulties however disappeared when the majority of the Congress M.L.A.'s were arrested and detained in August, 1942. But the Government encountered trouble of a different nature. There was an India-wide shortage of foodgrains; free trade in grain which was established by the Central Government led to such heavy drain of foodstuffs from surplus Provinces that deaths due to malnutrition and starvation began to occur in large numbers. The privation and distress which followed were just as acute and widespread as in Bengal though they created much less stir in the country.

SECOND CONGRESS GOVERNMENT

In the summer of 1944, the United Nationalist Party's coalition ministry broke up and the Province once again came under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and was administered by two Advisers, viz., S.L. Marwood, C.I.E., I.C.S., and B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S. The Advisers' rule terminated after 14 years when the second general elections under the new constitution took place after all the Congress M.L.A.'s had been released. As a result of the new elections, the Congress Party captured 40 out of 56 elective seats (including 4 seats for Scheduled Castes), in a House of 80 members.

The most notable occurrence during the present regime is the merger of 25 so-called Orissa States with the Province proper.

It had all along been a dream of the Oriya-speaking people to become united under a single administration with a view to secure cultural and administrative unity. Both the Rulers of the Oriya States and the people realised this as a historical necessity with the result that

for the first time all the Oriya people have been brought together under a single administration and their political unity secured.

EDUCATION

The percentage of literacy in the Province of Orissa as per census figures of 1941 is 9.6.

The Utkal University is an affiliating and examining University. Due to the integration of Orissa States with the Province the number of Colleges rose from 15 to 16 of which 12 are arts Colleges, 2 oriental colleges and 2 professional colleges (medical and education). Of the 12 arts colleges, 9 are first grade colleges including the Womens College at Cuttack and Rajendra College at Bolangir in the acceded areas and 3 second grade Colleges. Seven degree colleges including the Womens College, two professional colleges, one oriental college and a second grade college are maintained by Government and the rest by private agencies. The management of the M. R. College at Paralakhemundi has been temporarily taken over by Government. The Rajendra College provides teaching of Commerce upto Intermediate stage. The total number of scholars in all the colleges on 31st March 1948 was 4,011 (3,809 men and 202 women).

The total number of recognised schools in the Province including the acceded areas on 31st March 1948 was 8,992 which includes 100 special schools. The schools for general education include 122 high schools (115 for boys and 7 for girls), 362 middle schools (334 for boys and 28 for girls) and 8,392 primary schools (8,001 for boys and 241 for girls) as against 89 (83 for boys and 6 for girls), 273 (253 for boys and 20 for girls) and 6,615 (6,409 for boys and 206 for girls) respectively last year.

The number of special schools for boys rose from 147 to 185 and that for girls remained stationary at 4. They consist of one Engineering school, 27 training schools (24 for men and 3 for women) 16 industrial and technical schools (15 for men and one for women), 2 commercial schools, 2 schools for adults, one reformatory school, one school for defectives, 139 other schools (134 toils and 5 madrasas) and one Gymnasium.

Besides there were 913 unrecognised institutions (909 for males and 4 for females which include 18 institutions for males in the acceded areas) as against 826 (822 for males and 4 for females of last year).

The total number of pupils in all the schools for general education on 31st March 1948 was 4,32,954 including 93,388 girls and 4,734 in special schools including 177 girls.

Besides normal growth of education in the Province, provisions have been made for development of education in general at every stage for both sexes under Post-War Development Schemes, special emphasis has been given for education of scheduled caste, backward and hill tribe students by way of granting scholarships and stipends. Basic training schools and junior basic primary schools have been started for implementation of the scheme of Basic Education in the Province. Physical Education has also been encouraged.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health organisation under local bodies has been provincialised temporarily and its permanent retention with expansion of staff is under consideration of Government. Since integration of Orissa States having an area of 27,748 square miles with a population of 49,94,570 an Assistant Director of Public Health has been appointed exclusively to be in charge of Public Health administration of states area. Besides this there are two more Assistant Directors of Public Health, one for North and the other for the South Orissa Circles. All Assistant Directors of Public Health are attached to the office of the Director of Health and Inspector General of Prisons, Orissa.

The Provincial malaria unit with its all round expansion is continuing in the Public Health Directorate. Besides two Malaria control units established one for Cuttack District and the other for Koraput Dist., four new Malaria

control units one for each of the Districts of Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, and Ganjam have been established. Anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures are taken effectively and extensively. Steps are also taken for distribution of Anti-Malaria drugs to the rural people. The towns of Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara were sprayed with D.D.T. and the results were very encouraging.

Schemes for provision of drainage and water supply in Municipal towns are under the consideration of Government. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been sanctioned by Government for improvement of rural water supply.

In order to take timely measures to deal with any epidemic and to reduce the loss of Human life to a reducible minimum Government have established Mobile Field Hygiene Units in each District for operation in rural areas. Additional temporary health staff are also engaged to control the epidemic as and when situation warrants. A Health Inspectors' Training Class and a Refresher course for Health Inspectors are held to train candidates as Health Inspectors and to keep the Health Inspectors abreast of the up to date method of preventive measures respectively. Two qualified Health Inspectors have been appointed to carry out Survey and resurvey work on human Nutrition under the direct supervision of an Assistant Director of Public Health.

Sufficient quantity of milk powder and Multi-Vitamin tablets are distributed among expectant and nursing mothers through the Maternity Centres and among deserving patients through Hospitals and Public Health Staff in the Province.

The leprosy staff of the Provincial Leprosy relief Association has been provincialised from 1st March, 1948 on a permanent basis.

Besides the Orissa Medical College Hospital at Cuttack, there are State hospitals in the District Headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters which have been recently provincialised.

Orissa Medical College.—There was a Medical School at Cuttack started in 1885 which was preparing students for the L.M.P. Diploma. In 1944 the Medical School was converted into a Medical College with a 5 years degree (M.B.B.S.) course. The College is affiliated to the Utkal University. Recently a condensed M.B.B.S. course was introduced in the college for affording facilities to the licentiates to qualify themselves for the M.B.B.S. degree.

A Midwifery Training School at Berhampur has been established. It is now proposed to expand it. The question of establishing a Health School is also under consideration.

The training of technicians and laboratory assistants has also been undertaken in addition to the compoundership and dressership training at the Orissa Medical College. Training of *dais* under the auspices of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund has also been started. A refresher course has also been organised for practising *dais*.

Government have detailed a number of their officers for advance training in various branches of Medicine to foreign countries, and also to various places in India.

Medical Relief Centres.—There are maternity and child-welfare centres at Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Berhampur, Bargarh and Russelkonda managed by local committees with Government aid. The question of provincialising these centres is under active consideration. The centre at Sambalpur has already been provincialised.

In addition to this it is proposed to open 6 similar centres in each District of the province in the rural areas except in Koraput where only 5 are considered to be enough.

All the District Headquarters Hospitals of the Province have since been taken over by Government. Steps are being taken to provide them with (1) efficient and adequate staff, (2) adequate accommodation, (3) X-ray, ambulance and

laboratory facilities, (4) air-conditioned operation theatre, (5) properly organised out-door department, (6) clinics for (a) tuberculosis, (b) venereal diseases, (c) leprosy, (7) six beds for Tuberculosis patients, (8) incinerators and (9) properly equipped maternity sections.

An infectious diseases Hospital has already been established at Puri.

There is no separate tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium in this Province, the establishment of which is nearing completion. A Supt. for the hospital has been appointed and a spacious building in Dhenkanal made available for the purpose.

Orissa has no separate mental hospital of its own but shares it at Kanke with Bihar and Bengal.

Sufficient amount is being spent for the treatment of venereal diseases cases.

The staff of the Medical Directorate was augmented by the appointment of an Assistant Director of Health and an Assistant Inspector General of Prisons, and one Assistant Director of Public Health for States. Consequently on the integration of 23 Orissa States, 6 Headquarters Hospitals and 117 Hospitals and dispensaries were taken over under Government control, 18 Ayurvedic and 3 Homeopathic Dispensaries were also taken over. The staff of these Institutions have been reorganised on the lines of Orissa proper and funds for providing equipment have been made available.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local self-government in the Province has not yet a uniform pattern everywhere; three northern coastal districts for instance follow the Bihar and Orissa laws. In south Orissa districts the Madras Laws, and in the western district of Sambalpur, the Sambalpur L.S.G. Act, 1939 and Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 are in force. This lack of uniformity has resulted in a great deal of confusion in the sphere of local self-government. Plans are however included in the post-war five-year programme to remodel and improve the general condition of the local bodies and unify the L.S.G. Laws.

The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act has been passed. A unified and consolidated local Government bill for the whole Province has to be introduced in the current session of the Legislative Assembly. A public Health Act, unified Municipal Act, Town improvement Act for Orissa are under consideration. It is also proposed to control the practice of Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of treatment by legislation.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

More than half of the Orissa coastal plains is formed by the combined deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmini and Baitarani, with their numerous branches and this area is partly exposed to damage through floods which are frequent. A flood protection policy has been carefully worked out by Government and is being gradually implemented. Orissa inherited a canal system, constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century by a private company for combined navigation and irrigation purposes. The demand for water for cultivation is not so great as was anticipated at the time and the canal system has a very slight margin of profit now that the capital debt has been taken over by the Government of India. From the point of national food resources and famine insurance, however, it is most important.

Under the Grow More Food scheme many small irrigation projects have been put through in the Province with partial financial assistance from the Centre.

In the post-war five-year plan an ambitious scheme has been prepared for a multi-purpose reservoir on the Mahanadi river at Hirakud near Sambalpur. This reservoir will control excess flooding in the Mahanadi delta, provide electric power and also be used for the irrigation of a considerable area. Further projects on the

control and utilization of the Mahanadi river on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority are the two multi-purpose reservoirs further downstream.

Hirakud Dam near Sambalpur is expected to cost about Rs. 47-81 crores; work has been started and will be carried out by C.W.I.N.C. (on behalf of Orissa Government).

The 1937 proposal to establish the new Capital of Orissa in Cuttack was revised in 1946 and it is now decided that the new Capital will be constructed in a new and spacious site, north of Bhubaneswar, the famous Hindu shrine. The site selected is an uninhabited high land with many natural drainages. Dr. O. H. Koenigsberger, a well-known Architect and Town-planner who has been engaged by the Government for the preparation of the master plan for the New Capital, has already prepared it and according to his layout, the actual construction of buildings has been taken up well in hand. The construction of buildings, roads, etc. as contemplated in the project estimate (costing Rs. 5.4 crores) is expected to be completed in about 2½ years' time.

The new capital site will be connected with Orissa and the rest of India by the conversion of the existing old trunk road into a National High-way with bridges over the present unbridged rivers. The construction of the new bridges and the improvement of existing roads up to the new road standard of National High-ways, Provincial High-ways, Major District Roads, etc., has already started under the first of two five-year programmes so that in 10 years time all the important towns and villages in the Province will have all-weather communications.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The Director of Development, who was also Director of Industries, Director of Veterinary Services and Registrar, Co-operative Societies remained in charge of the Department upto the end of March, 1945, when due to increased work in the Agricultural Department brought about by the introduction of a large scale production campaign, a separate post of Director of Agriculture was created for Orissa on April 1st, 1945, and Dr. P. Parjia, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.R.S. (Retd.), was appointed to the post. He was succeeded by Sri K. P. Padhi M.A., on 1st October 1948.

The Director of Agriculture is assisted on the Food Production side by three Agricultural Engineers including one Drilling Engineer, one Biochemist, an Assistant Director of Agriculture for multiplication of improved seeds, a Fruit Development Officer, and a Fruit Technologist attached to the Headquarters office and District Food Production Officers in the Districts. These officers attend to the subsidised distribution of seeds and manure, including hiring out of improved agricultural machines and implements to cultivators and sinking of tube-wells and also to general propaganda work. A staff of one Overseer or Sub-overseer and two fieldmen is maintained at every Police Station.

Consequent on the integration of Orissa States to assist the Grow More Food Campaign in the Province six new agricultural districts under six district Food Production Officers have been created. For close supervision and efficient administration of the department the province has been divided into two ranges in charge of two Assistant Directors and many of the routine duties of the Director have been delegated to these range officers. The department has now taken up the reclamation of waste lands on a large scale with the help of tractors and an Assistant Director in charge and an Agricultural Engineer, Land Reclamation have been appointed for the purpose.

Advance of cash loans under the Land Irrigation Loans Act and Agricultural Loans Act, on a subsidised basis for helping the Grow More Food Scheme is done by a Special staff under the District Collectors.

Irrigation projects which are expected to bring in large areas of new lands under cultivation are now being done under a Chief Engineer, Irrigation who is of the Development Department.

Smaller irrigation works of the Food Production Campaign are however in charge of an Engineer who is attached to the office of the Director of Agriculture.

On the research and experimental side, Agriculture Department has a Deputy Director of Agriculture, two Economic Botanists, one Horticulturist, a Mycologist, an Entomologist and an Agricultural Chemist. Rice is by far the staple crop of the Province. A small quantity of jute is produced also. Steps are being taken to increase the jute acreage in consonance with the All-India Policy of growing more jute to make the country self-sufficient in this valuable crop. Cereals and sugarcane are also grown for local consumption. Turmeric is extensively cultivated in the uplands of the district of Ganjam and practically the whole of it is exported. A research station for coconut has been established at Satyabadi in the District of Puri to evolve better types of seeds and propagate larger cultivation.

Establishment of two textile mills one at Chowdwar and the other at Kapilash Road and the establishment of a vegetable ghee plant at Berhampur are nearing completion. Arrangements have also been made for the installation of certain new sugar mills, paper mills, and card board mill, a cement plant, a steel alloy plant and a factory for manufacture of tractors as part of the post-war development programme.

1949-50 BUDGET

With the integration of 23 Orissa States (excluding Mayurbhanj State) with the Province, the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Orissa have increased. Two separate budgets have, however, been prepared. The estimated revenue of the year 1949-50 is Rs. 8.90 lakhs for the Province and Rs. 3.43.13 lakhs for the States. The latter figure includes a grant-in-aid of Rs. 82.68 lakhs from the Provincial revenue to the States area.

The principal sources of revenue are:—

| | Province. | States. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|
| | (Figures in lakhs of rupees.) | |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax. | 146.55 | 1.87 |
| Land Revenue | 54.17 | 38.11 |
| Provident Excise | 125.00 | 37.35 |
| Stamp | 38.49 | 5.01 |
| Forest | 23.76 | 47.22 |
| Other Taxes and duties. | 60.49 | 32.53 |
| Miscellaneous Department | | 16.09 |
| Civil Works | 105.48 | 1.48 |
| Subvention from the Centre | 120.00 | |
| Extraordinary receipts | 151.56 | 148.00 |
| The substantial increase under Civil Works in the Provincial area is due to transfer to revenue of the deposits in the Fund for Orissa buildings and to inclusion of Rs. 7½ lakhs representing the balance of the promised grant of Rs. 132 lakhs from the Central Government for expenditure on new Capital at Bhubaneswar. The revenue of the province shown under "Extraordinary Receipts" includes a block grant of Rs. 1.35 lakhs from the Government of India in connection with Post-war Development Schemes and anticipated further grant of Rs. 16½ lakhs for Rural Welfare Schemes. | | |

Receipts other than Revenue receipts for the Province proper are estimated to be Rs. 30.39.74 lakhs including a loan of Rs. 8,61.99 lakhs from the Central Government. This together with the opening balance of Rs. 60.94 lakhs makes up a total of Rs. 39,80.68 lakhs for budget purposes. As to States Area Receipts other than Revenue receipts are estimated to be Rs. 84.01 lakhs, which together with the opening balance of Rs. 32.30 lakhs, make up a total of Rs. 8,95.74 lakhs.

The total expenditure charged to revenue is estimated at Rs. 8,76.09 lakhs for the Province proper and Rs. 3,42.56 lakhs for the States Area. The main items of expenditure are as follows:—

| | Province. | States Area. |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| (Figures in lakhs of rupees.) | | |
| Land Revenue .. | 12.51 | 5.53 |
| Provincial Excise .. | 12.51 | 5.76 |
| Forest .. | 10.19 | 16.94 |
| Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt .. | 16.69 | .. |
| General Administration .. | 71.23 | 41.25 |
| Administration of Justice. | 11.80 | 6.10 |
| Police .. | 77.31 | 50.99 |
| Education .. | 81.39 | 38.91 |
| Medical .. | 27.27 | 17.75 |
| Public Health .. | 29.97 | 8.84 |
| Agriculture .. | 48.35 | 24.74 |
| Veterinary .. | 10.55 | 6.40 |
| Industries .. | 16.36 | 6.26 |
| Miscellaneous Department .. | 23.40 | 28.98 |
| Civil Works .. | 2,43.89 | 36.97 |
| Territorial & Political pensions .. | .. | 19.32 |
| Pension .. | 14.77 | 1.61 |

The total expenditure not charged to revenue is estimated at Rs. 29,07.09 lakhs for the Province and at Rs. 53.18 lakhs for the States Area.

The following amounts have been included in the Budget for financing new Schemes:—

| | Ordinary. | Post-war. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (Figures in lakhs of rupees.) | | | |
| Province .. | 1,05.18 | 79.26 | 1,84.44 |
| States .. | 22.40 | 74.68 | 97.08 |

The Budget Estimate for 1949-50 reveals a revenue surplus of Rs. 13.91 lakhs so far as the Province proper is concerned.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 82.68 lakhs having been proposed from the provincial revenues as already stated the revenue and expenditure of the States Area Budget for the year balance.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.—His Excellency Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.—Bhabanrahi Misra.

Aid-de-camp.—Sri N. Mahanti.

Premier, Home, Finance, and Planning and Reconstruction and River Valley Development.—Hon'ble Sri Harekrishna Mahatab.

Minister for Law, Development, Commerce and Labour.—Hon'ble Sri Nityananda Kanungo.

Minister for Education, Health and Local Self Government.—Hon'ble Sri Lingaraj Misra.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon'ble Sri Lall Ranjit Singh Baraha.

Minister for Rural Welfare and Public Relations.—Hon'ble Sri Rajakrishna Bose.

Minister for Revenue, Supply and Transport.—Hon'ble Sri Sadasibha Tripathi.

Adviser for Orissa States.—D. V. Rago, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

SECRETARIES.

Chief Secretary (Home, P., R. and Finance).—B. C. Mukharji, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department.—P. C. Das.
Secretary, Development, Commerce and Labour Department.—V. Ramanathan, I.C.S.

Secretary, Education and Health and L.S.G. Department.—S. C. Palit.

Secretary, Law Department.—C. C. Coari, I.C.S.

Secretary, Supply and Transport Department.—J. N. Misra.

Secretary, Public Works Department.—C. M. Bennett, I.S.E.

Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—J. Shaw, I.S.E.

Chief Engineer, Electricity.—R. L. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.E.

Secretary, River Valley Development Dept.—Dr. H. B. Mahanti, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Secretary Rural Welfare Dept.—S. V. Sohoni, I.C.S.

Secretary to Hon'ble P.M.—S. N. Misra.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly.—P. C. Patnaik.

It may be noted here that Orissa maintains a joint cadre with Bihar in respect of officers of Indian Civil Service.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lalmohan Patnaik, Dy. Speaker.—Mrs. A. Lakshmi Bai.

Secretary.—Pratfullakumar Patnaik, B.A., B.L. Asst. Secretary.—Ghanashyam Swain, B.A.

Gouranga Charan Das (West Cuttack Sadr. General); Bijoyananda Patnaik (Central Cuttack

Sadr. General); Bhairab Chandra Mohanty (North Cuttack Sadr. General); Kishu Charan Das (North Cuttack Sadr. General); Narangadhar Das (East Cuttack Sadr. General); The Hon'ble Sri Nityananda Kanungo (South Cuttack Sadr. General); Dinabandhu Sahu (Central Kendrapara General); Sri Nabakrushna Choudhury (North Kendrapara General); The Hon'ble Sri Rajakrishna Bose (East Kendrapara General); Gadadhar Datta (East Jaipur General); Santanu Kumar Das (East Jaipur General); Dwarikanath Mishra (West Jaipur General); Madan Mohan Patnaik (North Jaipur General); Hrushikesh Tripathy (Angul District General); Jayakrishna Mohanty (East Puri Sadr. General); Lokanath Mishra (South Puri Sadr. General); The Hon'ble Sri Lingaraj Mishra (North Puri Sadr. General); Purnananda Samal (North Puri Sadr. General); Banamali Patnaik (East Khurda General); Satyabadi Nanda (West Khurda General); Surendra Nath Das (Central Balasore Sadr. General); Nilamoni Conray (South Balasore Sadr. General); Karunakar Panigrahi (North Balasore Sadr. General); The Hon'ble Sri Harekrishna Mahatab (East Bhadrak General); Bhagabat Sahu (West Bhadrak General); Brundaban Chandra Das (West Bhadrak General); Sradhakar Supkar (Sambalpur Sadr. General); Mohan Singh (Sambalpur Sadr. General); The Hon'ble Lall Ranjit Singh (West Bargarh General); Lakshminarayan Misra (East Bargarh General); Bisi Bibhar (East Bargarh General); Lall Radramadhab Deo (Khariar General); Dinabandhu Belera (Ghumsur General); Jagannath Mishra (Kudala General); Narayan Panda (Chhatrapur General); Madhu Sudan Mohapatra (Aska Surada General); Iswar Naiko (Aska Sadr. General); Uma Charan Patnaik (Berhampur General); Somanath Panda (Berhampur General); Narayamurty Gade (Berhampur General); Narayan Patra (Baliguda Khondma General); Ananda Tripathy (Parlakimedi General); The Hon'ble Sri Sadasibha Tripathy (Sonerampur General); Radhiamohan Sahu (Jepore Malkangiri General); Sri Radhakrishna Biswasroy (Koraput General); Maulavi Muhammad Yusuf (Cuttack Sadr. Muhammadan); Maulavi Sayed Fazle Haque (North Cuttack-cum-Angul Muhammadan); Maulavi Muhammad Khan (Balasore-cum-Sambalpur Muhammadan); Maulavi Latifur Rahman (South Orissa Muhammadan); Srimati Priyamvada Devi (Cuttack Town Women's); Ghanashyam Das Thirani (Orissa Commerce and Industry); Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanu Deo (East Orissa Landholders); Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra (West Orissa Landholders); Baidyanath Rath (Orissa Labour); Lakshminarayan Sahu; Miss Anne Catherine Munro; Antarnajni Mullick; Godavarthi Ramadas.

THE UNITED PROVINCES

THE United Provinces lies in practically the centre of the sub-continent in the north. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by the Central Provinces, and on the west by the Unions of Rajasthan and Madhyachar and the provinces of Delhi and East Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,247 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with a total area of 6,276 square miles, making a total of 112,523 square miles. These States lie in the U.P. but they are not merged with it. The total population according to the 1941 census is 56,346,456.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one partly in the submontane belt; the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain; and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought.

The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though more thickly populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 642 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other part of India save Delhi and the Bengal area. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganga, Jumna and Gogra.

ADMINISTRATION

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reforms scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor's province, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. This Ministry remained in office from July 17, 1937 to November 3, 1939. But after the outbreak of the European War it resigned and the powers of administration were assumed by the Governor under section 93 of the G. I. Act of 1935. He appointed 3 Advisors on November 4, 1939, and a fourth one on September 14, 1943, to assist him in the administration of the Province.

The constitution was restored on April 1, 1946 and a popular Ministry began to function. The Legislature consists of two Chambers, viz., Legislative Assembly which has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and the Legislative Council which has a President and a Deputy President.



H.E. Sir H. P. Mody.

The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), Joint Secretaries including a Joint Legal Remembrancer who is ex-Officio Joint Secretary in the Judicial Department and Deputy Secretaries including one Deputy Legal Remembrancer and three Additional Deputy Legal Remembrancers who are ex-Officio Deputy Secretaries in the Judicial Department. There are also Under-Secretaries and one Secretary, Council of Physical Culture who is ex-Officio Under-Secretary in the Education Department and Assistant Secretaries.

The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are 49 Districts in the U.P. and 10 Divisions. Nine of these are under Commissioners. The Kumaon Division is under the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal. Here is a list of the Districts and the Divisions into which they are grouped.

MEERUT DIVISION

Dehra Dun; Saharanpur; Muzaffarnagar; Meerut; Bulandshahr.

AGRA DIVISION

Allgarh; Mathura; Agra; Mainpuri; Etah.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION

Bareilly; Bijnor; Budaun; Moradabad; Shahjahanpur; Pilibhit.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION

Farrukhabad; Etawah; Kanpur; Fatehpur; Allahabad.

JHANSI DIVISION

Banda; Hamirpur; Jhansi; Jalaun.

BANARAS DIVISION

Banaras; Mirzapur; Jaunpur; Ghazipur; Ballia.

GORAKHPUR DIVISION

Gorakhpur; Basti; Azamgarh; Deoria.

KUMAON DIVISION

Naini Tal; Almora; Garhwal.

LUCKNOW DIVISION

Lucknow; Unao; Rae Bareilly; Sitapur; Hardoi; Kheri.

FAIZABAD DIVISION

Faizabad; Gonda; Bahraich; Sultanpur; Partabgarh; Bara Banki.

Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed Magistrate and Collector in Agra, Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon and Superintendent in Dehra Dun district.

The average area of each District is 2,213 sq. miles and the average population about a million.

Each Division has an average area of nearly 10,000 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions.

The districts are sub-divided into *Tahsils*, with an average area of 518 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of some importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and make such inquiries as may be entrusted to them by superior Officers.

For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Collectors) or members of the Provincial Civil Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

MANUFACTURES

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper ore are found in the Himalayan districts. There were mines of importance, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Coal fields exist in the district of Mirzapur in Tehsil Sanghrauli on the border of the former Rewa State. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the districts of Etawah and Banda, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Other kinds of stone quarried, though in small quantities, are kankar and slates.

Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Chief handloom weaving centres are Tanda (Faizabad), Benaras, Mau (Azamgarh), Mubarakpur (Azamgarh), Mau Alma (Allahabad), Gorakhpur, Maghar (Basti), Khallabad (Basti), Bara Banki, Sandila (Hardoi), Etawah, Amroha (Moradabad), Meerut, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Deoband (Saharanpur), Sikandrara (Aligarh) and Dhampur (Bijnor). Kanpur is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available, 3,000 persons are employed in cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing factories and 71,910 in spinning and weaving mills. The number of actual handloom weavers is about 300,000. Natural and artificial silk weaving used to be confined to Banaras (where the famous 'kimkhab' brocade is made), Sandila, Mau (Azamgarh) and Bisalpur (Pilibhit). Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Banaras where gold and silver work is done on silk, velvet, crepe and georgette. Banaras uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. Gorakhpur has lately specialised in the manufacture of crepe and turkish towels.

Glass Industry.—The glass industry is important at Bahjoi, Balawali, Sassi, Hathras, Haran-gau, Shikohabad, Makhampur Naini (Allahabad), Ghaziabad and Banaras State. Firozabad is the chief centre of manufacturing glass bangles in India.

There are in all about forty-one hollow-ware factories, and eighty glass bangle factories in the Province. Out of the forty-one hollow-ware factories nine are large-scale factories and the others are comparatively small. The total value of the goods produced in these hollow-ware factories is estimated at 15,000 tons per year valued at 3-6 crores of Rupees per year. The eighty bangle factories at Firozabad produce about 10,000 tons of bangles per year, valued at at Rs. 6 crores per year.

Besides, cottage small plaid industry exists in the District of Bijpur and Saoni in Aligarh district. There are about 120 cottage workshops having a total production amounting to rupees 45 lacs per year. Recently the glass bead industry has been developed in the Province owing to the efforts of the Glass Technology Section, Department of Industries, U.P., and at present about 50 cottage workshops are engaged in this trade producing goods to the total value of 10 lacs per year. The total labour engaged in the glass industry and cottage industry is estimated between 55,000 to 60,000.

Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work, Banaras for brassware engraving and repousse; Farrukhabad, Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) and Muttra for their calico prints and Agra for its durrries and marble and alabaster articles; porcelain wares are now made at Kurja and glazed pottery at Chunar and Meerut; Clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow; woollen carpets at Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Banaras State) and cotton carpets at Shahjahanpur and leather goods in Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow and Meerut.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad, Hathras, Moradabad, Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), Banaras, Bahraich and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur; the art silk industry of Fanda (Fatehabad), the lock and brass fittings industry at Aligarh, Cutlery at Kaimganj and Hathras, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durrries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Kanpur, Agra and Bareilly, the pottery at Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow and manufacture of scissors at Meerut also deserve mention.

As a result of World War II blanket making has developed on a large scale in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Najibabad (Bijnor), Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Banaras State) and the manufacture of locks, safety and split pins and other miscellaneous iron articles at Aligarh. The weaving of tweeds has developed as a new industry in Almora district.

Trade Centres.—Important trade centres are Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Banaras, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Kherja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Hapur.

Kanpur is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, leather goods factories, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and jute mills, engineering workshops, aluminium utensil factories, hosiery factories, plastic products, starch factories, glue refinery, chemical and pharmaceutical works, ordnance factories and other mills. The Kanpur Woollen Mills is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton spinning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Banaras, Kanpur, Moradabad and Aligarh. There are now 66 Sugar Factories in the province producing sugar by vacuum process. They are situated in Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Lucknow, Faizabad, Banaras, Agra and Allahabad divisions. A certain amount of sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly and Saharanpur mostly on cottage lines.

Sodium Silicate is manufactured at Firozabad, Kanpur, Banaras and Allahabad. Electroplating is carried on at Moradabad, Aligarh and Kanpur. Anodisation is done at Banaras. Hydrogen peroxide is manufactured at Kanpur.

Super Phosphate is made at Aligarh, glue at Kanpur and Hapur, and refined glue and gelatine at Kanpur. Casein is made at Aligarh, Dayalbagh and Firozabad. Starch is made at Kanpur, Rampur and Nawabganj. Methylated and rectified and potable spirits are made at Kanpur, Unao, Rosa, Lucknow, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mansurpur, Nawabganj (Gonda), Daurala and Rampur.

There is a paper factory, a strawboard factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. Attars and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj, Jaunpur and Naini. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a leather goods factory, a textile factory, a hosiery factory, a dairy, a chemical and soap factory and a factory for manufacturing doors, bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain-pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain-pens are made in Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra. Shoe laces and elastic are made in Kanpur. Scientific balances and instruments are made at Banaras and Dayalbagh (Agra).

There is a plywood factory at Sitapur, a strawboard factory at Meerut, a bonemeal at Magarwara (Unao) and at Ilapur (Meerut), a turpentine and rosin factory, a match factory, a catechu factory and a bobbin factory at Chatterbuckganj (Bareilly); brushes are manufactured in Kanpur, Agra, and Meerut; cardboard boxes at Kanpur and Lucknow. Acids are manufactured at Agra, Ghaziabad and Kanpur and power-alcohol at Meerut. There are chemical and pharmaceutical works at Kanpur, Aunasi (Lucknow) and Banaras. Vegetable ghee is manufactured at Kanpur, Begamabad and Ghaziabad (District Meerut).

A sport industry has recently been developed and established at Agra and Meerut by the refugees from Pakistan and Sialkot, and is still in its infancy.

Khadi weaving is done in the eastern districts notably in the Gandhi Ashrams at Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Sevapuri, Faizabad, and also in the Western Districts of Meerut and Kherja.

Lime burning is carried on largely at Dehra Dun where lime stone is dug or collected locally. Coal is imported from Bengal. Firewood is valued at Rs. 4,40,000. There are 60 kilns of varying capacity in working order.

Silk rearing is done at Doiwala in the Saharanpur district. Carbon is manufactured for refining tur at Etawah.

Oils.—There are four factories manufacturing vegetable ghee with a capacity of about 150 tons per day. The oil crushing industry is well developed in the Province since U. P. produces 2 crore mands of oil-seeds. There are over 146 big oil mills registered under factories Acts and over 250 small oil mills working with power. Refining of oils has been started by four big oil mills. Oil crushing by bullock driven wooden ghans is also well developed in the villages. There are about 25 big soap factories besides a large number of small manufacturers. Paints and varnishes industry is beginning to be developed with the coming into existence of 3 paints and varnishes factories. Boiled oil is already being manufactured by some firms. Allied industries like some textile auxiliaries and toilettes are being manufactured at some places. Tin canisters are made at Agra, Hathras, Etawah, Manipur and Ghaziabad.

AGRICULTURE

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent. The soils of the province fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. The chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being

naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, sugar-cane, pulses and potatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying heavy clays, and potatoes on the higher valleys.

The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated. The rainfall varies from 50 to 70 inches in the hills, 40 to 50 inches in the Banaras and Gorakhpur Divisions, while the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past; better drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water level still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals.

The price of rice rose more or less steadily till September, 1947, when the maximum price was attained, and declined thereafter till November to rise again in December. The price of wheat rose almost steadily till October when it reached the maximum, then it slightly declined. As regards barley and gram, the prices showed slight variations in the early part of the year, but steadily rose from April and attained their maximum in October. Thereafter the price of barley declined till December, and that of gram fell in November to rise again in December. The price of *arhar dal* rose more or less steadily almost throughout the year and attaining the maximum in December.

There was some decrease in the area under wheat as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, but an increase in the total output. Although there was a slight increase in the area under rice there was some slight decrease in the total output and thus the average output was slightly less. There was some decrease both in the area and total output of cotton but a slight increase in the average output. As regards sugar-cane there was an increase in the area and total output and also an increase in the average output.

Land is held on Zamindari tenure in Agra and Taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The Provincial Legislative Assembly passed on August 8, 1946 a resolution accepting the principle of abolition of Zamindari system in the Province and requested Government to appoint a Committee. In pursuance of this resolution, Government appointed a Committee in October 1946, to prepare a scheme for the abolition of the zamindari system in the Province. Though the report of the Committee is not published it is gathered that the Committee has arrived at certain tentative conclusions in regard to the amount of compensation to be paid.

THE PEOPLE

The population is mainly Hindu. The 1941 census has disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages. The Hindus were 83.27 per cent as against 84.4% in 1931, the Muslims numbering 15.28% as against 15% at the previous census. The total of all other communities was 1.44% comprising Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than scheduled castes and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion. Among the Hindus are included scheduled castes, caste Hindus and Arya Samajists.

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high caste Aryans are frequent in the western districts of the Province. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Aryan-Dravidian origin.

The spoken language of the Province is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian characters. There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urdu languages respectively. But Hindi is the language of the vast majority of the people and Government have made Hindi written in the Devanagari script the State language of the Province.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards, which have non-official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The constitution of Municipal and District boards is now being liberalised, with direct election of chairman, widened franchise and joint electorate with reservation of seats for minorities as the main features of the reform.

The district boards obtain 50.68 per cent. of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this Act is also utilised in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

JUSTICE

Until the middle of 1948 Justice was administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the part of the Province known as Agra and by the Chief Court of Audit sitting at Lucknow in the part known as Audd. Resolutions for the amalgamation of these two courts were passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in February 1948 so that there might be uniformity in the administration of justice in the Province. The Amalgamation Order was promulgated by the Governor-General in July and the amalgamated High Court of Judicature at Allahabad started functioning on July 26, 1948. The present High Court of Judicature at Allahabad exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the province as one single unit. For the convenience of the public of Audd and to avoid sudden dislocation, it has, however, been provided that a Bench of the Allahabad High Court shall be maintained at Lucknow. The Chief Justice has been empowered in the Amalgamation Order to modify the Jurisdiction of the Lucknow Bench and to decide where a particular case or class of cases shall be heard by the High Court. The Chief Justice has recently transferred the jurisdiction over the Faizabad Judgeship from the Lucknow Bench to Allahabad. The amalgamated High Court consists of 15 permanent Judges including Chief Justice and 5 Additional Judges. It has the same extra-ordinary original Jurisdiction as the former Allahabad High Court.

There are 30 posts of District and Sessions Judges of which six posts are held by officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service and the remaining posts by Provincial Service officers. Usually the Judges do the Sessions Work and exercise appellate jurisdictions in Civil and Criminal cases and in certain cases under the U.P. Tenancy Act.

District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, presiding in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary magistrates who function in almost all the

districts deal with criminal cases. Stipendiary Revenue officers have been appointed temporarily all over the Province to assist in the disposal of rent and revenue case work, and judicial officers have been similarly appointed temporarily to assist in the disposal of criminal cases. Kumaon was brought under the Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court in 1929. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. Government are considering measures to improve the administration of justice in this Division and to bring it in line with the rest of the Province. As a first step Government have approved the scheme of appointment of Judicial Magistrates in Kumaon with powers to deal with civil suits upto a valuation of Rs. 5,000. The Judicial Magistrates do purely Judicial (Criminal and Civil) work and take no part in the executive administration. In the rest of the province there are civil judges. Judges of small cause courts and Munsiffs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a Munsiff can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and is specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000.

Some civil judges in the Province have been invested with powers of Assistant Sessions Judge to try Sessions cases of lesser importance and some munsiffs have been invested with magisterial powers for trying criminal cases.

Appeals from munsiffs always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court, except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges, ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs. 500 but the Senior Judges of Small Cause are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsiffs whose jurisdiction is limited to Rs. 200, and village munsiffs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

The Provincial Government by an amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code have provided that appeals against the orders of all magistrates including 2nd and 3rd class magistrates shall in future lie before the court of Sessions.

The total estimated cost of Civil administration for 1948-49 stands at Rs. 1,21,00,000 as against 1,11,82,000 in 1947-48 thus showing an increase of Rs. 12,18,000 of which an amount of Rs. 8,00,000 is due to liberalising of the rates of dearness and cost of living allowances. Certain new items of expenditure involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,88,000 have also been included of which the important ones are revision of the rates of diet money of witnesses and complainants of class II and III (1,30,000), restoration of pre-1931 scales of fees of Government Pleaders (95,000), and increase in the cadre of the U.P. Civil (Judicial) Service by 15 posts (50,000). Accrual of annual increments account for another increase of Rs. 2,69,000. An additional sum of Rs. 80,000 has also been provided for staff due to increase in cadre of Munsiffs. Higher provision for allowances and temporary courts is responsible for a further increase of Rs. 68,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department (Buildings, Roads and Irrigation Branches), is under the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works and Irrigation and the post of Secretary to Government is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads Branch is administered by three Chief Engineers, two on the Administrative side and one for Post-War Planning. The Province is divided into 7 circles and 27 divisions. Each circle is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is under an Executive Engineer. This Branch of P.W.D. is entrusted with the maintenance of all Provincial metalled and unmetalled

roads and the construction of all departmental buildings (except those of Irrigation Branch) each costing more than Rs. 7,500.

The Buildings and Roads Branch has increased to more than thrice its size since the outbreak of the war and has now undertaken an extensive programme of Road and Building construction.

COMMUNICATIONS

The road construction scheme is proposed to be spread over 10 years in two phases of 3 and 7 years respectively and would cost nearly 69 crores. Roads have been classified into 4 classes. (1) National Highways—These would traverse several Provinces or States and would be of National importance. (2) Provincial Highways—These would be main roads running along and across the length of the Province. (3) Major District Roads—These would mainly serve the needs of each district and are being taken over from District Boards for reconstruction. (4) Village and other District Roads—These would serve the villages and will put each village within reach of at least 5 to 6 miles of a pucca road. On the completion of first phase of the programme (1946-49) which is estimated to cost 15.5 crores the province will have 9,631 miles of metalled roads, 5,611 miles of unmetalled roads and 608 miles of cement concrete tracks. On completion of the second phase of the programme, the Province will have 15,160 miles of metalled roads, 19,000 miles of unmetalled roads and 3,000 miles of cement concrete tracks.

BUILDINGS

In the Post-War Building Scheme 410 buildings costing about 3 crores were proposed to be constructed throughout the Province during 1946-47. The important buildings to be taken up for construction were mostly of Medical, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural and Educational Departments, i.e. (1) new Medical College at Agra, (2) extension of Medical College at Lucknow, (3) Veterinary College at Fyzabad, (4) Nurses Training Centre at Kanpur, (5) Colonization Scheme, (6) Town and Village Housing Schemes, (7) Residences for councillors at Lucknow, (8) Construction of certain Head of Departments' offices at Lucknow.

The Buildings and Roads Branch has recently started Research and Town Planning sections. Research section deals with Soil Stabilization and researches in Cement concrete and low cost houses. Town planning section deals with the development and expansion of the urban areas in the Province.

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation branch is administered by three Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation Branch administers the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid, the Tube-well irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna, and the Agra Canals are administered by the Chief Engineer (West) while the Sarda Canal, and Gogra pumping schemes, the Bundelkhand Canals and the Tube-wells are administered by the Chief Engineer (East). The Project Circle, Irrigation Works, the Sarda Power House Construction Circle, the Hydro-circle, the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid and the Fyzabad Electricity scheme are under the administration of the Chief Engineer (Development).

The Canals and Tube-wells, administered by the Irrigation Branch in the United Provinces irrigate over 59 lakhs acres annually.

The Sarda Canal, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Gudd. In November 1941 an extension, which includes 350 miles of new irrigating channels, was formally opened, making the total length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes on the system,

7,286 miles. The area irrigated is over 12 lakhs of acres annually including over 2 lakhs acres sugar-cane.

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The head works of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Bulandshahr district. The Upper Ganges Canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,958 miles. The area irrigated annually is about 14½ lakhs of acres. The Lower Ganges Canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,124 miles. This system irrigates nearly 12 lakhs of acres.

In connection with the Grow More Food Campaign a number of channels have been remodelled and improved, with a view to increasing their water supplies and thereby enabling them to irrigate larger areas. Projects for the construction of about 800 miles of new channels on the Sarda Canal and about 400 miles on the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Betwa, Jhans and Gogra Canals, have been prepared. Of these new channels approximately three-fourths have been completed and opened for irrigation. The additional yield of food grains on this account will be about 75,000 tons per annum.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid supplies power for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten available falls have been harnessed for generating electric energy and a stand-by steam power station has been constructed at Chandausi and Hardanganj of 9,000 and 8,000 K.W's. respectively, capacity, making a total of 35,900 K.W's. available on the Grid. Besides supplying energy for lights and fans and minor industries to about 93 towns, the Grid provides power for irrigation pumping from rivers, tube-wells and open wells. Another Hydro-power station at Mohanmadpur designed to generate about 9,000 K.W's. is at present under construction. Additional boilers for Hardanganj steam station have also been obtained which, when installed, will raise the generating capacity of the station to 15,000 K.W's.

A large project for the construction of Hydro-power station at Patthi which would give an additional output of 5,100 K.W's. to the Ganga Grid is under consideration.

A large project for the extension of the transmission system of the Grid, which will enable the power generated at Mohanmadpur power station to be utilised is under consideration. This supply of cheap power from over 2,000 sub-stations in the Grid is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of industries in the urban and rural areas of the Grid zone.

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudha and for pumping 380 cuases of water from the Gogra at Katanuli into a canal system 129 miles long, designed to irrigate 43,000 acres. To increase the generating capacity at Sohwal, two 1,000 K.W's. generating sets have been ordered.

The United Provinces Government have various irrigation and power projects under consideration for the post-war period. Brief details of these projects on which investigations have advanced sufficiently are given below:—

Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme: It is proposed to reconstruct 12½ miles of the Sarda Main Canal to combine the present falls on the existing channels into one drop of 69 ft. for generating 20,000 K.W's. minimum at one power station with an installed capacity of 41,000 K.W's. The station would, in the first instance, be linked with the Ganges Canal Hydro-thermal system in which it will inject 10,000 K.W's. Transmission lines will also be run into Pilibhit, Bareilly, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur,

Lucknow, Barabanki, Unnao and Rai Bareilly Districts where energy will be made available for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. Investigations with regard to this scheme have been completed. 40 per cent of the work has been completed with excavation of power channel. It is anticipated that power from this power station will be available for consumption by 1950-51. The total cost of the generation part of the scheme will be Rs. 280.14 lacs and that of transmission system Rs. 2,66.81,000. Hundreds of miles of transmission route have been surveyed.

Nayar Dam Project: It is proposed to impound 1.4 million acre feet gross in the valley of the Nayar, a tributary of the Ganges 50 miles above Hardwar, by building a dam 600 ft. high across the gorge in the river near village Marora in Garhwal district. This Dam will be almost equal in size and height to the Boulder Dam in the U.S.A. so far the highest Dam in the world. Another small Dam 190 ft. high will also be constructed at Byasghat where the Nayar meets the river Ganga. The stored flood waters will irrigate a new area of 238,000 acres and will improve irrigation service to 1,068,000 acres of land, at present irrigated by Upper Ganges Canal system. The gross storage capacity of the lake, which will be formed by this Dam, will be 45,000 million Cubic Feet. It is estimated that approximately 23,200 additional maunds of food grains, 150,000 additional maunds of sugar and 60,000 additional maunds of Cotton will be produced. Hydro-electric plant proposed to be installed on the project will have a capacity of 200,000 K.W's. at Marora Dam and 320,000 K.W's. at Byasghat. The scheme will generate 908,700,000 K.W.H. annually at a cost of less than 2 ples per unit. Extensive exploration of the Dam foundations are now complete and the project is ready. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 21.0 crores out of which Rs. 16.70 crores will be debited to power generation and Rs. 7.3 crores to irrigation. The project will take some seven years to complete.

Rihand Dam Project: It is proposed to impound 9 million acre feet gross in the Biland basin in Singrauli Pargana, Mirzapur district by a 280 feet high, 3,000 feet long dam across a gorge near Pipri village. Power will be generated by the artificial head created by the storage dam at the power station situated immediately below it. The power of the installed plant is expected to be 300,000 horse power. The United Provinces Government are carrying on the investigation with regard to this site pending formation of the Some Valley Corporation, the formation of which is under consideration at present. This scheme will also make the river Some navigable at its confluence with the Rihand river and the Rihand river up to the dam site. The dam will control floods in the Rihand and the Some and provide a huge lake for breeding fish for food. The project estimate is ready and work to begin with shortly.

In order to meet the growing demand for irrigation facilities in the Eastern Districts, Government proposed to construct canals from Rapti and Kuana rivers which would serve Domarganj, Basti, Baati, Khalilabad and the tahsils of Basti District and Bangaon Tehsil of Gorakhpur district, and from the Koshi and Danda rivers which will serve the areas bounded by Dauri Nadi in the east, Rohin Nadi in the west, Lakinpur in the south, and Rohin Nadi and Railway line from Nautanwan to Nai Kct respectively. Nine pumps have also been purchased for installation at various places in Azamgarh District and a pump-in scheme is under investigation from Gogra river near Sanawa which will serve Barabanki, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Jampur and Benares. The channels on the existing Gogra canal system are also being extended by 50 miles. It is also proposed to construct 100 tube-wells in the Basti and Gorakhpur districts, which would irrigate 24,000 acres of Babl, 12,000 acres of sugar-cane and 6,000 acres of rice giving and additional yield of 210,000 maunds of food grains. The project estimate for Gorakhpur 100 tube-wells and Danda canal have since been sanctioned by Government. The work on the

former is yet to begin in right earnest while the construction of the latter is nearing completion.

The following schemes are under investigation by the Development administration:—

Ranganga Dam Scheme: It is proposed to store 96,000 million cubic feet of the flood waters in the valley of the Ranganga by building an earth and rock fill Dam about 340 feet high above the river bed across a gorge about 2 miles up stream from the Kalagarh Forest Rest House in the Garhwal district. The Dam will be one of the highest earth and rocks dams in the world.

During the dry weather the water stored in the lake formed by the Dam, will be released to flow down the river to Bijoor District 15 miles down stream. Here it will be diverted by a river into 50 miles long feeder across the Doab into the Ganga River near Garmukhshwar. This will supplement the inadequate supplies at present available to Lower Ganges canal. Approximately 800,000 acres of crop will be irrigated.

60,000 K.W's. power will also be available from the scheme during the irrigation period. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 14.0 Crores. New irrigation canals and extensions of existing channels will cost a further Rs. 8.0 Crores. The project is under detailed investigation.

Kohri Dam Dam: This will impound 7,800 million cubic feet of water and out of this 4,000 million cubic feet will be available for irrigation. It is a dual purpose scheme and will generate 4,000 K.W's. peak power as well. The cost is estimated to be approximately Rs. 3.0 crores. The project is under preparation.

Yamuna Hydro Electric Scheme: This scheme will utilize for the generation of power, the total drop of approximately 750 ft. available in Rivers, Tons and Yamuna, from the site of the proposed Kishan Dam about 14 miles upstream of the confluence of River Tons with Yamuna, to Trout Sahib on the river Yamuna.

The development will be carried out in two stages and will comprise the construction of 7 miles of limits, 14 miles of concrete lined open channel, two weirs across the River Tons, one weir across River Yamuna at Kalsi bridge and four hydro-electric power stations. This scheme will make available 48 million units (K.W.H.). The two stages of the scheme are expected to cost Rs. 6.49 crores and 7.63 crores respectively and the corresponding power plant installations will be 96,000 K.W's. and 60,000 K.W's. respectively.

Pindar Hydro Electric Development: The possibility of developing hydro-electric power from Pindar River, a tributary of the Ganga, which it meets at Karanprayag, District Garhwal, is under investigation. Preliminary reconnaissance indicates that by the construction of two Dams 250 ft. and 500 ft. high, 14 miles and 10½ miles respectively upstream from Karanprayag, 40,000 K.W's. of firm power and 50,000 K.W's. of seasonal power could be generated. If the construction of these two Dams are found feasible on detailed investigation, it will supply cheap power for the development of Upper Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal Districts. Preliminary investigations are in progress.

Besides the Eastern districts it is proposed to construct two Dams one on Shahzad river near Lalitpur in Jhansi District and the other on Karamassa river near Sihot.

These dams are as below:—

Lalitpur Dam: This will give approximately 3,000 million Cubic feet of water to the Betwa Canal System. It is expected that the Dam will be completed during 1948 Monsoon and will cost Rs. 27,30,000. The work on the Dam has already started. It will irrigate 30,000 additional acres of Babl Crop.

Nagra Dam: Work on this scheme, which will cost Rs. 32½ lakhs is in progress. The Dam will augment water-supplies in the Garal and Ghagar Canal Systems where rice irrigation is to be developed.

The following two projects are also under consideration:—

Sagar Dam: Government have under consideration a project for the construction of an earthen dam on Sagar River with a gross capacity of 2,800 million cubic feet at Mau Ranpur in Jhansi District. The estimated cost is Rs. 41,05,492. The schemes will help in irrigating 24,800 acres which may produce 6,200 tons additional food annually.

Piprai Dam: The project provides for the construction of earthen Dam 100 ft. high on Narayan River in the border of U.P. and C.P. at the Southern tip of Jhansi District. The storage is 11,600 cu. ft. and estimated cost is Rs. 185,92,000. New irrigating channels 460 miles in length will be constructed in Jhansi Hamirpur and Jalaun Districts. Irrigated area is 77,000 acres in Itahi and 39,000 acres in Kharif. The scheme will help to produce 30,000 tons additional food grains annually.

A project for Power Development on the Betwa river has been prepared and is under the consideration of Government. It provides in the first stage for a power house at Dhukwan with an installed capacity of 10,000 K.Ws. It will make electricity available at Orai, Kalpi, Jhansi and a few other towns in Jhansi and Jalaun Districts.

The Ganges Valley State Tube-well Scheme which originally comprised 1,656 tube-wells is now being extended by the construction of 600 more additional tube-wells to help the Grow More Food Campaign. These tube-wells are spread over the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Salarnpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and parts of Etah and Bareilly introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately an area of 1,980,858 acres, under the ultimate development scheme, hitherto without any source of irrigation.

The Irrigation Branch also maintains a Research Section which deals with problems of flowing water, silting troubles, scouring action below peuca works channel losses, model experiments of existing and proposed Canal works, etc. The Research organisation is being expanded and Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Research Institute at Biorkee under a Director.

POLICE

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with seven Deputy Inspectors-General, including one Deputy Inspector-General, Headquarters and Railways, and one Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, one Assistant to I. G. of Police, one Superintendent of Police Headquarters, 76 Superintendents including one S. P., Railways and additional Superintendents of Police, 88 Assistant Superintendents and 204 permanent and (temporary) Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under two (1 temporary) Superintendents of Police, one as Principal and the other as Vice-Principal. In addition to this there is a Deputy Vice-Principal of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. There is a Criminal Investigation Department forming a separate department with a Deputy Inspector-General in charge and 4 (1 temporary) Superintendents of Police and 21 Deputy Superintendents of Police. There is a Provincial Armed Constabulary which has been reorganised and expanded to constitute 13 battalions. It is under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General, 13 Commandants of the rank of Superintendent of Police, and 26 Assistant Commandants of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, 13 Adjutants of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Anti-Corruption Department which now forms a part of the Criminal Investigation Department is in charge of 2 Superintendents of Police and 6 Deputy Superintendents of Police (all temporary). The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a retired member of the Indian Medical Service.

EDUCATION

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five Universities, the four residential Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 besides eleven affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces. Agra University consists of twelve colleges, some of which were formerly associated with the Allahabad University on its external side. These colleges are the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore; the Meerut College, Meerut; the Bareilly College, Bareilly; St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur; The Balwant Rajput College, and the Agra Medical College, Agra; The Amar Singh K.E.M. Jat College, Lakhote; and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. There are Intermediate Colleges and Anglo-Hindustani high and middle schools which prepare boys for the High School and Intermediate Examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 49 Government High Schools for boys and 13 for girls and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges for boys and one for girls; the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College and the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, and the Women's College at Aligarh, impart University education to Indian girls. The Bansat College for women at Benares, the Bakul Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Balka Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur, Crosthwaite Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, Itagunath Girls' Intermediate College, Meerut, Prem Vidyalaya Girls' Intermediate College, Dayalbagh, Agra, Karamat Hussain Girls' Intermediate College, Lucknow, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun, Kishori Raman Girls' Inter College, Muttra, Tika Ram Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh, Sekaria Theosophical Girls' College, Sitapur, and Dewaria. Jyoti Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, teach upto the Intermediate stage. In addition to these there are High Schools, English Middle and Hindustani Lower Middle Schools and Primary Schools throughout the Province for the education of Indian girls. The St. George Inter College, Mussorie, The St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Inter College, Naini Tal and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are well known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the Intermediate stage. All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal has a Teacher's Training Department for Women Teachers and also a Cambridge Higher Certificate Class. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for Male Teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a Training Department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College. The Training Department is attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. Government also maintains a Training College for Women Teachers at Allahabad. The Allahabad University has started a course leading to the M.Ed. degree but this is confined to those who have already obtained the diploma of L.T. or B.T. elsewhere.

Technical Education.—There is a Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four years' courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Technical Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and a Central Textile Institute at Kanpur; a school of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow; three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively; one Polytechnic Institute at Brijnagar (Gariwal); five

carpentry schools, one known as Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly; others are at Allahabad, Fyzabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; six weaving schools, one known as Central Weaving Institute at Benares, others at Mau (Azamgarh), Kairabad (Sitapur), Amroha (Moradabad), Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr and one Metal Working School at Aligarh; two Leather Working Schools at Kanpur and Meerut, one Tanning School at Fatehpur; and one Brassware School at Benares known as Batuk Prasad Khatri Industrial Institute. There is also a Technical College and Leather Working School at Dayalbagh, Agra.

There is a Government Engineering College at Biorkee known as Thomason College and a school of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow. There are two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow. At the Benares Hindu University there is a five years' course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

There is an Agricultural College at Kanpur and three Agricultural Schools at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr and Ghazipur. There is also a Non-government Agricultural Institute at Allahabad and a Non-government Degree College in Agriculture at Agra and Lakhote (District Bulandshahr) and an Intermediate College in Agriculture at Baraut (District Meerut).

Law, Medical.—Education in Law is given at four residential Universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Kanpur, and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in Commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D.A.V. Colleges at Kanpur and in the St. John's College at Agra, Bareilly College, Bareilly, and Balwant Rajput College, Agra. A Commerce Department for the B.Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow Universities.

The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, which is managed by the Lucknow University prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. and higher degrees of the Lucknow University. There is also a Government Medical College at Agra which is affiliated to the Agra University. There is also a college of Ayurveda attached to the Benares Hindu University and a college of Unani Tib attached to the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P. established by Government in 1926, prescribes courses and holds examinations for Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges affiliated to it. The Takmilat-Tib College and the State aided Unani Medical College at Lucknow, the Unani Medical College at Allahabad, the Ishakul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, the Kanya Kanya Ayurvedic College and the Mool Chand Rastogi Trust Ayurvedic College, Lucknow, the Darshanand Ayurvedic College, Benares, and the Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, are affiliated to it.

MEDICAL

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is assisted by two Deputy Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals one of whom is specially in charge of women's hospitals and women doctors' services, and one personal assistant. The Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (Women) is also the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Biorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are about 100 Provincial Medical Service Officers in charge of important dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial Subordinate Medical Service Officers. Women's hospitals are in charge of P.M.S. (W.) or P.N.M.S. (W.) Officers. Government have also instituted Provincial Nursing Services and a Sisters' and Nurses' Service which are controlled by a Superintendent of Nursing Services who work under the I.G.C.H.

These services have been established with a view to providing trained nurses in the ratio of one nurse to five beds in district headquarters hospitals.

A new 'P.M.S. II', which also has a gazetted status, has been created. This will eventually replace the P.S.M.S. Medical Licentiates with satisfactory war service are being appointed to it at present and in future only medical graduates will be appointed to this service.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian Patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balmampur Hospital at Lucknow, the newly-constructed Hallett Hospital, Cawnpore, the Prince of Wales Dispensary and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style). The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Dufferin and Women's Hospitals at various places for rendering medical aid to women. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and the Agra Medical College, Agra, are two of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospitals attached to the colleges are the best equipped hospitals in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. At Agra this is done at the Lady Lyall Hospital. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Rhowal in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. There is also a Government T.B. Clinic at Allahabad. An up-to-date T.B. Clinic is also attached to the King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

Ayurvedic, Unani.—Arrangements have been made for about 232 Ayurvedic and 68 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge

of qualified Vaidas and Hakims under the Rural Development programme. A compounder has been engaged to assist. Forty-eight fixed and sixteen travelling allopathic dispensaries are also working under the Rural Development programme at suitable places in the countryside. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of cleanliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health. Government have also appointed two Unani and four Ayurvedic Inspectors to look to the proper working of the indigenous dispensaries. These Inspectors work under the Chief Inspector of Indigenous Dispensaries, U.P.

The aim which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dispensaries is to make available medical aid in villages situated in the interior of the districts.

Government also sanction every year grants for the treatment of eye diseases at certain centres in rural areas. A good number of patients suffering from cataract and other diseases have received treatment under the scheme.

There were about eighty subsidized dispensaries and thirty subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1945.

Facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives have been provided at almost all important hospitals in the Province.

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve medical facilities. A sum of rupees one crore and sixteen lakhs has so far been allotted to this fund. Applications for grants out of this fund are considered and sanctioned by Government from time to time but it is in the main being conserved for post-war developments, when articles of equipment and building materials will be much cheaper.

A systematic campaign has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin Hospitals to a direct level.

Drug Factory.—To tide over the difficulty of getting imported drugs a new pharmacopoeia of indigenous drugs was introduced at hospitals and dispensaries and an Indigenous Drugs Factory was started at Agra. The factory is making good progress. Arrangements have also been made with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department. A scheme was sanctioned to train 90 compounders every year for hospitals and dispensaries in the Province and it is in operation now.

A scheme for the provincialisation of district headquarters hospitals (both men's and women's) was started by Government in 1944-45. Almost all hospitals at District Headquarters except Maunpuri, Lucknow and Deoria have now been provincialised. These too will be provincialised soon.

The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926, has been established as a statutory body with the enforcement of the U.P. Indian Medicine Act, 1939 (x—5, 1939), with effect from October 1, 1946 and now functions in accordance with the provisions of that Act. It conducts Ayurvedic and Unani examinations of students studying at its affiliated Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges and awards diplomas to successful candidates and maintains a register of qualified vaidas and hakims. It distributes grants aggregating to Rs. 46,000 to Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and practitioners every year. Government give aid to subsidised Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and practitioners in rural and urban areas out of an allotment of Rs. 79,000. Government also give grants aggregating to Rs. 1,67,000 every year to Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges. Government's object is to render medical aid through a system in which villagers have confidence.

A Blood Bank scheme has also been started. It is getting quite a good response.

Particular care has been taken in recent years to provide X-rays and cold storage plants at important hospitals at the expense of the Provincial Government.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i> | Rs. | <i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i> | Rs. |
| IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax. | 7,19,55,000 | 7.—Land Revenue | 1,67,95,300 |
| VII.—Land Revenue | 6,72,67,000 | 8.—Provincial Excise | 98,31,800 |
| VIII.—Provincial Excise | 6,02,68,500 | 9.—Stamps | 3,80,500 |
| IX.—Stamps | 2,13,00,000 | 10.—Forest | 80,57,800 |
| X.—Forest | 1,75,40,000 | 11.—Registration | 11,35,600 |
| XI.—Registration | 24,00,000 | 12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts | 34,00,000 |
| XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts | 33,91,000 | 13.—Other Taxes and Duties | 2,05,000 |
| XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties | 3,30,26,000 | | |
| <i>Irrigation, Etc., Works.</i> | | <i>Irrigation Revenue Account.</i> | |
| XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept— | | 17.—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept | 1,52,99,000 |
| Receipts | 4,76,29,200 | 18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues | 50,61,000 |
| Less—Working Expenses | 2,68,72,800 | <i>Irrigation Capital Account (Within the revenue account).</i> | |
| Net | 2,07,56,400 | 19.—Construction of Irrigation Works— | |
| XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept | 2,00,100 | B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues | 1,25,31,500 |
| <i>Debt Services.</i> | | <i>Debt Services.—</i> | |
| XX.—Interest | 21,88,000 | 22.—Interest on debt and other obligations | —23,89,500 |
| | | 23.—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt— | |
| | | (i) Sinking Funds | 1,00,44,600 |
| | | (ii) Other Appropriations | 7,80,100 |

The Finances of the United Provinces.—(contd.).

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| <i>Civil Administration.</i> | | <i>Civil Administration.</i> | |
| XXI.—Administration of Justice | 26,83,000 | 25.—General Administration { ¹⁰ ₁₁ | 1,21,79,800 |
| XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements | 12,13,000 | 27.—Administration of Justice | 2,08,79,700 |
| XXIII.—Police | 92,56,800 | 28.—Jails and Convict Settlements | 1,11,82,000 |
| XXVI.—Education | 23,11,500 | 29.—Police | 83,52,500 |
| XXVII.—Medical | 13,09,100 | 36.—Scientific Departments | 6,97,79,400 |
| XXVIII.—Public Health | 8,99,500 | 37.—Education | 1,24,400 |
| XXIX.—Agriculture | 59,02,700 | 38.—Medical | 5,31,02,700 |
| XXXA.—Rural Development | 7,700 | 38.—Medical | 1,79,81,700 |
| XXX.—Veterinary | 45,02,600 | 39.—Public Health | 1,01,42,000 |
| XXXI.—Co-operation | 1,19,600 | 40.—Agriculture | 2,42,11,700 |
| XXXII.—Industries | 54,76,800 | 40A.—Rural Development | 22,17,600 |
| XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments | 2,87,31,200 | 41.—Veterinary | 65,82,500 |
| | | 42.—Co-operation | 40,00,300 |
| <i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i> | | 43.—Industries | 1,16,04,100 |
| XXXIX.—Civil Works.— | | 44.—Aviation | 4,31,600 |
| (a) Ordinary | 29,59,000 | 47.—Miscellaneous Departments | 2,82,33,500 |
| (b) Transfer from Central Road Fund | 5,02,200 | | |
| | | <i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—</i> | |
| <i>Electricity Schemes. —</i> | | 50.—Civil Works.— | |
| XLI.—Receipts from Electricity Schemes. | | (a) Provincial expenditure | 2,25,26,200 |
| H. Thermo-Electricity Schemes — | | (b) Improvement of Communications from | |
| Receipts | 74,02,800 | Central Road Fund Accounts | 5,02,200 |
| Deduct— | | 50A.—Capital outlay on civil works met from | |
| Working Expenses | 68,24,400 | extra-ordinary receipts | 5,43,22,700 |
| Net | 5,78,400 | | |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous.—</i> | |
| <i>Miscellaneous.—</i> | | 54.—Famine Relief.— | |
| XLIII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund | 2,62,800 | A.—Famine Relief | 2,62,800 |
| XLIV.—Receipts in aid of superannuation | 72,600 | B.—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund | 1,50,000 |
| XLV.—Stationery and Printing | 13,83,700 | | |
| XLVI.—Miscellaneous | 2,47,00,000 | 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 1,47,70,400 |
| | | 56.—Stationery and Printing | 38,72,400 |
| | | 57.—Miscellaneous Charges | 3,52,05,800 |
| | | | |
| <i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between</i> | | <i>Extraordinary Items.</i> | |
| <i>Central and Provincial Governments.—</i> | | 63.—Extraordinary charges | 1,05,44,400 |
| L.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between | | 63A.—Expenditure connected with Post-war planning | |
| Central and Provincial Governments | 15,000 | and development | 15,10,400 |
| | | 64A.—Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund | 20,000 |
| <i>Extraordinary Items.—</i> | | Total Expenditure met from Revenue | 50,57,15,300 |
| LI.—Extraordinary Receipts | | | |
| (a) Subvention from the Central Government | | <i>Capital accounts outside the revenue account.</i> | |
| for Post-war Development Schemes | 6,25,00,000 | 68A.—Construction of Irrigation works | 2,12,95,600 |
| (b) Other items | 29,68,100 | 68C.—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works | 2,47,83,500 |
| LII-A.—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve | | 71.—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural | |
| Fund .. .. . | .... | Improvement and Research | 48,00,000 |
| LII-B.—Civil Defence | 20,000 | 72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development | 95,35,000 |
| | | 81.—Civil works not met from revenue | 2,23,00,200 |
| | | 81A.—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes | 70,00,000 |
| | | 82.—Capital account of other Provincial Works - | |
| | | Government Bus Services | 1,43,00,000 |
| | | 82A.—Capital outlay on Rail Road Co-ordination | |
| | | Scheme .. .. . | .... |
| | | 83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions | —15,500 |
| | | 85A.—Capital outlay on provincial schemes of State | |
| | | Trading | —49,23,700 |
| Total, Revenue | 45,86,65,300 | Total, Capital Accounts, etc. | 9,91,85,100 |

The Finances of the United Provinces—(contd.)

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49 | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. |
|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.</i> | Rs. | <i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.</i> | Rs. |
| N.—PUBLIC DEBT. | | N.—PUBLIC DEBT. | |
| A.—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA. | | A.—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA. | |
| I.—Permanent Debt— | | I.—Permanent Debt— | |
| (i) Provincial Loans bearing interest— | | (i) Provincial Loans bearing interest— | |
| 2½ per cent. U.P. Loan 1961 | 2,50,00,000 | United Provinces Encumbered Estates Acts Bonds | 12,00,000 |
| New Loan | 1,00,000 | 5 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1944 | 50,000 |
| United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds .. .. | ..... | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-1966 .. .. | ..... |
| (ii) Loans not bearing interest .. .. | ..... | 3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1952 .. .. | ..... |
| II.—Floating Debt— | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958 | 5,17,300 |
| Treasury Bills .. .. | ..... | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960 | 3,75,000 |
| Other Floating Loans .. .. | ..... | 2½ per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961 | 3,84,500 |
| III.—Loans from the Central Government— | | (ii) Loans not bearing interest, 6 per cent. United Provinces Development Loan | 1,000 |
| Loans for Post-war development schemes .. .. | ..... | II.—Floating Debt— | |
| Total, N | 2,51,00,000 | Treasury Bills .. .. | ..... |
| O.—UNFUNDED DEBT. | | Other Floating Loans .. .. | ..... |
| State Provident Funds— | | III.—Loans from the Central Government— | |
| General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 60,00,000 | Repayment of Consolidated Debt | 17,21,100 |
| { Sterling Branch | 2,10,000 | Total, N | 42,48,900 |
| Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 2,50,000 | O.—UNFUNDED DEBT. | |
| { Sterling Branch | 1,70,000 | State Provident Funds— | |
| Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 70,000 | General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 40,00,000 |
| { Sterling Branch .. .. | ..... | { Sterling Branch | 2,36,000 |
| Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 2,10,000 | Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 50,000 |
| { Sterling Branch | 10,000 | { Sterling Branch | 1,50,000 |
| Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch .. .. | ..... | { Rupee Branch | 5,000 |
| { Sterling Branch .. .. | ..... | Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Sterling Branch .. .. | ..... |
| Total, O | 69,20,000 | Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch | 50,000 |
| P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES. | | { Sterling Branch .. .. | ..... |
| (A.) Deposits Bearing Interest. | | Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch .. .. | ..... |
| Reserve Funds— | | { Sterling Branch .. .. | ..... |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund Irrigation (U.P.)— | | Total, O | 44,91,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 18,00,000 | P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES. | |
| <i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest.</i> | | (A.) Deposits Bearing Interest. | |
| (A) Sinking Funds— | | Reserve Funds— | |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— | | Depreciation Reserve Fund— | |
| Sinking Funds— | | Irrigation (U.P.) | 7,26,000 |
| 5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund .. .. | ..... | Reserve Fund .. .. | ..... |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 2,55,000 | Reserve Fund Investment Account .. .. | ..... |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 3,08,800 | <i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest.</i> | |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 5,25,000 | (A) Sinking Funds— | |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 3,76,900 | Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— | |
| 2½ per cent. U.P. Loan, 1961 (Depreciation) | 3,78,900 | Sinking Funds— | |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 14,30,900 | 5% United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund | 50,000 |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 16,55,500 | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) .. .. | ..... |
| 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 9,59,000 | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) .. .. | ..... |
| 2 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961, (Liquidation) | 11,27,500 | 3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 5,25,100 |
| | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1930, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 3,80,600 |
| | | 2½ per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) | 3,81,000 |
| | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952 (Liquidation) .. .. | ..... |
| | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958 (Liquidation) .. .. | ..... |
| | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960 (Liquidation) .. .. | ..... |

The Finances of the United Provinces—(contd.)

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest—contd.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest—contd.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| Development loan from the Central Government (Liquidation) | 41,00,000 | Sinking Fund Investment Account— | |
| Other Appropriations | 7,80,100 | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 14,31,000 |
| (B)—Reserve Funds— | | 3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 10,56,000 |
| A—Famine Relief Fund— | | 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 9,59,000 |
| Transfers from the Revenue Account | 1,50,000 | 2½ per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) | 11,27,500 |
| Interest Receipts | 1,87,200 | Development loan from Central Government (Liquidation) | 41,00,000 |
| B—Investment Account— | | (B)—Reserve Funds— | |
| Sale of Securities .. .. . | .. .. . | A—Famine Relief Fund: Transfers to the Revenue Account | 2,62,800 |
| United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund | 34,00,000 | Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Hospitals Fund (U.P.) .. .. . | .. .. . | United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund | 16,40,500 |
| Magh Mela Fund, United Provinces | 2,22,100 | Hospitals Fund (U.P.) | 2,00,000 |
| Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. . | .. .. . | Magh Mela Fund, United Provinces | 2,22,100 |
| Transfer from the Revenue Account | 20,000 | Revenue Reserve Fund— | |
| Interest and other Receipts | 16,00,200 | Transfer to the Revenue Account .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Investment Account .. .. . | .. .. . | Investment Account .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Depreciation Reserve Fund— | |
| Government Central Press | 44,000 | Government Central Press | 1,20,200 |
| Nazul Fund, Lucknow | 1,89,400 | Nazul Fund, Lucknow | 5,29,300 |
| Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund: Transfer from Revenue Account .. .. . | .. .. . | Supply Schemes Stabilization Funds .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Fund for encouragement of Hindustani Literature | 60,000 | Fund for encouragement of Hindustani Literature | 20,000 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Electricity | 7,50,000 | Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial concerns—Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Bus Service .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial concerns— | | (C) Other Deposit Accounts— | |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund— | | Deposits of Local Funds— | |
| Government Bus Service | 44,30,000 | District Funds | 3,16,14,000 |
| (C) Other Deposit Accounts— | | Municipal Funds | 1,37,37,000 |
| Deposits of Local Funds— | | Other Funds | 18,65,000 |
| District Funds | 3,16,14,000 | | |
| Municipal Funds | 1,37,37,000 | <i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits.</i> | |
| Other Funds | 18,65,000 | | |
| | | <i>Civil Deposits—</i> | |
| <i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits.</i> | | Revenue deposits | 1,32,19,000 |
| | | Civil Court deposits | 1,11,86,000 |
| <i>Civil Deposits—</i> | | Criminal Court deposits | 8,15,000 |
| Revenue deposits | 1,32,19,000 | Personal deposits | 4,75,00,000 |
| Civil Court deposits | 1,11,86,000 | Forest deposits | 57,41,000 |
| Criminal Court deposits | 8,15,000 | Public Works deposits | 1,05,66,000 |
| Personal deposits | 4,75,00,000 | Trust Interest Funds | 6,41,000 |
| Forest deposits | 57,41,000 | Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund | 14,000 |
| Public Works deposits | 1,05,66,000 | Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals | 12,53,000 |
| Trust Interest Funds | 6,41,000 | Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund | 14,000 | Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies | 34,000 |
| Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals | 12,53,000 | His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund .. .. . | .. .. . | His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund | 51,000 |
| Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies | 34,000 | Stores Purchase Deposits .. .. . | .. .. . |
| His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund .. .. . | .. .. . | Indian Red Cross Society Deposits .. .. . | .. .. . |
| His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund | 51,000 | St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Stores Purchase Deposits .. .. . | .. .. . | Deposits on Account of Collective Subscriptions towards defence Savings Drive .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Indian Red Cross Society Deposits .. .. . | .. .. . | Deposits on Account of Purchase of Government of India Defence Bonds .. .. . | .. .. . |
| St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers .. .. . | .. .. . | Interest received on account of deposits with Central Government | 2,68,000 |
| Deposits on Account of Collective Subscriptions towards defence Savings Drive .. .. . | .. .. . | U.P. Flood Relief Fund | 11,000 |
| Deposits on Account of Purchase of Government of India Defence Bonds .. .. . | .. .. . | Transfers from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of debt .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Interest received on account of deposits with Central Government | 2,68,000 | | |
| U.P. Flood Relief Fund | 11,000 | <i>Other Accounts.</i> | |
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of debt .. .. . | .. .. . | Subventions from Central Road Fund | 7,49,200 |
| | | Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— | |
| <i>Other Accounts.</i> | | Woollen Industry .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Subventions from Central Road Fund | 7,49,200 | Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee | 4,300 |
| Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— | | Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Sugarcane Committee | 1,24,500 |
| Woollen Industry .. .. . | .. .. . | Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research | 1,38,300 |
| Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee | 4,300 | Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industry .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Sugarcane Committee | 1,24,500 | Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research | 1,38,300 | | |
| Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industry .. .. . | .. .. . |  |  |
| Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund .. .. . | .. .. . |  |  |

The Finances of the United Provinces—(contd.)

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Budget Estimates, 1948-49. |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Other Accounts—contd.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Other Accounts—contd.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| Advances not bearing interest— | | Advances not bearing interest— | |
| Advances repayable | 87,06,000 | Advances repayable | 1,02,41,000 |
| Permanent Advances | 10,000 | Permanent Advances | 11,000 |
| Account with the Government of Burma .. .. . | .... | Account with the Govt. of Burma .. .. . | .... |
| Account with the Reserve Bank | 57,000 | Account with the Reserve Bank | 57,000 |
| Suspense— | | Suspense— | |
| Suspense Account | 17,98,22,000 | Suspense Account | 7,99,32,000 |
| Cheques and Bills | 2,11,74,000 | Cheques and Bills | 2,11,74,000 |
| Departmental and similar Accounts— | | Departmental and similar Accounts— | |
| Civil Departmental Balances | 12,25,000 | Civil Departmental Balances | 14,28,000 |
| Miscellaneous— | | Miscellaneous— | |
| Government Account | 13,26,800 | Government Account .. .. . | .... |
| Total, P. | 37,66,65,600 | Total, P. | 27,00,83,000 |
| R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS | | R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. | |
| <i>Loans to Municipalities, etc.</i> | | <i>Loans to Municipalities, etc.</i> | |
| Loans to Municipalities | 18,00,000 | Loans to Municipalities | 60,00,000 |
| Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees | 1,20,000 | Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees | 70,000 |
| Loans to landholders and other notabilities .. .. . | .... | Loans to landholders and other notabilities .. .. . | .... |
| Advances to Cultivators | 30,00,000 | Advances to Cultivators | 55,00,000 |
| Advances under Special Laws— | | Advances under Special Laws— | |
| Advances under the Bundeikhand Encumbered Estate Act .. .. . | .... | Advances under the Bundeikhand Encumbered Estates Act .. .. . | .... |
| United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds | 15,00,000 | United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds | 1,00,000 |
| Miscellaneous Loans and Advances | 1,25,000 | Miscellaneous Loans and Advances | 1,12,84,400 |
| <i>Loans to Government Servants.</i> | | <i>Loans to Government Servants.</i> | |
| House building advances | 13,000 | House building advances | 50,000 |
| Advances for purchase of motor cars | 1,50,000 | Advances for purchase of motor cars | 2,50,000 |
| Advances for purchase of other conveyances | 8,000 | Advances for purchase of other conveyances | 10,000 |
| Passage advances .. .. . | .... | Passage advances .. .. . | .... |
| Other advances .. .. . | .... | Other advances | 500 |
| Total, R. | 67,16,000 | Total, R. | 2,32,64,900 |
| <i>S. Remittances.</i> | | <i>S. Remittances.</i> | |
| Remittances within India— | | Remittances within India— | |
| P. W. Remittances | 10,71,00,000 | P. W. Remittances | 10,71,00,000 |
| Other Local Remittances and Adjustments | 55,42,00,000 | Other Local Remittances and Adjustments | 55,42,00,000 |
| Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. .. . | .... | Reserve Bank of India Remittance .. .. . | .... |
| Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments .. .. . | .... | Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments .. .. . | .... |
| Adjusting account with Railways .. .. . | .... | Adjusting accounts with Rlys. .. .. . | .... |
| Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. .. . | .... | Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. .. . | .... |
| Total, S. | 66,13,00,000 | Total, S. | 66,13,00,000 |
| Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. | 107,67,01,600 | Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. | 96,33,87,800 |
| Total Receipts | 153,53,66,900 | Total Disbursements | 156,82,38,200 |
| Opening Balance | 5,42,23,383 | Closing Balance | 2,13,52,083 |
| Grand Total | 158,95,90,283 | Grand Total | 158,95,90,283 |

1949-50 BUDGET AT A GLANCE

| | (in lakhs) |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Revised Budget (1948-49)— | |
| Receipts | 4904 |
| Expenditure | 4847 |
| Balance | +57 |
| Budget (1949-50)— | |
| Receipts | 5573 |
| Expenditure | 5558 |
| Surplus | +15 |

Important features of the budget statement made by the Prime Minister are the creation of two funds, namely "The Sugar Research and Labour Housing Fund" and "The Zamindari Abolition Fund," and the formation of an Industrial Credit Corporation for the province with a capital not exceeding Rs. 10 crores. This second measure is designed to counteract inflation and find money for financing various industrial schemes.

Other notable points in the budget are the grant of increased dearness allowance to low-paid employees drawing pay upto Rs. 450 per month, an advance of Rs. 100 lakhs to local bodies for meeting increased expenditure on the pay and allowances of their employees, financial provision for a cement factory and preliminary surveys in connection with the starting of rayon, paper and paints and varnishes factories and prospecting for coal fields on the Nepal border, and extension of prohibition to Fatehpur and Rae Bareilly districts.

Out of the sum of Rupees 100 lakhs to be given as advance to local bodies, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was for meeting the cost of revision of pay scales of teachers and other educational personnel. Government would be prepared to increase the total provision to Rs. 125 lakhs if necessary.

A provision of rupees 22.5 lakhs has been made for encouraging the education of scheduled caste and other backward classes and a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been allotted for the relief of political sufferers.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

The Zamindari Abolition Fund is to receive a credit of Rs. one crore from Government. The bulk of the funds required will be mobilised from the savings of tenants. A tenant who pays ten years' rent will be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent in his rent and will pay as revenue only half of his present rent. This scheme will at once bring together scattered surplus purchasing power into a pool to be utilised for eliminating middle-men and reviving agricultural prosperity. It will exert a healthy downward pressure on inflation and will not act as a strain on the finances or credit of the Provincial exchequer.

A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was received as profits on frozen sugar stocks at the time when sugar was decontrolled and another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was received as profits on molasses from the Sugar Syndicate. While the Fund will be used exclusively for the benefit of this industry, 50 lakhs will be earmarked for building houses for labourers employed in sugar

factories. Another sum of Rs. 73 lakhs will be transferred to the Fund in the budget year, making a total of Rs. 2.23 crores.

About the Industrial Credit Corporation which is to be formed and in the budget for 1949-50 provision for making an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs to this Corporation is made. Government expect that the Co-operative Societies will be able to make adequate contribution and the farmers and wage-earners and others will also join in this venture. The U.P. Government wants to broaden its industry on public support and minimise, if not eliminate, the chance of friction between the different interests connected with the working of such concerns. This scheme will also serve a wholesome purpose inasmuch as it will mop off the surplus money in the hands of petty farmers and other small men.

FINANCE CORPORATION

The Directors of the Corporation are nominated by Government and among them are included representatives of the rural area. The conflict between purchasers of raw materials and the manufacturers is to be resolved and this result will be achieved through the Corporation which will mark a new era in the peaceful development, growth and working of the industries of the province.

Regarding the salaries and allowances of low-paid employees, as the cost of living has greatly increased of late they must have immediate relief. The rates of dearness allowance in force before the new budget and those in force after the budget (from March 1) are given below :—

| PAY | D. A. BEFORE BUDGET | AFTER BUDGET |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Up to Rs. 50 | 25 % of pay | Rs. 20 |
| Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 | 20 " " " | Rs. 25 |
| Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 | 20 " " " | Rs. 30 |
| Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 | 10 " " " | Rs. 35 |
| Rs. 201 to Rs. 450 | Nil | Rs. 35 |

The grant of these new allowances will cost the Provincial exchequer a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs.

Regarding Refugees Government are doing all they can for improving their condition and providing them with residences and employment. In the budget year the refugee relief measures will cost the Provincial Government a sum of Rs. 635 lakhs. Details are (a) feeding, clothing, etc. (85 lakhs), (b) construction of shops-cum-residences (Rs. 227 lakhs), (c) loans to urban refugees and students (208 lakhs) and (d) loans to refugee—rural settlers (55 lakhs).

RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,558 lakhs in the budget year, the Development Departments will absorb the largest share of Rs. 2,944 lakhs, representing 54 per cent. of the total expenditure. Important development schemes provided for in the budget are :—

(1) The opening of 4,400 new primary schools as part of the scheme for speeding up compulsory primary education all over the province ;

(2) the extension of compulsory military training to three more districts ;

(3) reclamation of 40,000 acres more of new land and further extension of cattle breeding and other schemes in the Agriculture Department ;

(4) the intensification of development activities through Co-operative Societies and the formation of hundreds of seed and implement stores managed by Co-operative Unions ;

(5) further extension of irrigation schemes which have already increased the acreage irrigated by State agency from 52 lakh acres in 1945-46 to 57 lakh acres in the current year ;

(6) increasing the mileage of roads in the Province, both metalled and unmetalled. By the middle of 1948, 1,757 miles of District Board roads had been reconstructed, and 738 miles of new metalled roads, 2,661 miles of new unmetalled roads and 128 miles of cement concrete track had been constructed. By the end of 1948-49 it is expected that 2,092 miles of District Board roads, 903 miles of new metalled roads, 3,398 miles of unmetalled roads and 154 miles of cement concrete track will be completed. The expenditure on roads, buildings, etc., in 1949-50 is estimated at 10.77 crores against 3.69 crores in 1945-46.

(7) further extension of the State-owned road transport scheme (about a thousand vehicles are already operating on different routes in the various regions of the Province and the number in 1949-50 is to be increased to 1,500) and

(8) opening of 50 allopathic dispensaries and 70 indigenous dispensaries in the rural areas.

In regard to the development of civic responsibilities among the people, the Prantiya Rakshak Dal and the inauguration of Panchayat Raj may be mentioned. The volunteers of the Dal have demonstrated at different places and on different occasions their capacity as competent citizens for maintaining peace and helping in melas and in flood relief work. With the powers vested in the Panchayats the people living in the villages will have the necessary equipment and opportunity to deal with their own affairs at the base and as part of a great experiment in decentralisation and real democracy.

As regards police expenditure, there has been in the past a considerable strengthening of the police force and the peak of the police expenditure is anticipated to reach the figure of 7.33 crores in the current year. In the budget year a reduction of rupees 50 lakhs is made. A token provision of Rs. one lakh is made with a view to the implementation of the policy of separation of executive and judicial functions.

The Government want to create a new type of personnel for the services and for this purpose provision is made to start an institution for the training of civil administrative officers. This institution will be located at Allahabad. Under the new scheme the trainees will be required, in addition to receiving training in matters of administration, to spend some time in villages living the life of a villager, and to visit factories and workers' quarters in order to study labour problems at close quarters.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.—His Excellency Sir H. P. Mody.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor.—Major C. S. Bhatnagar.

(Also Secretary, Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.)

Assistant Secretary, Office Secretary to the Governor.—Prem Ballabh Pande.

Personal Assistant to H.E. the Governor.—K. R. Nazappa, B.A.

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor.—Govind Ballabh Pant.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B., Premier and Minister for General Administration, Justice, Finance and Information.

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Communications.

The Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, B.Sc., Minister for Education and Labour.

The Hon'ble Shri Hukum Singh, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue and Forests.

The Hon'ble Shri Nisar Ahmad Sherwani, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The Hon'ble Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Minister for Health and Civil Supplies.

The Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur, Minister for Police and Transport.

The Hon'ble Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Minister for Development and Industries.

The Hon'ble Shri Girdharilal, M.A., Minister for Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps.

Shri Pyare Lal Banerji, Advocate-General.

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman.

Dr. Amarnath Jha, M.A., D. Litt., F.R.S.L.

Members.

Muhammad Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., and Satish Chandra Chatterji, M.A.

Secretary.

G. P. Sinha, B.A.

Superintendents.

Ram Naresn Lal, M.A., LL.B.; Syed Zahurul Hasnain; Shiva Lal.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

SECRETARIES

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|--|
| B. N. Jha, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chief Secretary. |
| P. A. Gopalakrishnan, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Finance Secretary. |
| J. Nigam, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Revenue Secretary. |
| Mukut Bihari Lal Dar, M.Sc., LL., M.B.A.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Local Self Government and Public Health. |
| V. Bhargava, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer. |
| A. N. Sapru, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Education, Economics, Statistics and Information Depts. |
| S. S. Hasan, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Public Works Deptt. |
| Govind Narain, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Home Deptt. |
| T. Swaminathan, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Labour Industries and Excise Deptt. (On deputation ex-India from 25-10-48). |
| Hari Krishna Mathur, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Offy. Secretary, Industries (Temporary). |
| A. N. Jha, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Agriculture (Temp.). |
| Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S. (ex-Officio) | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Depts. (Temp.). |
| Sri Prakash Pande, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Medical and Public Health Depts. (Temp.). |
| Raghunil Saran Das, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary, Refugees Deptt. (Temp.). |

JOINT SECRETARIES

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| K. P. Bhargava, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chief Secretary's Branch (Temp.). |
| B. G. Rau, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Finance Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Brij Mohan Lal, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Judicial Civil and Legislative Departments and ex-Officio Jt. Legal Remembrancer to Govt., U.P. (Temp.). |
| Manna Lal Tiwari, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. Also Addl. Commr., Food and Civil Supplies and Provincial Khandasari Controller, U.P. (Temp.). |

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| H. P. Bagchi, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chief Secretary's Branch. |
| Rehar Singh, B.A. (Hons.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chief Secretary's Branch (Temp.). |
| Bindeshwari Prasad Joshi, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chief Secretary's Branch (Temp.). |
| Vidya Prasad Shukla, B.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Revenue Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Sri Prakash Pande, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Local Self Govt. and Public Health Branch (Temp.). |
| Munishwar Prasad Tripathi, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Public Works Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B. (ex-Officio) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Judicial Branch. |
| Raghunath Prasad Verma, B.A., LL.B. (ex-Officio) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Judicial Civil Deptt. (Addl.). |
| Ram Nath Sharma, M.A., LL.B. (ex-Officio) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Judicial Civil Deptt. (Addl.). |
| Dr. Ibadur Rahman Khan, B.A., L.T., P.H.D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Education Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Girijapati Mukarji, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Home (Transport) Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Gukar Nath Misra, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Bijai Bahadur Sahi, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries Deptt. (Addl.) (Temp.). |
| Amba Dat Pande, M.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries (Labour) Deptt. (Addl.) (Temp.). |

UNDER SECRETARIES

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| Rizwan-ul-Hasan, M.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture Department (Temp.). |
| Brij Lal Chak, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Public Works Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Lalit Mohan Bhutia, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries (Labour) Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Narsingha Prasad Chatterji, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Local Self-Government Branch (Temp.). |
| Shiva Ram Singh, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Home Department (Temp.). |
| Shyam Narayan Mehrotra, M.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Home Deptt. (Police) (Temp.). |
| Ram Pal Bhuradwaj, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Home (Police P.R.D.) Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Hira Ballabh Joshi, B.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Finance Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Dr. Rajeshwar Nath Mathure, M.Sc., Ph.D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture Deptt. (Temp.) (Addl.). |
| Daya Krishna Joshi, B.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Finance Deptt. (Temp.). |

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| V. Bhargava, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary. |
| Brij Mohan Lal, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Joint Secretary, Judicial, Civil and Legislative Deptts. and ex-Officio Joint Legal Remembrancer to Govt., U.P. (Temp.). |
| Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Deputy Legal Remembrancer and ex-Officio Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch. |
| Raghunath Prasad Verma, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Addl. Legal Remembrancer and ex-Officio Addl. Deputy Secretary, Judicial (Civil) Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Ram Nath Sharma, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Addl. Legal Remembrancer and ex-Officio Addl. Deputy Secretary, Judicial (Civil) Deptt. (Temp.). |

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Zahurul Hasan, B.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Finance Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Rameshwar Sahai Sinha | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Education Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Bhagwati Sharan Singh, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Education Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Bhagwati Narain Bhargava | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Local Self-Government Deptt. and Director Panchayat, U.P. (Temp.). |
| M. C. Corbett | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Incharge Colonisation and Resettlement Schemes (Temp.). |
| Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Home Police Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Professor Dharma Vira, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Translation Deptt. (Temp.). |
| B. D. Bhat, M.A., L.T. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Exercise Deptt. (Temp.). |
| N. Ganpuley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Kamal Kishore Agarwala, B.Sc., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industries Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Kapil Dev Dwivedi, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Legislative Deptt. (Temp.). |

OTHER OFFICERS

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and ex-Officio Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. (Temp.). |
| Manna Lal Tiwari, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Addl. Commissioner, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and Joint Secretary to Govt., U.P. in the Food and Civil Supplies Deptt.; also Provincial Khandasari Controller, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Shri Pat, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Deputy Commissioner, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Shyam Sundar Lal Kakkar, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Commissioner (Rationing) Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Abdur Rauf, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Shri Ram Singh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Provincial Marketing Officer, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. |
| Dale Singh Chowdhry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Deputy Provincial Marketing Officer, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Temp.). |
| K. B. Bhutia, I.C.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Development Commissioner at the Headquarters of Govt. U.P. (Temp.). |
| Nar Singh Pandey, M.A., B.A. (Hons.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Development Commissioner Cum-under Secy. to Govt., U.P. in the Co-operative and Rural Development Deptt. (Temp.). |
| J. K. Pande, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Economic Adviser and Director of Statistics, U.P. |
| Ameer Raza, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary to the Abolition of Zamindari Committee, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Amolakh Chand, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Director of Information, U.P. (Temp.) (in charge). |
| Padma Nabh Joshi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Deputy Director of Information, U.P. (Temp.). |
| B. P. Mathur, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Joint Deputy Director of Information (Temp.). |
| G. G. Gupta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Director of Information, U.P. (Temp.). |
| Dhruva Malaviya, B.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Public Relations Officer, Information Directorate (Temp.). |
| B. N. Sanyal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Publicity Officer, " " " " |
| A. J. Zaidi, B.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Publications Officer, " " " " |
| Vidya Bhasakar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | " " " " |
| Govind Ballabh Upreti | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Petitions Officer at the Headquarters of Govt., U.P. (Temp.). |
| Bharat Narayan, M.Sc., | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Commissioner (Refugees), U.P. (Temp.). |
| Uma Shanker, M.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Commissioner (Refugees), U.P. (Temp.). |
| Harilal Pradhan, M.A., LL.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asstt. Commissioner (Refugees), U.P. (Temp.). |
| Lal Singh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Government Estate Officer (Temp.). |
| Albert Mayer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Planning and Development Adviser to Govt., U.P. (Temp.). |
| L. C. Bingham | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Industrial Adviser to Govt., U.P. (Temp.). |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES.

| | |
|--|------|
| Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. | 1836 |
| The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland). | 1838 |
| T. C. Robertson | 1840 |
| The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough). | 1842 |
| Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B. | 1843 |
| James Thomson. Died at Bareilly | 1843 |
| A. W. Begbie, <i>In charge</i> | 1853 |
| J. R. Colvin. Died at Agra | 1853 |
| E. A. Reade, <i>In charge</i> | 1857 |
| Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commis- sioner, N.-W. Provinces. | 1857 |
| The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning). | 1858 |
| Sir G. F. Edmondstone | 1859 |
| R. Money, <i>In charge</i> | 1863 |
| The Hon. Edmund Drummond | 1863 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COM- MISSIONERS OF OUDH.

| | |
|--|------|
| Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. | 1868 |
| Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I. | 1874 |
| Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B. | 1876 |
| Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I. . . | 1877 |
| Sir Alfred Cumyns Lyall, K.C.B. | 1882 |
| Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. . . | 1887 |
| Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. . . | 1892 |
| Alan Cautell (<i>Officiating</i>) | 1896 |
| Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) . . | 1895 |
| Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. (a) . . . | 1901 |
| (a) [afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.] | |
| LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. | |
| Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. | 1902 |
| Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1907 |
| L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (<i>Officiating</i>) . . . | 1912 |
| Sir J. S. Meaton, K.C.S.I. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meaton]. | 1912 |
| Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . | 1918 |

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . | 1920 |
| Sir William Morris, K.C.I.E. | 1921 |
| Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (<i>Officiating</i>) | 1926 |
| Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Died at Naini Tal. | 1928 |
| Major Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.B.E., LL.D. <i>In charge</i> | 1928 |
| Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. . . | 1928 |
| Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (<i>Offg.</i>) | 1930 |
| Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. . . | 1931 |
| Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D. | 1933 |
| Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey.] | 1933 |
| Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. K.C.S.I. (<i>Offg.</i>) | 1934 |
| Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (<i>Offg.</i>) | 1938 |
| Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . | 1939 |
| Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. | 1939 |
| Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Srimati Sarojini Naidu | 1945 1947 |

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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Deputy President.—Vacant.

Secretary.—S. L. GOVIL, M.A., LL.B.

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Banki Districts, General Rural); Raghavendra-Pratap Singh (*Bahraich and Gonda Districts, General Rural*); Rai Brijrang Bahadur Singh (*Sultanpur and Parbharg Districts, General Rural*); Bashir Ahmad (*Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); Abdul Wajid (*Aligarh-cum-Mathura-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Jhansi Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); H. M. Sami (*Allahabad-cum-Kanpur Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); Mohamed Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai, B.A. (*Canab.*), Bar-at-Law (*Lucknow City, Muhammadan Urban*); Vacant (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); Syed Ahmad (*Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); M. Akhtar Muhammad Khan (*Bulandshahr District, Muhammadan Rural*); Zohid Ali Khan, Lieut. (Nawabzada) (*Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad Etawah and Kanpur Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Shaikh Masooduz-Zaman, Bar-at-Law (*Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Hafiz Ahmad Husain (*Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Waheed Ahmed (*Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almorah Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Abdul Hamid (*Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B.A. (*Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Aijaz Ali Khan (*Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareilly Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Begum Aizaz Rasul (*Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Parbharg Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B.A. (*Bara Banki District, Muhammadan Rural*); Vacant (*Nominated*); Krishna Datt Paliwal (*Nominated*); Vacant (*Nominated*); J. N. Wilson (*Nominated*); Pt. Vichitra Narayan Sharma (*Nominated*); Ram Prasad Tamta, B.A., LL.B. (*Nominated*); Sumant Prasad Jain (*Nominated*); Dr. Murari Lal Rohatgi (*Nominated*).

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Asst. Secretary: KRISHNA BHADUR SAKSENA, B.A.

The Hon'ble Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B. (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Budaun Cities*); Dr. R. D. Misra (*Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra*); Shiv Kumar Pandey (*Allahabad District, Doab*); Mrs. Sucheta Kripplani (*Caenpore District, North East, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, B.Sc. (*Benares City*); The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B. (*Garhwal and Bijnor, North West Districts, Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta (*Lucknow City*); Narain Das (**Lucknow City*); Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi (*Caenpore City*); Achal Singh, M.C., M.B. (*Agra City*); Bhagvan Din (**Caenpore City*); Ram Chand (Sohra) (**Agra City*); The Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon M.A., LL.B. (*Allahabad City*); Masuriya Din (**Allahabad City*); Din Dayalu Shastri (*Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*); Ram Kripal Singh (*Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum-Hapur-*

cum-Khurja-cum-Nagina Cities); Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.) (*Muttra-cum-Aligarh-cum-Hathras Cities*); The Hon'ble Shri Atma Ram Gobind Kher, B.A., LL.B. (*Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi Cities*); Ram Saran, M.A., LL.B. (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum-Chandausi Cities*); Raghav Das (*Fyzabad-cum-Bahraich-cum-Sitapur Cities*); Dipnarain Verma (*Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Ghazipur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*); Shanti Prapanna (*Dehra Dun District*); Phool Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Saranpur District, South East*); The Hon'ble Shri Girihari Lal (**Saharanpur District, South East*); Jagan Nath Das Chela Hira Das Ranveva (*Saharanpur District, North West*); Keshav Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*); Fateh Singh Rana (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*); Charan Singh, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (*Meerut District, South West*); Vishnu Saran Dubhash (*Meerut District, North*); Raghuvansh Narayan Singh (*Meerut District, East*); Banarsi Dass

(*Bulandshahr District, North*); Khan Chand Gautam (*Bulandshahr District, East*); Balbhadra Singh (*Bulandshahr District, South West*); Bhim Sen (**Bulandshahr District, South West*); Sheodan Singh (*Aligarh District, West*); Nawab Singh Chauhan Etah (*Aligarh District, East*); Shri Chand Singhal (*Aligarh District, Centre*); Krishna Chandra, B.Sc. (*Muttra District, West*); Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Muttra East and Etah West Districts*); Ram Chandra Pallwal (*Agra District, North East*); Ganga Dhar (**Agra District, North East*); Jagann Prasad Rawat, B.Sc., LL.B. 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(*Etawah District, East*); Ram Sarup Gupta, M.A. (*Kanpur District, South*); Venkatesh Narayan Tiwari, M.A., (*Kanpur District, North East*); Ganga Sahai Chaudhary (*Kanpur District, West*); Shri Banbhagopal, Advocate (*Fatehpur District, East*); Sheo Dayal Upadhyaya (*Fatehpur District, West*); Salig Ram Jaiswal (*Allahabad District, Jumnagar*); The Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (*Allahabad District, Ganganagar*); Raghnunath Vinayak Dhulekar, M.A., LL.B., Vakill (*Jhansi District, South*); Kunj Behari Lal Shivani (*Jhansi District, North*); Chaturbhuj Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Vakill (*Jalaun District*); Lotan Ram (**Jalaun District*); Shripati Sahai (*Hampur District*); B. N. Verma (*Banda District, North*); Har Prasad Singh, Pleader (*Banda District, South*); Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B., Kavya Tirth (*Benares District, West*); Kamalapati Tiwari (*Benares District, East*); Bijaya Nand Misra (*Mirzapur District, North, General Caste*); Vishwanath Prasad (**Mirzapur District, North*); The Hon'ble Shri Keshavdeo Malaviya (*Mirzapur District, South*); Birbal Singh, B.A. (*Jaunpur District, West*); Dwarka Prasad Maurya (*Jaunpur District, East*); Vishwanath Rai (*Ghazipur District, East*); Indradeo Tripathi (*Ghazipur District, West*); Radha Mohan Singh (*Ballia District, South*); Jagannath Singh (*Ballia District, North*); Bhagwati Prasad Dubey (*Gorakhpur District, South West*); Sinhasan Singh, Advocate (*Gorakhpur District, South East*); Achhalbair Singh (*Gorakhpur District, West*); Ramji Sahai (*Gorakhpur District, Centre*); Sudama Prasad (*Gorakhpur District, North*); Purnanasi (**Gorakhpur District, North*); Ram Dhari Pandey (*Gorakhpur District, North East*); Ram Shankar Lal (*Basti District, South East*); Ram Kumar Shastri (*Basti District, North East*); Kirpa Shankar (*Basti District, South*); Udaybhir Singh (**Basti District, South*); Radhey Shyam Sharma (*Basti District, West*); Sita Ram Asthana, B.A., LL.B., Vakill (*Azamgarh District, West*); Ganadhar Prasad (**Azamgarh District, West*); Sardar Shiva Mangal Singh (*Azamgarh District, South*); Algu Rai Shastri (*Azamgarh District, North East*); Shyam Lal Verma (*Naini Tal District*); Har Govind Pant, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Almora District*); Khushi Ram (**Almora District*); Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B. (*Garhwal District, South East*); Dr. Kushla Nand Gairola (*Garhwal District, North West*); T'irlok Singh (*Lucknow District*); Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., Vakill (*Unnao District, West*); Lila Dhar Asthana (*Unnao District, East*); Suraj Prasad Awasthi (*Unnao District, South*); Surendra Bahadur Singh (*Rae Bareilly District, North East*); Dayal Das Bhugat (**Rae Bareilly District, North East*); Mangla Prasad (*Rae Bareilly District, South West*); Chheda Lal Gupta, M.A. (*Hardoi District, North West*); Rameswar Sahai Sinha (*Hardoi District, South East*); Radha Krishan Agrawal, M.A., LL.B. (*Hardoi District, Centre*); Gopal Narain Saxena (*Sitapur District, North West*); Paragi Lal (**Sitapur District, North West*); Jagannath Prasad alias Jagann (*Sitapur District, East*); Krishna Chandra Gupta (*Sitapur District, South*); Banahi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Kheri District, South*); Kunwar Khushwah Ral alias Bhaiya Lal, M.A., B.A. (*Hons.*), LL.B., Advocate (*Kheri District, North East*); Raja Ram Misra (*Fyzabad District, West*); Ganesh Kishan Jetley (*Fyzabad District, East*); Jaipal Singh (**Fyzabad District, East*); Itam Bali (*Sultanpur District, East*); Vidya Dhar Bajpal (*Sultanpur District, West*); Ganpat Sahai, Advocate (*Sultanpur District, Centre*); The Hon'ble Sri Hukum Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Bahraich District, North*); Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya (*Bahraich District, South*); Lal Behari Tandon (*Gonda District, West*); Chandra

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(*Gorakhpur District, East*); Mohammad Adil Abbasi (*Basti District, West*); Abdul Hakim, Advocate (*Basti District, South East*); Muhammad Suleman Adhami (*Basti District, North East*); Abdul Ghani Ansari (*Azamgarh District, West*); Abdul Jaqi, Vakill (*Azamgarh District, East*); Habibur Rahman Ansari (*Lucknow and Unnao Districts*); Mohammad Shameem, Bar-at-Law (*Rae Bareilly District*); Mohammad Ismail (*Sitapur District*); Nawab Syed Akbar Rasul (*Hardoi District*); Habibur Rahman Khan (*Kheri District*); Fayaz Ali (*Fyzabad District*); Roshan Zaman Khan (*Gonda District, South West*); Syed Ali Jarrar Jafri (*Gonda District, North East*); Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara (*Bahraich District, North*); Maulvi Makhfuz Rahman (*Bahraich District, South*); Nazim Ali (*Sultanpur District*); Maulvi Ruknuddin Khan, Advocate (*Partabgarh District*); Maulana Jamaluddin Abdulwahab (*Bara Banki District*); Shrimati Sajjan Devi Mahanot (*Benares City*); Shrimati Prakash Vati Suda (*Meerut District, North*); Shrimati Lakshmi Devi (*Fyzabad District, West*); Har Prasad alias Satya Premi (*Bara Banki District, South*); Jai Ram Verma, M.A. (*Bara Banki District, North*); Chet Ram (**Bara Banki District, North*); Vacant (*Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Bulandshahr-cum-Khurrja-cum-Nagina Cities*); Mohammad Mahmud Ali Khan (*Dehra Dun-cum-Hardwar-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*); Abdul Majid (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Chandauli Cities*); Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit Cities*); Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M.A., LL.B., Pleader (*Budaun-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Sambhal Cities*); Syed Zakir Ali (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Kanpur Cities*); Abdul Majid Kwaja (*Aligarh-cum-Hathras-cum-Muttra Cities*); Maulana Ilasrat Mohani (*Cannore City*); Zahur Ahmad, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad-cum-Jhansi Cities*); Haji Mohammad Shakoor (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur Cities*); Vacant (*Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*); Syed Muzaffar Hassan (*Lucknow City*); Sardar Nawazish Ali Khan (*Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich Cities*); Chandhari Abdul Hamid (*Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts*); Maulvi Munfat Ali, Advocate (*Saharanpur District, North*); Zaid Hasan (*Saharanpur District, South West*); Mohammad Nahi (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*); Asghar Ali Khan (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*); Lt. Lt. Ali Khan, Zamindar (*Meerut District, West*); Major Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan (*Meerut District, East*); Kunwar Annar Ahmad Khan (*Bulandshahr District, East*); Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (*Bulandshahr District, West*); Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan Sherwani (*Aligarh District, West*); Haidar Baksh (*Muttra and Agra Districts*); The Hon'ble Nisar Ahmad Sherwani (*Mainpuri and Etah Districts*); Syed Ahmad (*Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly North Districts*); Khan Muhammad Itaza Khan (*Bareilly District, East, South and West*); Bashir Ahmad (*Bijnor District, South East*); Latifat Husain (*Moradabad District, North West*); Kazi Mohammad Sarwat Husain (*Moradabad District, North East*); Mohammad Ismail (*Moradabad District, South East*); A. J. Fauthome, Advocate (*The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency*); A. Dhuram Dass (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*); E. M. Phillips (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*); J. K. Srivastava (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*); Ratu Narain (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*); Kishan Chand Puri (*The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces*); Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Syed Sajid Husain (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Jagannath Bakshi Singh (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Ajit Pratap Singh (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Birendra Shah Bahadur (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*); Itoo Raj Kunwar Singh (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*); Hari Har Nath Shastri (*Trade Union Constituency*); Raja Ram Shastri (*Cannore Industrial Factory, Labour Constituency*); B. K. Mukerjee (*Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad*); Begum Inam Habibullah (*Lucknow City*); Begum Abdul Wajid (*Moradabad District, North East*).

Scheduled castes.

WEST BENGAL PROVINCE

ACCORDING to the Radcliffe Award the newly constituted Province of West Bengal consists of the whole of the Burdwan Division and part of the Presidency Division of old undivided Bengal, District-wise, the whole of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Calcutta 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, and Darjeeling Districts and parts of Nadia, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur Districts are in West Bengal. The 24-Parganas District includes the two P. S. of Jessore, Bongaon and Gaighata, that is 10.94 per cent of the area and 7.28 per cent of the population of Jessore. Of Nadia District 47.75 per cent of the population and 52.34 per cent of the area, of Malda 68.50 per cent of the population and 69.41 per cent of the area, of Jalpaiguri 77.62 per cent of the population and 81.57 per cent of the area, and of Dinajpur 30.28 per cent of the population and 35.14 per cent of the area are in West Bengal.

Besides these there are the two States of Cochin Behar and Tripura.

The total population and the relative figures of Hindus, Muslims and others are given by the following table :

| | Total | Population | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|
| | | Hindus | Muslims | Others | Hindus | Muslims | Others |
| West Bengal .. | 21,106,453 | 14,330,928 | 5,301,006 | 1,563,829 | 67.61 | 25.01 | 7.38 |
| States .. | 1,152,852 | 742,700 | 366,254 | 44,898 | 64.37 | 31.74 | 3.80 |
| Total .. | 22,350,305 | 15,073,628 | 5,667,950 | 1,608,727 | 67.44 | 25.36 | 7.20 |

According to the Census figures of 1931, Bengal is spoken by about 83 per cent of the population of West Bengal and Hindi and Urdu by about 8.3 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

The great majority of the people are engaged in agriculture, pasture and raising dairy produce. The principal crops are rice and jute. During 1941-45 the area under paddy in West Bengal was 9,320,000 acres and the total cropped area nearly 13,245,000 acres, i.e., the area under paddy was approximately 70 per cent. of the total cropped area. In 1947-48 area under paddy was about 9,485,300. The area under jute is given by the following figures :—

| | 1947 | 1948 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| West Bengal | 229,175 acres | 314,920 acres |
| States .. | 48,210 " | 46,985 " |
| Total .. | 277,385 " | 361,905 " |

Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from sugar-cane and date palm and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district. The area under tea in 1944-45 (the latest available figures) was 190,000 acres, the number of tea factories in 1946 was 275 and the average number of workers attending 22,405 whereas the



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number of gardens in 1946 was 286 and the number of picked workers attending 223,000.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture is the principal industry of West Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Province.

Prior to the outbreak of war raw jute prices showed considerable fluctuation and the demand for jute goods also increased; so the Ordinance restricting working hours was withdrawn only to be replaced soon after by a voluntary restriction agreement among the mills as wartime shipping restrictions made themselves felt and first European, and later Far Eastern, markets were lost. Once again raw jute production started to exceed demand, and only a further agreement between the mills and the undivided Bengal Government whereby the former undertook to purchase a stipulated quantity at minimum rates, and a slight increase in demand for Middle East operations during 1941 helped to stave off another difficult situation.

On the whole 1942 was a more prosperous year despite the difficulties of transport and increasing war demands on the industry, but in 1943 two other problems were added to these—food for labour and shortage of coal, while the increasing value of food crops also lead to short sowing of jute. Large orders from America helped to offset the otherwise poor year which might have been expected, but it was apparent that some form of rationalisation or still more agreements would be necessary to restore the balance. The jute industry played a big role in World War II—all mills working to full capacity. Post-war prospects are good, the first quarter of 1946 brought large orders to Bengal.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports of principal articles in the port of Calcutta during pre-war and post-war periods.

| Value in (000) Rs. L. C. of | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Pre-War | Post-War | Variation | |
| 1938-39 | 1946-47† | | |
| Imports .. | 429,534 | 668,149 | 55.55* |
| Exports .. | 708,857 | 1,850,877 | 161.11* |

EDUCATION

Educational institutions in West Bengal are controlled by the Department of Education, the University of Calcutta, district boards, municipalities, district school boards and a number of religious and philanthropic societies. The control of general education as also of engineering education is ultimately vested in the Minister of Education, whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Self-government, and agricultural, technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Director of Public Instruction is the executive head of the Department, assisted by an Assistant Director, three Special Officers for Primary, Scheduled Caste and Secondary Education and a Reader and Secretary, Text Book Committee. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Manjis.

The University of Calcutta established in 1857 is administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys and a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong.

† Compiled from unpublished records.
* Excluding the values of "other items."

The following tables give some relevant statistics in regard to education :—

(1) NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL.—1946-47.

| | Male | Female |
|---|--------|--------|
| A. RECOGNISED. | | |
| 1. Universities .. | 1 | .. |
| 2. Degree colleges (Arts & Science) .. | 25 | 7 |
| 3. Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges .. | 14 | 5 |
| 4. Professional colleges .. | 18 | 2 |
| 5. High schools .. | 672 | 89 |
| 6. Middle schools .. | 869 | 116 |
| 7. Primary schools .. | 12,192 | 1,580 |
| 8. Special schools (a) .. | 1,511 | 38 |
| | 15,302 | 1,837 |
| B. Unrecognised Institutions .. | 202 | 21 |
| Total Institutions .. | 15,504 | 1,858 |

* Include Oriental colleges.
(a) Include Survey schools.

(2) NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN WEST BENGAL. 1946-47.

| | Males | Females |
|---|-----------|----------|
| A. RECOGNISED. | | |
| 1. Research .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Post graduates .. | 1,611 | 254 |
| 3. B.A. & B.Sc. (Including 3rd year Hons.) .. | 6,202 | 690 |
| 4. Intermediate (Arts & Science) .. | 19,426 | 1,813 |
| 5. Professional colleges .. | 9,539 | 167 |
| 6. Secondary stage .. | 2,26,237 | 20,992 |
| 7. Primary stage (Including Pre-Primary) .. | 8,71,652 | 2,28,469 |
| 8. Special schools .. | 51,214 | 4,436 |
| | 1,185,911 | 2,56,821 |
| B. Unrecognised .. | 14,146 | 2,271 |
| Total scholars .. | 1,200,057 | 2,59,092 |

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only.

Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. One of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta is in charge of the Children's Court and is helped by Hon'y. Women Magistrates. The city has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioners of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors has been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioners has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including water-supply, public works, maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and educational institutions, veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water-supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1889, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and two Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointments of the Chief Executive Officer and the six other principal officers of the Corporation are subject to the approval of Government. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers.

In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, which will replace gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees deals with the village police, village roads, water-supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Buildings.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal technical adviser to Government.

MARINE

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

POLICE

The West Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police. The West Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Indian Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Presidency range and the Burdwan range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch.

Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of dafadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is about 4 crores.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The head of the Medical Directorate is the Director of Health Services. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. According to the latest statistics available there are 105 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 26 private hospitals and dispensaries partly supported by the Calcutta Corporation; also there are 6991 beds available of which 500 are at the hospitals and dispensaries mentioned above. The Governments of West Bengal have sanctioned an expenditure of 77,74,000 for Public Health in the 1949-50 Budget.

1949-50 BUDGET

The Budget of the Province of West Bengal for 1949-50 shows a deficit of Rs. 1 crore and 11 lakhs. The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 31 crores and 83 lakhs and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 32 crores and 94 lakhs.

2. The following taxation measures have been passed to supplement the revenues and thereby to cover the deficit to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore :—

(a) Agricultural Income-Tax—Reduction of the exemption limit from Rs. 3,500 and 100 standard bighas to Rs. 3,000 and 80 standard bighas.

(b) Sales Tax—Removal of certain items from the exemption list and withdrawal of exemption in favour of the Railway and Water Transport administrations.

(c) Entertainments Tax—Enhancement of the rates of the tax for cinemas.

3. The main features of the Budget are as follows :—

(a) A total provision of Rs. 4 crores and 82 lakhs has been made for expenditure on unproductive development schemes. A contribution of Rs. 2 crores and 40 lakhs will be received from the Government of India towards this expenditure.

A total provision of Rs. 9 crores and 82 lakhs has been made under heads of "Capital Outlay" for development schemes to be financed from loans. The provision includes:

- (i) Rs. 3 crores and 40 lakhs on account of West Bengal's share of the cost of Damodar Valley Project for the year 1949-50.
- (ii) Rs. 75 lakhs for Mor Reservoir Project.
- (iii) Rs. 2½ crores for the development of provincial roads, and
- (iv) Rs. 1 crore and 79 lakhs for housing schemes.

(b) A provision of Rs. 2 crores and 3 lakhs has been made for expenditure on "Grow More Food" schemes. The expenditure will be partly covered by receipts from sale of seeds manures etc. A contribution of Rs. 30 lakhs will be received from the Government of India towards this expenditure.

(c) A provision of Rs. 4 crores and 28 lakhs has been made for expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. The bulk of the expenditure will be recovered from the Government of India. Besides, a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made for the purpose of building houses for the refugees and for distribution of loans and advances to them.

4. In point of proportion of the cost of each service to the total revenue expenditure, "General Administration" which occupied the third place in undivided Bengal, has been relegated to the fifth place in 1948-49 and to the sixth place in 1949-50 in West Bengal. "Education" which was fifth in undivided Bengal has been elevated to the third place in 1948-49 and to the fourth place in 1949-50 in West Bengal. "Medical" which was seventh in undivided Bengal has been elevated to the fourth place in 1948-49 and to the third place in 1949-50 in West Bengal.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1949-50.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

| Heads of Revenue. | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Customs | 1,28,00 | 1,23,00 |
| Taxes on Income .. | 5,82,80 | 5,65,80 |
| Land Revenue | 1,78,57 | 1,78,75 |
| Provincial Excise .. | 5,80,88 | 5,96,55 |
| Stamps | 2,20,00 | 2,20,00 |
| Forest | 52,48 | 52,02 |
| Registration | 30,00 | 30,00 |
| Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts | 40,90 | 40,90 |
| Other Taxes and Duties .. | 7,38,75 | 7,46,75 |
| Subsidised Companies .. | 22 | .. |
| Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept | —82 | —3,04 |
| Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept | 3,45 | 3,53 |
| Interest | 17,93 | 20,05 |
| Administration of Justice. | 38,64 | 38,51 |
| Jails and Convict Settlements | 4,55 | 4,80 |
| Police | 13,53 | 16,53 |
| Ports and Pilotage .. | 48 | 48 |
| Education | 11,90 | 12,75 |

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

| Heads of Revenue. | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Medical | 19,15 | 21,87 |
| Public Health | 2,99 | 95 |
| Agriculture | 1,04,25 | 1,29,60 |
| Veterinary | 1,23 | 1,19 |
| Co-operation | 2,62 | 2,00 |
| Industries | 64,33 | 46,96 |
| Miscellaneous Departments | 2,11 | 2,15 |
| Civil Works | 12,05 | 43,80 |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 53 | 53 |
| Stationery and Printing .. | 2,56 | 2,56 |
| Miscellaneous | 22,03 | 22,86 |
| Receipts from Road Transport Scheme .. | 2,26 | 8,50 |
| Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .. | 8 | 8 |
| Extraordinary receipts .. | 1,80,36 | 2,50,36 |
| Total Revenue Receipts. | 30,58,76 | 31,83,04 |

Debt Deposits—

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Debt raised in India .. | 10,00,00 | 12,00,00 |
| Loans from the Central Government | 5,92,01 | 16,73,85 |
| State Provident Fund .. | 40,00 | 50,00 |
| Famine Insurance Fund .. | 12,30 | 12,30 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses | 77 | 66 |
| Fund for promotion of Education, among the Educationally backward classes | 10,36 | 8,34 |
| District Funds | 90,00 | 90,00 |
| Other Funds | 1,83,90 | 1,83,90 |
| Civil Deposits | 38,23,90 | 38,23,90 |
| Other Accounts | 8,04 | 24,25 |
| Advances repayable .. | 34,90 | 32,89 |
| Permanent Advances .. | 1,15 | 1,15 |
| Accounts with Reserve Bank | 60 | 60 |
| Suspense Accounts .. | 17,00,00 | 17,60,00 |
| Cheques and Bills .. | 11,52,00 | 11,52,00 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts | 6,00 | 6,00 |
| Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments | 1,34,08 | 4,27,69 |
| Total Receipts | 1,18,48,77 | 1,35,70,57 |
| Opening Balance | 3,60,04 | 3,65,33 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,22,08,81 | 1,39,35,90 |

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

| Heads of Revenue. | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 2,89 | 3,18 |
| Land Revenue | 28,81 | 37,14 |
| Provincial Excise | 37,61 | 34,69 |
| Stamps | 4,64 | 4,92 |
| Forest | 36,13 | 48,58 |
| Registration | 13,47 | 14,18 |
| Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts .. | 4,50 | 4,50 |
| Other Taxes and Duties .. | 11,51 | 12,47 |
| Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept | 15,11 | 26,49 |

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

| Heads of Expenditure. | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues .. | 73,67 | 87,60 |
| Interest on Debts and Other Obligations | 21,31 | 21,20 |
| General Administration .. | 1,81,03 | 2,22,52 |
| Administration of Justice. | 87,38 | 97,74 |
| Jails and Convict Settlements | 64,64 | 71,38 |
| Police | 4,00,93 | 4,61,91 |
| Ports and Pilotage | 3,25 | 5,59 |
| Scientific Departments .. | 41 | 4,42 |
| Education | 1,96,39 | 2,94,32 |
| Medical | 1,23,32 | 3,54,51 |
| Public Health | 55,62 | 77,74 |
| Agriculture | 1,75,65 | 2,60,64 |
| Veterinary | 11,74 | 13,65 |
| Co-operation | 11,58 | 19,68 |
| Industries | 74,52 | 1,26,01 |
| Miscellaneous Departments | 18,09 | 22,92 |
| Civil Works | 1,59,60 | 2,09,20 |
| Famine Relief | 51,15 | 40,90 |
| Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. | 75,36 | 79,87 |
| Stationery and Printing .. | 35,95 | 39,23 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,79,28 | 1,79,50 |
| Extraordinary Charges in India | 4,83,53 | 4,08,53 |
| Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues | 8,57 | 8,05 |
| Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes .. | 3,31,98 | .. |
| Pre-partition Payments .. | 1,00,00 | .. |
| Total Revenue Expenditure | 30,82,02 | 32,03,95 |

Capital Expenditure.

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works | 1,47,02 | 4,21,24 |
| Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research | 9,82 | 20,64 |
| Civil works not charged to Revenue .. | 1,38,89 | 2,50,00 |
| Outlay on Industrial Development | 24,01 | 37,59 |
| Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading not charged to Revenue .. | 6,18 | 2,18,95 |
| Capital Account of other Provincial Works, outside the Revenue Account .. | 31,79 | 2,91,74 |
| Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme, outside the Revenue Account | 51,84 | 76,00 |
| Debt Deposits— | | |
| Debt Raised in India .. | 10,00,00 | 12,00,00 |
| State Provident Fund .. | 35,00 | 35,00 |
| Famine Insurance Fund .. | 12,00 | 12,00 |
| Loans from the Central Government | .. | 72,54 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses .. | 76 | 61 |
| Fund for promotion of Education among the backward classes | 11,00 | 11,37 |

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR
1949-50—contd.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

| Heads of Expenditure. | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50. |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Deposits of Local Funds— | | |
| District Funds | 90,00 | 90,00 |
| Other Funds | 1,62,40 | 1,62,40 |
| Civil Deposits | 37,87,80 | 37,87,70 |
| Other Accounts | 8,13 | 24,35 |
| Advances | 37,10 | 35,09 |
| Accounts with Reserve | | |
| Bank | 35 | 35 |
| Suspense | 17,29,00 | 17,29,00 |
| Cheques and Bills | 11,45,00 | 11,45,00 |
| Departmental & Similar Accounts | 5,50 | 5,50 |
| Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments | 3,27,87 | 8,83,03 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 1,18,13,48 | 1,38,04,05 |
| Closing Balances | 3,65,33 | 1,31,85 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,22,08,81 | 1,39,35,90 |

ADMINISTRATION

The present form of administration in West Bengal dates from 15th August, 1947. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There were normally four members of the Executive Council in charge of the "reserved subjects," and three Ministers, who were in charge of the "transferred subjects."

With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vested in the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponded to a constitutional head. The services no longer found a place in the legislatures and were subordinate to the Ministers. Dynarchy disappeared and there was complete responsible Government.

As from 15th Aug. 1947 two independent Dominions known as India and Pakistan were set up in India under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

The Province of Bengal, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935 ceased to exist from that day and in lieu thereof two new Provinces—East Bengal and West Bengal were constituted of which only the latter came under the Dominion of India. Pending the framing of the new constitution of India by its Constituent Assembly, the Legislature of the new Province of West Bengal was made unicameral by an order of the Governor-General issued under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The administration of this Province is at present carried on under the Government of India Act,

1935 as adapted by orders of the Governor-General issued from time to time under the provisions of the said Independence Act. Under the adapted Government of India Act, the special responsibilities of the Governor as well as his discretionary powers have ceased to exist.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Kailashnath Katju.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister (incharge of Home, Medical, Public Health and Local Self-government Departments), The Hon'ble Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy.

Finance, Commerce & Industries, The Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarkar.

Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen.

Education Dept., The Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri.

Works, Bldgs. & Land and Land Revenue, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha.

Judicial & Legislative Depts., The Hon'ble Niharendu Dutt-Majumdar.

Labour, The Hon'ble Kalipada Mookherji.

Forests & Fisheries Dept., The Hon'ble Hem chandra Naskar.

Irrigation & Waterways Dept., The Hon'ble Bhupati Mazumdar.

C.C. & R. Dept., The Hon'ble Nikunja Behary Maity.

Agriculture Dept., The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja.

NOTE: On March 19, 1949 a new Minister the Hon'ble Syama Prasad Barman was appointed.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, Sushil Kumar Mukharji.

Assistant Secretary, P. B. Sen Gupta.

Hony. Physician, Dr. Aimal Kumar Roy Choudhuri, M.D.

Hony. Surgeon, L. M. Banerji, M.S. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Hony. Dental Surgeon, Dr. Bankim Mukherji, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Hony. Surgeon in Darjeeling, Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, M.B.

Hony. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. K. L. Sen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O., M.S. (Lond.).

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lieut. H. Bhattacharyya, R.I.N.V.R.; Lieut. (1/Capt.) Indar Mohan Lal, 2nd Royal Lancers; Capt. Gyan Nath Katju, G.S.A.

HONY. AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Subedar Major and Hony. Captain Lal Bahadur Sunwar, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I. (Late of 10th Gurkha Rifles); Subedar Major and Hony. Captain Jakpa Tshering Lama, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I. (Late of 10th Gurkha Rifles). Commander T. A. Leitch, O.B.E., R.N.R., Resident Naval Officer, Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secy., and Ex-officio Provincial Transport Commissioner, S. Sen, I.C.S.

Secy., Home Dept., Ranjit Gupta, I.C.S.

Joint Secy., Home Dept. and Ex-officio Dy. Provincial Transport Commissioner, A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S.

Deputy Secys., M. M. Basu, I.C.S.; Dharendra Mohan Gupta; S. C. Dutta; Purna Chandra Acharya.

Special Officer, Home Dept. and Ex-officio Deputy Secy., B. K. Bhattacharyya.

Under Secy., A. Niyogi.

Asst. Secys., Home (Police) Dept., Mahendra Nath Dey; Jyotish Chandra Ghosh.

Asst. Secys. Home (Poll.) Dept., L. A. D'Costa, P. W. Mann.

Asst. Secy., Home (G.A.) Dept., Kiran Chandra Mitra.

Asst. Secy., Home (Jails) Dept., Gadadhar Singh Roy.

Asst. Provincial Transport Commissioner and Ex-officio Asst. Secy., Home (Transport) Dept., B. K. Sen.

Assistant Secy., Home (Evacuees) Dept., Santosh Kumar Ghosh.

Director of Publicity, Amal Home.

Dy. Director of Publicity, P. S. Mathur.

Asst. Secy., Home (Publicity) Dept., Ekkari Basu.

Asst. Secy., Home (Development) Dept., Sarada Ranjan Dutta Gupta.

Asst. Secy., Home (Press) Dept., Nripendra Narayan Som.

Special Officer, Home (Transfer) Dept., Narendra Krishna Pal.

Organisation and Methods Officers, Sachchidananda Kar and A. C. Banerji.

Registrar, Home Dept., Panchikari Sen.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Shalbal Kumar Gupta, I.C.S.

Deputy Secy., C. A. Noronha.

Asst. Secy., Bisweswar Prasad Basu.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Director of Health Services and Ex-officio Secy., Dr. A. C. Chatterji.

Deputy Secys., Pratap Chandra Basu; Kumare-h Roy.

Asst. Secy., Phanindra Mohin Dutta.

Special Officer, Harendra Nath Dasgupta.

CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Food and Civil Supply Commissioner, K. C. Basak, I.C.S.

Secy., Civil Supplies Dept., R. S. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S.

Dy. Secy., Monoranjan Sarkar.

Asst. Secys., Abani Charan Basu; Debendra Nath Biswas.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Secy., K. K. Hajara, I.C.S.

Dy. Secy., Kazi Azhar Ali.

Asst. Secy., Nirmal Chandra Chatterji.

Asst. Secy., Promod Kishor Ray.

LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal and Ex-officio Secy., Land and Land Revenue, S. Banerji, I.C.S.

Secy., Board of Revenue and Ex-officio Dy. Secy., Land and Land Revenue, Sasadhar Dasgupta.

Asst. Secys., K. C. Barnan; S. N. Mitra.

Special Officer, Land and Land Revenue, Jitendra Nath Mukharji.

Special Officer and Ex-officio Asst. Secy., R. N. Bhattacharyya.

AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. Dey, I.O.S.
Dy. Secys., P. M. Das Gupta, V. C. Dutta.
Asst. Secy., Nihar Chandra Chakravarti.
Registrar, Kamal Chandra Kundu.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secy., Dr. D. M. Sen.
Additional Secy., A. K. Chanda.
Asst. Secy., Brajendra Prasad Neogi.
Additional Assistant Secy., Baldyanath Sarkar.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPT.

Secy., S. K. Dey, I.O.S.
Dy. Secy., Shyama Charan Chatterji.
Registrar, A. N. Ghose.

WORKS & BUILDINGS DEPT.

Joint Secy., S. K. Mazumdar.
Asst. Secys., S. Bhattacharya, Kalidas Lahiri.
Registrar, Anadi Nath Ghosh.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Special Officer and Ex-officio Secy., K. K. Hajara, I.C.S.
Secy., B. B. Das Gupta.
Deputy Secys., H. N. Roy, I.C.S.; B. K. Sen; Asoka Chandra Roy.
Under Secy., M. M. Sen, I.C.S.
Asst. Secys., P. B. Banerji; Kalipada Sen.
Special Officers and Ex-officio Asst. Secys., S. C. Ghose; A. M. Kishari.
Accounts Officer and Special Officer, Panchu Gopal Das.
Research Officer, Niranjan Mazumdar.
Registrar, T. N. Bhattacharya.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. Chatterji, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., Narendra Mohan Mazumdar.
Additional Deputy Secy., Suresh Chandra Das Gupta.
Asst. Secys., Sasanka Sekhar Mazumdar; K. P. Das Gupta.
Registrar, Apurba Chandra Mukharji.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secy., Durga Shiva Prasad Mukharji.
Asst. Secy., Kulada Ranjan Das Sarkar.

CO-OPERATION AND CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secy., Kumud Kumar Banerji.
Asst. Secy., Muhammad Abdul Gani.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPT.

Relief Commr. and Ex-officio Secy., B. K. Gupta, I.C.S.
Secy., R. K. Mitra, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., P. K. Bhattacharya.
Director of Relief and Ex-officio Dy. Secy., T. G. Davies.
Deputy Relief Commr., S. C. Chatterji.
Asst. Secy., M. R. Iyer.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector-General of Police, S. Gupta, I.P.
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, S. N. Chatterji, I.P.
Director of Health Services, Dr. A. C. Chatterji.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, S. C. Satyawadi, M.A., I.C.S.
Accountant-General, K. C. Chowdhury.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. A. C. Chatterji.
Postmaster-General, N. S. Smith, M.R.E.
Inspector-General of Registration, Nirmal Chandra Chatterji.
Director of Agriculture, Kiran Kumar Ghose.
Director of Industries, D. N. Ghose.
Asst. Director of Fisheries, Dr. K. C. Salia.

Protector of Emigrants, D. C. Mukherji, M.Sc., B.T.
Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M.A.
Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S. K. Mukerjee, M.Sc., Ph. D.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

| | |
|--|------|
| Frederick J. Halliday | 1854 |
| John P. Grant | 1859 |
| Cecil Beadon | 1862 |
| William Grey | 1867 |
| George Campbell | 1871 |
| Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. | 1874 |
| The Hon. Ashley Eden, O.S.I. | 1877 |
| Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offg.) | 1879 |
| A. Rivers Thompson, O.S.I., C.I.E. | 1882 |
| H. A. Cockeral, O.S.I. (Officiating) | 1885 |
| Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1887 |
| Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I. | 1890 |
| Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (Offg.) | 1893 |
| Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. | 1895 |

Retired 6th April 1898.
Charles Cecil Stevens, O.S.I. (Offg.) 1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. 1898
 Died, 21st November 1902.
J. A. Bourdillon, O.S.I. (Officiating) 1902
Sir A. H. Leth Fraser, K.C.S.I. 1903
Lancelot Hare, O.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.) 1906
F. A. Slacke (Baker) 1906
Sir H. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. 1908
 Retired 21st September 1911.
F. W. Duke, O.S.I. (Officiating) 1911
 The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

| | |
|---|------|
| The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.O.I.E., K.C.M.G. | 1912 |
| The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.O.I.E. | 1917 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton | 1922 |
| The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.O.I.E. | 1927 |
| The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.O.I.E. | 1932 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Irabourne, G.O.I.E., M.C. | 1937 |
| Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead, K.C.S.I. (Temporary) | 1939 |
| The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.O.I.E. | 1939 |
| Sir Thomas Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Temporary) | 1943 |
| The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, P.C., C.B., M.C., D.S.O. | 1944 |
| The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.O.I.E. | 1946 |
| Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, 15. Aug. | 1947 |
| Sir B. L. Mitter (acting), 11. Oct. | 1947 |
| Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, 26. Nov. | 1947 |
| Dr. Kailashnath Katju, 21. June | 1948 |

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon'ble Sri Iswar Das Jalan.
Deputy Speaker: Ashutosh Mallick.
Secretary: Ajita Ranjan Mukherjee, M.Sc., B.L.
Special Officer: Charu Chandra Chowdhuri, B.L., Advocate.
Registrar: Rafiqur Rahman, M.A., B.L.

Hemanta Kumar Basu (Calcutta North, General); The Hon'ble Sri Kalipada Mookerjee (Calcutta East, General); The Hon'ble Sri Iswar Das Jalan (Calcutta West, General); Basantlal Murarka (Calcutta Central, General); J. C. Gupta (Calcutta South Central, General); The Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Majumdar (Hooghly-cum-Hoerwah Municipal, General); The Hon'ble Sri Nikunjia Behari Maiti (Burdwan Division, North Municipal, General); Bepin Behari Ganguli (24-Parganas Municipal, General); Satish Chandra Chakravarty (Northern Districts Municipal, General); The Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja (Burdwan Central, General); Anandprasad Mandal (Burdwan North-west, General); Dr. P. C. Ghosh (Birbhum, General); Sri Kanai Lal Das (Bankura West, General); Charu Chandra Mahanty (Midnapore Central, General); Ananda Prasad Chowdhury (Jhargram-cum-Ghatol, General); Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Midnapore East, General); Pramatla Nath Bandyopadhyaya (Midnapore South-west, General); Iswar Chandra Mal (Midnapore South-east, General); Dhirendra Narayan Mukherji (Hooghly North-east, General); The Hon'ble Sri Susil Kumar Banerjee (Howrah, General); Bimal Chandra Sinha (24-Parganas South-east, General); Charu Chandra Bhandari (24-Parganas North-west, General); Shyamapada Bhattacharyya (Murshidabad, General); Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri, General); Kanaslal Das (Burdwan Central, General); Bankubehari Mandal (Burdwan North-west, General); Nishapati Majhi (Birbhum, General); Ashutosh Mallick (Bankura West, General); Krishna Prasad Mandal (Midnapore Central, General); Harendra Nath Dolui (Jhargram-cum-Ghatol, General); Radha Nath Das (Hooghly North-east, General); Aralinda Gayen (Howrah, General); The Hon'ble Sri Hem Chandra Naskar (24-Parganas South-east, General); Ardebundu Sekhar Naskar (24-Parganas North-west, General); Kubar Chand Baidar (Murshidabad, General); Jayaswar Roy (Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri, General); Muhammad Rafique, J.P. (Calcutta North, Muhammadan); Muhammad Sharif Khan (Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal, Muhammadan); Muhammad Qunruddin (Barrackpore Municipal, Muhammadan); Abul Hashem (Burdwan, Muhammadan); Mudassir Hossain (Birbhum, Muhammadan); Dr. Syed Muhammad Siddique (Bankura, Muhammadan); Serajuddin Ahammed (Midnapore, Muhammadan); Abdul Wahid Sarkar (Hooghly, Muhammadan); Muhammad Idris (Howrah, Muhammadan); Jasmuddin Ahmed (24-Parganas, South, Muhammadan); Ilias Ali Molla (24-Parganas Central, Muhammadan); A. F. M. Abdur Rahman (24-Parganas North-east, Muhammadan); Molla Mohammad Abdul Halim (Nadia, Muhammadan); Md. Khuda Bukhsh (Berhampore, Muhammadan); Sahibzada Kawan Jah Saifid Kazim Ali Mirza (Murshidabad South-west, Muhammadan); Md. Sayeed Min (Maldah, Muhammadan); Mussharraf Hossain (Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri, Muhammadan); Srijaka Sina Bhownie (Calcutta Women, General, Urban); Husan Ara Begum, (Calcutta, Muhammadan, Urban); Mrs. Edna May Ricketts (Anglo-Indian); L. R. Pontony (Anglo-Indian); R. E. Patel (Anglo-Indian); G. C. D. Wilks (Anglo-Indian); Daniel Gomes (Calcutta-cum-Presidency Division, Indian Christian); A. K. Ghose, (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce); Bimal Comar Ghose (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce); Anandilal Podar (Marwari Association); Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Muslim Chamber of Commerce); Uday Chand Malhotra, Maharajahdiraj Bahadur of Burdwan (Burdwan Landholders); Jyoti Basu (Railway Trade Union, Labour); Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories, Labour); The Hon'ble Sri Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar (Barrackpore Registered Factories, Labour); Sibnath Banerjee (Howrah Registered Factories, Labour); A. M. A. Zaman (Hooghly-cum-Serampore Registered Factories, Labour); Jovendranath Sen (Colliery and Mines, Labour); Ratanlal Brahmin (Darjeeling Sadar Tea Garden, Labour); The Hon'ble Sri Rai Haradransh Chowdhuri (Bankura East, General); The Hon'ble Sri Profulla Chandra Sen (Hooghly South-West, General); Harijada Chatterji (Nadia, General); Syamaprasad Barman (West Dinajpur-cum-Malda, Schedule, General); Shamsul Haq (Calcutta South, Muhammadan); S. M. Abdullah (24 Parganas Municipal, Muhammadan); Syed Budradidja (Jangipur, Muhammadan); J. R. Walker (Bengal Chamber of Commerce); C. E. Clarke (Calcutta Trades Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association and Indian Mining Association); The Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Indian Chamber of Commerce); Maharaja Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar (Presidency Landholders); The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (University).

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

[Note.—For Delhi see Index]

AJMER-MERWARA

AJMER-MERWARA in Rajputana lies between North Latitude 25°36' and 26°54' and East Longitude 74° and 75°22'. It is bounded on the north by Jodhpur and Kishengarh, on the east by Kishengarh and Jaipur, on the south by Mewar and on the west by Jodhpur. The area of the Province is 2,400 sq. miles and the population 700,000.

The estimated Expenditure and Receipts for 1949-50 are Rs. 1,16,10,000 and 43,35,000 respectively.

The distinguishing feature of the country is the Aravali range, the barrier which divides the plains of Marwar from the high tableland of Mewar. It is not one range but a series of parallel ranges. About ten miles from Ajmer the hills disappear but in the vicinity of Beawar they form a compact double range which finally meet at Kukra from which village a confused mass of hills and narrow valleys extend to the farthest extremity of the district. Ajmer Tahsil consists mostly of plain country while Beawar Tahsil is more hilly. The district may, generally be divided into seven main tracts separated by hills.

On the whole rainfall is very precarious and very large areas are under dry cultivation which is of the Catch Crop order. The main crops are Maize, Millet, Barley, Cotton, Oilseeds, Wheat, Bajra, Jeeira, Chillies and Onions.

There are four cotton textile Mills and one hosiery factory and many ginning and pressing factories. Mills turn out coarse cloth. There is also some excavation work in mica at some places in the district.

The main transport is by Railway and Road. The Meter Gauge line of B.B. & C.I. Railway passes through the district. Ajmer City forms nucleus of roads which radiate from here in all directions.

Beawar and Kekri Towns are big trading centres. The district is a deficit area in the matter of food grains and therefore there is not much export trade. The chief imports are wheat, rice, pulses, cotton and woollen piece goods, Kerosene oil, salt, utensils, spices, sugar and medicines.

With a view to intensifying the 'Grow More Food' campaign the following schemes were launched during the year 1948-49 to step up the production of food crop in the province. Scheme for the sinking of new wells and deepening the old ones; Control of Phudka grass hopper; Distribution and Multiplication of improved wheat seed; Distribution of oilcakes and chemical fertilisers; Composting town refuse into manure according to the Bangalore process; Protection of seeds and crops from plant diseases; Encouragement of fruit and vegetable cultivation; Poultry Gaushala Development and Fisheries.

MEMBER, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava, Ajmer.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava, Ajmer
Krishna Gopal Garg, Ajmer
B. K. Kaul, Ajmer
Kishen Lal Lamror, Ajmer
Wazir Singh, Beawar
Surajmal Voriya, Beawar
Abbas Ali, Ajmer

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, C. B. Nagarkar, i.c.s.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, A. S. Dhawan.
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, A. N. Lal.

Office Superintendent, R. S. Chunnihal Trivedi.
Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate, Durga Prasad, P.C.S.

Assistant Commissioner & Additional District Magistrate, R. B. Thakur Onkarsingh, M.B.E., (on deputation as Deputant, Jaisalmer State; R. B. Pl. Trilokinath, acting).

Additional Assistant Commissioner, R. S. Jawaharlal Rawat.

Sub-Divisional Officer & Magistrate 1st Class, Ajmer, A. P. Deewan.

Extra Assistant Commissioner Beawar, Durga Dutt Upadhyaya.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, P. L. Khanna.

City Magistrate, Abdul Karim.

Additional City Magistrate, K. G. Badlani.

Stipendiary Magistrate 1st Class, Beawar, P. N. Sethi.

Stipendiary Magistrate 1st Class, Ajmer (1), N. N. Bhatnagar.

Stipendiary Magistrate 1st Class, Ajmer (2), E. D. Mehta.

Treasury Officer & Magistrate 1st Class, M. R. Dyal.

Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gauri Shankar.

Custodian of Evacuee Property, R. K. Vaish.

Dy. Custodians of Evacuee Property, K. R. Bhatia; G. K. Bhagat.

Assistant Custodians, M. G. Tosniwal; Atfalal Jaisinghani; Madho Narain Mathur; Hirdaya Narain.

Administrative Accounts Officer, Padam Pershad.

Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Purnanand Trehan.

Director, Animal Husbandry, Harjas Rai.

Veterinary Surgeon, U. K. Asnani.

Veterinary Investigation Officer, N. N. Shankar Narain.

Goshala Development Officer, R. N. Mukherjee.

Poultry Development Officer, S. P. Biri.

Agricultural Officer, M. C. Joshi.

Extra Assistant Director, C. B. Nagar.

Agricultural Engineer, C. P. Quiterio.

Assistant Entomologist, G. N. Bhatia.

Controller, Rationing, R. N. Bhargava.

Deputy Controllers, Shanti Lal Gupta; Ram Dass Garg; Ram Swaroop.

Divisional Forest Officer, S. N. Sibtain.

Assistant Divisional Forest Officer, Wazira Singh.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B. L. Mathur.

Labour Officer, Onkar Nath Sharma.

Director of Civil Supplies, Harigopal Mehra.

Officer on special duty for Drafting Tenancy Legislation, K. B. Azizuddin Ahmad Bilgrami.

Assistant National Savings Officer, S. Gurbachansingh.

District Magistrate's Nazir, Shiv Shankar Mathur.

ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS

The Andamans are a group of islands of various sizes large and small lying in the Bay of Bengal about 780 and 740 miles from Calcutta and Madras respectively. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, viz., North Andamans, Middle Andamans, South Andamans, Baratang and Rutland Islands generally known as the Great Andamans. The extreme length of the entire group of the Andaman Islands is 219 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,508 sq. miles. These islands have several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Port Bonington and Elphinstone Harbour. The headquarters are at Port Blair.

The Nicobar Islands, are situated to the south of Andamans 75 miles from Little Andamans. Several parts of the Andamans are uninhabited. The total area is about 635 sq. miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups (Southern, Central and Northern) the chief island in each being Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowrie and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land locked harbour at Nancowrie between the islands of Camorta and Katchul.

POPULATION

Some of the islands are not populated at all, some only sparsely while Car Nicobar is densely populated. The total population of the islands of the Andaman Group excluding the aborigines is about 16,000 (11,150 males and 4,550 females).

The most noticeable feature of the population is its cosmopolitan composition. The local inhabitants are descendants of Indians belonging to all castes and creeds and from various Provinces. They have always lived in peace and amity as the citizens of a secular state should. Another question which the people have successfully solved is the one relating to language. Hindustani has taken its place as the 'lingua franca' of the entire Province.

The population of Nicobar group is about 12,000 of which about 10,000 live at Car Nicobar. The origin of the inhabitants is wrapped in some mystery. The most numerous are the Jarawas and the Sentinellae who are of the Negro type. The Jarawas claim to be one of the purest races in the world having had no contacts with the outside world within human memory.

The next in importance are the Onges who are the sole inhabitants of the Little Andamans. Some of them go for fishing expeditions to Rutland Islands and a few find their way to Port Blair. They are a friendly people on the whole. The coastal aborigines commonly known as the Andamanese have dwindled in number and the few that remain (less than 50) are mostly of mixed origin. They are gradually fading away as the birth rate has been extremely low. One can hardly see any children among them.

The climate can be said to be temperate as the heat during the dry months is bearable because of the cool breeze from the sea. The temperature generally varies from 65° to 95°. The average rainfall is about 130 inches, and rain falls from six to eight months in the year. The islands have no such season as winter. The one great disadvantage is the humidity which varies from 79 per cent to 87 per cent and has an enervating effect.

HISTORY

Very little is known about these islands earlier than the year 1789 when the first attempt to colonise these islands was made by Captain Archibald Blair, R. N. and a colony was established at Port Blair. This colony was later moved to what is now known as Port Cornwallis in North Andamans and after a chequered career covering only 7 years the colony was closed in 1796 due mostly to sickness and trouble from the native inhabitants. The present colony was actually opened in the year 1858 for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners following the revolution in India used to be called the "Great Mutiny." The colony expanded considerably and gradually developed into a full-fledged penal settlement.

The islands were occupied by the Japanese in March 1942 and re-occupied by the Government of India in October 1945. With the re-occupation of these islands the penal settlement was abolished.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Paddy has been grown with success. But the total yield is not yet sufficient to meet the islands' requirements with the result that besides wheat and other foodstuff certain quantities of rice and paddy have to be imported. The question of bringing larger areas under paddy is now under consideration. One of the ways which is already being tried is by clearing forest, not required by Forest Department, of trees.

Cashewnuts, maize, certain types of pulses and possibly cloves, can be grown here. Coffee, rubber and tea plantations were started in the past. The tea plantations were not a success.

and it is yet to be seen if the coffee and the rubber produced here will be able to compete in the international market with coffee and rubber from elsewhere.

There is plenty of scope for fruit growing. Such fruit as Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, Bananas, Mangoes, etc., can be easily grown. The question of starting a canning industry has at times been discussed.

Coconuts are next to timber the most important among the produce of the Islands. In the Andamans coconuts are mostly confined to the South Andamans. Exports which go to Calcutta and Madras generally are in the form of nuts and copra.

The seas round the Andamans are said to abound in fish. Conflicting reports are made as to the quantity which is obtainable. A Company which was floated after re-occupation, failed to make any headway and is now likely to be liquidated.

It may be mentioned that the Japanese did intensive fishing in these waters for trocans and other shells before the last war.

The Andaman Islands contain some of the biggest forest estates in the world and therefore the main industry of these Islands is the production of timber. At present the forests which are worked under Government control contain many valuable species whose commercial possibilities have yet to be thoroughly investigated. The better known species are Palauk, Silver grey wood, Gurjan, White Chuglam, Badam, kokko, White Thup, Papia, etc. Exports take the form of logs and planks and sawn-timber, etc., which are produced by the Government saw mill.

The Western India Match Co., established a small factory to convert logs into splinters for their factories in India. Proposals are now under consideration to establish one or two plywood factories and to extract timber on a much larger scale which can be more successfully done by a Government sponsored Corporation than through any other arrangement. In view of the great demand for timber in the post-war period the forest wealth of the Andamans has been attracting more notice than ever before.

A steamer of the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ltd., chartered by the Government of India is the only regular means of communication at present with the Indian mainland. Special ships come at irregular periods to take away timber from these Islands. There is a proposal to have an air service with the mainland and to accelerate the present sea service.

Inter-island communication is by launches and boats maintained by the Forest and the Marine Departments of the Administration. But so far as communication with the more distant islands is concerned one could use the launches only in fair weather.

COLONIZATION

In order to ensure the prosperity of these islands, the question of increasing the population is engaging the attention of Government. Tentative proposals are being considered to settle a lakh or a lakh and a half people on the islands. It is hoped to make available 200 to 300 sq. miles of forest land by clearing them of trees in gradual stages.

The proposal to settle 100 ex-service families by providing facilities to the prospective colonizer has not materialised. Steps have already been taken to rehabilitate refugees from the mainland : 197 families of refugees from East Bengal have already arrived. They have been given allowances, milk and plough animals, land at concession rates, building materials, etc., to help them to start their life afresh in the Islands.

ADMINISTRATION

There is a High School at the Headquarters and several primary classes at outlying villages.

There is a well-equipped hospital at the Headquarters with a separate branch for women

and children. There are smaller hospitals and dispensaries at the outlying places. The incidence of malaria is moderate in areas under control and in other areas the disease is kept in check with regular administration of paludrines. Plague, cholera and small-pox are almost unknown.

The islands form part of the Dominion of India and are administered by a Chief Commissioner. Recently an Advisory Council consisting of five members has been appointed to assist him in certain matters. The Administration maintains several departments such as Forest, Revenue, Police, Marine, Medical, Supply, Agriculture, and Labour. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Car Nicobar.

Chief Commissioner, A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S.

BHOPAL

Bhopal (now a Chief Commissioner's Province) has an area of 7,000 sq. miles, a population of 800,000 and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,30,00,000. It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union on June 1, 1949, when Mr. N. B. Bonerjee, the first Chief Commissioner, announced the taking over on behalf of the Government of India. Simultaneously an announcement was made on behalf of the Nawab of Bhopal, declaring a remission of all loans advanced to lower grade State employees.

Bhopal is in Central India. It is bounded on the north and west by Madhya Bharat; on the south by the Narbada river; and on the east by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces. Most of the Province is situated on the Malwa plateau to the north of the Vindhya. The climate of the region is generally speaking, temperate, and the average rainfall varies between 30 inches and 50 inches.

The Province contains many remains of great archaeological interest, including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the second century B.C., and which were later restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Adjoining the topes is the Sanchi station on the G.I.P. main line from Bombay to Delhi.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

More than two-thirds of the Province is arable and the soil is generally very fertile. The principal agricultural product is wheat; other cereals and the main cash crops are tobacco and sugarcane. The forests are very extensive and valuable. The land system in force is ryotwari by which the cultivator holds the land direct from the Government. There is absolute permanency of tenure so long as the assessment is regularly paid.

With a view to acquainting the people with improved methods of agriculture, the Agricultural Department gives necessary advice and instruction so as to enable the agriculturists to produce good crops in plenty.

Industrially, too, the Province is not badly off. Among the more important manufacturing concerns in the Province are : The Bhopal Textile Mills, the Strawboard Factory, the Schore Sugar Factory, the Nerbudda Refrigerated Products Co., the Central India Chemicals Ltd., the Hamidia Match Factory, a tent factory, an oil mill and several ginning and pressing factories. Bhopal is also rich in deposits such as iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. In general it is believed that the Province is potentially very rich.

Bhopal is on the G.I.P. Railway main line between Bombay and Delhi. The chief means of communication within the Province itself are the roads, of which a great many are new.

Both in education and public health facilities are provided by the authorities. There are travelling dispensaries in the country-side and a new hospital staffed and equipped on modern lines in Bhopal City.

According to a notification issued by the States Ministry, Government of India, all laws in force in Bhopal before June 1 when the administration of the State was taken over by the Centre, will continue in force until repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority.

Hitherto only Urdu was the official language in the Province. But now Hindi has been put on an equal footing with Urdu and both are recognised as court languages.

COORG

A Province in South India under the administrative control of a Chief Commissioner and the Government of India with a Legislative Council of its own, and bounded along its entire western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats which separates it from the Madras Districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The western ghats curve somewhat inland and thus also serve to some extent as the northern and southern boundaries. In the north Coorg is partially separate from the forest highlands of Mysore State by the rivers of Kumardwara and Hemavathi, and on the east the Province merges into the general tableland of Mysore State, the boundaries being marked by the river Cauvery which is known as the Ganges of South India and a famous place of pilgrimage. Coorg is a hilly country with a rainfall of on an average from 80 to 120 inches with evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous forests.

The Province forms a single district covering an area of 1,593 square miles and has a population according to the 1941 census of 1,08,725. The population is made up of Coorgs, Gowdals, Brahmans, Muslims, Christians and Harijans.

The budgeted revenue for 1948-49 was Rs. 50,80,000. Budget estimate of revenue for 1949-50 was Rs. 51,63,000, expenditure for 1949-50 Rs. 49,05,000 and the closing balance on March 31, 1949, Rs. 71,80,080.

Paddy, Coffee, Orange, Pepper and Cardamom cultivation are the chief agricultural produce. There is no large scale industry, but a paper mill is being started. Transport consists mainly of buses, lorries and bullock carts. And the chief items of trade are coffee, orange, pepper cardamom and rice.

No schemes under Post-war Reconstruction have yet been started except a college which is due to open shortly.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, C. T. Mudaliar, B.A.

Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, K. T. Uthappa, B.A.

District Superintendent of Police, N. C. Subbaya, B.A.

District and Sessions Judge, N. Muddappa, B.A., B.L.

Chief Forest Officer, C. M. Kusalappa.

Civil Surgeon, Dr. T. B. Medappa, M.S., B.S.

Agricultural Officer, B. S. Varadaram, B.A.G.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, P. M. Chennappa, Dip. Econ. C.I.D. (March), F.R.E.S. (London).

Madania and Health Officer, Major C. B. Cariappa, M.B.B.S.

District Educational Officer, B. S. Kusalappa, B.A., D.E. (Lond.).

Executive Engineer, K. Vndayachalam, B.E.

Treasury Officer, K. P. Kuttappa, B.A.

The Province has a Legislative Council consisting of 20 members with the Chief Commissioner as its President. There are 4 official members, 15 elected members and 1 nominated member in all.

CUTCH

Cutch State was integrated with the Indian Dominion as a Chief Commissioner's Province on 1st June 1948.

The Province has an area of 17,225 sq. miles including the two Ranns (which have an area of about 9,000 sq. miles.) The population is 500,800.

The Province is bounded on the north and the north-west by Sind; on the east by North Gujarat; on the south by Saurashtra; and on the west and south-west by the Indian Ocean.

The capital of the Province is Bhuj, founded in 1549.

There is a fair proportion of good cultivable land in Cutch, the principal crops being wheat, barley and cotton. Irrigation is also well developed with 27 reservoirs. Twelve more reservoirs are under construction.

The Province is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone and has fairly large deposits of iron and lignite.

The main occupation, apart from agriculture and mining are embroidery and silver work, which are well-known for their beauty.

The currency of the Province which in the past was reckoned in Kories was demonetised on 26th April 1949 when Indian currency was introduced.

FAMINE RELIEF

Cutch Province was declared to be a famine area on 1st December 1948. Immediately relief works such as roads, deepening of tanks, etc., were started.

The Government of India have sanctioned a large sum of money to fight the famine and the Province will have 150 miles of new roads and 10 new irrigation reservoirs constructed. A separate famine establishment to work under a Famine Commissioner has also been sanctioned. Large quantities of fodder are being rushed to Cutch from other parts of India.

Efforts are being made for the expansion of education in the province. There are about 630 schools with about 28,000 students on the rolls. Primary and secondary education is free.

Free medical relief is available in the province. There are about 6 Government hospitals and 14 Government dispensaries.

The chief means of communication is by sea. Goods are carried by country crafts, the chief import and export centres being Mandvi and Tuna. The province has a modern port in Kandla with a natural harbour, which the Government of India have decided to develop into a major port.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner. Steps are being taken to bring the administration of the province into line with that of other provinces; some departments have already been reorganised.

Chief Commissioner, C. K. Desai, I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner, R. S. Trivedi, I.C.S.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The new Province of Himachal Pradesh, administered by the Central Government comprises 21 Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The 21 States are Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Chamba, Dalkoti, Dhani, Jubbah, Keonthal, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Mandi, Mangal, Sangri, Sirmur, Suket and Tharoch.

The 9 tributaries are Delath, Dhadi, Ghundi, Khaneti, Koti, Madhau, Ratash, Rawingarh and Theog.

The Province came into being on April 15, 1948; the consolidation has been achieved with the full agreement and support of the Rulers and the people.

Himachal Pradesh lies between North Latitude 30°30' and 33°10' and East Longitude 75°55' and 79°50'. It is bounded on the north by the Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south by the Tehri-Garhwal State, the Dehra Dun District of the U.P. and the Ambala District of East Punjab; on the west by Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. On the east the boundaries are undelineated.

The area of the Province is 10,600 miles, the population 950,000 and the land revenue about Rs. 1,32,07,870.

The Province is divided into four administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi and Chamba.

Mahasu District has a population of 306,783 and is divided into two sub-divisions, Rampur and Jubbah. The Rampur sub-division contains the Tehsils of Rampur, Rohru, Chini, and the Jubbah sub-division contains the Tehsils of Jubbah, Chanpal, Theog, Junga, Arki and Solan and the sub-Tehsils of Kumarsain, Koti and Suni.

Sirmur District has a population of 156,026 and is divided into four sub-divisions, Nahan, Pachhad, Raikwa and Paonta.

Mandi District has a population of 303,685 and contains the Tehsils of Sadar (Sundernagar), Karsog, Sadar (Mandi), Jogindernagar, Sarkaghat, Chachiot and the sub-Tehsil of Dehar.

Chamba District has a population of 168,908 and is divided into the Tehsils of Chamba and Bharmaur, Chura and Pangi and Bhattiyat.

ECONOMY

The main agricultural wealth of the Province consists in potatoes and fruits such as apple, peach, almond, nuts, pomegranate. Salt is another important item; while forests yield timber, fire-wood and charcoal. Handicrafts which include Pashmina shawls, wool of fine quality, resin, herbs, musk and skins are a third source of income.

Himachal Pradesh Forests contain the largest quantities of coniferous timber in Northern India. They are the main source of revenue

in the Province, the estimated annual revenue being 55,00,000. The forests are also useful in ensuring the safety of the catchment areas of the Jannam, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab Rivers. On the protection of these catchment areas depends the steady and equable flow of water in these rivers, and the success of irrigation and engineering works in the plains. For purposes of forest utilization the Province has been divided into ten territorial Forest districts, viz., Chamba, Churah, Mandi, Nahan, Suket, Jubbah, Simla, Solan, Nahan and Rajgarh.

Potato is the chief cash crop. The Province has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, especially seed potatoes, for the plains of India. It exports nearly 5½ lakh maunds of potatoes annually out of which over 3½ lakh maunds are directly utilised as seed potatoes.

GOVERNMENT

An Advisory Council of 9 members has been constituted to advise the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his functions. Of these 9 members, 3 are the representatives of the Rulers of the States which have been integrated in the Himachal Pradesh and 6 are popular representatives.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

H. H. Raja Sir Joginder Sen, K.C.S.I. of Mandi.
Maj. H. H. Lakshman Singh, Raja of Chamba.
Durga Singh, C.I.E., Raja of Baghat.

Shrimati Lila Wati (Mandi).

Dr. Y. S. Parmar (Simla).

Mehta Avtar Chand (Chamba).

Swami Purna Nand (Mandi).

Shri Padam Dev (Bushahr).

L. Shiv Charan Dass.

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Commissioner, N. C. Mehta.

Deputy Chief Commissioner, E. P. Moon.

Judicial Commissioner, Dr. J. N. Bannerji.

Chief Conservator of Forests, N. P. Mohan.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. D. H. Rai.

Chief Educational Officer, Dr. Gokal Chand.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. A. S. Gilani.

Financial Adviser, J. G. Bhandari.

Chief Engineer, Devi Dayal.

Chief Lady Medical Officer, Dr. (Mrs.) A. C. Parmar.

Director of Land Records, Arin Chand.

Secretary (Development), R. G. Abbi.

Director of Civil Supplies, Capt. Inder Sen.

Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, Mehta Ram Rathan.

Deputy Commissioner, Mandi, L. Wazir Chand.

Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur, Mr. Shiv Paul.

Deputy Commissioner, Chamba, L. Baldev Ram. (Offg.).

LAWS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

THE Indigenous law of India and Pakistan is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Muslim. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the British was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Muslim the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the *Shastras* and the *Koran* have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and some other Acts and Codes. To quote the *Imperial Gazetteer*, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans. While much of the old Hindu and Muslim law is everywhere personal to their native fellow-subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

During recent years, however, there has been a determined demand on the part of social reformers, and various women's organisations in India for an amendment of the Hindu Law so as to bring it into line with progressive social opinion, in consonance with the spirit of the times. The Draft Hindu Code now before the Central Legislature aims at abolishing the archaic principles of the ancient system of law, the removal of sex and caste disabilities, and generally simplifying, secularising, and modernising the law governing all Hindus, including *Langayats*, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. In the meanwhile, an opposite tendency has been observable among the Muslims, who by recent legislation have sought to revert to the law of the *Shariat*, discountenancing the application of Hindu Law and custom to the sections of the Muslim community who as converts from Hinduism had retained Hindu Law in matters of inheritance and succession. Apart from this, the entire legal system which has hitherto prevailed in the sub-continent is bound to undergo a profound transformation by reason of the withdrawal of British rule and the partition of India.

CODIFICATION

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially from Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of India and Pakistan is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as

the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the Code."

The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in India and Pakistan today.

THE FEDERAL COURT

A Federal Court is a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act of 1935 accordingly provided (Sections 200-218) for the Constitution of a Federal Court.

As a result of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the orders passed under that Act, India is now split up into two Dominions and provisions are made for the establishment of two separate Federal Courts for the two Dominions.

The Federal Court under The Government of India Act of 1935 continues to be the Federal Court of the Dominion of India. The Federal Court of the Dominion of Pakistan has not yet been established but will no doubt come into being very soon. The provisions for the two Federal Courts are on the same lines, the existing provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 being adopted for this purpose with suitable modifications.

The Federal Court of India consists of the Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as the Governor-General may deem necessary; but the number of puisne judges is not to exceed six unless and until a resolution is passed by the Legislature of the Indian Dominion for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by the order of the Governor-General and is to hold office until he attains the age of 65 years. A Judge of the Federal Court is liable to be removed from office by an order of the Governor-General on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body if the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed. The Federal Court is a Court of Record. The Federal Court of India is to sit in Delhi and at such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India with the approval of the Governor-General, may from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Dominion of India, any of the Provinces of India, or any of the Acceding States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question of law or of fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which an Acceding State is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction, the Court can pronounce

only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act or any Order-in-Council or Order passed thereunder, or as to the interpretation of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, or of any Order made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave.

APPEALS

The Dominion Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court in civil cases. And a Bill to provide for its enlargement to the fullest extent permissible under Section 206 of the Government of India Act 1935, as now in force and for the abolition *pro tanto* as from February 1, 1948 of all direct appeals in such cases from High Courts to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave was passed by the Dominion Legislature on December 11, 1947. Although appeals to the Privy Council cannot altogether be excluded by means of this Bill it will have the effect of stopping the further flow of direct appeals to the Privy Council in civil cases and prepare the way for the abolition in due course of all appeals to that body. The Bill however, does not interfere with appeals which are pending before the Privy Council and the records of which have been transmitted to England by the High Court concerned, nor with appeals to the bringing of which special leave may have been granted by the Privy Council before the coming into force of this law.

An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in an Acceding State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Government of India Act or of an Order-in-Council or Order made thereunder or concerning the interpretation of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 or of an Order made thereunder or concerning the extent of the legislative or executive authority vested in the Dominion by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of that State, or arising under an agreement made under Part VI of the Government of India Act in relation to the administration in that State of a law of the Dominion Legislature.

An appeal may be brought as of right to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Government of India Act or of an Order-in-Council or Order made thereunder or which concerns the interpretation of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 or of an Order made thereunder or which concerns the extent of the legislative or executive authority vested in the Dominion by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of a State or which arises under an agreement made under Part VI of the Government of India Act in relation to the administration in any State of a law of the Dominion Legislature. In other cases, an appeal may be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or by the Privy Council. All authorities civil and judicial throughout the Dominion are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court are to be in the English language and judgment must be pronounced in the open Court with the concurrence of the majority of the judges.

The provisions for the constitution of the Federal Court of Pakistan are as already stated, on the same lines. The seat of the Federal Court of Pakistan will be in Karachi.

The Federal Court was first established and commenced to function on 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance consisted of a

Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000 and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,600 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C. was appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahmood Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C. retired on 25-4-1943. Sir Srinivasa Vardachariar acted as Chief Justice from 25-4-1943 to 7-6-1943 when Sir Patrick Spens was appointed the Chief Justice. His two colleagues were Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan and Sir Harilal Kania.

On the 14th August 1947, Sir Patrick Spens resigned his office of the Chief Justice of India in order to take up the duty of the Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal set up for the purpose of deciding questions arising out of the partition of India. On his resignation Sir Harilal Kania was appointed the Chief Justice of India. At present the Federal Court consists of five judges, Mr. Justice Mukerjee, Mr. Justice Mehrchand Mahajan, Sir Syed Fazl Ali, Mr. Patanjali Sastri besides the Chief Justice.

Chapter IV Articles 103 *et seq.* of the Draft Constitution of India provide for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges, not less than seven, as Parliament may by law prescribe. A person shall not be qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and has been for at least 5 years a judge of a High Court, or has been for at least 10 years an advocate of a High Court. The judge shall hold office until he attains the age of 65, and is not liable to be removed from his office except by an order of the President, passed after an address supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting has been presented to the President by both Houses of Parliament in the same session, for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Under the second Schedule the salary of the Chief Justice of India is fixed at Rs. 5,000 p.m. and that of the other judges of the Supreme Court at Rs. 4,500 p.m. A person who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court is disqualified from practising in any Court or before any authority in India. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place as the C. J. with the approval of the President may appoint. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between (a) Govt. of India and one or more States, or (b) between Govt. of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or (c) between two or more States, in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is to embrace appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in a State if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or by special leave of the Supreme Court. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court from judgments, decrees, or final orders of a High Court in Civil proceedings in India, if the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000.

Appeals may also lie to the Supreme Court in certain cases where special leave is granted by the Supreme Court. The law declared by the Supreme Court is to be binding on all courts in the territory of India and its decrees and orders are enforceable throughout India. Provision is made by Article 114 for the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by Parliament.

On the establishment of the Supreme Court of India, the Federal Court constituted under the Govt. of India Act of 1935 will cease to function.

After the attainment of Independence by India civil appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been abolished since February 1948. Except as regards pending appeals, all civil appeals now lie to the Federal Court instead. The Judicial Committee however still retains the restricted jurisdiction which it has exercised in criminal matters. But with the establishment of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution this jurisdiction also must cease.

HIGH COURTS

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. At present all the Provinces have High Courts except Orissa, Assam and Baluchistan. It now appears as if it was only a question of time before Orissa and Assam too had their own High Courts. The High Courts for Oudh and Sind are called Chief Courts. The principal legal tribunal in the N.-W.F.P. is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office until they attain the age of 60 years; formerly one third of their number were barristers, one third were recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in the sub-continent or are lawyers qualified in the sub-continent. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian Judges has now been abolished by the Government of India Act, 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to the Federal Court or to His Majesty's Council the latter being heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate Courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the Courts generally are discharging their duties.

LOWER COURTS

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every Province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the Province.

Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian

law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy was exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and is now exercised by the Governor-General of India or Pakistan and the local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district. As District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction. His functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India and Pakistan.

There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Causes Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the Chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920.

Cotoners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Legal practitioners in India and Pakistan are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the Federal and the High Courts; Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Advocates of the Federal Court are divided into two classes, senior Advocates and Advocates. The Federal Court maintains a Roll of senior Advocates and Advocates. All Advocates in the Federal Court must be instructed by Agents on the Rolls of the Federal Court. Agents and no Senior can appear without a Junior. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the Chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

The Governments of India and Pakistan have their own law colleague in the Legal Member of the Cabinets of the two Dominions. All Government measures are drafted in this department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments concerned. Outside the Cabinet the principal law officer of the Government of India and of Pakistan are the Advocate General of India and Pakistan who are appointed by the Governor-General of India and Pakistan under section 16 of the Government of

India Act, 1935 as applied to the two Dominions. At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have their own solicitors. Each of the Provincial Governments has its own Advocate-General appointed under Section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

By Article 63 of the Draft Constitution of India it is provided that the President shall appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Govt. of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred upon him by the Constitution. In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all Courts in the territory

of India. On the coming into force of the new Constitution the Advocate-General of India will be replaced by the Attorney-General of India.

The Provincial Governments have usually their own Legal Remembrancers and professional lawyers as Government Advocates and Assistant Government Advocates.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of Court.

LAW REPORTS

The official Provincial Law Reports are now published in eight series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore, Nagpur

and Karachi under the authority of the Provincial Governments concerned. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Federal Court and the Judicial Committee on appeal from the High Courts. These appeals raise questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1923. The other provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

In addition to these reports a separate series is published under the authority of the Federal Court of India containing reports of the decision of that Court and of the Judicial Committee on appeal from the Federal Court.

Fakaruddin Ahmed, Ali., Bar-at-Law

Rasul, I., B.L.

Das, S. K., M.A., B.L.

Advocate-General, Assam.

District & Sessions Judge, Lower Assam Districts.

District and Sessions Judge, Upper Assam Districts.

Assam Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Sir Clifford Monmohan Agarwala, Kt., Bar-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manohar Lal, Bar-at-Law

The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Ribton Meredith, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Greig Shearer, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prashad Sinha

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Ezra Reuben, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salyid Jafar Imam, Bar-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Kumar Das, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birakishore Ray

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Prasad, Barrister-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jugal Kishore Narayan

R. P. Jannar, Bar-at-Law

Kanhalya Singh, M.A., B.L.

Anant Singh, B.L.

Chief Justice.

Puisne Judge.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Addl. Judge.

Do.

Acting.

Addl. Judge.

Registrar.

Dy. Registrar.

Asst. Registrar.

Bombay Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Chagla

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erib Weston

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. C. Coyajre

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. S. Baydekar

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y. V. Dixit

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. R. Tendolkar

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V. Desai

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. A. Jahagirdar

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. K. Chhainani

Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bar-at-Law

Kirlikar, A. H., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law

Engineer, S. E., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law

Ayyar, A. R. N.

Vakil, S. H. A., B.A., Bar-at-Law

Daji, K. N., Advocate

Dalvi, G. V., B.Sc. (Hon.), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law

Vadigar, E. N., B.Com., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Bewaran, T. S.

Jani, S. R., Bar-at-Law

J. E. Cooper, B.Sc. LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Mahadevia, G. G., M.A., B.A., Advocate (O.S.)

Vaidya, G. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law

Mathalone, Reginald, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law

Banaji, Dr. D. R., M.A., LL.B., D. Litt.

Vesuvula, N. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law

Dastur, Khan Sahib K. K., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Jaochim Alva

Nemazie, M. K., LL.B., J.P.

Nalk, S. H., M.A., LL.B.

S. H. Belavadi

G. R. Torne, B.A.

V. B. Gadkari, B.A., LL.B.

R. L. Mahabir, B.A., LL.B.

M. A. Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.

Joshi, Y. S.

Daphary, C. K., Bar-at-Law

Lad, P. M., I.C.S.

H. M. Choksi, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.

Little & Co.

Vachha, P. P., M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Rodrigues, Leo, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), J.P.

V. L. Rao

D. A. Gupte, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Justice.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Ag. Judge.

Additional Judge.

Ag. Judge.

Prothonotary and Sr. Master.

Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking

Accounts and Local Investigations.

1st Asstt. Master (on deputation), Regr., City Civil & Sessions

Court.

2nd Asstt. Master.

Insolvency Registrar.

Associate.

3rd Asstt. Master (Offg. 1st Asstt. Master).

Associate (Offg. 3rd Asstt. Master).

Associate (Regr., Parsi Matrimonial Court).

Associate.

(Offg. 2nd Asstt. to the Court Receiver & Liquidator).

Official Assignee.

Dy. Official Assignee.

Court Receiver and Liquidator.

(Offg. 1st Asstt. to the Court Receiver).

Taxing Master.

Master and Asstt. Prothonotary.

Sheriff of Bombay.

Dy. Sheriff of Bombay.

Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

Dy. Registrar & Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side.

Asstt. Regr. (Admn.).

Asstt. Regr. (Taxing & Judicial).

Asstt. Regr. (Civil & Criminal).

Asstt. Regr. (Estt.).

Asstt. Registrar (Estt.), High Court, Appellate Side (on

leave).

Advocate-General.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Government Pleader, High Court.

Government Solicitors.

Editor, Indian Law Reports.

Administrator-General & Official Trustee.

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Chief Translator & Interpreter.

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Grille, The Hon. Sir Frederick Louis, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. | Chief Justice (on leave). |
| Rose, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. | Chief Justice (Offr.). |
| Pollock, The Hon. Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. | Puisne Judge (on leave). |
| Hemeon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clarence Reid, I.C.S. | Puisne Judge. |
| Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. R., B.Sc., LL.B. | Do. |
| Hidayatullah, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., Bar-at-Law. | Do. |
| Mangalmurti, The Hon'ble Shri K. T., B.Sc., LL.B., I.C.S. | Do. |
| Mudholker, The Hon'ble Shri Justice J. R., B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law | Do. |
| Sen, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivekanandan | (Additional.) |
| Shoode, T. L. | Advocate-General. |
| Ahmed, Khan Sahib Syed Maftin, B.A., LL.B. | Registrar. |
| Razzaque, M. A., B.Sc., LL.B. | Deputy Registrar. |
| Trivedi, R. S., M.Sc., LL.B. | Do. |
| Deo, G. R., B.A., LL.B. | Editor for the Indian Law Reports, Nagpur Series. |

East Punjab Judicial Department

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Sudhi Ranjan Das, The Hon'ble Shri | Chief Justice. |
| Bhandari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. N. | Puisne Judge. |
| Achhru Ram, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice | Do. |
| Khosla, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. D. | Do. |
| Harnam Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice | Do. |
| Falshtaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. | Additional Judge. |
| Narain Ranjit Rai, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B., B.S. | Registrar. |
| Bhandari, Harcharan Singh, P. C. S. | Deputy Registrar. |

Madras Judicial Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Rajamannar, The Hon'ble Mr. P. V., B.A., B.L. | Chief Justice. |
| Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law | Judge. |
| Yahya Ali Sahib, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur, M.A., B.L. | Do. |
| Satyanarayana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. | Do. |
| Govinda Menon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. | Do. |
| Panchapakasa Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. | Do. |
| Subba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. | Do. |
| Rajagopalan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., I.C.S. | Do. |
| Mack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. F., I.C.S. | Do. |
| Somasundaram, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. | Do. |
| Vishwanatha Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. V. | Do. |
| Raghava Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ch. | Do. |
| Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, A. S. P., I.C.S. | Additional Judge, High Court, Madras. |
| Balakrishna Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, P. V., I.C.S. | Do. do. do. |
| Rajah Iyer, K., B.A., B.L. | Advocate General, Madras. |
| Small, H. M., M.A., LL.B. | Government Solicitor. |
| Kuttikrishna Menon, K., B.A., B.L. | Government Pleader. |
| Chowdary, V. V., M.A., B.L., LL.B., Bar-at-Law | Law Reporter. |
| Kotiyshwara Rao, N. | Do. do. |
| Rajagopalachari, K. S. | Do. do. |
| Ethiraj, V. L., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law | Public Prosecutor. |
| Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law | Editor, Indian Law Reports. |
| Vishwanatha Iyer, D. V. | Advocate. |
| Kothari, C. M., M.L.A. | Sheriff of Madras. |
| Somabhai Motibhai Patel. | Under-Sheriff of Madras. |
| Ganpati, K. N., B.A., Bar-at-Law | Registrar, High Court. |
| Srinivasa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. | Master (Ag.). |
| Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L. | Dy. Registrar (Ag.). |
| Nambiyar, K. C., B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law | Official Referee. |
| Krishnaswami Ayyar, K., Rao Sahib, M.A., B.L. | 1st Asst. Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown (Ag.) |
| Subbuswami, J., M.A., Bar-at-Law | Asst. Registrar, Appellate Side. |
| Kandaswami, V. T., Attorney-at-Law | 2nd Asst. Registrar, Original Side. |
| Rao Saheb T. H. Raghothama Rao | Sub Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side. |
| Rao Saheb Radhakrishna Mudaliar, C. | Sub Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side. |
| Venkatramana Naidu, M.A., B.L. | Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras. |
| Thiagarajan, V., M.A., B.L. | Official Assignee. |
| Govinda Swaminadhan, S., M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law | Crown Prosecutor. |

Orissa Judicial Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Ray, The Hon'ble Sri Bira Kishore, B.A., B.L. | Chief Justice. |
| Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachu Jagannudha, M.A. | Puisne Judge. |
| Pangrabi, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lingaraj, B.A., B.L. | " " |
| Narasimhan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rama-samy Lakshmi, I.C.S. | " " |
| Goari, Charu Chandra, M.Sc., B.L. | Secy. to Govt., Law Dept. & Supdt., and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. |
| Misra, Rudra Prasanna, B.L. | Registrar. |
| Misra, Ishwar Chandra, M.A., B.L. | Deputy Registrar. |
| Mahapatra, Chinlamani, M.A., B.L. | Asstt. Registrar. |
| Das, Bichitrnanda, B.A., B.L. | Advocate General. |
| Dube, Bodhrum, B.L. | Govt. Advocate. |
| Narayana, K. S. | Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits. |

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik, M.A. (Bar-at-Law) | Chief Justice. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Wajidullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law) | Puisne Judge. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Prasad Sinha, B.A., LL.B. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. H. Moolthan, Bar-at-Law (E.D.) | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, B.A., LL.B. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaghubar Dayal, M.Sc., I.C.S. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra, M.Sc. (Bar-at-Law), I.C.S. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Narain Sapru, M.A., Bar-at-Law | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo, B.A., I.C.S. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bind Basni Prasad, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shantlar Misra, Bar-at-Law | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paridaman Kishan Kaul, B.A., LL.B. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mubashir Husain Kidwai, Bar-at-Law | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santidas Bulchand Chandiramani, I.C.S. | Do. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambhu Nath Seth, B.A., LL.B. | Additional Judge. |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan Agarwala, M.A., B.L. | " " |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piere Lal Bhargava, B.A., LL.B. | " " |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushtaq Ahmed, B.A., LL.B. | " " |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mann Lal Chuni Lal Desai, I.C.S. | " " |
| Dhatri Saran Mathur, I.C.S. | Registrar. |
| Kripa Shankar Varma, B.A., LL.B. | Deputy Registrar. |
| Kailash Prasad Mathur, M.A., LL.B. | Officer on Special Duty. |
| Girdhari Krishna Narain | Additional Deputy Registrar. |
| Shambhu Nath Srivastava, B.A. | Deputy Registrar. |
| Kashi Nath Tewary, B.A., LL.B. | Offg. Assistant Registrar. |
| Mohammad Nasirullah Beg, Bar-at-Law | Govt. Advocate, Lucknow Bench. |
| Dr. M. H. Faruqi, M.A., LL.B. (Ph.D.), Bar-at-Law | Additional Govt. Advocate. |
| Kanhaya Lal Misra, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. | Dy. Govt. Advocate. |
| Prithwi Nath Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. | Additional Assistant Govt. Advocate, Lucknow Bench. |
| Debi Prasad Uniyal, M.A., LL.B. | Assistant Government Advocate. |
| C. S. Saran, Bar-at-Law | Law Reporter. |
| Iftekhar Husain, B.Sc., LL.B. | Law Reporter, Lucknow Bench. |
| J. C. Mukerji, B.A., LL.B. | Junior Law Reporter. |
| J. K. Srivastava, B.A., LL.B. | Administrator-General & Official Trustee. |

West Bengal Judicial Department

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Harries, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Barrister-at-Law | Chief Justice. |
| Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rupendra Coomar, Kt., M.Sc., M.L. | Puisne Judge. |
| Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister-at-Law | Do. |
| Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. J. Y., C.I.E., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law | Do. |
| Blank, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abraham Lewis, I.C.S. | Do. |
| Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Ranjan, Barrister-at-Law | Puisne Judge. |
| Chakrabarti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phani Bhusan, M.A., B.L. (on deputation). | Do. |
| Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopendra Nath M.A., B.L. | Do. Additional. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sashi Bhusan Sinha, Barrister-at-Law | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L. | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambhunnath Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Chunder Chunder, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kubada Charan Das Gupta, M.A., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surajit Chandra Lahiri, M.A., B.L. (Addl.) | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Bihari Mukharji, Barrister-at-Law (Addl.) | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sarkar, Barrister-at-Law (Addl.) | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Prakash Mitter, B.A. (Oxon.) Barrister-at-Law (Addl.) | Do. do. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramatha Nath Mitra, B.L. (Acting) | Do. do. |

LAWS OF 1948

1. Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act 1948.—This Act has been passed with the object of abolishing all appeals to His Majesty in Council from India, and to constitute the Federal Court of India to be the final and highest court of appeal in all civil and criminal cases in India.

This Act came into force from February 1, 1948.

S. 2 defines "judgment to which this Act applies," as meaning any judgment, decree, or final order of a High Court in a civil case from which a direct appeal could have been brought to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave if this Act had not been passed.

S. 3 provides that as from Feb. 1 1948 an appeal shall lie to the Federal Court, from any judgment of a High Court without special leave of the High Court if an appeal could have been formerly brought to His Majesty in Council without special leave, and with special leave of the Federal Court in any other case.

S. 3(c) provides that from and after February 1, 1948 no direct appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council.

S. 4 provides for the continuance of all proceedings taken in a High Court in connection with appeals to His Majesty in Council to the Federal Court except those appeals in which the records have been submitted to His Majesty in Council before February 1, 1948.

S. 5 provides that all applications for special leave to appeal pending before the Privy Council shall be transferred to the Federal Court.

S. 6 makes necessary modification in the existing laws, relating to appeals to His Majesty in Council.

S. 7 saves from the operation of this Act certain appeals pending before His Majesty in Council and ready for hearing.

2. Repealing and Amending Act 1948.—This Act repeals several enactments specified in the Schedule to the Act which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary or have ceased to be in force.

3. Armed Forces (Special Power) Act 1948.—This Act confers special powers upon officers of His Majesty in Military or Air Forces to fire upon or otherwise use force even to the extent of causing death, against persons acting in contravention of any law, or order for the time being in force in certain disturbed areas in respect of which a proclamation has been issued under S. 15 of the Police Act 1861, prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons. The officers are also empowered to arrest without warrant persons committing a cognizable offence and to enter and search without warrant any premises and make any arrest of persons.

S. 3 provides for the protection of such officers from prosecutions and legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act.

S. 4 repeals certain Ordinances.

4. Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Amendment Act 1948.—By this Act a slight amendment is made in S. 2 of the Act of 1947 empowering the central Government to declare any specified service "In a Province or if so requested by the Government of an Adjoining State any specified service in that State," to be a service of vital importance to the community.

5. Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act of 1948.—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the first Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Government of twenty-three States entered into negotiations at Geneva, the negotiations being directed to the substantial reduction of Tariff

and other trade barriers and to the elimination of preferences on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. These negotiations resulted in the framing of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and of a Protocol of Provisional Application. In common with other countries India signed this Agreement and undertook to apply provisionally Parts I and III of the Agreement and Part II to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation. Accordingly this Act amends the Indian Tariff Act XXXII of 1934.

By S. 3 the items in Schedule A to the Main Act is amended in the manner stated therein for levying standard rate of duty on various articles mentioned therein.

S. 5 provides that no duty shall be levied until March 31st 1951, on tallow, wool, copper lead and zinc, and that duty on aeroplanes, aeroplane-parts, engines, rubber-tyres, and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes shall not be increased above 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

S. 6 empowers the Central Government by notification to declare this Act in applicable to articles and goods produced or manufactured by countries not parties to the General Agreement.

S. 7 provides that no additional duties of customs mentioned in S. 5 of the Indian Finance Act 1948 shall be levied on goods comprised in Schedules A and C.

6. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act amends S. 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 by providing that in the case of suits against the Central Government in relation to its railways, the notice shall be given hereafter to the General Manager of that particular railway instead of the notice being given to the Secretary to the Central Government.

7. Cotton Textiles Cess Act, 1948.—The Government of India have recently relaxed their control on prices on Cotton Textiles and have left the fixation of prices to mills who have assured Government that they would fix reasonable prices. Under the circumstances this Act has been passed to impose a Cess on certain Cotton Textiles manufactured in the Indian Provinces. The Act extends to all the Provinces of India, and came into force on 31st December 1947.

S. 3 empowers the Central Government to levy on any cloth or yarn held in stock by a producer or a wholesale dealer a Cess at such rate as it may specify.

S. 4 provides that where a producer or wholesale dealer has made a contract of sale of cloth or yarn on which a Cess is levied such producer or wholesale dealer can lawfully charge the amount of the Cess to the buyer in addition to the contract price.

S. 5 provides that the producer or the wholesale dealer shall be liable to pay the Cess.

S. 6 provides for imposing a penalty for non-payment of the Cess. The penalty is not to exceed the amount of Cess in arrears.

S. 7 provides for recovery of Cess in arrears as arrears of land revenue.

S. 8 empowers the Central Government to authorise persons to take inspection and make a search with a view to securing compliance with this Act.

S. 9 imposes penalty for evasion of Cess and empowers a court trying an offence under the Act to order forfeiture of any cloth or yarn in respect of the offence committed.

8. Pharmacy Act 1948.—This Act has been passed with the object of making better provision for the regulation of the profession and practice of pharmacy and for that purpose to constitute Pharmacy Councils. The Act extends to all the Provinces in India, and

comes into force at once except that Chapters III, IV and V shall take effect in a particular Province from such date as the Provincial Government may fix.

Ty S. 2 "Medical Practitioner" is defined as meaning a person holding a qualification granted by an authority specified in S. 3 the Indian Medical Degrees Act 1916 and specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act 1933 or a person registered in a Medical Register of a Province kept for the registration of persons practising allopathic system of medicine.

Chapter III deals with the constitution and composition of Central Council. S. 3 provides that the Central Council shall consist of a large number of members. There shall be six members including at least one teacher of each of the subjects, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy elected by the Inter-University Board, and six other members of whom at least three possessing a degree or diploma, in and practising pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry shall be nominated by the Central Government. One member shall be elected by the Medical Council of India. The Director-General, Health Services or a person authorised by him, the Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory, the Chief Chemist, Central Revenues shall be ex-officio members.

There shall be one member representing each Governor's Province elected by the members of each Provincial Council and one member representing each Provincial Government. The Council so constituted shall be a body corporate with the name of Pharmacy Council of India. The Council shall elect a President and Vice-President who shall hold office for not more than five years.

S. 8 empowers the council to employ a staff including a Secretary and Treasurer. The council shall constitute an Executive Committee from amongst them.

S. 10 provides that the Council may with the approval of the Central Government make Education Regulations prescribing the minimum standard of Education required for qualification of a pharmacist.

S. 12 provides for approved courses of study and examinations to be conducted by an authority in a Province.

S. 14 empowers the Central Council to declare qualifications granted outside the Provinces of India to be sufficient qualification for registration under the Act.

S. 16 provides for the inspection by the Executive Committee of Institutions conducted in Pharmacy.

S. 18 empowers the Central Council to make regulations.

Chapter III commencing with S. 19 and ending with S. 28 deals with Provincial Pharmacy Councils, constituted by the Provincial Government consisting of persons of Pharmaceutical profession including the chief medical officer of the Province and the Government Analyst under the Drugs Act.

S. 20 provides for agreements between two or more Provincial Governments for the constitution of a Joint Provincial Council with provision for its joint expenditure and for providing for joint consultation between the participating Provincial Governments.

S. 21 deals with the composition of Joint Provincial Councils.

S. 22 provides that every Provincial Council shall be a body corporate.

S. 23 provides for the election of President and Vice-President of the Council.

S. 25 deals with the term of office of members of the Provincial Council for a term of five years and provides for filling casual vacancies.

S. 26 empowers the Provincial Councils to appoint a staff and fix their remuneration.

S. 27 empowers the Provincial Council to constitute an Executive Committee from amongst the members of the Council.

Chapter IV deals with the Registration of Pharmacists and maintenance of Registration, and deals with qualifications for entry on the first Register and also for subsequent Registration.

S. 34 provides for Registration fees and Renewal fees.

S. 36 empowers the Executive Committee to remove from the Register, the name of a Registered Pharmacist on certain grounds.

Chapter V provides for penalty for falsely claiming to be registered.

S. 42 provides that no person other than a Registered Pharmacist shall compound, prepare, mix, or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner except under the direct and personal supervision of a Registered Pharmacist provided that this provision shall not apply to the dispensing by a medical practitioner of medicine for his own patients. It further provides that a person contravening this provision shall be punished with imprisonment for a term extending to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

S. 45 empowers the Central Government when it appears to it that the Central Council is not acting in accordance with the provisions of this Act to appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of three persons one being a Judge of a High Court one appointed by the Council and one appointed by the Central Government to hold an enquiry.

9. Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948.—This Act is enacted to regulate the employment of dock workers, and it extends to all the Provinces of India.

"Dock Worker" is defined by the Act as meaning a person employed in or in the vicinity of any port or work in connection with the loading, un-loading, movement or storage of cargoes, or work in connection with the preparation of ships or other vessels and for the receipt or discharge of cargoes.

S. 3 provides for the framing of schemes for the registration of dock workers, the conditions of their employment, their training, and regulating their recruitment, and for various other matters including punishment for contravention of the provisions of the scheme and for ensuring greater regularity of employment of dock workers.

S. 4 empowers the Government to make one or more schemes for a port or group of ports and to direct a port authority to prepare in accordance with their instructions one or more draft schemes for the port.

S. 5 empowers the Government to constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of members representing the Government, dock workers and employers to advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or any scheme made thereunder as the Government may refer to it for advice.

S. 6 empowers the Government to appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors for the purpose of this Act.

10. Insurance (Amendment) Act 1948.—S. 2 makes a slight amendment in sub-section (1) of S. 4 of the Insurance Act of 1938 by omitting from the sub-section (1) a provident society and a Mutual Insurance Company. The amended sub-section now reads thus: No insurer not being a Co-operative Life Insurance Society to which Part IV of the Insurance Act 1938 applies, shall pay or undertake to pay on any policy of life insurance issued after the commencement of this Act an annuity of Rs. 50 or less or shall give sum of Rs. 500 or less exclusive of any profits or bonus, provided that this shall not prevent an insurer from converting any policy into a paid-up policy.

11. Minimum Wages Act 1948.—This Act provides for fixing minimum of wages in certain employments. It extends to all the Provinces in India.

By S. 2 "wages" is defined as meaning all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money payable to a person employed in respect of work done in such employment but not including the value of any house accommodation, supply of light, water, attendance or any other amenity or any contribution paid by the employer to any Pension Fund or Provident Fund or under any scheme of social insurance, or any travelling allowance or any gratuity.

S. 3 provides that the appropriate Government shall fix the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in all Scheduled employments, provided however that the appropriate Government shall not fix minimum rates of wages in respect of any Scheduled employment in which less than one thousand employers are engaged. The minimum rates of wages may be fixed by the Government for time work or piece work.

S. 4 provides that the minimum rate of wages fixed by the Government may consist of (1) a basic rate of wages and a special allowance; (2) a basic rate of wages with or without the cost of living allowance; (3) an all inclusive rate.

S. 5 provides for the procedure to be followed by the Government in fixing minimum rate of wages in respect of all Scheduled employments.

S. 6 provides for appointing Advisory Committees and Sub-Committees for the purpose of revising minimum rate of wages.

S. 7 provides for Advisory Board for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the Committees.

S. 8 provides for a Central Advisory Board for the purpose of advising a Central Provincial Government in the matters of fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages and other matters.

S. 9 provides for the composition and constitution of Committees.

S. 10 provides for revision of minimum rates of wages.

S. 11 says that minimum wages must be paid in cash, except in certain cases.

S. 13 provides for fixing the number of hours of work to constitute a normal working day and provides for a day of rest once a week.

S. 14 provides for extra payment for overtime.

S. 18 provides for maintenance of registers and records by every employer.

S. 19 provides for inspection to inspect the places of employment.

S. 20 provides for the settlement of claims by a commissioner.

S. 22 provides for penalties and procedure.

S. 23 exempts an employer from liability for any offence with which he is charged, if he satisfies the court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act and that some other person has committed the offence without his knowledge and consent.

S. 24 declares a court of law from entertaining any suit for the recovery of wages if an application under S. 20 has been made and where wages can be recovered by an application under S. 20.

S. 25 provides that any agreement with any employee for relinquishing or reducing his right to minimum rate of wages or any privilege or concession given to him under the Act shall be null and void.

S. 26 empowers the Government to make exemptions and exceptions in particular cases of employment and further provides that this Act shall not apply to the wages payable by an employer to a member of his family.

S. 27 empowers the Provincial Government to add any class of employment to the Schedule to the Act.

S. 28 gives power to the Central Government to give directions to Provincial Government for carrying into execution the Provisions of the Act.

Ss. 29 and 30 give power to the Central Government and Provincial Governments to make rules for the purposes of this Act.

The Schedule annexed to the Act enumerates twelve kinds of employment in which minimum rate of wages are to be fixed such as rice and flour-mills, tobacco manufactory, employment in plantations and under local authorities, etc.

Part II of the Schedule deals with employment in agriculture, i.e., farming, dairy-production, cultivation, etc.

12. Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948.—This Act is meant for giving credit facilities for the settlement of refugees in business and industry and for this purpose it establishes a Rehabilitation Finance Administration which will be financed and controlled by the Central Government, but which will work as a Semi autonomous body in close collaboration with the Central and Provincial Governments and banks. Provision has also been made in the Act which will facilitate the granting of financial assistance by normal banking channels.

S. 2 defines a "displaced person" as meaning a person who has been displaced from any area outside India on account of civil disturbances and who has settled or intends to settle and engage in any business or industry in India or a person who has lost his business or industry or property and has come to India.

S. 3 provides that the Central Government shall constitute a corporation called the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for giving financial assistance on reasonable terms to displaced persons to enable them to settle in business and industry. The head office of the Administration is to be at Delhi and branches may be opened at such other places in India as the Central Government may approve.

S. 4 provides for the constitution of the Administration consisting of a chairman appointed by the Central Government who shall be called the Chief Administrator, three officials, appointed by the Central Government, and three officials nominated by the Central Government.

S. 5 provides for the constitution of an Advisory Board consisting of members not exceeding fifteen as may be nominated by the Central Government to advise the Administration on matters of policy.

S. 6 provides for the terms of office of the members of the Administration and the Advisory Board.

S. 7 provides that no member of the Administration shall have any interest direct or indirect in any business, industry or concern to which any financial help is given by the Administration.

S. 8 empowers the Central Government for any reason which may appear to be sufficient to remove any member at any time from the Administration or from the Advisory Board.

S. 9 provides that the Chief Administrator shall be a whole time servant of the Administration and shall receive salary as may be determined by the Central Government.

S. 10 empowers the Administration to engage a staff on such terms as it may determine.

S. 11 provides for the advancement of money by the Central Government to the Administration not exceeding ten crores of rupees, and the Administration shall pay interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per annum.

S. 12 provides for the business to be carried on by the Administration including giving loans to the extent of seven crores of rupees, discounting bills of exchange and promissory notes, etc.

S. 13 gives power to the Central Government to prescribe the limits of loans to be advanced by the Administration, gives power to the Administration to charge interest at six per cent per annum on loans and to give loans for a period not exceeding ten years to "displaced persons." It further provides that all assets created from the loans shall be deemed to be mortgaged to the Administration.

S. 14 empowers the Administration to call for repayment of the loans before the agreed period under certain circumstances.

S. 15 provides for the mode of recovering the loans.

S. 16 provides for auditing the affairs of the Administration.

S. 17 provides for inspection of the borrower's books and accounts.

S. 18 provides for furnishing Returns to the Central Government.

S. 19 empowers the Central Government to give directions to the Administration which should be carried out by the Administration.

S. 20 exempts the Administration from the liability to pay income-tax, super-tax, or any other tax on its income, profits, and gains.

S. 21 provides that the Administration shall not be taken into liquidation except by the order of the Central Government and if it is taken into liquidation its assets shall vest in the Central Government.

13. Railways (Transport of Goods) (Amendment) Act, 1948.—(Owing to the shortage of essential commodities it became necessary that the movement of such commodities by rail should be given preference and for this purpose some form of priority control was essential hence this Act was passed for the rapid conveyance of commodities shown in the Schedule to the Act containing eighteen essential items. This Act extends the life of the Railways (Transport of Goods) Act, 1947 and introduces certain amendments to the effect that the Central Government may direct any Railway Administration to give special facilities or preference for the transport of any of the goods mentioned in the Schedule subject to wagon quotas and also direct the Administration to refuse to carry any of such goods for reasons of urgent public interest.

14. Damodar Valley Corporation Act 1948.—This Act is passed to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Corporation for the development of the Damodar Valley in the Provinces of Bihar and West Bengal. It came into force on 2nd April 1948.

S. 2 of the Act states that the Damodar Valley shall include the basin of the Damodar river and its tributaries.

S. 3 empowers the Central Government to establish a corporation by the name of Damodar Valley Corporation consisting of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Central Government.

S. 4 disqualifies a person from being appointed a member of the Corporation if he is a member of the Central or any Provincial Legislature or if he has directly or indirectly any interest in the work of the Corporation.

S. 6 empowers the Central Government to appoint the Secretary and financial adviser of the Corporation.

S. 10 provides for the appointment of the Advisory Committee to advise the Corporation.

S. 11 defines the limits of Damodar Valley and the area of operation and empowers the Central Government to direct the Corporation to carry out such functions in such areas as may be specified.

S. 12 provides that the Corporation shall see to the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply, drainage, generation, transmission, and distribution of Electrical energy and to see to the promotion and control, and navigation in the Damodar river and the promotion, afforestation and control of soil erosion.

S. 13 empowers the Corporation to construct canals and distributaries.

S. 11 empowers the Corporation to fix and levy rates for supply of water for irrigation to the Government.

S. 15 empowers the Corporation to fix and levy rates for supply of water for industrial and domestic purposes.

S. 17 prohibits the construction of any drain or other work or installation by anybody except with the approval of the Corporation.

S. 18 deals with supply and generation of electrical energy in the Damodar Valley.

S. 20 empowers the Corporation to fix the rate of charges for supply of electrical energy.

S. 21 empowers the Corporation to establish and maintain laboratories, experimental and research stations, and farms for conducting experiments for utilizing the water for the development of the Damodar Valley.

S. 22 gives general power to the Corporation to do everything necessary for the purpose for carrying out its functions under the Act.

S. 23 empowers the Corporation to divert or close the public use of any road or open any space.

S. 24 gives power to the Corporation to exercise all the powers of a Provincial Government in the Damodar Valley under the Provision of the Canals Act, Indian Forest Act, Bengal Irrigation Act, and Bengal Embankment Act.

S. 25 directs the Corporation to co-operate with Government, Railway and Local Authorities in the discharge of their duties.

S. 26 enjoins the Corporation to avoid submergence of coal or mineral deposits.

S. 27 deals with the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on behalf of the Corporation.

S. 28 provides for vesting of property in the Corporation.

S. 30 makes the participating Governments to provide capital to the Corporation for the completion of any project undertaken by it.

S. 32 gives power to the Corporation to spend money on objects authorised under the Act.

S. 33 provides for allocation of expenditure chargeable to projects of main objects.

S. 34 provides for capital allocation for irrigation.

S. 37 provides for the disposal of profits and deficits.

S. 38 provides for the payment of interest by the Corporation to the participating Governments.

S. 40 makes provision for maintaining depreciation and reserve and other funds.

S. 42 empowers the Corporation to borrow money.

S. 43 makes the Corporation liable for income-tax in the same way as any other company.

S. 44 provides that the Corporation shall every year prepare a budget for the next financial year showing the estimated receipts and expenditure.

S. 45 directs the Corporation to prepare an annual report giving a true and faithful account of its activities.

S. 46 requires the Corporation to prepare other annual financial statements.

S. 47 deals with accounts and appointment of auditors by the Corporation.

S. 48 empowers the Central Government to give directions to the Corporation on questions of policy.

S. 49 provides that disputes between the Corporation and Governments shall be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

S. 50 provides for the acquisition of land for the Corporation.

S. 51 gives control to the Central Government over the Corporation.

S. 52 makes the Provisions of the Indian Forest Act applicable to the forests of the Corporation.

S. 53 imposes a penalty for contravening the Provisions of Sections 17 and 18 of the Act.

S. 55 gives power to officers of the Corporation to enter any premises and make a survey or other investigation on behalf of the Corporation.

S. 58 provides that no other enactment shall affect the Provisions of this Act.

S. 59 empowers the Central Government to make rules.

S. 60 empowers the Corporation to make regulations for carrying out its functions under the Act.

15. Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.—This Act has been passed for the purpose of making medium and long-term credits more readily available to industrial concerns in India—particularly in circumstances where normal banking accommodation is inappropriate.

S. 2 defines "industrial concern" as meaning any public limited company, or co-operative society incorporated under an Act and registered in India and engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power.

S. 3 provides for the establishment of the Industrial Financial Corporation of India which shall be a body corporate with power to acquire and hold moveable and immovable property.

S. 4 provides that the authorised capital of the corporation shall be ten crores of rupees divided into twenty thousand fully paid-up shares of five thousand rupees each of which ten thousand shares of the value of rupees five crores shall be issued in the first instant. The Central Government and Reserve Bank shall each subscribe for two thousand five hundred shares. The Insurance Companies and other Financial Institutions may subscribe for two thousand five hundred shares in all and Co-operative banks may subscribe for one thousand shares of the Corporation.

S. 5 provides that the Central Government shall guarantee the repayment of shares.

S. 6 says that the management of the Corporation shall be by a Board of Directors which with the assistance of an Executive Committee may exercise all the powers and do all acts on behalf of the Corporation.

S. 7 provides that the Executive Committee shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board.

S. 8 provides for the appointment of an Advisory Committee to assist the Corporation in the discharge of its functions.

S. 9 provides for the appointment, qualification and salary of the Managing Director.

S. 10 provides that the Board of Directors shall consist of three directors, nominated by the Central Government, two directors nominated by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, two directors elected by the Scheduled banks, two directors elected by the other shareholders of the Corporation, two directors elected by the co-operative banks. The managing director shall be appointed by the Central Government.

S. 11 deals with the term of office and retirement of directors.

S. 12 provides for the qualifications and disqualifications of directors.

S. 14 empowers the Corporation to engage officers and employees.

S. 15 provides for the appointment of the chairman of the Board.

S. 16 provides for the constitution of the Executive Committee.

S. 17 provides for the meetings of the Board of directors and the Executive Committee.

S. 18 provides that the Corporation shall establish its head office at Delhi, and branch offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, and Madras.

S. 19 provides for opening deposit accounts by the Corporation with the Reserve Bank.

S. 20 provides that the Corporation may invest its funds in the securities of the Central and Provincial Governments.

S. 21 empowers the Corporation to borrow moneys by issuing and selling bonds and debentures by the Central Government.

S. 22 empowers the Corporation to accept deposits from the public not exceeding ten crores of Rupees.

S. 23 empowers the Corporation to transact certain kinds of business such as guaranteeing loans raised by industrial concerns, underwriting the issue of stock, shares, etc., by industrial concerns, granting loans to and subscribing to the debentures of industrial concerns and generally the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under the Act.

S. 24 limits the amount of accommodation to be given to industrial concerns.

S. 25 imposes conditions for accommodation.

S. 26 prohibits the company from subscribing directly to the shares or stock of any company having limited liability.

S. 27 empowers the Corporation to borrow foreign currency through the International Bank for Reconstruction for the purpose of making loans or advances to industrial concerns requiring to be financed in foreign currency.

S. 28 provides that if any industrial concern becomes liable to the Corporation or makes any default in repayment, the Corporation shall have the right to take over the management of the concern or to sell and realise the property mortgaged, pledged or assigned to the Corporation.

S. 29 gives power to the Corporation to call for repayment of any loan from an industrial concern before the agreed period under certain circumstances.

S. 30 makes special provisions for enforcement of claims by the Corporation.

S. 31 says that the Corporation shall be deemed to be a bank for the purposes of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act.

S. 32 provides for the payment of dividends by the Corporation out of its profits.

S. 33 deals with the holding of general meetings of the share-holders of the Corporation.

S. 34 deals with the auditing of the accounts of the Corporation.

S. 35 deals with the Returns to be furnished by the Corporation.

S. 36 gives power to the Central Government to acquire the shares of the Corporation from the other share-holders.

S. 37 provides that the Corporation shall not be taken into liquidation except by the order of the Central Government.

S. 38 provides for indemnifying every director for loss or expense incurred by him in the discharge of his duties except where the loss is caused by his wilful act.

S. 39 requires every director, auditor, officer, or servant of the Corporation to make a declaration of fidelity and secrecy in the prescribed form.

S. 40 relates to the liability of the Corporation for income-tax, and super-tax.

S. 41 provides for the punishment of offences against the Corporation.

S. 42 empowers the Central Government to make rules for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

S. 43 gives power to the Board of Directors to make regulations for giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

16. Dentists Act, 1948.—This Act has been passed for the first time for the regulation of the profession of dentistry and for that purpose to constitute Dental Councils.

S. 2 defines "dental hygienist" as meaning a person not being a dentist or a medical practitioner or who scales, cleans, or polishes, or gives instruction in dental hygiene, "Dental Mechanic" is defined as a person who makes or repairs dentures and dental appliances, and "dentistry" as including the performance of any operation on teeth and the treatment of any disease deficiency or lesion of human teeth or jaws and the performance of radiographic work in connection with human teeth or jaws or oral cavity, etc.

S. 3 empowers the Central Government to constitute a Dental Council of India, composed of members from dental colleges and dentists and Medical Council in India. The Council so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of Dental Council of India.

S. 5 deals with the mode of election to the Council and S. 6 deals "the term of office of members and the filling of casual vacancies."

S. 7 deals with the appointment of President and Vice-President of the Council.

S. 8 deals with the appointment of staff and their remuneration.

S. 9 provides that the Council shall constitute from among its members an Executive Committee.

S. 10 provides for the recognition of qualifications included in Part I of the Schedule to the Act for practicing the profession of dentistry. "The qualifications included in Parts II and III of the Schedule shall be recognised as dental qualifications. Only British subjects of Indian domicile are entitled to registration.

S. 11 empowers the appropriate authority in a Province of India to give recognition for dental hygiene qualifications for the purpose of this Act.

S. 12 provides that the Council may prescribe conditions for the training to be undergone by a person before he is entitled to be registered under the Act as a dental mechanic.

S. 13 provides that any recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification shall be a sufficient qualification for enrolment in the register of any Province.

S. 14 requires every authority in a Province of India which grants any recognised dental or dental hygiene qualification to furnish such information as the Dental Council may require as to the courses of study and training and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification.

S. 15 provides for the appointment of inspectors to attend examinations and to inspect dental training institutions.

S. 16 empowers the Dental Council on a report from the Executive Committee that an authority which holds the examinations for dental qualifications does not act in conformity with the

regulations made under the Act or that a particular institution does not satisfy the requirements of the Council, to withdraw its recognition after consulting the Provincial Government.

S. 18 requires the Dental Council to maintain a register of dentists to be known as the Indian Dentists Register. This Register shall contain entries from all the Provincial Registers of dentists.

S. 19 requires the Council to furnish copies of its minutes and the minutes of the Executive Committee and an annual report of its activities to the Central Government.

S. 20 empowers the Council with the approval of the Central Government to make regulations for the guidance of the Dental Council.

Chapter III consisting of Sections 21 to 30 deals with the constitution, composition and the powers of the Provincial Dental Councils, and the constitution by such Councils of Executive Committees.

Chapter IV consisting of Sections 31 to 46 deals with registration of dentists in a Province on payment of prescribed fee if they reside or carry on the Profession of Dentistry in that Province and if they hold a recognised dental qualification provided that they are of Indian domicile.

S. 41 provides for the removal of the name of a dentist by the Provincial Council if he is convicted of an offence or is guilty of any infamous conduct in professional respect, which in the opinion of the Provincial Council renders him unfit to be kept on the Register.

S. 46 provides that any person who is a registered dentist or registered dental hygienist or registered dental mechanic in a Province may practice as such in any other Province.

Chapter V deals with miscellaneous matters and provides for penalty for false entry in the Register and for misuse of titles.

S. 49 provides that after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act, no person other than dentist, registered dental mechanic shall practice dentistry or the art of scaling, cleaning, or polishing teeth or of making and repairing dentures provided that a registered medical practitioner may practice dentistry. Further the provisions of this Act are not made applicable to the performance of dental work or radiographic work in any hospital or dispensary maintained or supported from public or local funds.

S. 51 provides that except as provided in the Act the profession of dentistry shall not be carried on by a company or other corporate body. An exception is made in the case of a company which carries on no business other than the profession of dentistry or some business ancillary to the profession of dentistry and of which the majority of directors and all the operating staff are registered dentist. Similarly the Section does not apply to the carrying on the profession of dentistry by employers for the dental treatment of their employees or by any hospital or dispensary or institution for the training of dentists.

S. 54 authorises the Central Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry whenever it is found that the Council is not acting in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Schedule to the Act contains the names of institutions whose degrees or diplomas in dentistry are recognised as dental qualifications for the practice of dentistry. Some of the names of the institutions are : "The University of Bombay ; The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay ; The Nair Hospital Dental Board, Bombay ; Board of Examiners, Calcutta Dental College and Hospital and Stato Medical Faculty, Bengal."

Part II of the Schedule gives the names of the Punjab University, Punjab State Medical Faculty, Board of Examiners College of Dentistry, Karachi, The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, The Royal College of Ireland, The Royal

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, then the Universities of London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, St. Andrews, and Belfast. It contains also the various American and Paris institutions of dentistry.

17. Indian Army and the Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act makes certain amendments found necessary in the Indian Army Act, 1911 and Indian Air Force Act, 1932.

S. 2 amends S. 114 of the Army Act, 1911 to the effect that the said Section which deals with the disposal of the property of deceased persons and deserters, shall not apply to the Indian Commissioned Officers. Sub-section 2 of the same Section substitutes a new Sub-section (2) to S. 114 of the Army Act of 1911 to the effect that in the case of a deceased person who has left in a bank a deposit not exceeding Rs. 1,000, the commanding Officer may require the bank, society, or other institution where the money is deposited by the said deceased to hand over the same to him or his agent and the bank, society, or institution in question shall be bound to pay the amount to him or his agent and thereafter it shall not be held liable for the same.

Sub-section (4) of S. 114 of the Act of 1911 is also amended by giving power to the Commanding Officer to convert into money cash certificates and saving certificates.

S. 3 substitutes for the old S. 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 new Ss. 116 and 116-A to 116-L.

New S. 116 is applicable to persons who are found to be insane or who being on active service are officially reported to be missing.

S. 116-A deals with the disposal of the property of Indian Commissioned Officers who die or desert.

S. 116-B gives power on the death or desertion of an Indian Commissioned Officer to a Committee of Adjustment appointed in that behalf to secure the movable property belonging to the deceased or deserter and to dispose of the same in the manner prescribed.

S. 116-C empowers the Central Government to hand over the estate of a dead Indian Commissioned Officer to Administrator-General.

S. 116-D provides for the disposal of surplus property secured on the death of a person or on his desertion.

S. 116-E provides for the disposal of effects not consisting of money.

S. 116-F gives power to deliver certain property not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to the representatives of the deceased Indian Commissioned Officer without production of probate.

S. 116-G provides that payment of money or delivery of goods or the sale thereof by the Committee or by the prescribed person in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall be a valid discharge to the Committee or the prescribed person or to the crown.

S. 116-H provides that the property in the hands of the Committee or the prescribed person shall not be taken as assets found at the place where the Committee or the prescribed person is stationed.

S. 116-I enacts that the representatives of a deceased person or the Administrator-General may take such action as they may like in respect of property of the deceased officer if it has not been secured or taken charge of by the Committee or by the prescribed person.

S. 116-J provides that the aforesaid Sections shall also apply in the case of an Indian Commissioned Officer who is found to be insane or is officially reported to be missing.

S. 116-K provides that when an Indian Officer dies or deserts while on active service the references to the Committee of Adjustment shall be construed as references to the Standing Committee of Adjustment.

S. 116-L is a definition section defining the word "Representative" as meaning a person who has taken out representation such as probate or letters of administration or succession certificate. The word "representative" shall not include the Administrator-General.

Ss. 4 and 5 introduce similar amendments in Ss. 126 and 128 of the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 as have been done in sections 114 and 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

Under S. 5 instead of the old S. 128 of the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 new Ss. 128 and 128-A to 128-L have been substituted.

S. 6 of the Act makes certain consequential amendments in Ss. 15, 16 and 17 of the Administrator-General Act, 1913.

18. Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1948.—This Act continues for one year more the levy of certain duties characterised as protective duties on the articles mentioned in the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act and amends the Sugar Industry (protection) Act, 1932.

S. 2 makes certain alterations in the first Schedule. The old Item No. 63 (30) is replaced by new item No. 63 (30) and contains the following goods:— rods or bars of alloy; tools or special steel of the following category; but excluding precision ground and polished bars: (1) High speed steel, stainless and heat-resisting steel, etc.; if the same is of British manufacture the protective duty is 30 per cent *ad valorem* and if not of British manufacture protective duty is 42 per cent *ad valorem*.

S. 3 extends protection to sugar industry for one year more.

19. The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1948.—This Act introduces certain amendments to the existing Act namely the Indian Tea Control Act (VIII of 1938) as have been found necessary as a result of the constitutional changes that have taken place since August 15, 1947 and as a result of the practical experience of its working. The Act is due to the International Tea Agreement among the tea producers of India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies for regulation of the export of tea and for the control of extension of tea cultivation. The International Tea Committee has recommended to the Governments of the respective countries that the existing agreement may be replaced by an interim agreement for a period of two years or for such time till a regular agreement under the aegis of the proposed International Trade Organisation is concluded. This Act therefore gives effect to the interim agreement for control of the cultivation and for the export of tea.

20. Indian Finance Act 1948.—This Act gives effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on 1st April 1948. It discontinues the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by sea, or by land into the Provinces of India. It continues the existing rates of inland postage. It alters duties of customs on goods mentioned in items 24, and 75 in the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. It enhances duty of customs on manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and motor-cars. It continues the additional duties of customs in the case of goods comprised in Item No. 22. It levies a duty of customs on exports of sugarcane ore, oil-seeds and vegetable-oils. It raises the excise duty on matches in boxes containing fifty matches and it continues the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax.

21. Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 were so far not directly applicable to Indian States. With the setting up of the Dominion of India, the Jurisdiction has been given by the Acceding States to the Dominion in respect of legislation on Railways. The Act therefore extends the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 throughout the Indian Dominion including the Acceding States.

22. Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948.—The development of Power Alcohol industry is of national importance both in point of view of using the molasses which would otherwise be wasted and of creating in the country an industry which would be of importance in times of emergency. The utilisation of Power Alcohol would also reduce the price of sugar and reduce our dependence on petrol. This Act therefore aims at giving control over Power Alcohol to the Central Government and adopting measures to utilize the surplus of molasses in certain Provinces and to enforce the admixture of Power Alcohol with petrol.

S. 2 declares that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the development of the Power Alcohol industry.

S. 3 defines "molasses" as dark-colour residual syrup drained from sugarcane; "petrol" as dangerous petroleum as defined in S. 2 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 and "Power Alcohol" as meaning ethyl alcohol containing not less than 99.5 per cent by volume ethanol measured at sixty degrees Fahrenheit corresponding to 74.4 over proof strength.

S. 4 says that no person shall manufacture Power Alcohol from any substance other than molasses or such other substance as may be specified by the Central Government.

S. 5 gives power to the Central Government to regulate the production and disposal of Power Alcohol in a distillery.

S. 6 empowers the Central Government to direct that in particular areas no petrol shall be sold except with an admixture of Power Alcohol for motive power in such proportion as the Central Government may fix except that the proportion of Power Alcohol to be mixed with petrol for any motor vehicle shall not be more than 25 per cent or less than 5 per cent by volume.

S. 7 imposes a penalty for contravening the provisions of the Act.

S. 8 empowers the Central Government to delegate its power under the Act to a subordinate officer of the Central Government or to the Provincial Government or to a subordinate officer of the Provincial Government.

S. 10 empowers the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

23. Taxation on Income (Investigation and Commission) (Amendment) Act, 1948.

S. 2 adds a new sub-section 3 to S. 4 of the Act of 1947 providing that the Investigation Committee shall be appointed to act in the first instance upto 31st March 1950 but the Central Government may extend its term of appointment till 31st March 1951.

By S. 3 a new S. 5 is replaced in the Act of 1947 consisting of four sub-sections. S. 5(1) empowers the Central Government at any time to refer to the Commission for investigation and report any case which the Central Government has *prima facie* reasons for believing that the person has to a substantial extent evaded payment of taxation on income together with such materials as may be available in support of such belief and may at any time apply to the commission for the withdrawal of any case. If the Commission approves of the withdrawal no further proceedings shall be taken thereafter. S. 5(2) empowers the Commission after examining the materials and making an investigation to report to the Central Government, that in its opinion, further investigation is not likely to reveal any substantial evasion of taxation on income and on such report being made the investigation shall be deemed to be closed. S. 5(3) debars a Court from calling into question a reference made by the Central Government. S. 5(4) provides that if in the course of the investigation the Commission has risen to believe that some other person has evaded payment of taxation it may report the fact to the Central Government which may then refer such other person's case to the Commission.

S. 4 substitutes a new S. 6 in place of old S. 6 in the Act of 1947 consisting of ten sub-sections.

The new S. 6 deals with the powers of the Commission. S. 6(1) gives power to the Commission to require any person to furnish written statements of accounts and affairs verified on oath and certified by a qualified auditor. S. 6(2) empowers the Commission to administer oaths and to take evidence and to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel production of documents and to issue Commission for examination of witnesses. S. 6(3) empowers the Commission to authorise any income-tax authority to examine the accounts or documents or interrogate persons or obtain statements from them. S. 6(4) gives the same power of investigation to the authorised income-tax officer as the Commission itself has. S. 6(5) provides that if any person refuses or fails to attend and give such information and evidence or to produce such documents as the Commission may require the Commission may close the investigation and direct such person to pay such sum as it may fix by way of penalty and such sum shall be recoverable as if the direction were given under S. 47(1) of the Income-Tax Act. The other sub-sections make only consequential changes.

S. 5 substitutes a new S. 7 for the old S. 7 of the Act of 1947 dealing with the procedure to be followed by the Commission. It empowers the Commission to regulate its own procedure but in making an investigation it has to follow the principles of natural justice and the principles of the Indian Evidence Act as far as practicable and has to give a reasonable opportunity of rebutting any evidence against him. The Commission however has full power to compel production of documents. A person whose case is being investigated is entitled to be represented by a pleader or an accountant or an employee duly authorised before the Commission. It further provides that no person shall be entitled to inspect or take copies of any documents, statements, or materials produced before the Commission, or before any authorised income-tax officer. It also provides by subsection 5 that no prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for giving evidence before the Commission and no evidence given before the Commission shall be admissible in evidence against such person in any suit or proceeding.

S. 6 substitutes a new S. 8 for the old S. 8 of Act of 1947 which provides for reopening of assessment proceedings. The new S. 8 says that after considering the report of the Commission the Central Government shall direct such proceedings to be taken as it thinks fit under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 or any other law against the person regarding whom the report has been made in respect of his income after 31st December 1938 and proceedings may be taken and completed in that case under the Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax Acts notwithstanding any lapse of time or any decision given to a different effect by any Income-tax authority. In all assessment or reassessment proceedings taken in pursuance of the report of the Commission, the findings recorded by the Commission shall be final. But such proceedings shall not bar proceedings under S. 34 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. In respect of such proceedings however it is open to the person concerned to require the appropriate Commissioner of Income-tax to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and the reference is to be heard by not less than three Judges of the High Court.

24. Indian Air-Craft (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act amends the Indian Air-Craft Act, 1934 by making it applicable to all States which have acceded to the Dominion of India, whereby the item "Civil Aviation" in the federal legislative list is made applicable to all States. Accordingly S. 2 is made applicable to the whole of India and to all Aircrafts which are registered in India.

By S. 3 the word "India" is substituted for the word "British India" in all Sections of the Act of 1934.

25. Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act introduces new S. 28-A, in the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

S. 28-A makes the point clear that the property of the insolvent includes and was always intended to include his capacity to exercise all powers in or over property which the insolvent might have exercised for his own benefit at the commencement of his insolvency or before his discharge.

26. Junagadh Administration (Property) Act, 1948.—On November 9th 1947 the administration of the Junagadh State was handed over to the Government of India. Shortly before this His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh left the State and took away with him considerable property belonging to the State including securities and shares. These were in the name of His Highness the Nawab, but they are the property of the State. In order to remove all doubts as to the State's title to the securities, shares as well as deposits in banks in Bombay an Ordinance was promulgated vesting the property in the securities, shares, etc., in the Administrator of the State. This Act now replaces the Ordinance.

S. 3 provides that bank deposits, Government Securities and shares of Joint Stock Companies, described in the Schedule to the Act either in the name of His Highness the Nawab, his Dewan or in the name of Pir Mahabat Khan shall vest in the Administrator and he shall have full powers to deal with the same.

S. 4 provides that the Reserve Bank of India shall issue to the Administrator duplicate securities in the Administrator's name in place of the Government Securities mentioned in the Schedule amounting to Rs. 1,29,00,700.

S. 5 provides that every transfer of or dealing with any property of the State as described in the Schedule shall be void against the Administrator from and after the 8th November 1947.

S. 6 bars the jurisdiction of the courts to entertain any proceedings in respect of the said property.

27. Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The transport situation is not likely to improve adequately at an early date. There is therefore a great need for ensuring priority of movement by sea for essential cargoes like coal, foodstuff, etc. It has therefore become essential to retain the powers which the Control of Shipping Act, 1917 has conferred on the Government. This Act therefore continues the Act of 1947 for one year more. In the light of the experience gained this Act inserts a new S. 3(a) whereby Government is vested with power to control the grant of licences for coasting trade of India in respect of all shipping whether on the Indian Register or not so as to secure uniformity of control over all the tonnage in the coasting trade and to prevent any undesirable incursion of foreign shipping into that trade.

28. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control Act, 1947 was not made applicable to any premises the construction of which was not completed and which were not let out to a tenant before the commencement of the Act. Unscrupulous landlords took undue advantage of this exemption and began to charge exorbitant rents and exploit the tenants resulting in great hardship. In the result an Ordinance was passed to remedy this evil which was subsequently replaced by the Delhi-Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control Act, 1947.

Unfortunately the wordings of the new S. 7-A of the amending Act resulted in all new buildings constructed between 24th March, 1947 and 31st December 1947 being left entirely outside the scope of the Rent Control. This

Act therefore has been passed to rectify the anomaly by providing that the Act of 1947 applied to all new buildings and new letting.

29. Atomic Energy Act, 1948.—The newest and one of the most important branches of Science is Atomic Science for alleviating the suffering of humanity. The development and use of atomic energy is therefore a question of national importance. This was recognised by the Government and led to the setting up of a Board of Research on Atomic Energy.

The Act gives Government powers for the control and development of atomic energy for purposes connected therewith particularly control of plants, designed or adopted for the production or the use of atomic energy, the working or export of substances such as Uranium, Thorium, Plutonium, Neptunium, or Beryllium and their compounds.

The Act is drafted on the lines of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 of the United Kingdom.

The Act extends to all the Provinces of India.

S. 2 empowers the Central Government to take under its control the development of any industry connected with the production or use of Atomic Energy and any mineral which may be used for the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

S. 3 defines "atomic energy" as meaning the energy released from atomic nuclei, as a result of any process including fission of process but does not include energy released in any process of natural transmutation or radio-active decay which is not accelerated or influenced by external means.

S. 4 gives power to the Central Government to produce, use and dispose of atomic energy and carry out research into any matters connected therewith and to manufacture, buy and transport articles required in connection with the production or use of atomic energy and to do all such things as the Central Government considers necessary for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

S. 5 empowers the Central Government to obtain information from any person of materials, plant, and processes used or designed for the production of atomic energy, and makes it an offence punishable under the Act of any person fails to give the necessary information or makes an untrue statement.

S. 6 gives power to the Central Government to authorise any person to enter any premises used for the production for atomic energy and to obtain such information as may be necessary by making copies or extracts from any drawings or plan or other document without any obstruction from anybody.

S. 7 empowers the Central Government to do over or below the surface of any land such work as it considers necessary for the purpose of discovering minerals and provides for paying compensation to persons affected by the work on their lands.

S. 8 provides for the compulsory acquisition of prescribed substances, stock of minerals and plant by the Central Government.

S. 9 provides for the compulsory acquisition of certain rights to contracts relating to the production or use of atomic energy.

S. 10 provides for the control of production and use of atomic energy by the Central Government by means of issue of licences for working minerals and regulating the export and import of substances required for Atomic Energy.

S. 11 prohibits every person from disclosing information relating to plants used for production of atomic energy.

S. 12 controls the grant of patents by the Controller of Patents and Designs in respect of inventions for the production or use of atomic energy.

S. 15 provides for penalties for offences under the Act.

S. 16 provides for payment of compensation.

30. Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act, 1948.—This Act amends S. 3 of the Indian Cess Act, 1930 by doubling the existing rate of seven annas per maund of lac and five annas per maund of refuse lac produced in India and exported from India by fixing the rates at fourteen annas and ten annas respectively.

31. National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.

This Act is designed to overhaul the present University Officers Training Corps at the same time to provide for full development of character and capacity of boys and girls for leadership. For this purpose it was considered that the problem was essentially educational to be solved by the Educational Authorities. To achieve this end the system of cadet training has been found necessary to be introduced in schools and Universities.

The Act provides for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps.

S. 3 provides for the raising and maintaining of a National Cadet Corps.

S. 5 provides for three Divisions of the Corps, the Senior Division consisting of male students of any University and the Junior Division consisting of male students of any school and the Girls Division consisting of female students of any University or school.

S. 6 provides for enrolment of students.

S. 7 empowers the Central Government to raise other units.

S. 8 provides for discharge of every person who ceases to be a student in any University or school.

S. 9 provides for appointment of officers.

S. 10 provides for duties of persons enrolled in the Corps.

S. 11 provides for punishment for contravention of rules.

S. 12 empowers the Central Government to appoint a Central Advisory Committee consisting of the Minister of Defence, Secretary to the Minister of Education, Financial Adviser, the chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, the chief of the Air Staff and Air Marshal, the chief of the Naval Staff, and Flag Officer Commanding, five non-official members, and two members of the Central Legislature.

S. 13 provides for making rules for carrying out the objects of the Act.

32. Road Transport Corporation Act, 1948.—This Act is intended for the promotion of a co-ordinated system of road transport in India, in co-ordination with railways by providing for the formation of road Transport Corporations with representatives therein of the Central and Provincial Governments. Under the Government of India Act, 1935 the power to legislate for the incorporation and regulation of trading corporations is given to the Central Legislature. This Act is intended to give the necessary power to such Provincial Governments as may desire to set up the corporations.

S. 3 of the Act provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Indian Companies Act, 1913 or any other law, a Provincial Government may appoint a Road Transport Corporation for the whole or any part of the Province. It further provides for the reservation and allotment to the Central Government as represented by its Railways, of certain percentage of the share capital of the Corporation and for adequate representation of the Central Government and of the Provincial Governments concerned on the Corporation.

S. 4 provides that any such Corporation appointed by the Provincial Government shall be a body corporate.

S. 5 deals with the composition of the Corporation empowering the Provincial Government to appoint a certain number of persons on it with certain rights and privileges.

S. 6 provides that the Indian Companies Act shall not apply to the Corporation and the Corporation shall not be wound up except by the order of the Provincial Government after the approval of the Central Government is obtained.

33. Calcutta Port (Pilotage) Act, 1948.

At present the responsibility for administrative control over pilotage on the river Hooghly from the sea to the Calcutta Port limits rests with the Government while the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are responsible for the conservation and improvement of the Hooghly river and its approaches. The two functions are inter-dependent hence it is considered that in the interest of better administration the Port Commissioners should be made responsible for Pilotage also. The Act therefore is designed to give the Commissioners the necessary powers for maintaining a Cadre of Pilots.

S. 3 provides that from the date on which this Act comes into force namely, 16-5-1948, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to maintain pilots for the safe navigation of vessels in the Hooghly area.

S. 4 provides that no person shall be appointed as Pilot who is not authorised by the Central Government under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, to pilot vessels.

S. 5 gives power to the Commissioners to make rules for the behaviour of pilots and for regulating their salaries.

S. 6 gives power to the Commissioners to levy fees for the pilotage of vessels in the Hooghly area at rates fixed under the Indian Ports Act.

S. 7 provides for keeping the pilotage account separate from the general account.

S. 8 provides for the expenditure from the pilotage account.

S. 9 empowers the Commissioners to transfer moneys from the General Account to the Pilotage Account and *vice versa*.

S. 10 provides for the inclusion of certain sections of the Calcutta Port Act, 1830 in the present Act.

S. 11 amends the Calcutta Pilots Act XII of 1859 for the substitution of the Commissioners in place of the Government.

34. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.—This Act is designed to provide for certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity, and injury during employment.

It extends to all the Provinces of India and is applicable in the first instance to all factories including factories belonging to the Crown but not to seasonal factories. It came into force from 1948.

S. 2 defines "benefit period" as meaning a period of 26 consecutive weeks, or 6 consecutive months corresponding to the contribution as meaning the sum of money payable to the Employees State Insurance Corporation by the Principal Employer in respect of an Employee. It defines "employment injury" as meaning injury to an Employee caused by accident or by occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment in a factory to which this Act applies and "factory" as meaning any premises wherein 20 or more persons are working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power.

S. 3 provides that there shall be established for the administration of the scheme of Employees State Insurance in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a corporation to be known as Employees State Insurance Corporation. The Corporation shall consist of the Ministers for Labour and Health in the Central Government, one person representing each of the Governor's Provinces, five persons nominated by the Central Government, five persons

representing Employees, two persons representing the Medical Profession and two persons elected by the Central Legislature.

S. 8 provides for the constitution of a standing committee of the Corporation.

S. 10 provides that the Central Government shall constitute a Medical Benefit Council.

S. 13 provides that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as or being a member of the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Medical Benefit Council, if he is found incompetent or of unsound mind or has an interest in the work of the Corporation.

S. 14 provides for filling in vacancies to the three bodies.

Under S. 15 the members are entitled to receive fees and allowances.

S. 16 empowers the Central Government to appoint Principal Officers of the Corporation such as Director-General of Employees State Insurance and Insurance Commissioner, Medical Commissioner, a Chief Accounts Officer and an Actuary.

S. 17 provides for the employment of a staff for the Corporation.

S. 18 gives power to the Standing Committee to administer the affairs of the Corporation subject to the general superintendence and control of the Corporation.

S. 19 empowers the Corporation in addition to the scheme of benefits specified in this Act, to promote measures for the improvement of the health and welfare of insured persons and for the rehabilitation and re-employment of insured persons who have been disabled or injured and to incur in respect of such measures expenditure from the funds of the Corporation.

S. 20 provides for the holding of meetings of the Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council at such times and places, and subject to such rules or procedure as may be specified.

S. 21 empowers the Central Government to supersede the Corporation and the Standing Committee if the Corporation or the Standing Committee makes default in performing its duties or abuses its power. When the Corporation or the Standing Committee is superseded all the members of the Corporation or of the Standing Committee shall be deemed to have vacated their offices and the Central Government may nominate new members of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

S. 22 provides for the duties of the Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation, the Standing Committee, and the Medical Commissioner on matters relating to the administration of Medical benefit.

S. 23 enacts that the Principal Officers shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed.

S. 24 provides that no Act of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, or the Medical Board Council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any defect in their constitution.

S. 25 provides for the appointment of Regional Boards, Local Committees and Regional and Medical Board Councils.

S. 26 constitutes the Employees' State Insurance Fund in which all moneys received by the Corporation are to be paid. It empowers the Corporation to accept grants, donations and gifts.

S. 27 provides for making a grant to the Corporation by the Central Government.

S. 28 describes the purposes for which the Fund may be expended.

S. 29 empowers the Corporation to acquire and hold property.

S. 32 requires the Corporation to frame a budget every year showing the probable receipts and the expenditure to be incurred and to submit the same for the approval of the Central Government.

S. 33 provides for maintaining correct accounts.

S. 34 provides for audit.

S. 35 provides for Annual Report.

S. 36 says that the Accounts and Report shall be placed before the Central Legislature.

S. 37 provides for valuation of assets and liabilities every five years.

S. 38 says that all employees in factories to which this Act applies shall be insured.

S. 39 provides for the payment to the Corporation of the contribution payable by the Employer.

S. 40 enacts that the Principal Employer shall be liable to pay contributions in the first instance.

S. 41 allows a principal Employer to recover the amount of contribution paid by him in the first instance from the immediate employer.

S. 42 makes general provisions as regards payments of contribution.

S. 43 provides for the method of payment of contribution.

S. 44 empowers the Corporation to appoint inspectors to see to the payment of contributions.

S. 46 provides for benefits to the insured persons and their dependants.

S. 49 provides for sickness benefits.

S. 50 provides for maternity benefit.

S. 51 provides for disabled benefits where a person sustains temporary or permanent disablement.

S. 52 provides for benefits to the dependants on the death of the insured persons.

S. 54 says that all Medical Examination shall be carried out by duly appointed medical practitioners in the same way as it is provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

S. 55 provides for review of any payment of benefit by the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

S. 56 provides for medical attendance, and treatment being given to the members of the family of an insured person.

S. 58 says that the Principal Government shall provide for insured persons and their families reasonable Medical, Surgical and Obstetric treatment.

S. 59 provides for establishment and maintenance of hospitals, etc., by the Corporation.

S. 60 provides that any benefit receivable is not transferable or assignable and not liable to be attached.

S. 66 gives power to the Corporation to recover damages from employer where injury is caused to an employee under certain circumstances.

S. 68 gives right to the Corporation to recover the amount of contributions to be made by the employer.

S. 69 makes the owner or occupier of factories liable for excessive sickness benefit.

S. 72 provides that no employer by reason of his liability for payment of any contribution shall directly or indirectly reduce the wages of an employee.

S. 73 provides that no employer shall dismiss or punish an employee during the period of sickness.

S. 74 gives power to the Provincial Government to constitute an Employers' Insurance Court.

S. 75 provides for the matters to be decided by the court in case of disputes between the Employer and Employee.

Ss. 76 to 83 deal with the powers of the Employers' Insurance Court, the institution of proceedings therein, the appearance of Legal

Practitioners, non-admissibility of claims if not made within ten months and Reference and Appeals to the High Court.

Ss. 84 to 86 provide for penalties for false statements, failure to pay contributions and launching of prosecutions.

S. 87 gives power to the Central Government to exempt a factory or a class of factories and establishments from the operation of this Act.

S. 90 provides for exemption of factories or establishments belonging to Government or Local Authorities.

S. 92 gives power to the Central Government to give directions to a Provincial Government for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

S. 95 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

S. 96 gives power to the Provincial Government to make rules.

S. 97 gives power to the Corporation to make regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Corporation and for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act.

Schedule I to the Act gives the table of average daily wages payable to an employee.

Schedule II gives the table of the amount to be paid for sickness, disablement and dependants' benefit.

35. The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Act, 1948.

This Act gives power to every Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act notwithstanding anything contained in that Act or in its Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association to make a donation to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund from the Company's assets.

36. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trust (Constitution) (Amendment) Act, 1948.

As a result of recent political changes in the country it has become necessary to amend the constitution of the major Port Trust Boards in order to secure an increased representation thereof of Indian Commercial Interest. This Act therefore provides for representation on the Port Trust Boards of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, of representatives of the Defence Services chosen by the Central Government, representatives of Mercantile Marine Department chosen by the Central Government, the General Manager of the particular railway companies running through the particular Provinces, representatives of Provincial Councils, and representatives of Provincial or Local bodies.

37. The Census Act 1948.—So far there was no Census Act of a permanent nature in force. The former Census Act was confined to the specific Census undertaken in particular years. The present Act is intended to be a permanent measure. It extends to all the Provinces of India, and also to the Acceding States of India, and provides for taking Census.

S. 3 gives power to the Central Government, to declare the taking of Census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends whenever it considers necessary.

S. 4 gives power to the Central Government to appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of Census and to appoint superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the Census. The section also gives power to the Provincial Government to appoint Census officers.

S. 6 provides that every officer in command of any Naval, Military or Air Force, every person in charge of a vessel, every person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, Workhouse, Prison or Charitable, Religious or Educational Institution, every Manager of a hotel or club or a railway or Commercial or Industrial establishment and every occupant of immovable property shall perform Census duties as may be called upon by Government order to do.

S. 7 provides for giving power to the District Magistrate or such authority as the Provincial Government may appoint to call upon certain persons to give assistance in the taking of Census.

S. 8 empowers the Census Officer to ask all such questions to persons as he may think fit and issue orders for the same and persons so ordered shall be bound to answer the questions.

S. 9 requires every occupier of any house or other place to permit access to the Census Officer to allow the affixing of numbers.

S. 10 requires every occupier or manager of a house or Commercial or Industrial Establishment to fill up a Schedule with such particulars as may be required by the Provincial Government.

S. 11 provides for penalties for offences under the Act.

S. 12 requires previous sanction of the Provincial Government to institute Criminal prosecutions.

S. 15 provides that the Records of Census shall not be open to inspection and no entry in such record shall be admissible in evidence in any Civil or Criminal proceedings whatever.

S. 16 provides for the temporary suspension of other laws as to the mode of taking Census in Municipalities.

S. 17 provides for giving of statistical abstracts of Census Information to any Local Authority or person on payment of certain fees.

S. 18 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

38. Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, 1948.

S. 15 (2) of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 provides *inter alia* that any legal proceedings by or against the Secretary of State in respect of any right or liability of the undivided India or any part thereof which were pending in Indian Courts immediately before the 15th August 1947 shall be continued by or against such person as may be designated by order of Governor-General under S. 8 of that Act or otherwise by the law of the Dominion concerned.

Article 12 (3) of the Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947 makes the requisite provision for the continuance of such legal proceedings but only in respect of any liabilities of the undivided India, but not in respect of any rights of the undivided India. Thereupon an Ordinance entitled the Continuance of Legal Proceedings Ordinance 1948, was promulgated for this purpose. This Ordinance has been now replaced by this Act.

S. 3 provides that any legal proceedings which immediately before the 15th August 1947 were pending by or against the Secretary of State in any court within the Territories of India and which were in respect of any right of India or of any part of India, shall the right in question was that of the Governor-General-in-Council, be continued by or against the Dominion of India, and if the right in question was that of the former Province of Bengal or the Punjab be continued by or against the Province of West Bengal or East Punjab or as the case may be and if the right in question was that of a Governor's Province other than Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, or Sind, be continued by or against that Province.

S. 4 provides that in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal or application to a court in respect of any such proceedings, the period from 15th August 1947 to 28th May 1948 shall be excluded.

39. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act 1948.

—This Act amends the Indian Registration Act, 1908 in order to provide for general exemption of the Administrator-Generals of the Dominion of India from appearing in person or by agents at any Registration Office in connection with the registration of any instrument executed by them in their official capacity.

S. 2 amends S. 17 of Act of 1908 by excluding orders made under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 vesting property in a Treasurer of charitable Endowments, or divesting him of any such property from being compulsorily registered.

S. 5 substitutes a new S. 88 for the old S. 88 and provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Registration Act of 1908, it shall not be necessary for any Officer of Government or any Administrator-General, Official Trustee or Official Assignee, or the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of High Court or the holder for the time being of such other public office as may be specified in Government notification to appear in person or by agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the Registration of any instrument executed by him or in his favour in his official capacity or to sign as provided in S. 58.

Such instruments may be presented for Registration as prescribed by rules made under S. 69.

40. Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948. Under the existing law no Court in India has jurisdiction to grant a decree of divorce unless the parties are domiciled in India as provided under the Indian Divorce Act or in England or Scotland as provided under the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926. In other cases, the woman has no remedy unless she is in a position to institute proceedings in the country of her husband's domicile. During the last war several marriages were contracted by women domiciled in India with foreigners serving temporarily in India on military duty. In such cases the Courts in India had no power to give relief. In England an Act was passed called the Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1944 whereby in the case of such marriages celebrated during the war period the English Courts were given jurisdiction for giving relief to the parties. Following the English Act, this Act has been passed extending the jurisdiction of High Courts in India to give relief even where the husband was at the time of the marriage domiciled outside India if the wife immediately before the marriage was domiciled in India.

S. 2 defines "Marriage" as including a purported marriage which was void *ab initio* and "war period" as meaning the period commencing on 3rd September 1939 and ending on 31st March 1946.

S. 3 says that the marriages to which the Act applies are marriages solemnized during the war period where the husband was at the time of the marriage domiciled outside India and the wife was immediately before the marriage domiciled in India.

It is further provided that this Act shall not apply to any marriage soon after the solemnization thereof of the parties thereto have resided together in the country in which the husband is domiciled. For the purposes of this proviso the whole of the United States of America, the whole of the United Kingdom and the whole of any British possession outside India shall each be treated as one country.

S. 4 gives the High Courts in India jurisdiction to entertain proceedings for divorce or for nullity of marriage in such cases as if both parties were at all material times domiciled in India and the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act are made applicable to such cases, provided that the Petitioner or the Respondent professes the Christian Religion and the proceedings for Divorce or for Nullity of marriage are commenced not later than three years from the commencement of this Act.

S. 6 provides that the validity of any decree or order made in the United Kingdom by virtue of the Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1944 shall by virtue of this Act be recognised in all Courts in the Provinces of India.

41. The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948.—Prior to the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947

British diplomatic and consular officers performed notarial duties in respect of Indian Nationals abroad and charged fees therefor and for other consular functions for which fees were leviable. They were also authorised to administer oaths. These functions were performed by virtue of the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891 and the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889 passed by the English Parliament. On the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 the British Government ceased to have any responsibility in the matter.

This Act has been passed to provide for the administration of oaths by diplomatic and consular officers and to prescribe the fees leviable in respect of certain of their official duties.

S. 3 provides that every diplomatic and consular officer in any foreign country or place where he is exercising his functions may administer any oath and take any affidavit and also do any notarial act and every oath, affidavit and notarial act sworn, done by or before such person shall be as effectual as if duly administered, sworn or done by or before any lawful authority in any Province of India and any document bearing the impression or seal and signature of such person shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the seal or signature being a seal or signature of that person.

S. 4 provides for punishment for making false affidavits and for forging or fraudulently altering the seal or signature of such authorised person.

S. 6 gives power to the Central Government to prescribe the fees to be levied by a diplomatic or consular officer.

S. 7 provides for the publication of tables of fees to be levied by the diplomatic and consular officers.

S. 8 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

42. Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act 1948.—Under S. 206 (1A) (b) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 no pilgrim shall be received on board the pilgrim ship unless he produces a medical certificate showing that he is vaccinated against Small-pox, within five days before Medical Inspection. The Government of India have since revised the form of certificate against Small-pox so as to bring it into conformity with the *pro forma* laid down in the International Sanitary Conventions, 1944. The new form lays down that the certificates shall not be valid for more than three years from the date of issue. Consequently this Act amends S. 206 by substituting the words "three years" for the words "five years."

43. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act 1948.—Hitherto whenever State Forces personnel served with the Indian Army a notification was issued by the State Concerned to the effect that the State Forces personnel would be subject to the Indian Army Act. Such an arrangement was not satisfactory. Hence it was found necessary to have provision in law by which personnel of Indian State Forces will automatically be governed by the Indian Army Act for all purposes when they are serving with or under the Indian Army in the same manner as regular members of the Indian Army.

S. 2 of the Act substitutes a new S. 6-A for the old S. 6-A of the Indian Army Act of 1911 to the effect that when any of the forces of an Accessing State are acting with or are attached to any of His Majesty's Indian Land Forces within or without India all the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911 shall apply to such forces and the members, thereof as if they formed part of that body of His Majesty's Indian Land Forces and for the purpose of command and discipline any officer of such forces shall have all such powers and be treated as if he were an Indian Commissioned Officer, Viceroy's Commissioned Officer, Warrant Officer, or non-Commissioned Officer as the case may be of His Majesty's Indian Land Forces.

This Act further amends S. 7 of the Act of 1911 by providing that King's Commissioned Indian Officers who were governed by the British Army Act, before 15th August 1947 shall thereafter be made subject to the Indian Army Act.

44. Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Act 1948.—An Ordinance was promulgated on 11th May 1947 to amend the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1936 with a view to terminating the membership of the Durgah Committee whom it was considered undesirable to permit to remain on the Committee any longer. This Act replaces the Ordinance. It amends S. 5 of the Act of 1936 and reduces the members of the Committee from 11 to 9 and substitutes a new sub-clause (F) providing that three of the co-opted members of the Committee shall be from among persons residing in any of the Accessing States or in the State of Hyderabad.

45. Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act 1948. This Act has been passed with the object of extending the application of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to all the Accessing States. By their Instruments of Accession, the States have acceded to the Dominion of India in respect of "Telegraphs." Accordingly the Dominion Legislature is competent to legislate for the Accessing States. Hence this Act amends S. 1 of the Act of 1885 and makes the Act of 1885 to extend to the whole of India.

S. 4 inserts a new S. 35 providing that the reference to the Provincial Government shall be construed as reference to the Government of that Accessing State.

46. Coal-mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 1948. This Act is the result of the recommendations made by the Board of Conciliation appointed in 1947 in connection with certain disputes in the Bengal and Bihar Coal-fields for payment of bonus and the establishment of a Provident Fund for the employees in the Coal-mines.

The Act extends to all the Provinces of India and all Accessing States.

S. 3 empowers the Central Government by a notification to form a scheme called the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme for the establishment of a provident fund for employees in coal-mines.

S. 5 empowers the Central Government by a notification to frame a scheme called the coal-mines Bonus Scheme for the purpose of giving bonus to employees.

S. 8 provides that the amount of the provident Fund standing to the credit of any member shall not be capable of being assigned or charged and shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of any Court. It further provides that on the death of a member the amount standing to its credit and payable to his nominee shall be free from any debt or liability of the member or the nominee incurred before the death of the member.

S. 10 gives power to the Central Government to appoint inspectors to supervise the schemes.

S. 11 gives priority of payment of contributions and bonus over other debts.

The first Schedule to the Act contains the matters to be provided for in the Coal-mines Provident Fund Scheme and the second Schedule contains matters to be provided for in Coal-mines Bonus Scheme.

47. The Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act 1948.—Under the existing law a suit to recover money has to be instituted in the court within whose jurisdiction the defendant resides or the cause of action arises with the result that displaced persons from Pakistan residing in India cannot sue their debtors in Pakistan. This Act therefore enables displaced persons to institute suits in India.

S. 2 says that this Act shall remain in force for three years.

S. 3 defines "displaced person" as meaning a person who on account of the setting up of the dominions of India and Pakistan and on account of civil disturbances in Pakistan have left Pakistan and have come to reside in India after 1st March 1947.

S. 4 provides that notwithstanding anything contained in S. 20 of the Civil Procedure Code a displaced person may institute a suit in a court within whose jurisdiction he or the defendant actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, if the defendant who so resides or carries on business or personally works for gain is not a displaced person and the suit is of such a nature that it could have been instituted in a court within the territories of Pakistan before 15th August 1947 and the suit does not relate to immovable property.

S. 1 extends the period of limitation for the filing of such a suit, on the Plaintiff satisfying the court that he was unable to institute the suit within the period of limitation owing to causes connected with his being a displaced person.

48. Income-Tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act carries out the recommendations of the Income-tax Investigation Commission with a view to reopen completed assessments.

S. 2 amends S. 2(6) of the Income-tax Act, 1922 by defining a "company" as meaning a company domiciled in the clause 7 A of the Act, or in Indian or non-Indian Association where incorporated or not which the Central Board of Revenue may declare to be a company for the purposes of the Income tax.

S. 4 amends S. 9 of the Act of 1922 and adds sub-clause 4 to it providing that for the purpose of S. 9.

S. 4 amends S. 9 of the Act of 1922 and adds sub-clause 4 to it providing that for the purpose of S. 9 the holder of an impartible estate shall be deemed as the individual owner of all the properties.

S. 7 inserts a new S. 33-E whereby the Commissioner is given power to call for and examine the record of any proceeding and if he considers that any order passed by the income-tax officer is erroneous and is prejudicial to the interest of revenue he may after giving an opportunity to the assessee to be heard, revise the assessment or cancel it and direct a fresh assessment provided that he shall not revise an Order of assessment made under S. 34 or revise an order after the expiry of two years from the date of the order. The section also provides for an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.

S. 8 substitutes a new section S. 34 for the old S. 34 providing for assessing income which has escaped assessment. It empowers the income-tax officer that where an assessee has failed to make a return of his income for any year, or to disclose fully and truly all material facts necessary for his assessment whereby his income profits or gains chargeable to Income-tax has escaped assessment or has been under-assessed or the Income-tax officer has reason to believe that the Income-tax of a person has escaped assessment or has been under-assessed, then he may within eight years in the first case and within four years in the second case proceed to assess or reassess his income, profits, or gain, and shall charge the tax at such as it would have been charged.

S. 9 amends S. 46 of the Act of 1922 and adds a new sub-section 5-A to S. 46 providing that the income-tax officer may require any person from whom money is due to the assessee or on account of the assessee to pay to the Income-tax officer so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due from the assessee for arrears of his income-tax and the person making the payment on behalf of the assessee shall be discharged of his liability to the assessee. But if such person after notice from

the Income-tax officer does not make any payment to the Income-tax officer but makes the payment to the assessee he shall be personally liable to the Income-tax officer.

S. 12 amends S. 49-A-A of Act of 1922 to enable the Central Government to enter into an agreement with the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation of income.

S. 13 amends S. 2 of the Act XXI of 1917, viz. Business Profits Tax Act and provides that the directors' remuneration shall include every remuneration payable by a company to him in respect of any services rendered by him in the course of his employment with the company in any capacity whatever.

S. 14 amends S. 9 of the Act of 1947 to provide that where a Hindu undivided family is interested in more than one business, its profits from all businesses may be lumped together as in the case of an individual.

S. 15 amends rule 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act of 1917 so as to ensure that when investment income is includible in the assessable profits of a company the capital as computed for abatement purposes shall include the corresponding investments.

49. Taxation on Income (Investigating Commission) (Second Amendment) Act 1948. This Act amends S. 5 of the Taxation on Income (Investigating Commission) Act XXX of 1917 by extending the date for making references to the Income tax investigation commission for two months i.e., the date is extended from 30th June 1948 to 1st September 1948.

50. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act 1948.—It has been decided to amalgamate the Land Branch of the Cantonments Department with the cadre of the service of Cantonment Executive Officers and to designate the combined service as "Military Lands and Cantonments Service". Consequently S. 2 of the Act amends S. 12 and 50 of the Cantonments Act of 1921 by substituting the words "Military Lands and Cantonments Service" for the words "Service Executive Officers" therein.

51. Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act 1948.—In view of the Constitutional Changes in the country it was thought appropriate to use the word "Imperial" in connection with National Institutions in India. This Act therefore enacts that the "Imperial Library" at Calcutta shall henceforth be known as the National Library.

52. Bombay Public Security Measures (Delhi Amendment) Act 1948.—The Bombay Public Security Measures Act (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance 1948 was promulgated on 14th June 1948 to make express provision in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 as extended to the Province of Delhi for tendering of pardon to an accused person. This Ordinance became necessary to enable the Special Judge trying the murder case of Mahatma Gandhi to grant pardon to an approver.

This Act replaces the Ordinance and amends S. 13 of the Bombay Act VI of 1947 as extended to Delhi by adding sub-clause 2-A to S. 13 which provides that a Special Judge trying an Offence under this Act may with a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in the offence tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of all the circumstances relating to the offence.

53. The Mines and Minerals (Regulating Development) Act 1948.—It has been considered necessary that the development of mines and oilfields and minerals should be a subject of Central regulation and control. This Act therefore seeks to regulate mines and oilfields and mineral development on the lines contemplated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 6th April 1947 and seeks to give powers to the Central Government to frame rules for the Regulation of the terms and conditions of mining

leases as also for the conservation and development of minerals.

S. 2 declares that the Central Government should take under its control the regulations of mines and oil-fields, and development of minerals.

S. 4 provides that no mining lease shall be granted after the commencement of this Act except in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

S. 5 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for regulating the grant of mining leases and prohibiting the grant of such leases in respect of any mineral or in any area.

S. 6 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for the conservation and development of minerals.

S. 7 gives power to the Central Government for the purpose of modifying or altering the terms and conditions of any mining lease granted prior to the commencement of this Act.

S. 8 authorizes the Central Government to delegate its power under this Act to be exercised by such officers or authority as may be specified.

S. 9 provides imposing punishment for contravention of the rules made under this Act.

S. 10 provides that all the rules made shall be laid before the Central Legislature.

S. 11 empowers the Central Government to depute any officer to inspect any mine, examine any person, and to take inspection of documents relating to mines.

S. 13 provides that the provisions of this Act shall be binding on the Crown.

54. Electricity (Supply) Act 1948.—This Act has been passed to provide for the rationalisation of the production of supply of Electricity, for taking measures conducive to the Electricity development of the Provinces of India and for matters incidental thereto. This Act extends to all the Provinces of India, and Ss. 3, 4, 57, 58, and 77 and the 6th and 7th Schedules come into force at once. The remaining provisions of the Act are to come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification appoint.

S. 3 gives power to the Central Government to constitute the Central Electricity Authority to exercise such functions and perform such duties under the Act as the Central Government may prescribe.

S. 4 provides that every Provincial Electricity Board, Provincial Government Electricity Department or other licensee or persons supplying Electricity for public or private purposes, shall furnish to the Central Electricity Authority, accounts, statistics and returns relating to the generation supply and the use of Electricity.

S. 5 deals with the constitution and composition of Provincial Electricity Boards.

S. 6 provides for Inter-Provincial agreements to extend the Board's jurisdiction to another Province.

S. 9 provides that a member of a Board shall not hold any interest in any firm or company carrying on the business of supplying Electricity or fuel for generating Electricity or manufacturing, selling or hiring machinery, plant, or equipment for the generation, transmission and use of Electricity or any interest in the managing agency or shares of such companies.

S. 10 provides for the removal or suspension of members if found unfit.

S. 14 deals with the holding of the ordinary meetings of the Board and the transaction of business therein.

S. 16 empowers the Provincial Government to constitute a Provincial Electricity Council which shall consist of the members of the Board and such other persons as the Provincial Government may appoint to represent interests of industry, commerce, transport, agriculture and labour.

S. 17 empowers the Provincial Government to constitute Local Advisory Committees for such areas in the Province as they may determine.

S. 18 deals with the general duties of the Board which includes the duty to see that Electricity is supplied to licensees.

S. 19 deals with the powers of the Board for the supply of Electricity to licensees.

S. 20 gives power to the Board to engage in certain undertakings in connection with the manufacture and the use of Electricity. The Board may maintain shops, and show-rooms, for the display, sale or hire of fittings, wires, apparatus, etc. and may hold exhibitions and demonstrations to promote and encourage the use of Electricity.

S. 21 empowers the Board to take measures for the development of water power in the Province.

S. 22 empowers the Board to conduct investigations, experiments, and trials for improving the methods of transmission, distribution and supply of Electricity and use of water power and may for that purpose maintain laboratories.

S. 23 empowers the Board to grant loans to licensees for the purpose of Electrical undertakings.

S. 24 gives power to the Board to give subscriptions to any associations for the promotion of the common interests of persons engaged in the generation, distribution or supply of Electricity.

S. 25 empowers the Board to engage consulting engineer.

S. 27 provides that the Board shall have the same powers and obligations as a licensee has under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

S. 28 empowers the Board to prepare schemes for rationalisation for the transmission and supply of Electricity and to establish, own, operating stations and to provide for construction and maintenance of transmission lines.

S. 29 requires the Board to publish a scheme before sanctioning it and after considering the representations made to it and after inquiries it may sanction the scheme. Such sanctioning of the scheme is subject to the approval of the Central Electricity Authority.

S. 37 gives power to the Board to purchase generating stations or undertakings or main transmission lines.

S. 38 empowers the Board to establish a new generating station.

S. 39 empowers the Board to operate a generating station.

S. 41 empowers the Board to use transmission lines.

S. 42 gives power to the Board to place wires, poles, and other appliances for transmission and distribution of Electricity and also for the transmission of Telegraphic or Telephonic communications.

S. 43 gives power to the Board to enter into arrangements for the purchase or sale of Electricity.

S. 44 provides that the previous consent in writing of the Board must be obtained by a licensee for establishing new generating stations or for making major additions to or replacement of plants in generating stations.

S. 45 empowers the Board to enter upon and shut down generating stations in certain circumstances.

S. 46 requires the Board to fix a tariff called the "Grid Tariff" in respect of each area for which a scheme is under force. The Grid Tariff shall apply to sales of Electricity by the Board to the licensees.

S. 49 deals with the sale and supply of Electricity by the Board to persons other than licensees.

S. 57 provides that the licensees shall charge consumers for the supply of Electricity in accordance with the provisions of the 6th Schedule and the Table appended to the 7th Schedule.

S. 58 empowers the Board or where no Board is constituted, the Provincial Government to direct the amortisation and tariffs policies of licensees being local authorities with respect to licensed undertaking in such manner as the Board or the Provincial Government may consider expedient for the purposes of the Act.

S. 59 requires the Board not to carry on its operations under this Act at a loss.

S. 60 requires the Board to assume obligations of the Provincial Government in respect of all the matters to which this Act applies.

S. 61 requires the Board in February of each year to submit to the Provincial Government the estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year.

S. 62 provides that only in the case of extreme urgency, the Board shall have the right to incur unbudgeted expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 on account of recurring expenditure or a sum not exceeding one lakh of Rupees on account of non-recurring expenditure.

S. 63 provides for making subventions to the Board by the Provincial Government with the approval of the Provincial Legislature.

S. 64 provides for giving loans to the Board by the Provincial Government.

S. 65 gives power to the Board to borrow moneys required for the purpose of the Act.

S. 67 provides for discharging the liabilities of the Board in a defined priority order.

S. 68 provides for the creation by the Board of a Depreciation Reserve Fund.

S. 69 provides for accounts and audit.

S. 70 provides that the provisions of this Act shall prevail over the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act.

S. 71 enacts that where under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act any right or option to purchase the undertaking of a licensee exists in the Provincial Government or a local authority such right or option shall vest in the Board.

S. 72 provides that water-power concessions shall be granted by the Provincial Government only to the Board.

S. 73 provides for co-ordination between the Board's schemes and multi purpose schemes for the development of any river.

S. 74 empowers an officer or the servant of the Board to enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of lawfully using any transmission lines or of making any investigations incidental to the exercise of powers or the performance of duties by the Board.

S. 75 provides for annual reports, statistics and returns to be made by the Board.

S. 76 provides for referring to arbitration all questions and disputes arising between the Provincial Government or the Board and a licensee.

S. 77 provides for penalties for infringement of the directions of the Board given to the Licensees and for contravention of the Provisions of the Act.

S. 78 gives power to the Provincial Government to make rules to give effect to the Provisions of this Act.

S. 79 gives power to the Board to make regulations for carrying into effect the Provisions of this Act.

S. 80 provides that the Board shall be deemed to be a company and liable to Income-tax and Super-tax, on its income—profits and gains.

S. 81 provides that the officers and servants of the Board shall be deemed to be public servants.

S. 82 provides that no suit or prosecution shall lie against any person for anything done in good faith under the Act.

The first Schedule deals with arrangements in respect of controlled stations. Part I deals with assumption of control by the Board over stations works by licensees. Part II deals with the price to be paid for Electricity supplied under Part I. Part III deals with permanent closing down of a controlled station. Part IV deals with purchase by the Board of controlled station not to be closed down.

The second Schedule deals with the supply of Electricity by the Board to licensees owning stations other than controlled stations.

The third Schedule deals with the closing down of generating stations other than controlled stations.

The fourth Schedule deals with the price for undertakings generating stations and main transmission lines purchased by the Board.

The fifth Schedule deals with charges for use by Board for transmission lines and main transmission lines.

The sixth Schedule deals with financial principles and their applications.

The seventh Schedule deals with depreciation of assets and contains a Table describing the assets and the period of time.

The eighth Schedule deals with the manner of determination of cost of production of electricity at a generating station.

The ninth Schedule deals with the allocation of costs of production at generating stations.

55. Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act 1948. S. 2 of the Act corrects an inadvertent error in the printing of the newly inserted S. 15-B of the Income-tax Act by inserting after the words "in respect of any sums paid by him" "on or after" the 1st day of April 1948.

S. 3 amends S. 51 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 by the insertion of new sub-clauses (n) and o. Sub-clause (n) provides for the disclosure of information to the Reserve Bank of India to enable it to compile certain statistics of investments required to be furnished to the International Monetary Fund.

Sub-section (o) provides for giving information as may be required by the Central Government or Provincial Government for the purpose of investigation into the conduct and affairs of any public servants.

56. Territorial Army Act 1948. This Act seeks to provide a legal basis for raising the Territorial Army. The proposals regarding which were announced in Parliament on 8th April 1948. Owing to the Constitutional changes the old Territorial Force Act, 1920 is no longer suitable. The present Act lays down the broad principles on which the Territorial Army is to be raised leaving the administrative details to be provided for in rules and regulations.

S. 3 provides for raising and maintaining an Army to be called the Territorial Army and the Central Government is empowered to constitute such number of units of the Territorial Army as it may think fit and it may disband or re-constitute any unit so constituted.

S. 4 provides for the personnel of the Territorial Army consisting of officers and enrolled persons.

S. 5 provides that the officers in the Territorial Army shall consist of two classes one holding commission granted by the Government with designation of ranks corresponding to those of Indian Commissioned Officers and other being called the Junior Commissioned Officers holding commission in the Territorial Army granted by the Government General with the designation of ranks corresponding to those of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

S. 6 provides that any person domiciled in India, may be enrolled in the Territorial Army.

S. 7 provides that any officer or enrolled person shall be required to perform Military Service outside India but otherwise every officer or enrolled person shall be bound to serve in any unit of the Territorial Army for any work which may be prescribed in support of civil power or regular forces.

S. 8 provides for discharge of every enrolled person from the Territorial Force on the expiration of the enrolment period.

S. 9 provides that every officer and enrolled person, when called out or attached to any regular forces shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act 1911.

S. 10 prescribes for the trial and punishment of enrolled persons for offences under the Act.

S. 13 provides that persons subject to this Act shall be deemed to be a part of the regular forces for certain purposes.

S. 14 empowers the Central Government to make rules prescribing the manner and conditions of enrolment of Service and Military Training and to make such other rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

57. Indian Navy (Discipline) (Amendment) Act, 1948. S. 48 (7) of the Naval Discipline Act as set forth in the first Schedule of the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 provides that the President of a court martial for the trial of a person below the rank of a Captain must be a Captain or a person of a higher rank. On the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 it was found that owing to the constitutional changes and the departure of a number of British Officers from the Indian Navy, there were no Indian Officers of the rank of Captain the highest rank being Lieutenant-Commander. It therefore became necessary to amend S. 48 (7) in order to provide that the President of a Tribunal need not be a Captain but he may be a substantive or acting commander. This Act therefore by S. 2 amends S. 48 (7) and substitutes the words "the President is a substantive or acting commander" instead of the words "the President is a Captain."

58. Exchange of Prisoners Act 1948.—This Act has been passed in pursuance of an agreement with Pakistan for the exchange of prisoners between the two countries.

S. 2 defines a "prisoner" as meaning any person committed to custody on or before the 1st August 1948 under the writ, warrant or order of any court or court-martial and "transferable prisoner" as meaning in the Province of East Punjab any prisoner who being a Muslim is willing to be transferred to Pakistan and in any other part of India a prisoner of such category as the Central Government may specify, who being a Muslim is willing to be transferred to Pakistan.

S. 3 provides for the issue of a warrant by the Provincial Government for release and transfer of prisoners.

S. 4 provides for the handing over of the prisoners to authorised officer of Pakistan.

S. 5 provides that upon the delivery of custody of a prisoner to an officer of Pakistan, all courts and authorities in India shall cease to have or exercise in relation to such prisoner any jurisdiction in respect of the offence for which he was confined or detained in jail.

S. 6 provides that it shall be lawful for an officer of Pakistan after receiving the custody of a prisoner to convey him out of India.

S. 7 provides for the records of prisoners so transferred to be sent to the Government of Pakistan.

S. 8 prohibits any person transferred to Pakistan from returning to India except with the permission of the Central Government and the contravention of this provision is made punishable.

S. 9 provides that the Central Government shall specify the place or places at which and the officers to whom the custody of prisoners

confined in Pakistan is to be delivered by the Government of Pakistan.

S. 10 repeals the Exchange of Prisoners Ordinance 1948.

59. The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The main object with which this Act has been passed is to double the rate of the Cess leviable on cotton produced in India and either exported from any customs port to any port outside India or consumed in any mill in India under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923. Accordingly S. 3 of the Act, 1923 is amended and the Cess of two annas therein has been raised to four annas and the Cess of six pies has been raised to one anna.

S. 3 amends S. 4 of the Act of 1923 regarding the representation of the Cotton Growing Industry upon the Central Cotton Committee. For this purpose a new item (VIII) is substituted for the old item (VII) providing that nine persons shall be nominated by the Central Government to represent the Cotton Growing Industry of whom two shall be from Madras, two from Bombay, two from United Provinces, two from Central Provinces and Berar, and one from East Punjab.

A new item IX is substituted for the old item IX providing that seven persons shall be nominated by the Governments of the following Accession States namely Mysore, the United States of Gwalior, Indore, and Malwa (Madhya-Bharat), the United States of Rajasthan, the United State of Vindhya Pradesh, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the United State of Kathiawar (Saurashtra) and Jaodala.

S. 4 amends S. 12 of the Act of 1923 by providing that the Committee shall have the power to apply the proceeds of the Cess on Cotton and any other moneys received by it for the improvement and development of the methods of growing, manufacturing and marketing of Indian Cotton.

60. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948.—In consequence of a large influx of persons displaced from Pakistan it has become urgently necessary to obtain powers for Government to procure lands at fair price for the rehabilitation of refugees.

This Act therefore has been passed to attain that object.

S. 3 provides that whenever it appears necessary to the Provincial Government to acquire specially any land for resettlement of displaced persons, a notification shall be published stating the area and boundaries of the land proposed to be acquired, and the date on which such acquisition will be made.

S. 4 provides for giving notice to the owner or occupier of land affected by the notice of acquisition.

S. 5 provides that when a notice of acquisition is served or published, the land shall vest absolutely in the Provincial Government free from all encumbrances, and the collector or such other person appointed by the Provincial Government may proceed to take possession thereof.

S. 6 provides for objections being made to the collector by owners regarding acquisition of particular lands.

S. 7 provides for the method of determining compensation to be paid for the land acquired and appointment of arbitrator to settle the amount of compensation which should be paid for the land.

S. 9 provides for securing information for the purpose of determining compensation payable under the Act.

S. 10 empowers the Government to make use of the land acquired under the Act in such a manner as it thinks proper for the purpose of resettling displaced persons.

S. 11 provides for penalties for obstructing possession of land by Government or failure to furnish information required by the Government.

S. 12 exempts any agreement or award for compensation from being chargeable with stamp duty.

S. 11 gives power to the Provincial Government to make rules.

61. The Central Silk Board Act 1948.—The Report of the Silk Panel appointed by the Government is commended:—

(a) Improvement of mulberry cultivation, adequate supplies of disease-free seed, and improvement of rearing and reeling of silk-worm cocoons;

(b) expansion of the industry from the present capacity of about two million pounds a year, to four million pounds a year;

(c) to implement these recommendations, it has been decided to set up a Central Silk Board, to advise Government on matters relating to Silk.

This Act therefore gives effect to these recommendations.

S. 2 declares that it is expedient in the public interest to take under the control of the Central Government the development of the raw silk industry in the country.

S. 4 gives power to the Central Government to constitute the Central Silk Board consisting of the Minister in charge of Industry and Supply in the Central Government, three persons nominated by the Central Government, three persons nominated by the Mysore Government, two persons nominated by the Madras Government, two persons nominated by the West Bengal Government, one person nominated by the Kashmir Government, one person nominated by each of the Governments of Assam, Central Province and Berar, the United Provinces, Bombay and Bihar and five persons nominated by the Central Government representing the Silk Industry.

S. 8 deals with the functions of the Board such as undertaking, assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research and devising means for improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing silk-worm-seeds, reeling of silk worm cocoons and improving the quality and production of raw silk, etc.

S. 9 provides that the Central Government shall in the first instance make an outright grant to the Board of such sum of money as the Central Government may think fit. The funds of the Board shall be kept in such bank or invested in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be spent only for the purpose authorised by the Act.

S. 10 provides for levying and collecting a Cess by the Central Government on raw silk produced in India.

This duty shall be payable by reellers of raw silk within one month from the receipt of a notice of demand from the Board.

S. 11 provides that the Acts of the Board shall be subject to the control of the Central Government.

S. 12 provides for keeping the amounts by the Board of all moneys received and spent by it and requires the Board to have the accounts audited annually.

S. 13 gives power to the Central Government, to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

S. 14 provides for penalties for offences committed under the Act.

S. 15 provides that no prosecution shall be instituted except with the consent of the Central Government.

S. 17 gives temporary power to the Central Government until the Board is constituted to exercise the powers conferred by this Act upon the Board.

62. The Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act 1948.—The Reserve Bank of India as at present constituted is a privately owned institution incorporated by a Special Act. With a view to implement the Government policy that the Bank should function as the State Owned Institution and to meet the general desire that the control of Government over the Bank's activities should be extended to insure greater co-ordination of the monetary, economic and financial policies, this Act has been passed.

S. 3 provides that on the appointed day fixed by the Central Government the shares of the Reserve Bank shall by virtue of this Act be deemed to be transferred free from all trusts, liabilities and encumbrances, to the Central Government and from that day the registered holders of the bank shall be paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 118-10-0 per share in promissory notes of the Central Government bearing interest at the rate of three per cent per annum repayable at par on the due date with dividends due on the shares in respect of the year ending on 30th June 1948 with further interest calculated at four per cent per annum per share for the period from 1st July 1948 to the appointed day.

S. 4 provides that on the appointed day any person who was holding office as a director of the Central Board otherwise than as Governor or Deputy-Governor or as a member of a Local Board of the Bank shall vacate his office and thereafter the Central Board and the Local Boards shall be reconstituted as prescribed in Sections 8 and 9 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

S. 5 provides for the exercise of all powers by the Governor or the Deputy-Governor of the Bank, pending the reconstitution of the Central Board.

S. 6 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for giving effect to the objects of the Act and in particular to provide for the manner in which compensation shall be paid and the persons to whom it shall be paid.

S. 7 provides for the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 as from the appointed day in the manner as provided in the Schedule to this Act.

The Schedule amends S. 4 of the Act of 1934 by stating that the capital of the newly constituted Bank shall be Rupees five crores.

S. 7 of the main Act of 1934 regarding the management is also amended and provides that the Central Board shall consist of the following directors:

- (a) A Governor and two Deputy-Governors.
- (b) Four directors nominated by the Central Government from each of the four Local Boards.
- (c) Six directors nominated by the Central Government.
- (d) One Government Official nominated by the Central Government.

The Schedule also provides for the reconstitution of the Local Boards and their functions by suitable amendment of S. 9 of the main Act of 1934.

S. 47 of the main Act is also amended for providing that the surplus profits of the Bank after providing for expenses and contingencies shall be paid over to the Central Government.

S. 50 of the main Act is also amended whereby power is given to the Central Government to appoint two auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The four Local Boards are to be constituted from four areas named the Western area, the Eastern area, the Northern area, and the Southern area.

63. The Factories Act, 1948. This Act consolidates and amends the law for regulating labour in factory and repeals the Factories Act of 1934 and the amendments thereto upto 1947. It extends to all the Provinces of India and also to the Acceding States of India.

S. 2 defines "adult" as meaning a person who has completed 18 years of age; "adolescent" as meaning a person who has completed 15 years of age and "child" as meaning a person who has not completed 15 years of age.

It defines "prime mover" as meaning any engine, motor or other appliance which generates power; "transmission machinery" as meaning shaft, wheel, drum, pulley or other appliance by which motion of a "prime mover" is transmitted to any machinery; "factory" as meaning premises wherein ten or more workers are working and in which manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or where twenty or more workers are working in which a manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power.

S. 4 gives power to the Provincial Government to direct that different Departments or Branches of a factory shall be treated as separate factories.

S. 5 gives power to the Provincial Governments to exempt a factory from the provisions of this Act during an emergency.

S. 6 provides for obtaining the permission in writing of the said Government or the Chief Inspector for construction of a factory and for the registration and licensing of factory.

S. 7 provides that every occupier of premises used as a factory shall give notice to the Chief Inspector, 15 days before the premises are used as a factory and to give particulars thereof.

S. 8 gives power to the Provincial Government to appoint inspectors for the purpose of the Act.

S. 9 describes the powers of the inspectors to inspect factories.

S. 10 gives power to the Provincial Government to appoint qualified medical practitioners as certifying surgeons and prescribes their duties.

S. 11 deals with keeping every factory clean and free from effluvia.

S. 12 directs that proper arrangements should be made for disposal of wastes and effluents.

S. 13 provides for securing and maintaining proper ventilation and temperature in factories.

S. 16 deals with prevention of overcrowding.

S. 17 deals with proper lighting.

S. 18 deals with making proper arrangements for water supply.

S. 19 requires maintenance of sufficient latrines and urinals.

Chapter IV consisting of sections 21 to 41 deals with keeping safety devices such as fencing of machinery, and taking precautions when working near the machinery, not employing young persons on dangerous machinery, casing of new machinery, prohibiting employment of women and children near cotton-openers, properly maintaining hoists and lifts, cranes and other machinery; taking precautions against dangerous fumes and explosives and taking precautions in case of fire.

Chapter V deals with provisions for welfare of workers such as washing, and sitting facilities, First-Aid appliances, Canteens, Rest-rooms, Lunch-rooms, Crèches for women, and appointing welfare officers.

Chapter VI provides that any adult worker shall not be required to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in a week, that he shall have a certain number of holidays in a week, that he shall have intervals for rest, that he shall not work on a night shift beyond midnight, that he shall not be made to work in two shifts at a time, that he shall be given extra wages for over time, that he shall not be taken on double employment, that notice of periods of work for adults shall be displaced and that a register of adult workers shall be maintained.

S. 64 provides for restrictions on employment of women.

Chapter VII deals with employment of young persons and it prohibits the employment of children who have not completed the age of 14 years and requires certificate of fitness, etc., in the case of employment of children over 14 years of age. It also provides that no child shall be employed in any factory for more than 48 hours in a day and not between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. It also requires the maintenance of register of child workers and provides for their medical examination.

Chapter VIII deals with leave with wages to be granted to workers in a factory every year.

Chapter IX empowers the Provincial Government to exempt the application of this Act to Public Institutions, to make rules for safety of workers in the case of dangerous operations and for giving notices of accidents and diseases.

It also empowers the Provincial Government to direct inquiry into cases of accident or disease.

S. 91 of the same chapter gives power to an inspector to enter a factory and take sample of any substances used or intended to be used in a factory in contravention of the Act or which is likely to cause bodily injury to the workers in the factory.

Chapter X deals with penalties for offences committed under the Act and the procedure to be followed for imposing penalty. It also imposes liability on owners of premises under certain circumstances.

Chapter XI deals with appeals and other supplemental matters such as obligations to workers in connection with handling machinery and publications of rules and prohibiting inspectors from disclosing information relating to any manufacturing or commercial process which he may have received in the course of his official duties.

64. Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act has been passed to tighten up the machinery for the enforcement of the control on cotton textiles.

Accordingly S. 2 amends S. 7 of Act, XXIV of 1946 and substitutes a new proviso to subsection (1) of S. 7 providing that where the contravention is of an Order relating to cotton textiles, the court shall sentence any person convicted of such contravention to imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years and may in addition impose a sentence of fine and direct that any property in respect of which the Order has been contravened, shall be forfeited to the Government.

It further provides that where the contravention is of an Order relating to food-stuffs the court shall direct that any property in respect of which the Order has been contravened shall be forfeited to Government unless the Court thinks otherwise.

65. The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act 1948.—This Act amends the Indian Railways Act, 1890 with the object of constituting a Railway Rates Tribunal.

The Act therefore by S. 3 inserts new Sections 34 to 46 (c) in the Act of 1890.

S. 34 provides that there shall be constituted the Railway Rates Tribunal consisting of a President and two other members appointed by the Central Government for the purpose of discharging the functions specified in the new Section.

S. 35 empowers the Central Government to constitute two panels of assessors namely (a) the trade, industry, and agriculture panel and (b) the railway panel.

S. 36 gives power to the Tribunal to appoint a staff.

S. 37 provides for the fixing of the Headquarters of the Tribunal by the Central Government.

S. 40 says that the Tribunal shall have the power of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

S. 41 gives power to the Tribunal to hear complaints against the Railway Administration regarding rates of charges in respect of commodities carried by the Railway Administration.

S. 42 gives power to the Tribunal to alter rates of charges in respect of commodities but only with the sanction of the Central Government.

S. 43 provides that all matters and disputes coming before the Tribunal shall be decided with the aid of the assessors.

S. 44 gives power to the Tribunal to make rules regarding its practices and procedure to be followed for effectively discharging its function with the approval of the Central Government. This Section also provides that the Central Government shall give to the Tribunal such assistance as the Tribunal may require and enjoin the Tribunal to make annually a report to the Government of its proceedings.

S. 45 says that the Tribunal shall not have any jurisdiction in respect of rates of charges levied by the Railway Administration for the carriage of passengers and their luggage, parcels, Military traffic and traffic in Railway materials and stores and demurrage charges except on a reference being made to the Tribunal by the Central Government.

S. 46 provides that the Railway Administration may alter, cancel or quote a new station to station rate.

S. 46(A) provides that the decision of the Tribunal shall be given by majority of the members and shall be final.

S. 46(B) provides that the Tribunal may enforce its Orders by sending them for execution to Civil Courts.

S. 46(C) is a definition section and defines "class rate" as meaning a rate fixed according to the class, species, quantity and seasonality, and including livestock and station to station rate. It also defines a special reduced rate applicable to a specific commodity loaded between two specified stations.

66. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Land Development Act 1948. This Act has been passed to provide for the preparation and execution of land development schemes, the reclamation of waste-land and the control of private forests and grass-land, in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

S. 3 provides that soon after the commencement of this Act, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint an officer called the Land Development Commissioner and constitute for the Province a Land Development Board consisting of the Land Development Commissioner, two official persons with agricultural or engineering experience and two non-official persons.

S. 4 provides that the Board shall prepare a Land Development Scheme for the Province for the purpose of preservation and improvement of soil, prevention of soil erosion, improvement of water-supply by constructing tubewells, dams, improvement in methods of cultivation, introducing dry-farming methods, development of horticulture, and planting of fruit-trees; reclamation of waste-lands, etc.

S. 5 provides for inquiring into the schemes prepared by the Board, and giving sanction to the same by the Chief Commissioner.

S. 6 provides for publication of schemes.

S. 7 gives power to the Board to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the scheme.

S. 8 empowers the Land Development Commissioner with the approval of the Board to grant loans for carrying out the work under any scheme.

S. 9 provides for punishing act contravening the provisions of the scheme.

S. 10 provides for the carrying out of any scheme by Government on any land at the expense of the owner thereof.

S. 11 provides for taking contribution from owners and adjoining lands benefited by the works.

S. 13 gives power to the Board to carry out works on lands and to recover expenses from owners thereof.

S. 16 provides that where any land in which a tenant has a right of occupancy has benefited by work carried out under the scheme, the tenant has to pay enhanced rent.

S. 17 gives a right of entry to any officer of the Board to any lands for the purposes of the Act.

S. 18 provides for appeal by an aggrieved person to a prescribed authority whose decision shall be final.

S. 19 gives power to the Central Government to control the acts of the Board.

Chapter III consisting of Ss. 20 to 29 deals with reclamation of waste-land by empowering the Board to take possession of such land and to improve the same.

Chapter IV consisting of Ss. 30 to 31 amends S. 35 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 in its application to the Province of Delhi and provides for giving control to the Board over forest, waste-land and grass-land for the purpose of cutting of trees and timber, cutting and storage of grass and doing such other acts as may be conducive to public welfare.

S. 32 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

67. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1948.—The object of this Act is to give protection to the following industries:—(1) steel-baling hoops, (2) starch, (3) glucose, (4) potassium permanganate, (5) Plywood, (6) Electric Motors, (7) Cotton and hair belting, (8) dye lattices, (9) ferro-silicon, (10) stearic and oleic acids, (11) non-ferrous metals, (12) steel belting and lathings.

The protective duties levied on the same are between 15 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem* and for this purpose the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 has been amended accordingly. The Act also continues to give protection to the preserved fruit industry for a further period of three months from 1st January 1949.

THE FIGHTING FORCES

THE present army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as *sepoys*, enlisted for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but *sepoys* were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1610, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1665 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable *sepooy* forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organization and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 30th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Maharratta Princes and others by Muslim adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the French system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 57,000, the infantry being generally formed into 7-regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis of Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Maharratta States, in which Sindia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army offered by Europeans under the French

adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The British Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806, when Indian troops suddenly rebelled and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONS

Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of this nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French; Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops, which had volunteered this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunza. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Maharrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operation against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The Maharratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively at Burkee, Sitabadi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north, never to return. In the Punjab, to which the frontier now extended, the army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments of regular and 5 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

Afghan and Sikh Wars.—In 1829, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Kabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Hostilities broke out in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Muddki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Alwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War, when, after an indecisive action at Chillian-

wala, the Sikhs were finally overcome at Gujrat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by turbulent tribes. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

1857 UPHEAVAL

On the eve of the upheaval in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where Sepoy Mangal Pandey attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the populace, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time-worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. At the time Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the rebels. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who rebelled in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa.

But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after 1857.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, viz., Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1865 another large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz., Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organisation the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the First Great War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November, 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

The Chatfield Committee.—In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by the British Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by the British Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, the British Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India's defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report:

Modernised Re-equipment.—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency.

The types of modernised units were to be as follows:—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance;

Indian cavalry armoured regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured cars;

Indian cavalry motor regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of the personnel who would be normally on foot;

British and Indian field artillery regiments—all regiments were to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns;

Sappers and Miners units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanical power tools;

British and Indian infantry battalions—armed with rifles, Brens and 2 in. mortars and fully mechanised first line transport;

Units on the North-Western Frontier would retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

It therefore recommended a thorough-going scheme for re-equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals was the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops.

The total reduction of British troops as measured with the establishment on July 1, 1938, was approximately 25 per cent. A reduction in the number of units was also involved.

Supply of Munitions.—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for re-organising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

Defence Gift To India.—The British Government took full account of the heavy capital cost involved which was estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs. 45 crores. Accepting that this capital expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India, the British Government offered to provide it from the British Exchequer. The sole condition attached was that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

It was estimated that a period of five years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread over this period. Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of a loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years; thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities.—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions. Till then the principle had been accepted that India should be responsible for the "minor danger" of the maintenance of internal security and for the defence of her land frontiers, while Great Britain should be responsible for the "major danger" of an attack by a great Power upon India, or upon the Empire through India.

Modern developments have, however, clearly shown how vulnerable India is to attack in other forms than those that were envisaged when the principle was first laid down. Such attacks, if they should ever mature, would so vitally affect India's own well-being that they would demand her immediate co-operation in effective measures for her defence. In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co-operation in the defence of points outside India strategically essential to her security.

Thus the Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security" and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India. The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it had been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it was estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed. From this main principle the conclusion was drawn that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility were used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges to be borne by India.

The margin for external defence suggested is one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

THE PARTITION

The year 1947 is a landmark in the history of the Armed Forces of India. Consequent on the division of the country into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, it was decided that each Dominion should establish its own Armed Forces. The Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force were accordingly divided between the two Dominions on communal-optational basis which worked out to the approximate proportion of one-third to Pakistan and two-thirds to the Union of India. A scheme was then evolved by which those units which were predominantly Hindu or Muslim should belong to India and Pakistan respectively; individuals of the other community serving in such units were given the choice as to which Dominion they wished to serve.

Thus each Dominion was allotted its own Sea, Land and Air Forces. India retained the title of Royal Indian Navy, Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force for these particular arms; while the titles of the Pakistan Forces became Royal Pakistan Navy, Pakistan Army and the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

Such a division and re-organisation of the Armed Forces needed a co-ordinating authority which was provided by the Supreme Commander's Headquarters. Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief, was appointed as Supreme Commander with the specific purpose of reconstituting the Armed Forces for the two Dominions under the directional control of the Joint Defence Council, which consisted of representatives from both Dominions, the Governor-General of India Viscount Mountbatten being the independent Chairman.

Since the bulk of the work of reconstitution was completed sooner than it was anticipated, the Supreme Commander's Headquarters closed at the end of November, 1947, and the Joint Defence Council on April 1, 1948. A communiqué explained that as nearly all the functions for which the Joint Defence Council was set up had been completed there was no need for such a body. The Executive Committee of the Joint Defence Council, however, which will be renamed the Inter-Dominion Defence Secretaries' Committee will continue in existence in order to carry out the remaining functions of the Joint Defence Council of which the chief is the movement of stores from India to Pakistan and vice versa.

As for the Ordnance factories, no physical division has taken place. India has assumed full liability for their book value, and has agreed to make available to Pakistan a sum of rupees six crores to be drawn as and when required by way of assistance towards the setting up of Ordnance factories and other institutions.

As regards the ten regiments of Gurkhas recruited from Nepal (an independent country), six were retained by the Indian Union and four were transferred to the British Government to form a part of the British Army by mutual agreement between the Governments of Nepal, India and the United Kingdom.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES

An agreement was reached between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government that all British Forces in India would be withdrawn soon after the transfer of power. Accordingly the first detachment of the British Troops—Army and Royal Air Force—approximately 1,500 strong left India on August 17, 1947 and the withdrawal was completed on February 28, 1948, when the last British Unit—First Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry, sailed from India.

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Chief of Naval Staff & Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C. B., R.N.
Special Duty, Rear-Admiral J. T. S. Hall, R.I.N.
Chief of Staff, Naval H.Q.S., Commander H. Drew, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
Captain H.M.J.S. DELHI, Commodore H. N. S. Browne, R.N.
Chief of Administration, Naval H.Q.S., Captain B. S. Soman, R.I.N.
Chief of Personnel, Naval H.Q.S., Captain R. D. Kuriar, R.I.N.
Chief of Naval Aviation, Naval H.Q.S., Captain H. C. Randall, O.B.E., R.N.
Commanding Officer, Bombay, Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, R.I.N.
Commanding Officer, Cochin, Commodore G. H. Ellison, R.N.
Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vizagapatnam, Captain G. Goodland, R.N.
Captain H.M.J.S. SHIVAJI, Captain D. N. Mukerjee, R.I.N.
Chief Engineer, H.M.J.S. DELHI, Captain Daya Shankar, R.I.N.

ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE

Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, R.I.A.F., Air Marshal Sir Thomas W. Elmthirst, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, C.B.E.
Air Officer Commanding No. 1 (Operational) Group, Air Commodore A. M. Engineer, D.F.C.
Air Officer Technical and Equipment Services, Air Commodore Narendra.
Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation, Air Commodore D. A. R. Nanda.
Air Officer Commanding No. 2 (Training Group), Air Commodore R. H. D. Singh.

INDIAN ARMY

Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E.
Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, Maj-General Kalwant Singh.
Adjutant-General, Indian Army, Maj-General H. Lal Atal.
Quartermaster-General, Indian Army, Maj-General B. S. Chibbi.
Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Army, Maj-General H. Williams, C.B.E.
General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Lt-General S. M. Shrivastha.
General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Lt-General Rajindrasinhji, D.S.O.
General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Lt-General Th. Nathu Singh.
Master-General of Ordnance, Indian Army, Maj-Gen. H. B. Stabile.

The Armed Forces of India used to contain a very large British element but the Government of the new India decided to completely nationalise her Armed Forces at the earliest date possible. Since the decision was made the nationalisation of the Indian Army has proceeded rapidly. The Committee appointed to study the nationalisation problem under the chairmanship of Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar completed its report by the end of 1947. Actually even before the completion of the report, about the time when it became clear that the country would have to be divided after August 15, 1947, nationalisation had started and it was just a question of speeding up the process. The number of British Officers in the new Indian Army has varied from time to time, the highest figure for any time between April and December 1948 being 257. The last British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Roy Bueker vacated office on January 15, 1949 when General K. M. Cariappa succeeded him as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief. The number of British Officers after March 31, 1949 will be approximately 190, the majority of the officers being specialists belonging to Technical Branches.

In the Air Force there was really no problem of nationalisation as such as the Indian Air Force had no British Officers. However, it has been necessary to obtain on loan about a dozen British Officers. In addition, a few civilian British Technicians are also employed on contract in various Air Force Installations.

In the Navy, the full achievement of nationalisation must necessarily be delayed since there does not in fact exist an adequate number of Indian Officers with the requisite experience. The policy, however, remains the same as in the other two Services, only such British Officers being retained, or accepted on loan from the Royal Navy as are absolutely essential, that is to say, those whose place cannot be filled by Indian nationals.

Demobilisation.—From V-J Day to the end of August 1947, the net reduction in the strength of the Indian and Pakistan Armies amounted to 1,648,772 men and women. Of these 32,677 were British and Indian/Pakistan officers, 12,177 were officers and auxiliaries of the W.A.C.F., 49,024 were British, other ranks serving with Indian and Pakistan Armies and, 1,533,570 were Indian and Pakistan ranks including 64,321 civilians attached to Indian/Pakistan armies.

DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

The Defence organisation of India consists of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces Headquarters with their subordinate formations.

There have been very significant changes in the organisation and functions of the Ministry of Defence since 15th August 1947. In fact, the changes commenced somewhat earlier. Before September 1946, when the Interim Government first assumed power, the Commander-in-Chief was not merely the Supreme Commander, the Head of all the three Services, but was also the Defence Minister, and occupied a specially privileged position, second only to that of the Governor-General. With the appointment of a popular representative as the Defence Minister, the Commander-in-Chief stepped down but he still continued to be the Head of the three Services. Although, therefore, it was the Defence Minister who attended Cabinet meetings and obtained Government orders or passed orders himself on behalf of Government on important matters of policy, it was the Commander-in-Chief who, by virtue of his position as the Head of the three Services, continued to be the principal co-ordinator and played a decisive role in determining and shaping the policy of the Ministry. After 15th of August 1947, there was a further fundamental change. From that date onwards, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief, their new designations being: Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army; Chief of

Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy; and Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force. Broadly speaking, it is in their capacity as Chiefs of Staff, that the three Commanders-in-Chief meet the Defence Minister and the Defence Secretary.

A revolutionary change in the role of the Defence Ministry was thus effected. For the first time, the Defence Ministry assumed its proper position, which had tended to become obscured when the posts of the Defence Minister and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces were combined in one person. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of Government, for transmitting those decisions to and seeing to their implementation by the three Service Headquarters. Also, it is still more directly responsible for ensuring the implementation of Government decisions relating to certain other matters which fall broadly into two categories: firstly those which affect all the three Services, such as, the Ordnance Factories, the organisation of the Armed Forces Medical Services, the organisation of the Scientific Adviser, the Historical Section, the publication of Military Regulations and Forms, the Pensions organisation, etc.; and secondly, those which are more closely and directly connected with civil authorities and with the public, such as, the Military Lands and Cantonments organisation, acquisition and custody of land vested in Government for purposes of Defence, and the relinquishment of such lands when they are no longer necessary for these purposes, Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and Benevolent and Welfare funds. In addition there are a few other items which do not clearly fall under one or the other head, but which may be regarded broadly as falling in the second category, namely, the National Cadet Corps, the National Inter-Services Academy, and the organisation of the Armed Forces Information Officer.

DEFENCE MINISTRY COMMITTEES

With a view to ensuring expeditious and efficient handling of work of such complexity and extending over so many subjects, a network of committees has been established at different levels. There is at the top the Defence Ministry Committee which deals with the more important of the Inter-Services problems; it is composed of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Financial Adviser and the Defence Secretary. The decisions of this Committee are final and binding on all concerned. Where important policy issues are involved, the Committee does not take a final decision but makes recommendations to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. This is composed of the Prime Minister (Chairman), the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Defence and the Minister for Transport; and in attendance the three service chiefs, the Secretary, Ministry of Defence and the Financial Adviser, Defence. For all practical purposes the Defence Committee of the Cabinet confides Government in so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned. As a Committee of the Cabinet, however, it again refers matters of certain kind to the Cabinet for confirmation. Under the Defence Minister's Committee are organised a number of subsidiary committees which are competent to take final decisions, but which submit all policy issues and matters of importance to the Defence Minister's Committee. The more important of these Committees are the Chiefs of STAFF, the Scientific Advisory and the Medical Committees. The Chiefs of Staff Committee, composed of the Heads of the three Services, is responsible for advising the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, usually through the Defence Minister's Committee, on all military matters which require Ministerial consideration.

No organisation under the Indian Armed Forces exists to undertake a systematic study of the extensive and highly developed defence science. Experience of World War II has shown the value of scientific research for the

defence services and it is universally agreed that adequate scientific research organisation is essential for the defence organisation of the country. India made a start by appointing, in 1918, S. Koduri as scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence in July 1918. He guided the Defence Science Policy Board which included as its members three distinguished Indian scientists. It is proposed to come within the Ministry of Defence and at least another to senior scientists and four junior scientists. A plan of development is already being worked out. When the defence service organisation is properly established its main function would be to advise the Ministry of matters of scientific interest to the Services including the imparting of scientific education to the members of the Armed Forces and on questions of scientific strategy for the defence of India. It will also advise and conduct service scientific establishments on scientific development and research, provision of laboratory facilities and so on.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The Army Headquarters functions directly under the Chief of the Army Staff and the Commander in Chief, Indian Army. It is divided into the following main branches which are again further subdivided into directorates:

General Staff Branch

Adjutant-General's Branch

Quartermaster-General's Branch

Master-General of Ordnance Branch

Engineers and Staff Branch

Military Secretary's Branch

Under the Army Headquarters, the Army is organised into commands, each commanded by a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The commands are divided into areas, each under the command of a General of the rank of Major-General and the areas in their turn are subdivided into sub-areas under the command of a Brigadier. These are the formations.

India is now covered by three commands, the Eastern Command, the Southern Command and the Western Command. The old Northern Command, having gone to Pakistan. For strategic, administrative and financial defence of the northern frontier of India a purely operational command was established to start with. This was known as the Eastern and Last Punjab Command. One of the first tasks it had to carry out was the establishment of law and order in the disturbed province of the Last Punjab and the evacuation of millions of Indian nationals from across the border. Later this Command had to assume operational responsibility in Jammu and Kashmir. It necessitated the command to remain strong as it became clear that it could not function purely as an operational command and that it was essential for it to take over administrative responsibilities over defined areas. Therefore, on March 1, 1948, it was broken up to the shape and size of a traditional state command like the Southern and Eastern Commands and was redesignated as the Western Command. Its control area extends from Mhow in the South to Central India, from the southern boundaries of Kashmir to the north, the whole of Rajasthan, Delhi and East Punjab provinces.

THE INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army is divided into numerous Arms of the Service, in just the same way as the British Army.

The Indian Armoured Corps. The Corps was formed from the 1st Cavalry, the Indian Cavalry, an armoured division of the first regiment was mechanised in January 1940 and by the beginning of 1941, the last horse unit appeared from the Corps. The Indian Armoured Corps is now composed of two types of Regiments. The Armoured Regiment equipped with Medium Tanks and the Light Armoured Regiment

equipped with Light Tanks and Armoured Cars. Each Regiment has a proportion of lorries and trucks, which are used for administrative purposes. The men are drawn from every community and are posted to the various regiments according to their class composition. The Corps has also, for the first time in its history, a Regiment of all classes, Madras which brings recruiting onlookers a new lease of life.

Royal Indian Artillery. Consists of Field, Medium, Mountain, Anti-tank, Heavy and Light Anti-Aircraft Survey Regiments and Coast Batteries, the most famous of these is the Mountain Artillery. In addition, it has its own Air Observation Post Light, to help observe and engage ground targets from the air. During the Second World War the Royal Indian Artillery increased to nearly 80,000 all ranks serving, among other units, in 12 Mountain, 11 Field, 7 Anti-tank, 2 Medium and 29 Anti-Aircraft Regiments.

The Corps of Royal Indian Engineers. The Engineers are composed of the two main elements of:

(a) The Corps of Royal Indian Engineers, and (b) The Military Engineer Services.

The Corps of Royal Indian Engineers is composed of the three main Groups:

(a) Queen Victoria's Own Madras Engineer Group.

(b) King George and Queen Victoria's Own Bengal Engineer Group.

(c) Royal Bombay Engineer Group.

With in addition the Survey Group for which personnel are found from the three main Groups.

The three main Groups are practically similar in composition and provide all the Engineer Units. These include the Army, Royal Armoured Engineer, Light, Infantry and Airborne Engineer Units, Field Units, Electrical and Mechanical Companies, Construction Companies, Workshops and Park Companies, Well-boring, Pipeline etc., with in addition Transportation Railway Units and Transportation Dock, and Indian Water Transport Unit. Movement Control personnel are also found from the three main Engineer Groups.

The Survey Group provides all the Survey Units required by the Indian Army.

The Military Engineer Services carry out Engineer construction works and maintenance in India on behalf of all the three Services of Navy, Army and Air Force.

Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Corps is equivalent to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers of the British Army. It is responsible for the repair of all Arms, Armament, Vehicles, and mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Corps is organised broadly into two categories. The first category consists of training establishments such as the School of Signals at Mhow, Signals Training Centre at Jabalpur and the Army Signal School in Poona, and the other category consists of a variety of signal units which serve the various formations both static and field. The head of the Corps has a dual designation as the Signal Officer-in-Chief and the Director of Signals. As Director he is under the Chief of the General Staff, and is responsible for advice on all signal matters affecting the Army as a whole. As Signal Officer-in-Chief he is responsible for the provision of static and communications for the Army and the overall efficiency and well-being of the Corps of Indian Signals. A Chief Signal Officer with similar functions is appointed at the Headquarters of each Army Command.

The Indian Infantry. During 1945 several changes took place in the designation and titles of Indian regiments, the most important being the change in title of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers which became the Indian Grenadiers and the 19th Hyderabad Regiment which was renamed the Kunwar Regiment. All other Indian regiments with the exception of the Punjab Regiments dropped their numerical designations.

The number of Battalions in each Regiment varies. Parachute Battalions were raised in the early part of 1942 and are organised on similar lines to the Indian Infantry.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal Transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals, animal transport ambulance sections and field medical units and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. The Officers for the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, and by transfers from both British and Indian units.

The war years witnessed considerable expansion in R.I.A.S.C. transport services. From 36 A. T. Coys. and 29 M. T. Units of various types, they were increased to 80 A. T. Coys. and 394 M. T. Units.

The elephant was for the first time taken in the service and was found to be very useful in Burma.

Our additions to the service were Tank Transporters, Amphibious and Water Tpt. Coys. There has also been a very great expansion in air supplies which at one time was the main source of supply in Burma.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps.—This Corps is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps of the British Army. It deals with the procurement, storage and issue of all stores and equipment used by the Army except food and certain Medical and Bridle Stores.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS OF CLERKS

For the efficient administration of the Indian Army, much depends on the Indian Army Corps of Clerks, who form in the main the clerical staffs of Army Commands, Districts and various military establishments in India.

With the outbreak of World War II a vast expansion took place, when the post-war strength of 500 all rank, equally divided into two wings, British and Indian, was increased.

Wherever the Indian Army fought, men of this Corps were with them.

Remount Veterinary and Farms Corps, India. The R.V.F. Corps is responsible for the following functions during Peace and War:

- Breeding, procurement and training of transport animals of the Indian Army.
- Veterinary care and shoeing of Army animals including those of the Military Farms.
- Inspection of meat issued to troops.
- Issue of dairy produce to the Army and provision of fodder for the Army animals.

The Corps consists of a Staffed Veterinary Officers, Remount and Farm Officers and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Indian Army Educational Corps.—The education of the Army is carried out by officers, JCOs and NCOs of the Indian Army Educational Corps, which was formed in June, 1947. They work under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff through the Director of Military Training. Personnel of the Educational Corps are posted to all formations and units. The Army School of Education, PAMHARLI, is responsible for training the personnel of the Corps and regimental educational instructors, and for carrying out experiments in educational methods.

Armed Forces Medical Services.—The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Special Committee, set up in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy (now Premier of West Bengal) to examine the question of integrating the medical services of the Armed Forces and sanctioned the integration of this service. A Director General of the Armed Forces Medical Services, Lt.-Gen. K. S. Master, was appointed in Sept. 1948, and a start was made with the preparation of detailed plans for integration. The Indian Medical Service, as a separate service, ceased to exist on Aug. 15, 1947 and its place was taken by the Indian Army Medical Corps.

The Medical services of the Armed Forces of India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

- Officers and other ranks of the I.A.M.C. which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and organised on the lines of the R.A.M.C. It embodies the late I.M.S. (Military Wing), the I.M.D. and the I.H.C.
- Officers and other ranks of the Indian Army Dental Corps which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and is organised on the lines of the Royal Army Dental Corps.
- The Indian Military Nursing Service.
- The Auxiliary Nursing Service.

The Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in India, which were primarily responsible for the medical care of the British troops have ceased to function in India after August 15, 1947.

AIR FORCE IN INDIA

From August 15, 1947, the RIAF became an independent Service under the Defence Ministry and Minister, and is no longer, as heretofore, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, who was always an Army Officer. The RIAF is now commanded by Chief of the Air Staff and C-in-C, RIAF.

Before the partition, the Indian Air Force consisted of a certain number of aircraft, pilots and ground personnel who were a small section of the larger RAF then located in India. Major questions of policy for this combined air force was settled by the Air Ministry in London, and most of the personnel for the overhaul and repair of aircraft and for the training of personnel and of the staff at Air Headquarters in Delhi were British.

After the partition a new Headquarters staff had to be built up in Delhi, more or less, equivalent to an Air Ministry, with the object of designing and constructing an air force and directing all its activities. The Air Headquarters (India) has since been built up and now consists of three main branches, the "Air Staff", the "Personnel and Organisation Staff" and the "Technical and Equipment Staff," each section is under the charge of a Provincial Staff Officer of an Air Commodore or Air Vice-Marshal's rank.

The RIAF units outside Delhi are in the main, organised into two groups; the Operational Group which has under its command all the frontline squadrons; No. 2 Training Group which is responsible for the training of recruits entering the Air Force in all the varied trades that are necessary to ensure the proper functioning of aircraft and the ground stations at which aircraft are based. Training schools for future RIAF pilots are based at the initial training wing, Coimbatore, Elementary Flying—Training School, Jodhpur and advanced Flying School, Ambala. The staff of the Schools is wholly Indian.

A special class for Air Force Officers at the present Military Staff College in the Nilgiris has also been instituted.

Training facilities in general have expanded throughout the length and breadth of the sub-continent covering all phases of instruction

for flying and ground personnel. The expansion during the last few years has been phenomenal. Training is of the same high standard as in the R.A.F. Provided with some of the latest equipment and under the able guidance of highly skilled instructors, technical schools are turning out first-class technicians.

During the training, candidates not only receive instruction on ground subjects such as theory of flight, aircraft recognition, aero engines, etc., but also experience of at least three hours flying, approaching more closely to service conditions.

The Royal Indian Air Force had its origin in the recommendations of the Skeene Committee in 1926. Six years later the Indian Air Force Act was passed by the Indian Legislature and the first flight was formed in April, 1933. From that first flight, with its three aeroplanes and six pilots trained at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, has grown a Service which, by 1946 had eight Fighter and two Transport squadrons and anti-aircraft co-operation unit, a force equivalent in aircraft strength to thirteen squadrons.

Trained originally for Army Co-operation work, Indian pilots had their first operational experience over the difficult flying country of the North-West Frontier. They shared with the R.A.F. the duty of policing tribal territory until the summer of 1941 when they took over the work completely.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve, together with a number of R.A.F.V.R. officers resident in India, was formed for the purpose of guarding India's coasts and keeping the shipping lanes open. It did this with conspicuous success until the end of 1942 when it was embodied in the R.I.A.F.

During the Burma campaign in 1942 the R.I.A.F. had its first experience of operations against a major power, No. 1 Squadron earning a special message of congratulation from the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell. Its commanding officer won the D.F.C. Nos. 3 & 6 Coast Defence Flights also operated with success in Burma.

RIA.F. Squadrons.—From November 1942 upto the end of the Burma campaign full use was made, for the first time of R.I.A.F. squadrons in offensive operations. The main weight of the battle effort was felt by the Japanese on the Arakan front. The R.I.A.F. also distinguished itself during the Imperial siege and supported the eventual victorious advance into Burma.

Equipped with Spitfires and Hurricanes, squadrons of the R.I.A.F. were operating continuously on the Burma front. Their particular duties included the attack on enemy troops and supply dumps and lines of communication, tactical and photographic reconnaissance, close support to the army, and fighter and escort work with supply-dropping aircraft.

Besides operating as complete squadrons and units with Eastern Air Command in Burma thousands of ground crews, technicians and airmen of all trades worked with R.A.F. units all over India.

On March 12, 1945 His Majesty the King approved the designation of "Royal" as a prefix to the Indian Air Force in recognition of the work done during the short history of India's own Air Force.

The RIAF played an invaluable part in the Kashmir operations. Without this powerful wing of the country's armed forces, it would not have been possible for India to rush to the help of the State at a moment of great crisis. In the Punch sector alone, cut off from the rest of the country, where refugees had gathered in thousands, the RIAF dropped tons of supplies and evacuated nearly 30,000 refugees. The flights to Leh over an altitude of 24,000 feet without proper flying facilities and to Gilgit in unfavourable weather conditions, present examples of great heroism.

Consequent on the division of the sub-continent the Dominion of India received one Transport and seven Fighter Squadrons as its share of allotment. This is also its present strength. Plans, however, are under consideration for the expansion and modernisation of the RIAF.

Women's Auxiliary Corps (India).—The Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) was formed in April 1942 with the object of releasing men for work in forward areas. British, Indian and Anglo-Indian women undertook a variety of work ranging from staff and administrative appointments to technical work with all three fighting Services. In February 1944, a Naval Wing was formed for personnel serving with the R.I.N. Training of recruits was carried out in three large training centres and officers received their instruction at O.C.T.C., Officers' School and Staff College. Service was entirely voluntary and for the duration of the war or for as long as service was required. The Corps was disbanded on 1st April 1947.

WAR PRODUCTION

The development of equipment position was phenomenal, and the war production capacity was so far developed that it was able to supply the sub-continent's armies with a large part of their weapons and equipment, as well as contingents overseas. Up to V-J day, approximately 2,48,000 chassis of nearly 30 different types were assembled in 75 plants in the sub-continent. About 2,02,000 bodies of 50 different types were built, mainly with Indian or Pakistani material and Indian or Pakistani labour. Over 7,000 armoured bodies were produced in various railway workshops. Progress was made in the manufacture of armoured plate and armoured fighting vehicles were satisfactorily produced. Various new types of small arms ammunition and artillery ammunition came from the ordnance factories and about 620 million rounds of small arms ammunition were repacked for U.S. Army Forces during the 5th and 6th years of war.

Probably the greatest advances were made in the supply of clothing and equipment. In the first four years of the war, the output of tailored items rose to a peak of over 12 million items. Nearly 49 million boots, chappals and canvas rubber shoes were produced up to the end of 1945. A considerable quantity of these were sent overseas both to the Middle East and other theatres of war. Over 124 million blankets, 48 million pairs of woollen socks, 254 million cotton shirts, 124 million pairs of drill trousers were produced. The production of rifles during the war was nearly 574,000. Over 80 items of ammunitions including light machine-guns, bayonets, guns and cartridges were produced in Indian and Pakistani factories. Among other important items of armament stores which were produced in quantity was Bren gun tripods, anti-aircraft, gun sights, binoculars, stereoscopes, clinometers and telescopes. Mention must also be made of the production of trawlers and assault crafts which played a great part during the Burma campaign.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PAY

The Post-war Pay Committee constituted by the Government of India to formulate the new Pay Code of officers and men of the Indian Armed Forces completed its task early in June 1947. The rates of pay which apply to officers and men in the three Services from July 1, 1947, are designed to provide a level of remuneration comparable with those granted to the Civil Services of the Government of India. The new rates of pay represent a very substantial simplification of the old pay structure. Officers receive the same dearness allowance as civilian officers, but other ranks, who are housed, fed and clothed at the public expense will get half the civil rates. The numerous allowances for special duties which was the feature of the old Pay Code have been abolished, as the new pay covers the full range of duties of officers and other ranks. The general effect of the new Pay Code is to improve the remuneration of other ranks and to reduce that of senior officers.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Force as it was called when it was started was one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force was intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service was not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It was intended, at the same time, to be a second line and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carried with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It involved in certain circumstances, service overseas. The force was the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War of 1914-18. It was modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consisted in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units were given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

At the conclusion of the last war and after the attainment of independence it was decided to have a Territorial Army. The Territorial Army Act 1919 which repeals the Indian Territorial Force Act 1920 was passed by the Indian Parliament in September 1919. The main difference between the old Indian Territorial Force and that of the new Territorial Army is that, while under the old act its composition was limited to a few Provincial Infantry Battalions, a small number of medical officers, belonging to the medical branch and the University Officers Training Corps the new Territorial Army would consist of artillery units including Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence, Infantry, Armoured Corps, Engineers, including Railway and Port units, Signals, Ordnance, Medical, Supply and Transport and Postal units. The units raised would be of two types, i.e., Provincial units recruited from rural areas and undergoing training at a stretch of one annual camp of two to three months duration, and Urban units recruited from large towns and training on the 'weekly drills' system with a small annual camp.

For purposes of recruitment it will be open to all persons domiciled in India. India has been divided into 8 zones, the recruitment to units being on a zonal basis.

The primary role of the Territorial Army will be to form a second line to the regular Army in the event of a national emergency and therefore capable of reinforcing the regular army by units or formations of all types. The Territorial Army Officers and men will also form the nucleus for the expansion of the Army in an emergency.

Matters of detail are still under consideration and recruitment to various units started in the middle of 1949.

THE STATES FORCES

The States Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. During the years 1947 and 1948 very considerable numbers of the States Forces were employed, for service with the Indian Army.

The war year witnessed an enormous expansion in the State Forces. In August 1945, there were 130,000 officers and men serving in the States Forces, of whom 44,000 were serving outside the States in theatres of war and (what was then) British India.

The changes brought about as a result of the integration of the States have had their inevitable repercussions on the position of the State Forces. The Forces of the States which have merged into Provinces or which have been integrated into Chief Commissioners' Provinces are being taken over by the Indian Army. The Forces of the States which have integrated to form Unions now come under the exclusive control of the Rajpramukhs of these Unions.

The Government of India appointed in November 1947 a Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, to co-ordinate the training organization and administration of these forces.

OFFICERS

Before the war there were three main categories of officers in the Indian Army: those holding the King's Commission, those holding Indian Commissions and those holding the Viceroy's Commission now called J.C.O.s. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder.

King's Commissioned Officers were obtained either from the Military Colleges or the Universities in England. Up till 1932 these commissions were open to either Englishmen or Indians.

In 1932 the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened to undertake the training of Indian Officers. They were granted Indian Commissions and have identical powers to those of King's Commissioned Officers within the Indian Army.

During the late war, no regular commissions were granted except to those cadets who were already under training when the war began. Instead, Emergency Commissions were given to British candidates and Indian Emergency Commissions to Indians. The Commissions had the same status as Regular Commissions but were limited to the duration of the war and a period thereafter. Grants of Emergency Commission ceased in July 1946.

Now that the war has ended, Regular Commissions have been re-started. The sources of supply are the Indian Military Academy and selected officers from among those holding Emergency Commissions. It is also expected that the Universities will provide some candidates for Regular Commissions. Only subjects of Indian nationality are eligible for these commissions.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a National War Academy at Poona, at which all future officers of the three services will be trained.

As an interim measure a limited number of Short Term Commissions are being given to suitable candidates most of whom will be Indian Emergency Commissions Officers. These Commissions are granted for a limited period and are designed to fill the gap between demobilisation of the war commissioned officers and the re-establishment of a full intake of Regular officers from the Military Academy.

Opportunities for promotion to officer status from the ranks continue to be available.

In conformity with the policy of nationalising the service, which assumed prominence in 1946 no more commissions were granted to British officers and those holding regular commissions, with less than 20 years' service on 1st January 1947, were given the chance of transferring to British service.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers.—Since the earliest times Indian officers have been a link between Indian ranks and British officers. These Indian officers hold Viceroy's Commissions, as distinct from the King's Commissions held by British officers and Dehra Dun graduates. They are for the greater part promoted from the ranks. The highest rank is subedar-major in the Infantry and artillery regiments, risalhar-major in the cavalry.

The first Indian officers associated with the Sovereign were in command of detachments sent to London for Queen Victoria's Jubilees in 1887 and 1897. It was then realised that some personal link should be maintained between the King-Emperor and the Indian Army.

On January 1st, 1903, the Viceroy issued a General Order announcing certain favours and concessions to the Army in India in connection with Edward VII's Coronation, among them the annual appointment of Indian Orderly Officers.

Six Indian Orderly Officers were appointed in 1903, a number reduced to four in 1904. These four were appointed each year for the London season, from April to August. They attended the King at Courts and Levees, standing near the throne, at all reviews and at such ceremonies as Trooping the Colour. Upon these occasions they appeared in full dress. For garden parties and similar engagements they were dressed in grey coats of knee length.

For their services in London, the Orderly Officers receive the Royal Victorian Medal, a souvenir of their supreme honour.

Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the War of 1914-18 there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The First World War proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the AIRO published in 1939 are in force. During and after World War II no AIRO Commissions were granted, and the future policy about AAIROS will be reviewed. European Wing of AIRO was disbanded in August, 1947.

Military Attaches and Advisers Abroad.—Military Attaches (Naval, Army and Air Force) to Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners have been appointed in the United States, United Kingdom, China, Afghanistan, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan. These appointments at present are confined to countries in which their presence is considered to be most useful to Indian Armed Forces.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The formation of a 200,000-strong National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Force were announced by India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, in the Central Legislature on March 13, 1948. He said that one of the steps by which Government propose to impart military training to Indian youth was to implement immediately the report of the National Cadet Corps Committee.

This committee had been appointed by the Government of India in July, 1946, under the chairmanship of Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, the veteran Liberal leader.

Simultaneously with the Defence Minister's announcement the 44-page report of the Kunzru Committee was released to the press.

National Cadet Corps scheme is being implemented in all Provinces and in the majority of States. A total of 101 units Senior Division and 220 Troops Junior Division were raised during 1948. The present strength of the National Cadet Corps is 14,585 cadets in the Senior Division and 19,660 cadets in the Junior Division. During 1949, 78 additional units Senior Division and 277 Troops Junior Division and 4 units Girls Division were expected to be raised. This would bring the total strengths by Divisions to 24,000 Senior Division and 45,000 Junior Division and 360 Girls Division by the end of 1949. National Cadet Corps units are being officered by Professors and school teachers who have been granted National Cadet Corps Commissions after they have successfully completing military training with Army units. A total of 302 Professors and 417 school teachers have completed their training so far. A further batch of 325 Professors and 962 School Teachers were expected to commence training during

the 1949 summer vacation. There has been a great response from the student community; all Colleges and Schools have long waiting lists.

The enrolment in the National Cadet Corps is entirely voluntary, and without any liability for service in the armed forces. "Government being confident that the enthusiasm of youth in general for serving the country is sufficient guarantee that the response in colleges and schools will be satisfactory."

INDIA IN THE TWO WARS

In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war were reviewed. The following figures show the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.

The sub-continent's magnificent contribution in the late war was both substantial and valuable. Units of the R.I.A.S.C. went to France in 1923 and gained particular praise for their courage and bravery in adversity. Indian formations were in action in Syria, Iraq, Iran, British and Italian Somaliland, the Sudan, Eritrea, Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya and Burma and Italy. The total of her fighting forces reached the peak strength of 2.25 million. The Indian Army won more than 7,000 awards including 31 Victoria Crosses—an Empire record surpassed only by the United Kingdom.

Africa.—Here in 1910, assembled an Allied army of which the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions were destined to play a leading role.

Against Marshal Graziani's Libyan army of more than 300,000 men, this Allied force under the command of Field-Marshal Wavell marched into the Western Desert. In the great clash at Nibeiwa they captured the Italian camp, thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of stores. Then came the Italian disaster at Sidi Barrani where, in December, 1940, 20,000 Italians capitulated and Wavell's men swept on to Sollum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi.

In the meanwhile the Fifth Indian Division was busy with the Italians in East Africa. Early in 1941 this division drove the enemy from Gallabat, Gedaref and Butana Bridge and then, with the Fourth, continued the pursuit deep into Eritrea.

Victories at Barentu and Ad Teclusan paved the way for the triumph at Karen where, after two weeks of bitter fighting, the Italians hoisted the white flag. The Fifth went on to Asmara, Massawa fell and in May, 1941, the Viceroy of Abyssinia surrendered at Amba Alagi.

Back again to the Western Desert went the Fourth and Fifth in June to meet a new menace—Rommel's panzers. Under the command of Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck Indian forces fought hard but were slowly pushed back to Mersa Matruh. Benghazi was cut off and Tobruk fell.

Many weary months of disappointment followed but at El Alamein in June, 1942, came the turn of the tide. In this, the Fifth's last action before leaving for Iran *en route* to India, the division, on the Ruweisat Ridge, captured about 2,000 prisoners. In October the Allies passed to the offensive at El Alamein. The avalanche had started to come to a halt only on the other side of Africa.

The Germans were rolled back from Egypt, then across Cyrenaica and towards Tripolitania. The new year came and still the retreat continued at the Mareth Line, the enemy's defences crumbled and he retreated still further west. There followed the Fourth's brilliant action in the Wadi Akarit area and the pursuit went on.

Sfax was by-passed, Sousse was occupied in the middle of April, 1943, and at Garet the Germans turned once more to fight—and lost. Soon the Eighth Army linked up with the British First Army and together they burst open the gates of Tunis in May. The Fourth Indian Division played a prominent part in this final action and—a fitting climax to the whole campaign—Gen. Von Arnim, who had taken over from Rommel as commander of Axis forces in Africa, was compelled to surrender to the famous Indian formation.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

In the liberation of Europe, Indian troops played a worthy part. By their exploits in Italy they proved to the world that the valour of India's arms was second to none. Three famous Indian divisions were concerned in the hard-fought campaign that ended in the capitulation of the Germans.

The Eighth Indian Division came into the line in October, 1943. Before the end of that year it had crossed three rivers, the Lirno, Trigno and Sangro—in the face of severe opposition and after breaking the German winter line, got past the Mago river. The Fourth Indian Division entered the arena in December, 1943, and after a short spell on the Orsogna and Maiella sectors arrived on the Cassino front in February, 1944. Spearheading the American Fifth Army's offensives against Cassino the division fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. In April, 1944, the third of the trio, the Tenth Indian Division took up positions on the Adriatic sector.

When the great offensive against Cassino started in May, 1944, the Eighth was assigned the most vital role—that of crossing the Rapido river, south of the town. After a tremendous effort our forces outflanked Cassino and the enemy stronghold fell. After the capture of Rome the Tenth moved to the Perugia-Tiber area, the Eighth took over the Certaldo-Pegione sector and the Fourth, after clearing Pescara and Chieti, began a drive along the Upper Tiber and Arno valleys in conjunction with the 10th.

The Eighth crossed the Arno river, entered Florence and fought its way to the Sieve valley, the Tenth pushed along the upper reaches of the Tiber and the Fourth moved across to the Adriatic to spearhead the Eighth Army's all-out attack on the Gothic Line, striking the first blow at these redoubtable positions on the Foglia river, capturing Monte Calvo and fighting north, forced a bridgehead through the Marano to enter the citadel of San Marino.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

In the breaking of the Gothic Line the remaining two Indian divisions also played a decisive part. In the 5th Army sector the Eighth Division went through Mount Giovi, crossed the Sieve, captured Mount Verucca and occupied the fortress feature of Femma Morta. While in the mountains overlooking Bologna the Eighth was called upon to help repel the German offensive in the Serchio valley and earned the praise of the Commanding General for their stout-hearted defence.

Meanwhile the Tenth kept moving against stubborn resistance and, going past Pietrolunga and Alpe di Catania, captured M. Filiceto. Prior to taking part in the final phases of the campaign the division also captured Farneto.

Early in April, 1945, the Eighth Army crossed the Santeramo. By the middle of the month they had smashed through the Argenta gap. Bologna was liberated on April 21 and major elements struck north after crossing the Po. By the end of April the Eighth Army was consolidating on the Po. Twenty-five German divisions had been smashed and prisoners totalled 120,000.

On the afternoon of April 29, the enemy estimated at nearly one million under the command of Gen. Vietinghoff surrendered unconditionally. The Italian campaign was over.

Victory in Burma.—The virtual end of the Burma campaign was heralded by the capture of Rangoon in May, 1945.

The road to victory was no easy one. In the spring of 1942 the Indian troops faced annihilation when the Jap hordes swarmed into Burma and forced them, fighting every foot of the way, into Assam itself where they turned at bay and let the enemy's effort spend itself.

There followed weary months of relentless patrolling during which our little army used every dodge to keep the enemy guessing until we had built up sufficient strength to strike back. Early in 1943 came our counter blow when the first Wingate expedition penetrated into Burma as far as the Irrawaddy.

In the meantime great preparations were afoot in India for the coming offensive. In March, 1943, the blow fell and Wingate's men struck once again this time by air—in the heart of enemy occupied territory. Simultaneously the Japs launched what proved to be their last serious attempts to invade the sub-continent when they attacked the Seventh Indian Division in the Arakan.

At the Neakyedank Pass the Seventh held the Japs and then, with the aid of the Fifth Indian Division, who came to their help, systematically isolated and cut up the enemy. Toiled in the south the Japs turned north and struck at the Dimpapur road but the gallant defence of Kohima proved to be the turning point of the campaign and the enemy began a retreat which ended in his final defeat.

The year 1944 was one of further victories—Myittha, Mogoke, Tamu, Sittang, Tiddim, Loi White, Kalembo.

By the end of 1944 a desperate situation faced the Japs. The 14th Army had crossed the Chindwin and was advancing into Central Burma towards Mandalay.

It was in this phase that Gen. Sir William J. Slim, then commanding 14th Army, sent an entire corps secretly on a 320 miles march down the Gangaw valley to approach Mandalay from the rear. Meiktila was captured, and, unable to cope with this double threat, the enemy were forced to surrender Mandalay to the 19th Indian Division on March 20. The pursuit continued on to Yenangyaung, Pongou, Prome and Pegu.

AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS

Meanwhile, seven major amphibious assaults, Myebon, Akyab, Ponnagayon, Ramree Island, Lepan, Taungup and Ra-Uwa, had carried Fifteenth Indian Corps far down the Arakan coast.

Finally an amphibious assault was mounted against Rangoon in conjunction with 14th Army's rapid approach from the North. The 26th Indian Division had left Ramree Island and sailed to the Gulf of Martaban. The advance on Rangoon developed into a race between this force and their comrades in arms pushing South on the capital from Pegu. The latter lost by a narrow margin for, with the dropping of paratroops South of Rangoon, assault craft brought 26th Indian Division up the Rangoon river to the greatest prize of the war.

Rangoon was occupied on May 3rd and the link-up between our two forces took place a fortnight later.

Thousands of Japs, stranded by our rapid push towards the capital, made desperate attempts to cross the Sittang and outwit our encircling forces. A few did escape, but without supplies, ill-armed and in unfriendly country they perished in the fever-laden swamps and jungles in which they sought refuge. More than 10,000 of the enemy were killed in this phase, the last of the war.

The debacle of the Japanese was complete. Indian Army troops fanned out over South-East Asia, occupying territory that had awaited liberation for more than three years.

The end of the long road came at Singapore on September 12, 1945, when the entire Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, were formally surrendered to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, by Field-Marshal Count Terauchi.

WAR SUPPLIES

The sub-continent's contribution in the economic sphere has been no less important. The utmost use was made of the sub-continent's agricultural, industrial and mineral resources. The value of war orders handled by the Supply Department alone came to over Rs. 841 crores from 1939 to end of 1945.

Bodies for armoured fighting vehicles, mine-sweeping trawlers, new types of weapons and ammunition and various items of personal and other equipment were produced. It was during this war that the sub-continent began to make a number of special steels. Machine tools were also made and supplied in large quantities. Her ancient silk industry was revived to meet the demands for parachutes. Rubber production was increased and went hand in hand with developments in the use of substitutes and planting of new and novel rubber yielding plants. During the war, the sub-continent made notable gains in munition production. In 1943-44, gun and mortar ammunition increased to 35 times the pre-war output, guns and carriages and bayonets 20 times the pre-war quantity and small arms ammunition more than 4 times their pre-war output. Grenades, mines, bombs and pyrotechnic stores, most of which were not made in the sub-continent before the war were now manufactured, and in the last year of war the output steadily increased. A feature of special significance during the war was the manufacture of radar development equipment.

For the 22 years of the North African war, the sub-continent was responsible for supplying the bulk of stores for the theatre of operations. Allied troops in the Mid East wore clothes made in India, to a considerable extent, and walked in boots supplied by Indian or Pakistani factories. Nearly 90 per cent of the tents which protected the troops from the torrid heat, the canvas ground sheets which kept away the sands of the deserts from tanks, planes, motors and vehicles and nearly all the timber came from the sub-continent. India and Pakistan sent over 1,500,000 tons of stores in a steady stream. Other vital supplies to the Mid-East included assault craft, camouflage paints, nets and hemp, medical stores and equipment for the comfort of troops. Important supplies were also sent to Russia.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

The following awards for gallantry were won by the three fighting Services from 3rd Sept. 1939 to 1st April 1947:—

| Gallantry Awards | R.I.N. | Indian Army. | R.I.A.F. |
|------------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| V.C. | .. | 31 | .. |
| G.C. | .. | 9 | .. |
| D.S.O. | .. | 275 | 1 |
| I.O.M. | .. | 365 | .. |
| D.S.C. | .. | 15 | .. |
| M.C. | .. | 1,457 | .. |
| D.F.C. | .. | .. | 21 |
| A.F.C. | .. | .. | 2 |
| D.C.M. | .. | 4 | .. |
| D.S.M. | .. | .. | .. |
| I.D.S.M. | .. | 1,231 | .. |
| M.M. | .. | 1,724 | .. |
| G.M. | .. | 7 | .. |

Meritorious Service Awards won during this period:—

| Gallantry Awards | R.I.N. | Indian Army. | R.I.A.F. |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| G.C.B. | .. | 2 | .. |
| G.C.S.I. | .. | 1 | .. |
| G.C.I.E. | .. | 2 | .. |
| K.C.B. | .. | 8 | .. |
| K.C.S.I. | .. | 2 | .. |
| K.C.I.E. | .. | 8 | .. |
| K.B.E. | .. | 2 | .. |
| C.B. | .. | 59 | .. |
| C.S.I. | .. | 6 | .. |
| C.I.E. | .. | 13 | 67 |
| C.I.E. | .. | 2 | 62 |
| O.B.E. | .. | 13 | 371 |
| M.B.E. | .. | 33 | 938 |
| Knighthood | .. | 1 | 1 |
| B.E.M. | .. | 23 | 124 |
| Foreign Decorations | .. | .. | 67 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | 1 |

INDIAN GALLANTRY AWARDS

For acts of bravery or distinguished service performed on or after Aug. 15, 1947 the following Indian Gallantry Awards have been instituted:

1. PARAM VIR CHAKRA, Highest Order of Gallantry.
2. MAHA VIR CHAKRA, Second Degree Gallantry Award.
3. VIR CHAKRA, Third Degree Gallantry Award.
4. MENTION IN DESPATCHES.

The decorations will be in the form of a medal (except for Mention in Despatches) and personnel of all ranks and categories (both men and women) of the Navy, Army and the Air Force will be eligible for these awards.

JCO's and other ranks of the Army and equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force who are awarded the decorations will be entitled to monetary allowance from the date of the act by which the decorations have been gained at a monthly rate of Rs. 50 for PARAM VIR CHAKRA, Rs. 30 for MAHA VIR CHAKRA and Rs. 20 for VIR CHAKRA. In the event of the death of the recipient, his widow will be eligible for the monetary allowance.

PARAM VIR CHAKRA, which will rank next and immediately after the Victoria Cross, will only be awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some during or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA and VIR CHAKRA will be awarded for gallant or distinguished service in the presence of the enemy or under conditions equivalent to service in actual combat with the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA will rank next to and immediately after the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order) in the case of officers and immediately before the Indian Order of Merit in the case of JCO's and other ranks of the Army and equivalent ranks in the Naval and Air Force Services.

VIR CHAKRA will rank next to and immediately after the M.C. in the case of officers and JCO's or equivalent ranks, but before the Indian Distinguished Service Medal in the case of other ranks of the Army and equivalent ranks in the Naval and Air Force Services.

MENTION IN DESPATCHES will be awarded for acts of gallantry or distinguished service in operations against the enemy or under conditions equivalent to service against the enemy whether on land, at sea, or in the air, which are not of such a high order as to merit the award of the Vir Chakra but still deserving recognition.

C-in-C's COMMENDATION CARD will be awarded to all ranks of the Army. The Commendation Cards are personally signed by the C-in-C, for acts of gallantry or distinguished service, or for exceptional devotion to duty performed either in operational theatres or in non-operational areas, which are not of such a high order as to qualify for a higher gallantry or distinguished service award or for which the higher award is inappropriate. Awards will normally be made for specific acts of bravery or for distinguished or special service. The card will not be awarded posthumously.

ARMY'S AID TO REFUGEES

Unprecedented disturbances broke out in the Punjab in the weeks following the partition of the country, resulting in large scale movement of population. The Army, whose aid was sought for tackling the problem set up in September, 1947, a Military Evacuation Organisation on which fell the responsibility for rescue and movement of hundreds of thousands of refugees between the two new Dominions, Muslims in East Punjab and non-Muslims in West Punjab were rescued to refugee camps and later escorted to Pakistan and Indian territories respectively, by road, rail and air. Within six weeks the Organisation had moved 15 lakhs of non-Muslims from Pakistan to India. Foot convoys, which were the means of movement for the largest number of refugees were provided with military escort all along the route. The refugee trains were also escorted by the Military.

Unprecedented floods in East Punjab in October rendered the refugee routes unserviceable and Army Engineers worked hard and got them going within a week.

Speaking of the effort on the Indian side accommodation to refugees was provided in 36 camps. The Army placed 40,000 tents at the disposal of the provinces. The largest of the camps is the one at Kurukshetra which was organised by the Army. The camp accommodated at one time nearly 300,000 refugees and can normally house 250,000 in separate towns of 50,000 each. At its peak 20 major Indian Army units were employed. The camp has a hospital of its own with up-to-date arrangements for vaccination and inoculation. Accommodation stores such as camp kettles for use in the camp were also made available by the Army.

Field Ambulance, surgical units and almost all other medical services of the Army were provided for the use of refugees. Mass inoculations and vaccinations were carried out and ambulance cars accompanied foot convoys. The Army made available 1,300 beds for refugees in the Combined Military Hospitals in Jullundur, Ambala and Delhi. Medical officers were detailed for work in East Punjab. Medical stores and equipment amounting to about 250 tons were supplied to the refugees.

The Army placed at the disposal of the Military Evacuation Organisation six Transport Companies and supervisory staff for five civilian transport companies. The M.E.O. used in one month alone over 1,000,000 gallons of petrol in the East Punjab area. At the peak period about 600,000 gallons of aviation spirit a month were used.

KASHMIR CAMPAIGN

Hardly had the communal disturbances in the Punjab died down after partition in 1947, when the Indian Army was called upon to fight a prolonged campaign in Jammu and Kashmir to throw out large bands of raiders who had poured into the State at several points across the Pakistan border.

The main column of raiders drove down the Domiculmulla road, heading towards Srinagar. By capturing the Mahura power-house, 50 miles north-west of Srinagar they cut off supply of electricity to the whole of the Kashmir Valley. Srinagar itself was in peril.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the National Conference leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, made a distress call to the Government of India on October 26 seeking military aid. The next day, the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession and the India Government took the decision to dispatch troops to Srinagar. The first batch of Indian troops was flown there on October 27, more than 100 civilian aircraft being pressed into service for this operation.

On the afternoon of November 8 Baramulla was cleared of raiders and the security of Srinagar ensured. By November 14, the invaders had been chased beyond Uri, 65 miles west of Srinagar.

In the meantime, the raiders had seized considerable territory in the Jammu province adjacent to the Pakistan border. The State forces which had already taken up positions near the Jammu-Pakistan frontier had been surrounded in Mirpur, Kotli, Punch, Jhangar, Naushera, Bhimber, Rajouri and Beri-Pattan. Rushing into Jammu, Indian troops first set about relieving the garrisons in these key towns and saved the lives of thousands of refugees who had taken shelter with them. They first linked up with Beri-Pattan and then took Naushera and Jhangar. A scratch column marched towards Kotli and brought out 15,000 refugees without loss of a single life. The garrison at Mirpur could not be relieved but it fought its way out with the refugees. Simultaneously, another column had set out from Uri towards Punch and reinforced the garrison there.

Meanwhile, in the far north in Gilgit, the insurgents had effected a *coup d'etat* imprisoning the Governor and establish in their own regime. Steadily, they built up Gilgit as their forward military base for operations in the north-eastern province of Baltistan. Non-Muslim elements in the State Forces stationed in Gilgit fell back on Rondu and later moved to Skardu.

As winter gradually froze the fronts in Kashmir battlefield flared up in the Jammu province. A force of 6,000 raiders mounted a concentrated three-pronged offensive against Naushera on the night of February 6-7. Indian troops repulsed the attacks, inflicting heavy casualties, with 1,900 killed and many more wounded.

During the winter of 1947-48, the Jammu-Pakistan border was the scene of several raids in which marauder bands adopted 'loot and flee' tactics, burning houses, looting property and abducting women. They made several attempts to disrupt Indian supply line along the Pathankot-Jammu road, but owing to energetic action by Indian troops the raids were stopped. Mobile and static patrols were stationed along the entire route to keep the raiders off.

Jhangar, situated at the road-fork to Kotli and Mirpur, was recaptured on March 18, which constituted a strategic gain for the Indian Army. The Indian garrison in Punch, though isolated and besieged, fought on bravely and repeated attacks and constant shelling by the raiders failed to reduce the town. The RIAF broke up a threatened raider assault and, flying constant sorties, evacuated nearly 25,000 refugees.

In the summer of 1948, the tempo of fighting on the Uri front increased. An Indian column, setting out from Handwara, north-east of Uri captured Tithwal, 18 miles from the border town of Muzaffarabad. At this stage Pakistan, began sending regular battalions to stem the tide of the westward Indian drive. Indian troops, however, halted Pakistan's counter-thrusts, and set up a firm base at Uri.

ADVANCE IN JAMMU

On the Jammu front Indian troops advanced from Naushera to Chingaz and then on to Rajouri, which fell to them on April 12, after fierce resistance by the invaders. Two Indian columns, one driving from its base in Rajouri and another from Punch, met at Potna on June 16, a village on the Rajouri-Thanamandi-Punch track. After

the link-up, a small force penetrating into the enemy-held Mendhar valley, rescued several hundred refugees and brought them to safety. In the Naushera sector, Indian troops captured Sadabad and Samani early in June 1948, two important features commanding Indian positions around Naushera. Jhangar, the Indians' forward-most position on the Jammu front, was subjected to determined attacks, which were all repulsed.

Failing to penetrate the Indian Army's steel ring around Kashmir and Jammu, the raiders began sending out columns from Gilgit into the barren regions of Baltistan with the intention of opening yet another front north-east of the Kashmir Valley. A force, mainly composed of Gilgit Scouts, Chitralis, Frontier Constabulary and tribesmen and led by Pakistan Army regulars, spread over the whole of Baltistan.

A raider column made its way through the Skardu region and reached the Sind River Valley. The Indians immediately turned towards the east and chased the raiders out beyond the strategic Zoji Pass. Another invading column had moved into the Guraiz valley with the object of getting into the Kashmir Valley via Bandipura in the north. Indian troops drove this column beyond Guraiz and sealed off that passage to the Kashmir Valley.

After overwhelming a small State garrison on August 14, the raiders advanced towards Leh in the Ladakh valley. To meet this new threat, the Indians decided to reinforce the small State garrison in Leh, an almost inaccessible town situated at an altitude of 11,500 feet. The first contingent of Indian troops had trekked their way to Leh in the freezing cold of February. Early in June, flying over 23,000 feet high Himalayan ranges, the R.I.A.F. landed further reinforcements in Leh. This force in Leh, assisted by the hastily organised national militia of Ladakhi Muslims and Buddhists, routed the raiders, pushing them back to the fringe of the Ladakh valley.

Early in July, the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan arrived and at first commiserated at their labours almost the first thing they did was to appeal to both the Dominions to refrain from doing anything that might aggravate the situation. Therefore offensive activity on all sides temporarily ceased.

ZOJI LA CROSSING

A record in the history of armoured warfare was the capture of Dras and Kargil when on November 1 light tanks of the 7th Light Cavalry drove through snow-capped and boggy tracks and over rock-like glaciers, crossed Zoji La at an altitude of 12,000 feet. Lying sixty-four miles north-east of Srinagar, Zoji La forms a bottleneck joining the valleys of Kashmir and Ladakh. The pass itself is dominated by heights on both sides and is about two miles long.

It was on November 20 that Indian troops in two columns, forking out from their base in the Jammu province, effected a link-up with the Punch garrison after a siege lasting twelve months. Indian troops had to fight their way for forty-five miles through some of the most difficult terrain, encountering fanatical opposition all the way from the raiders strongly entrenched on commanding heights to join in the defence of Punch, a defence which will go down in history as one of the most outstanding achievements of the Army and Air Force.

The fighting in Jammu and Kashmir came to an end on January 1, 1949, when the C-in-C's of India and Pakistan, with the approval of their respective Governments, ordered a 'Cease Fire'.

HYDERABAD POLICE ACTION

Owing to deterioration in the internal situation of Hyderabad State, consequent on the atrocities committed by the militant organisation of Razakars under a man called Kasim Razvi the Indian Union was forced to resort to "police" action in the State.

Indian troops entered Hyderabad territory on the morning of September 13, 1948, and marched along the main Sholapur-Secunderabad road to re-garrison Secunderabad and restore confidence among the panic-stricken people. Another column marched simultaneously from Vijayawada to Hyderabad. On the first day of the action, the Razakars offered serious opposition only at Nalhrug. Indian forces from the two other directions however continued their advance. Whatever resistance Indian forces met with was from fanatical Razakars; the State forces simply fell back and back on Hyderabad.

On September 17 at 1-30 P.M. the G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, Lt.-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji sent an ultimatum to the Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad Army, Maj.-Gen. El-Edroos and the Nizam capitulated unconditionally. Indian troops thus re-entered Secunderabad at 4-30 p.m. on September 18 after a lapse of 17 months. Maj.-Gen. J. N. Choudhury, Commander of the Indian troops, was met by Maj.-Gen. El-Edroos, Commander of Hyderabad forces, who formally surrendered State forces on behalf of the Nizam. The following day, Maj.-Gen. Choudhury was appointed Military Governor of Hyderabad.

NEPAL GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE

A note on the assistance given by the Nepal Government would be in order here. In response to a request made by the Government of India for help to maintain law and order within the Country, the Government of Nepal readily agreed to loan India a contingent of Nepalese troops consisting of ten battalions who arrived in India in August 1948. This timely help made it possible for regular Indian troops to be relieved of internal security duties and were employed elsewhere in India. The contingent returned to Nepal in January 1949 when the internal security position improved.

It may be recalled that during World War II Nepalese troops fought in Burma and operated, under their own commanding officers, with the troops of the famous 14th Army.

INDIAN SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD

These Boards are probably the most important and valuable non-official institutions connected with the Armed Forces. They were constituted in 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the First World War. The object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great care. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs. 17,11,200, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 69,892.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi and co-ordinates the activities of Provincial Boards which exist in each province. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of District Boards reinforced in some cases by Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies.

Meetings of Indian S.S. and A. Board are normally held twice a year. The composition of the Board is as follows:

President: The Hon'ble the Minister for Defence.

Members: the Hon'ble the Ministers for Finance, Education and Labour, the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, the Secretary, Ministry for States, the Director-General of Health Services, the Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, India, the Chief of the Naval Staff and C-in-C. R.I.N., the Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence), Mrs. Hannah Sen (unofficial) and the Chief of the Air Staff and C-in-C. R.I.A.F. A whole-time officer of the Defence Ministry is the Secretary of the Board.

The Provincial Board is at the head of the provincial organisation and is normally located at the capital of the province. The Patron of the Board is H.E. the Governor and the President is the Premier (or a Minister nominated by the Patron). The Secretary is a civilian officer in the Provincial Secretariat.

The working unit is the District S. O. S. and a Board, normally located adjacent to the Deputy Commissioner's or the Collector's office. These Boards are established in all districts from which recruits have been obtained in sufficient numbers. The President of the Board is the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Each Board has a paid Secretary, usually an ex-V.C.O.

In the more heavily-recruited districts, Tehsil or Zail Sub-committees are formed with the Tehsildar, Zaildar or Mamlatdar as President and an honorary Secretary, where necessary. These sub-committees are represented on the District S.O. and A.

In the Indian States also, there are Boards corresponding to the provincial and district S.S. and A. Boards.

In May 1940, Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole-time Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas covered by a fixed number of District Soldiers' Boards.

From 70 District Soldiers' Boards in British India when war broke out, the number has risen to 138, besides 37 State Soldiers' Boards.

OBJECTS

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards:—

- (a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes;
- (b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family;
- (c) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials;
- (d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration;
- (e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

As regards item (e), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range. Their main tasks are enumerated below:—

- (a) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare.
- (b) To procure legal advice in the case of a law-suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests;
- (c) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine;

(d) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependents in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc.;

(e) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance;

(f) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Boards, which have become the recognised centre to which the man comes when in trouble, have also attached to them information bureaux which are linked to the regional exchange organisation set up by the Labour Deptt. to find employment for ex-Servicemen.

The Board at present controls the following funds:—

- (i) The Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board Fund.
- (ii) The King Emperor's Patriotic Fund.

The former was formed on December 31, 1922. Out of Rs. 10 lakhs received from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for the purpose, primarily of meeting expenditure in connection with the scheme work through Provincial and District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board for safeguarding the general interests of the Indian ex-soldiers, and secondly expenditure which might be considered desirable to incur on objects of cognate nature. Till Jan. 1, 1913 grants were made from this fund to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of District Boards. It is now used primarily for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-servicemen, and to meet the expenditure on miscellaneous items such as bank charges, audit fees, etc., in connection with the administration of the fund.

The latter fund was started in July 1918, out of the gifts from the Ruling Princes to Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. The purpose of the fund is to afford educational facilities to the children of Indian soldiers. The bulk of the fund has been used up in building and equipping the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmer, for the education of the children of Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army. The purpose of the fund has now been extended to permit the interest derived from the securities being used for financing the annual Sports meeting of the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools, for the benefit of servicemen and ex-servicemen and their dependents.

OTHER FUNDS

The following Central funds which are not under the control of the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board deserve mention:—

1. **Armed Forces Benevolent Fund.**—This fund exists primarily for the alleviation of distress among past and present members of the Indian Armed Forces and their dependents. The inter-services fund provides for relief grants to the disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of those who lost their lives on active service and also for educational scholarships to children of ex-servicemen killed in action.

The Defence Minister is the chairman of the General Committee of this fund, and the Defence Secretary is the Vice-President. The three Service Chiefs, the Adjutant General and the Financial Adviser are members of the board and the Secretary of the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board acts as its secretary.

2. **Flag Day Fund.**—The object of the Flag Day Fund is to provide benefit for ex-servicemen and amenities to serving personnel. The first Flag Day was organised on October 1, 1948 and contributions were collected from all parts of the country. The composition of the Managing Working Committee of this fund is the same as for that of the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund. Last year a sum of Rs. 11,11,616-8-0 was collected.

3. **Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund.**—The fund known as the Military Reconstruction Fund was initiated in 1942. The Government of India decided to contribute monthly to this fund at the rate of Rs. 2 for each combatant and Re. 1 for each non-combatant. Contribution to this fund ceased on March 31, 1946. It was decided that 80 per cent of the fund should be distributed to Provinces and States to be administered by Provincial and State Committees and the remaining 20 per cent administered by a Central Committee. This Central portion of the fund is known as "The Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund." This Fund was finally deemed to have been duly constituted on July 20, 1946.

The purposes of this fund are as follows:—

(a) Primarily as measures of a permanent nature to benefit those now serving and those who will in future serve in the ranks or as non-combatants enrolled in the Indian Armed Forces and their families. The fund will not normally be used to make individual grants.

(b) Education, Family welfare in the Lines, Servicemen's and Servicewomen's welfare in the Lines, Collective care of the disabled, Grants to Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards.

4. **The Army Central Welfare Fund.**—The object of this fund is to relieve distress among Indian Army Servicemen, ex-servicemen and their dependents and to look after the welfare of the men and their families in the lines.

5. **The Royal Indian Naval Benevolent (Association) Fund.**—This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among certain categories of naval officers, ratings and their dependents.

6. **The Royal Indian Navy Amenities Fund.**—This is a non-public fund maintained at Naval Headquarters and administered by:—

- (i) The Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy.
- (ii) The Chief of Staff, Royal Indian Navy.
- (iii) The Chief of Administration, Royal Indian Navy.
- (iv) The Judge Advocate of the Fleet.
- (v) The Chief of Personnel, Naval Headquarters.

Its income from investments and any grants made specially for expenditure during the year are utilised to make grants to Ships or Establishments for any welfare project or amenities (whether for officers or ratings) which commend themselves to the Administrators. The Sports Funds of Ships or Establishments are required to make quarterly contributions to the Royal Indian Navy Amenities Fund and such contributions are treated as "Capital" and invested as and when occasion arises.

7. **The Indian Air Force Benevolent (Association) Fund.** This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among all ranks, past and present, of the Royal Indian Air Force, and their dependents, especially those disabled by flying.

8. **Royal Indian Air Force Central Welfare Fund.**—This fund exists:—

- (a) To assist Messes, Institutions and clubs both existing and to be formed, by grants and loans.
- (b) To provide amenities such as indoor and outdoor games, radios, musical instruments, stage material, library books, etc. for Indian airmen.
- (c) To make grants on behalf of the Royal Indian Air Force charitable and philanthropic organisations which provide assistance to past and present members of the Royal Indian Air Force and their dependents.
- (d) To provide measures of a permanent nature for

- (i) Servicemen's Education,
- (ii) Family Welfare in Lines,
- (iii) Collective care of disabled airmen, and
- (iv) Grants to Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

- (e) To provide Maternity and Child Welfare facilities and Women's Institutes for families of Royal Indian Air Force Airmen.
- (f) To provide assistance in the education of Airmen's children.
- (g) To assist in construction of sports grounds at units, when such grounds are not provided at Government cost.
- (h) To provide anything considered essential for the welfare and well-being of Royal Indian Air Force personnel which are not provided at Government cost and are considered to be beyond the means of the personnel themselves.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COMMITTEE

The Indian St. Dunstan's Committee for the War-Blinded, of which the Defence Minister is the Chairman, was constituted in November, 1939, to afford relief to the Indian war-blinded.

Established in July 1943 from funds raised from public donations the St. Dunstan's School, Dehra Dun, has turned out, so far, nearly 200 men who have benefited from the training received in the School. Among the incidental evils of blindness the most harmful is the idleness it brings and the deadly monotony of unending days with nothing to do. The object of the training given in the School is, therefore, to enable the war-blinded to gain confidence, personal happiness and learn a trade of their choice.

Knitting, spinning, rope and net-making, blanket and cloth weaving, mat, basket and newar making are some of the principal trades taught in the School. After the training the men receive free of charge the tools of the trade to continue their work and make their living. Disabled Indian war-blinded are housed in a separate hostel which has been fitted with special bedrooms, bathrooms and lavatories where suitable gadgets are provided to help the men to get about without assistance.

After August 15, 1947, negotiations were started to set up St. Dunstan's, India, as an independent body, free of all control from the St. Dunstan's Council, London. It has been agreed to appoint as trustees the Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Mirza Ismail and Brigadier Thakur Mahadeo Singh, D.S.O., and to transfer the ownership and control of the funds in India to the new trustees. Legal formalities to effect the transfer are under way.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Formed on April 1, 1945, the Pensions Branch of the Ministry of Defence has been dealing with all disability and family pension claims arising out of World War II. More than one lakh pension claims have been dealt with so far and only about one thousand claims, the majority of which are of recent origin, remain to be dealt with. During the year 1948-49 about 10,000 original claims were finally disposed of.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or the Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Rosencroft, were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine | .. 1612-1686 |
| Bombay | .. 1686-1830 |
| Indian Navy | .. 1830-1863 |
| Bombay Marine | .. 1863-1877 |
| H.M. Indian Marine | .. 1877-1892 |
| Royal Indian Marine | .. 1892-1934 |
| Royal Indian Navy | .. 1934 |

India's Naval Force has always been closely connected with Bombay, and in 1688 when the E. India Company took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877, the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay continued to be the principal centre of Indian Naval Training and to a large extent of administration. In the winter of 1940-41, the Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi.

During the war 1914-1918, Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy.

RE-ORGANISATION SCHEMES

After the war the Fisher Committee, who came to India to report on the Indian Armed Forces, strongly recommended that the R.I.M. should be re-organised as a combatant service.

But the times were hard; money was scarce. The report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R.I.M. Ships on their various stations, on light-house duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc.

Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson. This Committee recommended that the R.I.M. should be re-organised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the H.M.G. and the Government of India.

Accordingly on 2nd October 1934, the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Chatfield Committee's Report, presented in 1939, made far-reaching recommendations in regard to the Royal Indian Navy.

EXPANSION DURING THE WAR

Shortly before the War, permission was given for the establishment of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve and during the war the increase in the number of ships, training establishments and personnel was most rapid. At the end of the hostilities the Royal Indian Navy Fleet comprised 6 modern sloops, 3 old sloops, 4 corvettes, 16 minesweepers (Bangors/Bathurst class), 16 trawlers, 4 gunboats, 6 motor minesweepers, one coastal force depot ship, one landing ship, infantry, one salvage vessel, 22 auxiliary M/S and patrol vessels, 27 fairmile M.L's, 23 harbour defence M.L's and 21 flotillas of minor landing craft and L.C.T's.

Four frigates namely "SHAMSHER", "DHANUSH", "TR" and "KUKRI" were acquired from the Royal Navy after the hostilities. During the war the personnel in the Service increased to 3,031 officers and 27,651 ratings. Normally the ratings in the Service are recruited as boys and they sign an engagement for 12 years. During the War as a result of expansion, a large number of ratings were recruited for active service for 5 years. These ratings were trained in newly set up establishments near Bombay. Officers of the R.I.N. are generally trained in U.K. but during the hostilities, officers of the Naval and Volunteer Reserve were trained in a Shore Establishment called H.M.I.S. FERROZEE. Officers in the Executive Branch were given short but intensive courses in seamanship, gunnery, signals and other subjects. About 160 of these Reserve Officers have now been granted regular and short service commissions.

ACTIVITIES DURING WAR

Throughout the war R.I.N. ships were engaged in operations and in November 1942 one of the H.M. Indian ships, "Bengal", won world-wide renown by engaging in the Indian Ocean two Japanese raiders which were far more heavily armed and were ten times her size. One of the raiders was sunk, the other made off, and H.M.I.S. BENGALE reached port safely. In the early months of 1943 vessels of the R.I.N.'s Coastal Force did good work in support of our troops on the Arakan Coast. Our vessels intercepted Japanese coastal craft conveying troops and supplies and took part in the raid on Myebon.

In 1944, ships of the Royal Indian Navy again co-operated with the land forces engaging the enemy on the Arakan Front. Support was afforded by bombarding enemy shore positions and by harassing the enemy's water-borne supplies. In four months these ships steamed more than 30,000 operational miles on 43 separate missions in enemy waters.

The Royal Indian Navy was well represented in the eight amphibious operations by which the 15th Indian Corps advanced down the Arakan Coast from the Indian frontier to Rangoon in the spring of 1945.

In Burma.—Men of the R.I.N. Landing Craft Wing, who had been trained secretly for more than two years, established their reputation on the beaches of Akyab, Myebon, Kyaikpyu, Kanung, Ju-Yaw and Letpan. They formed the spearhead of each of these six assaults, carrying troops to the beaches and keeping them supplied during critical phases of the ensuing battles.

The Indian sloops NARBADA, JUMNA, KISTNA and CAUTERY fired tens of thousands of shells in support of the Army's coastal advance in Arakan, penetrating up inland waters as far as thirty miles from the open sea to increase the effective range of their bombardments.

A flotilla of nine fleet mine-sweepers of the Royal Indian Navy cleared the approaches to the Rangoon River estuary before the arrival of the invasion convoy, whose escort included two Indian sloops—SUTLEJ and CAUTERY.

The period, July to December 1945, brought to the R.I.N. the opportunity of operating in waters from Rangoon to Hongkong. R.I.N. fleet mine-sweepers played a prominent part in the operations around Malaya and two sloops were serving with the British Pacific Fleet.

Throughout July 1945, H.M.I. Ships NARBADA, GODAVARI and KISTNA maintained patrols in the Mergai Archipelago, the Forrest Straits, and off the Tavoy and Tennasserim coasts. Many of the islands in the Archipelago were visited and landing parties went ashore to interrogate the inhabitants.

Malay Pacific.—In July H.M.I.S. PUNJAB and H.M.I.S. DECCAN took part as dandylays to the 7th (R.N.) mine-sweeping flotilla in the mine-sweeping operations off Phuket Island, at the northern end of the Malacca Straits. The two ships assisted in fighting the fire in H.M.S. VESPA after a suicide bomber had crashed on her deck and H.M.I.S. PUNJAB later rescued the survivors. Both the ships were complimented by the Captain, East Indies Escort Forces, for their work in this operation.

H.M.I. Sloops NARBADA, GODAVARI and KISTNA, the fleet mine-sweepers of the 37th Mine-sweeping flotilla, H.M.I.S. HARRACUDA and the 50th M.L. flotilla took part in the general move eastwards to Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. H.M.I.S. KISTNA arrived at Penang on 1st September 1945 in company with the 3rd Battle Squadron, and remained there giving assistance to the occupation forces till the middle of the month.

The 37th mine-sweeping flotilla played a prominent part in company with the 6th and 7th mine-sweeping flotillas in operations to clear British and Japanese mine-fields in the Singapore Roads and the Malacca Straits, and visited most of the ports in southern Malaya.

H.M.I.S. BENGAL arrived in Singapore on 3rd September in company with the cruiser H.M.S. CLEOPATRA (wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station) and the 6th mine-sweeping flotilla, these being the first British warships to return to Singapore.

On 26th September 1945 H.M.I.S. NARBADA arrived at Port Blair with the Naval Force Commander for the re-occupation of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The official surrender of the Japanese Forces in these islands was made to this Force.

H.M.I. Ships GODAVARI, CAUVERY and SUTLEJ operated till recently with the British Pacific Fleet since the recapture of Singapore and steamed many miles in Far Eastern Waters on the various duties required of occupation forces.

MUTINY

On 18th Feb. 1946 mutiny broke out in H.M. I.S. TALWAR spreading to other ships and Naval establishments in Bombay. After a day or two, ships in other ports also joined. There was an exchange of fire between the mutineers in Castle Barracks, Bombay, and the Military guards. In Karachi H.M.I.S. HINDUSTAN also exchanged fire with the Military. The mutineers however surrendered on 23rd February. The Government of India appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes and origin of the mutiny.

The Committee's report revealed the existence of certain grievances. And the Government in their conclusion said that the lessons of the mutiny were two: officers must consider the welfare of the men before their own comfort or safety and, two too rapid an expansion without proper provision for the training of officers was unwise and the aim of the service in peace must be to prepare for service in war.

Among the other points which the committee made were the following: 1. Casualties 9 officers and 1 rating killed; 41 ratings including 2 B. I.O.s and one officer wounded. 2. Politics and political influence had great effect in unsettling the men's minds. 3. Extremely rosy picture was held out by recruiting authorities. 4. There was lack of contact between officers and men and a feeling of discrimination. 5. There was lack of patient and sympathetic attitude to genuine grievances. 6. Ratings were denied certain concessions and privileges enjoyed by ratings of the Royal Navy. 7. Indian officers were regarded as inferiors.

PARTITION OF R.I.N.

On 14th August, 1947 before the partition, the R.I.N. had six modern sloops, four frigates, 16 fleet mine-sweepers and other mine craft beside 297 Officers and 10,064 ratings. As a result of partition the sloops NARBADA, GODAVARI, the frigates SHAMSHER and DHANUSH, four mine-sweepers and some minor craft were allocated to Pakistan. In addition to this the R.I.N. lost three of its shore establishments to Pakistan. H.M.I.S. DILAWAT, BAHADUR and HIMALAYA. The first two are boys' training establishments and the last one a gunnery and radar school. The following has been allocated to India:

SLOOP'S:—SUTLEJ, JAMNA, KISTNA, CAUVERY.

FRIGATES:—TIL, KUKRI.

MINE-SWEEPERS:—ORISSA, DECCAN, BHAR, KUMAON, KHYBER, ROHIL-KHAND, CAINATIG, RAJPUTANA, KONKAN, BOMBAY, BENGAL, MADRAS.

CORVETTES:—ASSAM.

SURVEY VESSEL:—INVESTIGATOR.

TRAWLERS:—NASIK, CALCUTTA, COCHIN, AMRITSAR.

MOTOR MINE-SWEEPERS:—FOUR IN NUMBER.

HARBOUR DEFENCE MOTOR LAUNCHES:—FOUR IN NUMBER.

All existing landing Craft.

The Boys' Training Establishment is now located at Vizagapatnam and Cochin and has been converted into the largest training centre in India under a Commodore specially brought from the U.K. The schools in Cochin cover communications, Torpedoe and anti-submarine, seamanship, Supply and secretariat, cookery, physical training, etc. Only the electrical school is still located at Jamnagar.

On September 15, 1948, H.M.I.S. 'Delhi' the 7,000 ton cruiser of the Leander class acquired by India from the U.K. arrived at Bombay. And the following month on October 21, she left on a coastal cruise of nearly seven weeks round India, visiting the Andamans also; the object was mainly to provide working experience to the crew. While at Trincomalee she had sea air exercises with H.M.S. 'Norfolk' and other units of the R.N. stationed there. Again in March 1949 she had a second spell of similar exercises at the same place.

In the spring of 1949 India obtained three Destroyers from the R.N. which she named H.M.I.S. 'Rajput', H.M.I.S. 'Ranjit' and H.M.I.S. 'Rang'. They had exercises with units of the R.N. Mediterranean fleet during the middle of the year and arrived in India sometime in the autumn.

Naval expansion in India is planned on a ten year basis and so as to produce a balanced defence force for the country consisting of all the three arms of the Service. At present cadets for the R.I.N. Officer cadre are receiving, during the first two years, their general education along with officer cadets of the Army and the Air Force at the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun but for higher naval training they are going to the U.K. In the near future, however, while general education will be provided at the National Academy at Khadakavasi, regular Naval training will be given at R.I.N. College which is proposed to be established, probably, at Vizagapatnam.

Another development of importance is that of naval aviation in regard to which the preliminary steps have already been taken. The Chief of Naval Aviation at the N.H.Q. is working out the plans and programme. And ten selected R.I.N. officers are in the U.K. undergoing training as naval pilots. It is intended to acquire two light aircraft carriers in the near future and eventually to form a Carrier Air Group. The problem of training in sufficient numbers, the necessary flying and maintenance personnel is also engaging attention.

NATIONAL ACADEMY

To provide basic training for all future officers of the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force, the Government of India have had under consideration since 1945, a project for the setting up of a Military Academy on the lines of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It was originally intended that this institution should be named as the National War Memorial Academy, to perpetuate the memory of the part played by Indian soldiers in World War II.

Various Committees composed of leading educationists, service chiefs and others were set up to examine the different aspects of the project and to submit detailed recommendations as to the estimates of cost. A small sub-committee also visited the services training institutions in the U.K., Canada and the U.S.A. before formulating its final recommendations. It has now been finally decided to set up a National Academy at Khadakavasi near Poona for the combined training of the potential officers of the three defence services. The combined course at the Academy will be for a period of three years followed by a further specialised service training. All the land required for the National Academy at Khadakavasi has been offered free of cost by the Government of Bombay and a special construction division has been set up for the project.

As the construction of building, etc. at Khadakavasi for the establishment of National Academy will take some time, the National Academy scheme has been implemented by the addition of an Inter-service Wing to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun which commenced training officers for the three Services on January 4, 1949. This new institution has been re-named as Armed Forces Academy. When the National Academy starts functioning, the Armed Forces Academy will close down and will be incorporated in the National Academy.

The cadets will receive two years' basic training at the Inter-service Wing of the Academy. The Naval and Air Force cadets will later proceed to their Advance Service Training Schools while the Army cadets will join the Military Wing of the Academy for a further two years' training.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) **Lawrence Schools.**—From funds raised from the public three schools were established one at Sanawar, in the Simla Hills, the other at Lovedale in the Nigiri Hills and the third at Mount Abu for the benefit of the children of the British soldiers serving in India. After the partition, these schools could no longer function for the limited purpose of imparting education to the children of British troops, and as a result of the committee set up to examine and make recommendations as to their continuance and future development, it has been decided to re-organise the schools at Sanawar and Lovedale as public schools to be run by the Ministry of Education. Sufficient facilities did not exist at Mount Abu for running a public school and the possibility of converting it into a girls' school is under consideration.

The Government have accepted the liability of continuing the education of the entitled children so long as there exist any, on the terms and conditions applicable to them. In addition 40 per cent of the vacancies are to be reserved for the children of the Armed Forces personnel. It is proposed further to provide a number of scholarships to deserving students and students with parents of limited means.

(b) **King George's Royal Indian Military College.**—There are 4 institutions of this kind at Jullundur, Ajmer, Belgaum and Bangalore. These institutions were established for the purpose of providing education for the sons of Indian soldiers which would fit them for an Army career. Admission to these colleges is open to sons of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks, who have served or are serving in the regular Indian Army, Warrant Officers and Ratings of the Royal Indian Navy and Warrant Officers and other ranks of the Royal Indian Air Force. It has been decided to review the working of these colleges, and for that purpose a Committee has been set up with wide terms of reference.

(c) **School of Foreign Languages.**—A school of foreign languages was established on February 1, 1949, at New Delhi to impart instruction in certain foreign languages to officers of the Armed Forces who are required to know certain foreign languages. As facilities for the teaching of foreign languages do not exist in this country to the necessary extent, it was decided to start a school of foreign languages. 200 students have already joined and are receiving instruction in French, Chinese, Arabic, Russian and German.

(d) **School of Military Engineering.**—The school was started during the war in 1943, at Roorkee. It gives newly Commissioned Officers technical, tactical and administrative training in Military Engineering. After the partition this school was transferred to Kirkee near Poona. A permanent building for the school is now under construction.

(e) **Armed Forces Medical College.**—It has been decided to re-organise the Army Medical Training Centre, Poona, which was established as a war-time institution in 1943.

It will be known as Armed Forces Medical College, Poona. The College will run two courses, a Junior Course for the officers on joining the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, and a Senior Course which will be a refresher clinical course for officers who have been in service for some time. In addition, specialised training in Physiology and biochemistry, etc. will also be provided. The College will have its own Research Department and will train specialists in all subjects and is designed to meet the needs of the Medical Service of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force.

(f) **Staff College.**—A new staff college has been established after the partition at Wellington in the Nilgiri Hills, but the permanent location of this institution has not yet been decided. The new staff college is intended to meet the requirements of the three Services and when the college materialises an important step will have been taken towards the close integration of staff training of the three Services.

(g) **The Air Technical College.**—It is essential for the Air Force to have a sufficient number of people adequately trained in all the technical aspects of aircraft maintenance in perfect air-worthy condition. For this purpose, it has been decided to establish an Air Technical Training College. The planning and

arrangements for its establishment have now been completed and it was expected that the College would start functioning in July 1949. In the first instance the College would be staffed by European instructors but it is expected that Indians will be able to take over in 5 years.

(h) **Naval Schools.**—The Navy lost practically all its important Training Schools almost all of which were located in Karachi. These have now been re-created at Cochin. They are all housed in temporary structures, which it is hoped will be replaced by permanent ones over a period of years.

There are a number of other Training Institutions which have had to be established or re-organised to meet the needs of one or the other of the Services. In spite of the existence of these establishments, it is still necessary to send officers and men for training abroad. That necessity will continue for some years to come. It is with some difficulty, however, that the requisite number of vacancies at the Training Institutions abroad are secured.

EX-I.N.A. PERSONNEL

The section can be wound up with a note on the I.N.A. Following a statement made by the Prime Minister in the Indian Parliament on

March 20, 1948, the disabilities attached to the members of the Indian National Army was removed. Orders were issued to the effect that the previous orders of dismissal of such of the ex-Indian Army personnel as joined the Indian National Army should be deemed to be orders of discharge from the Army, or, in the case of officers, retirement from the Army. Fresh discharge certificates showing the character as "good" have been issued and ex-Indian National Army personnel are now free to join the Army, if otherwise qualified. Provincial Governments and States which have acceded to the Indian Union have also been requested to render all assistance possible, to such personnel in regard to their re-employment and other rehabilitation matters.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been set aside by the Government for affording financial relief to these men and their dependents. Lump sum grants have been or are being made from this sum to those men who were disabled and the dependents of those who were killed while serving in the Indian National Army. The concessions apply only to those Indian Army personnel who joined the Indian National Army and are now the nationals of India or of any State which has acceded to the Indian Dominion and have not migrated to Pakistan.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE outstanding feature of the rural economy of India and Pakistan is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population at various times leaves the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The extent of an average holding, which is about 6 acres, for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population. Moreover, cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the States; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the countries, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends wholly on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupation to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of the competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from, or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. He is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America or Canada or some of the European countries. Though the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products has benefited him, his position remains essentially weak. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the agriculturist has another serious handicap in that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India and Pakistan is still very low being only 13 per cent., and any progress in agriculture is well-nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to what is the most outstanding feature of the rural economy of India and Pakistan—the chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness of India and Pakistan is about Rs. 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has continued from old times, it is acknowledged that it has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. A peculiar feature of this indebtedness is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracts it passes on as a burden to his heirs, so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt, which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts the cultivator to launch out into extravagance while funeral ceremonies prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, the chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy all form a

thoroughly depressing background for the rural economy of India and Pakistan.

GENESIS OF THE MOVEMENT

It is no wonder that under the circumstances detailed above the agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any permanent improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral ceremonies. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the *sawcar* or the *mahajan* who, while proving a very accommodating person, has acquired a grip on him from which the cultivator has found it impossible to extricate himself. The exorbitant rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the *sawcar* performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of the cultivator's produce, make the *sawcar* the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to a position of absolute serfdom.

In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists' Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U.P. in his "Peoples Banks for Northern India". The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Muslims were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *midras* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. In 1901 the Government of the day appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in the country on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown in the course of 40 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the Co-operative movement in the two countries, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, the ideals of self-help, self-reliance, compromise, give and take, the habit of working on an organised plan, the rounding of angularities are all great items in the training of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement

in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action.

PAKISTAN

Since August 15, 1947, India has been partitioned into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan. Co-operation has always been a Provincial subject and there has thus been no directive from the Centre. The Provincial Governments have therefore continued to function in the Co-operative Departments as before, whether they are included in one Dominion or the other. The Reserve Bank which is now entrusted with the issue of co-operative statistics has been able to bring out the statistical statements only up to 30th June 1946, and gives the figures for the old divisions into British Indian Provinces and Indian States. It is difficult under these circumstances to get a correct idea of developments in Pakistan. Sind and the N. W. F. Provinces remain as before; but difficulty arises in regard to the Punjab and Bengal, both of which have been split up into Western and Eastern regions. The Punjab was a very important Province so far as the Co-operative Movement was concerned, but in the absence of reports from the Co-operative Registrars, it is not possible to get a clear idea of the progress and development in the Pakistan Provinces of West Punjab and East Bengal and in the Indian Provinces of East Punjab and West Bengal.

According to a special report of the Registrar in Sind, one of the main difficulties in the development of co-operation in that Province is the lack of trained personnel. A Co-operative Training Scheme is therefore under consideration. Establishment of industries for increasing the national wealth and amelioration of the condition of the masses are engaging the attention of the Department particularly the question of the housing and settlement of the refugees. The Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank is the financial arm of the Co-operative Movement, while the Board of Supervision is responsible for supervision. The Provincial Co-operative Institute concerns itself with propaganda and education, while the Department arranges for Audit and Inspection.

West Punjab is the most important of the Pakistan Provinces in Co-operative as in other matters. Separate statistics are not yet available but the general picture of the Punjab may well be taken to hold good for West Punjab rather than for East Punjab. A succession of able Registrars and fuller backing by the Provincial Government had given the lead to the Punjab, which was one of the best co-operatively developed province in India. Non-credit Agricultural societies for a number of purposes were popularised, the most notable contributions being the Consolidation of Holdings, Better Living, Arbitration and Rural Reconstruction societies. It may be presumed that West Punjab carries on its past traditions and goes ahead in its co-operative programmes and policies. East Bengal shares the general deterioration that marked co-operative endeavour in Bengal when it was first started and it is too early to expect it to march on vigorously on the forward path till rehabilitation and rectification of the existing societies have been carried out.

The problems of Co-operation in the two Dominions are yet much the same nature and inter-Dominion talks and conferences should serve a very fruitful purpose indeed.

In the following pages, therefore the progress of co-operation has been reviewed for the two Dominions—India and Pakistan, jointly as in the past.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 12,000. The pace of growth still further quickened after 1915 and now there are 1,46,958 agricultural societies and 23,838 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by Provinces in India and Pakistan. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts has not been uniform. The Bengalis, the Punjabs, the United Provinces, and Madras have the largest number of societies while other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Assam show smaller figures. The two Punjabs with 26,993 societies come first in the number of societies (90.3 per one lakh inhabitants, while the Bengalis have a larger number of societies than the Punjabs come second in that respect with 69.5. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 169.0 and 136.7 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only in the Provinces but also in the States; and compared with the total population, Kashmir, Gwalior and Indore lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad and Travancore have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1916 at 92 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, that about 41 crores of people in India and Pakistan are being served by this movement. There is no single movement rural or urban fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of the masses as the co-operative movement and there is no other movement which affects such a large percentage of the population. Bombay leads in the number of members of societies, 49.1 per one thousand inhabitants, the Punjabs come next with 37.8, Madras, the Bengalis and Sind rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other Provinces of India and Pakistan. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 178.8 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 30.7. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in the two Punjabs, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Merwara must be regarded as quite satisfactory. There is also a third aspect of the growth of the movement. The number of societies, or the membership in the societies alone is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from the number of members. In this direction the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands in 1946 at more than Rs. 1,64 crores. It is gratifying to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, reserve fund and deposits from members together constitute about Rs. 67 crores and this is really owned capital, that is to say members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—25 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 49 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the

country. The distribution of the working capital by Provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India and Pakistan. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 259 and 150 annas per head of population respectively. The two Punjabs and Madras come next with 129 and 118 while the Bengalis fall behind with 59. Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out first with 257 annas per head of population while Ajmer-Merwara comes second with 163. Of the States, Baroda takes the first place with 95, while Indore, Mysore and Cochin follow with 79, 75, and 61 respectively. Bombay is easily first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to about 7 crores out of a total working capital of 35 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. Bombay, the Punjabs and Madras lead in many respects, U.P. showing a spurt in recent years. The smaller areas and the States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the Provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. But before we proceed, we must explain the chief component parts of the structure as it has now been built up.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MOVEMENT

Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working for non-credit purposes, whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in the villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the *saver*. This instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, a society is very largely made up of the needy section. Even if it was not the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and a village society cannot, therefore, be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the Central Financing Agencies, and (iii) the Provincial Banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India or All-Pakistan Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such a bank has not been started though the provincial banks of India have an

Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint-stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of those persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it is unfortunate that this has not in practice been as well kept in view as it should be, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. The agriculturist needs money for productive purposes such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds, as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate, and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. In such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of a rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet it is in this very respect that co-operative societies have fallen short in their duty.

THEIR RESOURCES

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital, deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. A large source from which funds are derived is deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage deposits, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one-fifth of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India and Pakistan are at present by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 33 crores of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1946 stood thus:—

| | In thousands of rupees |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Share capital | 5,88.50 |
| Reserve and other Funds .. | 10,57.11 |
| Deposits | 2,81.29 |
| Loans | 13,71.39 |
| Total Working Capital .. | 33,01.29 |

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies work with about Rs. 19 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 14 crores. The owned capital was thus about 58 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass.

CENTRAL FINANCING AGENCIES

The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912, and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies.

Thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly specially in the Punjab, the Bengalis and the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available to other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance to and inspection over them. On 30th June 1946 the number of central banks was 601.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1941-45 at 39.8 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid-up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1945-46 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 24 crores and from primary societies to Rs. 8.8 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available, and where loans for long periods are advanced the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central

banks raise loans from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank and from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1945-46 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 3.4 crores and from Government Rs. 58 lakhs. Central banks ordinarily do not directly borrow loans from Government, but, in recent years undivided Bengal and Orissa have held Rs. 4 and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively. This practice is more common in the States, where Gwalior, Hyderabad, Bharatpur, Patiala, Indore and Bhopal hold from their Governments Rs. 29, 5, 8, 4, 2 and 2 lakhs respectively. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Reserve Bank against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Reserve Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint-stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Reserve Bank or any other joint-stock bank or with one another. This rule is, however, not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks, because of their long standing, possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which created advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1945-46 was Rs. 3 crores chiefly in Bombay, C.P. and the Punjab. Advances are made to individuals on the pledge of agricultural produce, thus combining trading with banking which is against sound banking principles. Besides, such advances encroach upon the domain of marketing finance and hamper the growth of co-operative marketing. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1945-46 amounted to over Rs. 37.6 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 601 central banks of the country during the year 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 54 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 45 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 5 per cent. per annum.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

At present, all the major Provinces except Orissa have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. There are 13 such institutions in all out of which 11 are in India and Pakistan and two in the States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialisation of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in the Dominions, and in the States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a

certain scale and in some Provinces the Government of the Province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determines the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every Province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned. The following figures will clearly show the position of the apex banks in 1945-46.

| Provincial Banks, 1945-46 | |
|---|------------------------|
| | In thousands of rupees |
| Working Capital— | |
| Share Capital | 1,00.94 |
| Reserve and other funds .. | 2,01.74 |
| Deposits and loans— | |
| from individuals | 10,60.75 |
| from Provincial and Central banks | 6,99.70 |
| from societies | 4,02.34 |
| from Government | 24.50 |
| Total | 24,89.97 |
| Loans made during the year to— | |
| Individuals | 8,13.60 |
| Banks and societies | 8,14.32 |
| Total | 16,87.92 |
| Loans due by— | |
| Individuals | 2,00.88 |
| Banks and societies | 4,53.46 |
| Total | 6,54.34 |

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The undivided Punjab apex bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting *hundi*s and dividends from companies and collecting pay and pensions. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the undivided Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has issued debentures of the value of 2.13 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution, these banks are also frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplus banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplus in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

OVERDUES

Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members, and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On 30th June 1946, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 6,22,68,085 as compared with Rs. 6,79,08,564 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 33,01,30,665; the loans due by

individuals were Rs. 18,92,12,220. The overdue loans were therefore 19 per cent. of the working capital and 33 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is, however, rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the

date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the *sonecar* to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for the two Dominions. The following table shows the position in different provinces on 30th June 1946.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1945-46

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Province | Working capital | Loans due by individuals | Overdue loans by individuals | Percentage of overdue loans to | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Working capital | Loans due |
| Madras | 6.33 | 4.12 | 85 | 13 | 21 |
| Bombay | 4.39 | 2.38 | 77 | 18 | 32 |
| Sind | 93 | 54 | 21 | 26 | 41 |
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 5.76 | 2.75 | 2,24 | 39 | 81 |
| Bihar | 62 | 27 | 11 | 18 | 41 |
| Orissa | 50 | 34 | 19 | 38 | 56 |
| United Provinces .. | 1.86 | 1.27 | 18 | 10 | 14 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 5.82 | 2.95 | 66 | 11 | 22 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 85 | 63 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| Assam | 14 | 5 | 5 | 36 | 100 |
| Mysore | 55 | 30 | 11 | 20 | 37 |
| Baroda | 62 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 17 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) .. | 115 | 63 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Gwalior | 33 | 46 | 19 | 58 | 41 |
| Indore | 26 | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kashmir | 44 | 25 | 11 | 25 | 44 |
| Travancore | 43 | 16 | 10 | 23 | 63 |
| Total .. | 33.61 | 18.92 | 6.23 | (average) 19 | (average) 33 |

The position after June 1933 grew more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the Co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would have very serious political and economic reactions. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement, are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member, in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts, and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the remissness in exerting

pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of the menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager than even the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

The position has been eased considerably by the recent rise in the prices of agricultural produce under war conditions; but temporary relief is no solution and care will have to be taken so that the earning capacity of the agriculturist is increased by linking up credit with co-operative marketing and by the development of subsidiary industries or secondary occupations for him in his leisure.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing

the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the *sonecar*, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sonecar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The *sonecar*, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shopkeeper are still enjoyed by the *sonecar*; the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer. The commercial type works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative—has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in the sub-continent are of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 9 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 16 land mortgage societies and a Provincial

Land Mortgage Bank, which have been successfully carrying on their business. The Bengalis have 9, Assam 4, C.P. and Berar 21 while Madras has 119 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think, however, that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government's purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate. In order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs. The recent rise in the value of agricultural lands has tempted the agriculturist to sell one or more of the plots he holds and pay off a large part of his debts to the *sawcar* and to the Land Mortgage Bank from the price realised, so that the business of the land mortgage banks has been decreasing considerably. This factor with the low yield on investments has been causing some anxiety.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India and Pakistan during 1944-45 were as under :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of banks or societies | 289 |
| Number of members | 1,11,909 |
| Share Capital Rs. | 54,01,004 |
| Debentures from the public | 3,98,15,013 |
| Debentures from Government | 6,97,000 |
| Deposits | 25,18,570 |
| Reserve and other funds | 33,22,197 |
| Loans | 3,19,45,555 |
| Working Capital | 8,37,32,369 |
| Loans made to individuals | 60,72,658 |
| “ “ “ Banks and Societies, | 58,37,908 |
| Profit | 4,90,815 |

PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION, TRAINING

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co-operative societies. For this purpose

the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various Provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by co-operators themselves in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutions were started in the various Provinces. In some Provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some Provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, in others, like the Bengals and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all Provinces, that is, propaganda and the focussing of co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. These institutions have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement, and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing co-operators' views to the authorities. In 1939, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. It has started this year a Co-operative Training College at Poona for the benefit of employees of the Co-operative Department as also of the Co-operative Banks and other Societies. In the Punjab, however co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Unions render active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which was controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. The Training Institute has now been transferred to Pusa. Madras has organised 6 training institutes and has recently started a College as in Bombay. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes.

The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of Provincial Co-operative Colleges and a Co-operative College for the whole country for the higher training of the more important officials of the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The undivided Central Government placed in the last few years at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some Provinces like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies, but this is a statutory obligation of the Registrar and is generally done by him. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need for careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within, and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. In recent years, however, the need for tightening official control on the co-operative societies has been felt and supervision, audit and training have been taken up by the Provincial Co-operative Departments more and more, and the Provincial Co-operative Institutes and Unions have not been functioning as actively or profitably as the well ordered development of such a popular movement as the co-operative movement would require. The Seventh All-India Co-operative Conference held at Lucknow in May, 1947 stressed the need for strengthening these institutes and of progressive officialisation of the co-operative movement.

NON-CREDIT AGRICULTURAL

CO-OPERATION

For some years past increasing attention has been directed to other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his various non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites, and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators, and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society; but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multi-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as a person with a bundle of several needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the *sawcar* on all fronts and would become a live force in the village and tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion

is fast coming to accept the wisdom of this and discard the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural

non-credit societies in India and Pakistan on the 30th June 1946 were 22,788 distributed as under:—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1945-46

| Province | Purchase and sale | Production | Production and sale | Other forms of co-operation | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Madras | 245 | ... | 276 | 529 | 1,050 |
| Bombay | 109 | 19 | 188 | 247 | 563 |
| Sind | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 283 | 1,028 | 897 | 1,583 | 3,791 |
| Bihar | 58 | ... | 3,108 | ... | 3,226 |
| Orissa | 22 | ... | 33 | 1 | 56 |
| United Provinces .. | 13 | 474 | 1,884 | 5,917 | 8,288 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 21 | 866 | 3,114 | 370 | 4,571 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 87 | 18 | 3 | ... | 108 |
| Mysore | 75 | ... | 36 | 28 | 129 |
| Baroda | 91 | 20 | 65 | 34 | 210 |
| Hyderabad | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Total .. | 1,188 | 2,462 | 9,931 | 9,204 | 22,788 |

Of these the most important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation of holdings and better living societies in the two Punjabs.

MARKETING SOCIETIES

Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment, and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India and Pakistan where the individual producer is illiterate and constitute a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideas to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials, and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of the two Bengals have not met with success, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnataka has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighing, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of genuine and genuine and certified seed, bonus and dividends are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adattay* or worse still of his village *sowcar*. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as for the sale of jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. The Bengals have several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjabs have several commission shops to provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transaction are small and they have not yet made much progress. The United Provinces have organised the sale of sugar-cane very effectively through Sugar-cane

Societies and the Marketing Union. Recently provincial co-operative marketing societies have been started with Government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co-operators all over the country. Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with the distribution of manures, and other agricultural requisites, and rationing. It is indeed high time that Government gave to marketing societies consistent patronage in a fuller measure and linked up Co-operative Credit effectively with marketing. Separate statistics are not available for marketing societies and it is to be hoped that the Reserve Bank will publish them in its statements.

It may however be of interest to note that in the last few years great developments have taken place. Bombay had 137 marketing societies in 1915-46, while Madras had 189. In Bombay most of the societies deal only in one commodity, but in Madras they deal in several, though specialising in leading local products like paddy, groundnut or tobacco. In the United Provinces remarkable progress has been achieved in the development of marketing mainly of cereals and oilseeds, ghee and sugar-cane. The cereals and oilseeds unions numbered 153 and handled produce of the value of Rs. 52 lakhs. The ghee societies numbered 870 and the cane societies 681. There is also a Provincial Development and Marketing Federation there.

Bihar has 3,808 cane growers societies modelled on the U.P. societies. West Bengal has a Provincial Marketing Society. In the C.P. & Berar there are 87 marketing societies. Coorg, Travancore, Mysore and Hyderabad have also organised central marketing societies.

During 1945-46, the sale of goods to members amounted to Rs. 174 crores and the purchase of members' products amounted to Rs. 112 crores.

Non-credit activities of Agricultural societies, 1945-46.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Province. | Supply of goods to members. | Sale of members' products. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bombay | 6.70 | 4.51 |
| Madras | 1.52 | 94 |
| Bengal (East and West) .. | 2.05 | 53 |
| Travancore | 1.53 | 4 |
| Punjab (East and West) .. | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| C.P. & Berar | 1.36 | 43 |
| Total .. | 17.48 | 11.32 |

Even agricultural credit societies and their central banks are doing non-credit work and are competing with marketing societies in a rather unfair way. This tendency is most marked in Bombay, where credit societies supplied goods worth Rs. 24 crores and sold goods worth Rs. 12 crores to members.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India or Pakistan. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the United Punjab in 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the bye-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As a result of patient work, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated would mount up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and on 31st July 1946 there were 2,003 societies, the area consolidated being 154 lakh acres.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest. The area consolidated so far is 114 lakh acres.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced, it encountered a good deal of opposition, and so the Bill had to be ultimately dropped. Very recently, however, the Bombay Legislature has passed a Bill for the prevention of further fragmentation of holdings and for consolidation.

There are 11 societies for the consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers is the extreme backwardness of the rural population, and so the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement is bound up with

general rural development and progress. The co-operative movement itself is a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation by the usurer, the middleman—*dada* and the merchant. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in East Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government started similar work in November 1929. The latter part of 1932 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work can be carried on by District Committees under the guidance of District Collectors. The work being co-ordinated by Divisional Officers. The old Punjab appointed Frayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction and old Bengal made a similar appointment. It appears that all Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work. Since the accession to power of the National Governments in Delhi, Karachi and the Provinces, earnest efforts are being made for village betterment through Provincial and District Rural Development Committees and long-range plans are being formed to that end.

The old Punjab was responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among the members. There are now more than 300 such societies. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except a small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village.

URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES

While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 23,838 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 31,35,452. Of these, 7,551 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of People's Co-operative Banks promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the financing of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen, and for the stimulation of trade and industries

in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries which still play a very considerable part in industrial economy. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres, and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in Bombay and East and West Bengal that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,185 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The two Punjabs have 9,96 unlimited liability societies and 235 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In East and West Bengal the limited liability societies number 590 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong Division have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting peoples' banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance, and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large.

SAVINGS

In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1940 there were 181 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 210,460, the working capital was Rs. 5,07,51,125 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59,25,040. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement, and other Provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction. Urban banking has now been found so successful that decentralisation and relaxation of departmental control will probably

first be introduced with regard to them, supervision and guidance being made available from their own federations.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{2}{3}$ of the deposits. In W. Punjab have more than 1,000 societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are over 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of more than 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has a few also. Recently however Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in May 1930 largely through the efforts of Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has by now written a business of over five crores. The Bengal Society has had to seek amalgamation with a joint-stock insurance company, while the Madras Society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premium, and has already written a large business of over Rs. 8½ crores.

Madras has a Co-operative Fire and General Society and a Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society. Recently the All India Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society has been registered in Bombay under the guidance of Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji.

Housing societies have assumed great importance due to the acute house shortage in big cities. Madras favours the individual house-ownership type, while Bombay favours the co-partnership type. There are 126 such societies in Bombay and 113 in Madras.

Industrial societies have been developing rapidly in recent years and during 1945-46, the sale of goods amounted to Rs. 54½ crores and the purchase of goods to Rs. 42½ crores. Madras predominating with Rs. 30 and 22 crores respectively, Bombay coming next with 7½ and 7½ crores respectively.

The Consumer's Co-operative Movement has not achieved any striking success except in isolated cases like the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras. The World War II changed conditions radically and led to the vigorous promotion of consumers' co-operative societies in India and Pakistan. The following table shows how Madras maintains the lead, with Bombay and Assam following:—

Consumers' Co-operative Societies, 1945-46.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Province or State. | No. of societies. | Membership. | Share capital. | Working capital. | Sales. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| Madras | 1,346 | 4,47,000 | 67 | 157 | 13.58 |
| Bombay | 465 | 1,22,500 | 29 | 55 | 5.42 |
| Assam | 1,229 | 1,35,380 | 27 | 103 | 1.30 |
| Bengal (East and West) .. | 372 | 74,120 | 8 | 13 | 75 |
| Orissa | 122 | 15,360 | 2 | 4 | 42 |
| U.P. | 163 | 19,000 | 3 | 5 | 24 |
| Berar | 277 | 26,369 | 3 | 5 | 42 |
| Mysore | 151 | 32,942 | 9 | 26 | 1,05 |
| Travancore | 19 | 2,450 | 0.4 | 1 | 7 |

Two features of the development of consumers co-operation in Madras deserves special mention. The first is the penetration of stores societies in rural areas, 892 of the 1346 societies being rural with a membership of over 14 lakhs, a working capital of Rs. 57½ lakhs and sales over Rs. 390 lakhs. The other feature is the organisation of wholesale or central stores. These

last are 21 in number with sales amounting to Rs. 1,267 lakhs. South India generally and Madras in particular have been very suitable areas for the consumers' Movement. Whether the success achieved there is due to its being a land of cheapness and efficiency or to other causes, it is hard to discover.

It is too early to pass any judgment on these societies. With the end of the system of rationing and economic controls, there will come a crisis and unless the stores societies strengthen themselves by amalgamation, larger capital and better efficiency in management, the danger may be both great and real.

REVIEW

The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a Bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the then Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the *sowcars*. In 1914, the Maclean Committee on co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of co-operators in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficialising was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various Provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEES

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the undivided Punjab that the first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were instituted in various Provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after, the Oudh Committee made similar inquiries for the U.P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation

and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised by almost all Provinces, except the Punjab and the U.P. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 making the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Madras Act came into force in July 1932. East and West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have also similar Co-operative Acts of their own. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress. It is true that the extraordinary circumstances created by the Second World War have led to the problem of food distribution and systems of rationing and to the consequent formation of a large number of consumers' store societies. But it is very doubtful how far these Societies will continue their work when normal times return, unless they amalgamate into larger units and function more as general stores than as food and groceries stores.

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Since then, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been further surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined.

A few years back, the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multi-purpose society as the primary unit in villages advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank.

The growing difficulties of the co-operative movement in times of unprecedented depression led the undivided Government of India to hold a Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. In December 1935 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

As a result, consolidation, rectification and rehabilitation of the credit societies were accepted as the policy, whereas expansion and diversification were severely restrained. Official control was strengthened and the movement which was being passed on to the co-operators themselves in the twenties became more officialised than ever before.

It may also be mentioned that the States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore,

Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Kashmir, and Travancore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring Provinces. Statistics are now available for some of the smaller States like Bharatpur, Simur, Kotah, Patiala, Kolahpur and Bahawalpur which show how rulers of the States have accepted Co-operation as their best lever for rural betterment.

LANDMARKS

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the Maclean Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; greater official control; marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes, land mortgage banking and organisation of provincial marketing societies; growth of Consumers' Movement; Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks; propaganda by co-operators themselves; beginnings of non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; land mortgage banks; co-operative education; rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction; multi-purpose societies, co-operative marketing, industrial co-operatives and consumers' co-operation.

In recent years, Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in the interests of the agriculturists. Money-lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor. The strengthening and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand, which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi-purpose societies, by organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for the agriculturists on a co-operative basis, change the whole emphasis of the movement from one of merely supplying credit to supplying the entire needs of the rural population. Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present-day trend of the co-operative movement.

An important landmark in the history of the Co-operative Movement is the report of the Co-operative Planning Committee issued towards the end of 1946. The Report which is very comprehensive lays down the lines and principles of co-operative development for the next few decades. But the Report gives no indication as to the relative importance of different types of co-operative effort. So it is up to the Provincial Governments now to lay down the priorities and start working quickly towards the goal. Already there is great expansion in the Co-operative Credit structure and experiments are being undertaken in co-operative farming. Cottage industries are being developed through co-operative industrial associations. The future of co-operation lies however in development and expansion of co-operative marketing and the organisation of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists and the vigorous growth of consumers' co-operation in urban areas with strong Co-operative wholesales at the chief ports like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karachi.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1945-46 only.

| Province | Estimated Population (Millions) | Central | Supervising and Guarant- eeing Unions | Agricultural | Non-Agri- cultural | Total Number of Societies | Number of Societies per 1,00,000 inhabitants |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------|---|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Madras | 51.8 | 31 | 263 | 12,047 | 3,571 | 15,912 | 30.7 |
| Bombay | 21.9 | 14 | 118 | 5,376 | 1,747 | 7,255 | 33.1 |
| Sind | 5.0 | 1 | 1 | 739 | 205 | 946 | 18.9 |
| Bengal (East and West) | 62.3 | 120 | .... | 39,893 | 3,307 | 43,320 | 69.5 |
| Bihar | 38.3 | 43 | 1 | 9,017 | 202 | 9,263 | 24.2 |
| Orissa | 9.2 | 15 | .... | 2,737 | 428 | 3,180 | 34.6 |
| United Provinces | 56.5 | 66 | 1 | 20,137 | 1,197 | 21,401 | 37.9 |
| Punjab (East and West) | 29.9 | 120 | .... | 20,752 | 6,121 | 26,993 | 90.3 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 17.8 | 36 | 6 | 5,725 | 859 | 6,626 | 37.2 |
| Assam | 10.5 | 19 | .... | 1,111 | 1,452 | 2,582 | 24.6 |
| N. W. F. Province | 3.5 | 5 | .... | 992 | 88 | 1,085 | 31.0 |
| Coorg | 0.2 | 1 | 13 | 265 | 59 | 338 | 169.0 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 0.6 | 7 | 9 | 607 | 197 | 820 | 136.7 |
| Hyderabad Administered Area (now part of the State) | 0.1 | .... | 1 | .... | 7 | 8 | 8.0 |
| Delhi | 1.4 | 1 | .... | 238 | 153 | 392 | 28.0 |
| Total (for India and Pakistan) | 309.0 | 479 | 413 | 1,19,636 | 19,593 | 1,40,121 | 45.3 |
| Mysore | 7.8 | 4 | .... | 1,879 | 643 | 2,526 | 32.4 |
| Baroda | 3.4 | 10 | 2 | 1,119 | 378 | 1,599 | 44.4 |
| Hyderabad | 17.1 | 47 | 1 | 10,620 | 873 | 11,541 | 67.5 |
| Bhopal | 0.8 | 14 | 2 | 276 | .... | 292 | 36.5 |
| Gwalior | 4.5 | 15 | .... | 3,716 | 200 | 3,931 | 87.4 |
| Indore | 2.0 | 6 | .... | 904 | 101 | 1,011 | 50.6 |
| Kashmir | 4.4 | 15 | .... | 2,898 | 972 | 3,885 | 88.3 |
| Travancore | 6.6 | 1 | 27 | 1,300 | 289 | 1,617 | 24.5 |
| Cochin | 1.7 | 1 | .... | 108 | 201 | 310 | 18.2 |
| Bharatpur | 0.6 | 1 | 2 | 615 | 79 | 729 | 121.2 |
| Sirmur | 0.2 | .... | 1 | 604 | 4 | 608 | 304.0 |
| Kotah | 0.8 | 1 | .... | 447 | 68 | 516 | 64.5 |
| Patiala | 2.1 | 6 | .... | 376 | 63 | 445 | 21.2 |
| Kolhapur | 1.2 | 2 | .... | 440 | 95 | 537 | 44.8 |
| Bahawalpur | 1.6 | 1 | .... | 320 | 48 | 369 | 23.1 |
| Patna | 0.7 | 1 | .... | 331 | 17 | 349 | 49.9 |
| Alwar | 0.9 | 1 | .... | 328 | 27 | 356 | 39.6 |
| Other States | 4.9 | 9 | 3 | 1,300 | 201 | 1,516 | 30.9 |
| Total (States in India & Pakistan) | 61.3 | 135 | 37 | 27,611 | 4,262 | 32,045 | 52.3 |
| Grand Total | 370.3 | 614 | 450 | 1,47,247 | 23,855 | 1,72,166 | 46.5 |

TABLE No. 2.
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1945-46 only

| Province | Estimated Population (Millions) | Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions.) | Supervising and Guarant- eeing Unions | Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Socs. and Land Mortgage Banks & Socs.) | Non-Agri- cultural (including other Insurance Societies.) | Total Number of Members of Primary Societies | Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 inhabitants |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Madras | 51.8 | 17,787 | 8,748 | 9,19,784 | 9,11,353 | 18,61,337 | 36.0 |
| Bombay | 21.9 | 21,713 | 4,203 | 4,56,167 | 6,18,881 | 10,75,051 | 49.1 |
| Sind | 5.0 | 3,967 | 929 | 26,101 | 43,028 | 69,129 | 13.8 |
| Bengal (East and West) | 62.3 | 40,757 | .... | 11,16,978 | 5,56,309 | 16,73,287 | 26.9 |
| Bihar | 38.3 | 7,017 | 0 | 2,21,183 | 39,123 | 2,60,606 | 6.8 |
| Orissa | 9.2 | 3,898 | .... | 1,13,337 | 42,298 | 1,55,635 | 16.9 |
| United Provinces | 56.5 | 18,761 | 99 | 7,47,650 | 1,18,800 | 8,66,450 | 15.3 |
| Punjab (East and West) | 29.9 | 35,697 | .... | 8,68,003 | 2,61,368 | 11,29,371 | 37.8 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | 17.8 | 58,553 | 10,919 | 95,598 | 98,459 | 1,94,057 | 10.9 |
| Assam | 10.5 | 1,701 | .... | 28,146 | 1,18,872 | 1,77,018 | 16.9 |
| N. W. F. Province | 3.5 | 1,082 | .... | 31,026 | 2,415 | 33,171 | 9.6 |
| Coorg | 0.2 | 900 | 307 | 23,635 | 12,119 | 35,754 | 178.8 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 0.6 | 1,691 | 150 | 11,025 | 9,983 | 21,008 | 40.0 |
| Hyderabad Administered Area (now part of the State) | 0.1 | .... | 20 | .... | 12,478 | 12,478 | 124.8 |
| Delhi | 1.4 | 476 | .... | 10,263 | 17,116 | 27,379 | 19.6 |
| Total (for India and Pakistan) | 300.0 | 1,93,013 | 25,384 | 46,71,896 | 20,26,135 | 75,98,031 | 24.6 |
| Mysore | 7.8 | 1,574 | .... | 1,07,601 | 1,21,420 | 2,25,021 | 28.8 |
| Baroda | 3.4 | 2,074 | 113 | 52,399 | 77,187 | 1,30,086 | 38.3 |
| Hyderabad | 17.1 | 7,002 | 4,220 | 3,48,773 | 1,30,256 | 5,39,029 | 31.5 |
| Bhopal | 0.8 | 773 | 30 | 8,667 | .... | 8,667 | 10.8 |
| Gwalior | 4.5 | 6,323 | .... | 68,862 | 7,126 | 75,988 | 16.9 |
| Indore | 2.0 | 2,689 | .... | 20,036 | 17,734 | 37,770 | 18.9 |
| Kashmir | 4.4 | 3,717 | .... | 61,343 | 41,689 | 1,06,032 | 24.1 |
| Travancore | 6.6 | 3,124 | 1,461 | 1,40,938 | 61,794 | 2,02,732 | 30.7 |
| Cochin | 1.7 | 153 | .... | 13,412 | 31,762 | 45,174 | 26.6 |
| Bharatpur | 0.6 | .... | 315 | 15,651 | 1,334 | 16,985 | 28.3 |
| Simla | 0.2 | .... | .... | 11,445 | 106 | 11,551 | 57.8 |
| Patiala | 0.8 | 1,164 | .... | 3,680 | 3,354 | 7,634 | 9.5 |
| Kolhapur | 2.1 | 915 | .... | 4,502 | 677 | 5,179 | 2.5 |
| Bahawalpur | 1.2 | 1,194 | .... | 30,379 | 19,255 | 49,614 | 41.3 |
| Patna | 1.6 | 422 | .... | 9,748 | 1,129 | 10,877 | 6.8 |
| Patna | 0.7 | 461 | .... | 7,435 | 483 | 7,918 | 11.3 |
| Alwar | 0.9 | 231 | .... | 7,517 | 1,721 | 9,268 | 10.3 |
| Other States | 4.9 | 1,910 | 119 | 59,157 | 16,631 | 75,788 | 15.5 |
| Total (States in India and Pakistan) | 61.3 | 33,259 | 6,261 | 9,70,775 | 5,94,538 | 15,65,313 | 25.5 |
| Grand Total | 370.3 | 2,26,302 | 31,645 | 56,42,671 | 35,20,673 | 91,63,344 | 24.7 |

TABLE No. 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1945-46 only

In lakhs of rupees.

| Province | Estimated Population (Millions) | Share Capital Paid-up | Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from | | | | | Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and Societies | Reserve and other Funds | Total | Number of Annas per head of Population |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Members | Societies | Provincial or Central Banks | Government | Non-Members and other sources | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Madras | 51.8 | 4.24 | 2.40 | 3.49 | 8.17 | 16 | 9.06 | 5.91 | 4.86 | 38.29 | 118.3 |
| Bombay | 21.9 | 4.59 | 6.75 | 4.10 | 2.72 | 11 | 12.70 | 64 | 3.80 | 35.40 | 258.6 |
| Sind | 5.0 | 57 | 82 | 47 | 25 | 1 | 2.09 | .. | 47 | 4.08 | 149.8 |
| Bengal (East and West) | 62.3 | 3.30 | 2.76 | 95 | 4.28 | 6 | 6.27 | 7 | 5.35 | 23.03 | 59.2 |
| Bihar | 38.3 | 38 | 42 | 12 | 63 | 24 | 63 | .. | 38 | 2.80 | 11.7 |
| Orissa | 9.2 | 37 | 9 | 12 | 31 | 13 | 41 | 3 | 22 | 1.69 | 29.3 |
| United Provinces | 56.5 | 1.23 | 40 | 29 | 1.08 | 1 | 96 | 2 | 1.02 | 5.01 | 14.2 |
| Punjab (East and West) | 29.9 | 2.51 | 1.72 | 2.71 | 4.32 | .. | 8.60 | 2 | 4.22 | 24.13 | 129.1 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | 17.8 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 1.41 | 1 | 2.27 | 13 | 72 | 5.18 | 49.3 |
| Assam | 10.5 | 31 | 45 | 5 | 5 | .. | 51 | 1 | 16 | 1.56 | 23.8 |
| N. W. F. Province | 3.5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | .. | 20 | .. | 7 | 54 | 21.7 |
| Coorg | 0.2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | 10 | .. | 7 | 34 | 275.4 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 0.6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 4 | .. | 13 | .. | 18 | 61 | 162.9 |
| Hyderabad Administered Area (now part of the State) | 0.1 | 3 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 19 | 310.9 |
| Delhi | 1.1 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 2 | .. | 16 | .. | 7 | 58 | 65.9 |
| Total (for India and Pakistan) | 399.0 | 18.10 | 16.54 | 12.68 | 23.39 | 74 | 41.10 | 6.83 | 21.64 | 1,44.33 | 74.7 |
| Mysore | 7.8 | 76 | 83 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 71 | 45 | 65 | 3.61 | 74.6 |
| Baroda | 3.1 | 32 | 78 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 36 | 7 | 29 | 2.01 | 94.6 |
| Hyderabad | 17.1 | 138 | 51 | 20 | 71 | 19 | 138 | .. | 91 | 5.34 | 49.9 |
| Bhopal | 0.8 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 12 | 28.9 |
| Gwalior | 1.5 | 17 | 4 | 16 | .. | 29 | 31 | .. | 36 | 1.36 | 48.2 |
| Indore | 2.0 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 32 | .. | 21 | 99 | 79.0 |
| Kashmir | 4.4 | 24 | .. | 6 | 17 | 1 | 21 | .. | 30 | 1.00 | 36.4 |
| Travancore | 6.6 | 32 | 15 | 9 | 3 | .. | 17 | .. | 18 | 92 | 22.4 |
| Cochin | 1.7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 68 | 63.7 |
| Bharatpur | 0.6 | 2 | .. | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | .. | 5 | 35 | 93.9 |
| Simur | 0.2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 32.0 |
| Kotah | 0.8 | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29 | .. | 9 | 52 | 103.7 |
| Patiala | 2.1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 3.8 |
| Kolhapur | 1.2 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 24 | .. | 8 | 74 | 98.8 |
| Bahawalpur | 1.6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 20 | 19.9 |
| Patna | 0.7 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 8 | 18.2 |
| Alwar | 0.9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 9 | 16.0 |
| Other States | 1.9 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 63 | .. | 22 | 1.55 | 50.6 |
| Total (States in India and Pakistan) | 61.3 | 3.81 | 3.01 | 1.91 | 1.69 | 76 | 5.08 | 67 | 3.63 | 19.67 | 51.3 |
| Grand Total | 370.3 | 22.21 | 19.55 | 13.69 | 25.08 | 150 | 49.18 | 7.50 | 25.27 | 1,64.00 | 70.9 |

TABLE No. 4.
Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1945-46.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

| | Provincial Banks | Central Banks | Land Mortgage Banks and Societies | Agricultural Societies | | Non-Agricul- tural Societies | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Credit | Non- Credit | Credit | Non- Credit |
| Number | 13 | 661 | 289 | 1,21,170 | 22,788 | 7,554 | 16,281 |
| Working Capital:— | | | | | | | |
| Share Capital | 1,00,91 | 3,07,38 | 51,04 | 5,88,50 | | 11,69,73 | |
| Loans and deposits held from:— | | | | | | | |
| Members | 10,60,75 | 23,87,83 | 4,25,11* | 2,84,29 | | 16,70,58 | |
| Non-Members | | | | 2,35,11 | | 12,34,66 | |
| Societies | 4,02,34 | 8,78,31 | 3,17,67 | 23,51 | | 64,97 | |
| Provincial or Central Banks | 6,90,70 | 3,38,64 | | 10,88,39 | | 3,81,95 | |
| Government | 24,50 | 57,59 | 6,97 | 24,05 | | 41,23 | |
| Reserve and other Funds | 2,01,74 | 5,37,17 | 33,22 | 10,57,11 | | 6,97,80 | |
| Total .. | 24,80,97 | 45,07,55 | 8,37,32 | 33,01,29 | | 52,63,93 | |
| Loans made during the year to:— | | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 8,43,60 | 5,13,53 | 60,73 | 14,60,28 | | 22,67,18 | |
| Banks and Societies | 8,11,32 | 37,63,75 | 58,38 | 3,60,39 | | 6,04,00 | |
| Loans due by:— | | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 2,00,88 | 1,83,17 | 3,51,31 | 18,92,12 | | 20,66,56 | |
| Of which overdue .. .. . | .... | .... | 1,51 | 6,22,60 | | 2,25,18 | |
| Banks and Societies | 4,53,46 | 18,53,15 | 2,99,31 | 3,39,85 | | 3,07,95 | |
| Profits | 14,47 | 54,30 | 4,91 | 93,12 | | 2,31,75 | |

* Including Rs. 3,98,15 as debentures.

LABOUR

INDIA has always been a predominantly agricultural area. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work. But, the migration is generally of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India with the Labour Minister in charge. The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Ministry of Commerce. In respect of all the Railways, the Labour Minister is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Trade Disputes, Hours of Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children. He is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields; trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government; and Inter-Provincial Migration.

In the field of Concurrent Legislation, the Labour Minister is responsible for (1) factories, (2) Welfare, conditions of labour, provident funds and workmen's compensation, health insurance including invalidity pensions and old age pensions; (3) unemployment insurance; (4) trade unions and industrial and labour dispute; (5) electricity; and (6) boilers.

CENTRAL OR PROVINCIAL

Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were Central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures. Although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution for the Central Government to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects.

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, however, maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act and the Mines Maternity Benefit Act.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters.

The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures:—

(1) Factories; regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development; (2) Welfare of labour; Provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; (3) Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

Since the institution of the Annual Conference of Labour Ministers, the First Session of which was held at New Delhi in January, 1940, the

trend has been towards Central rather than Provincial Labour Legislation with this difference, that, whereas all the Central Acts passed prior to 1941 automatically applied to the whole of India, some of the recent labour legislation has been perni-ive, that is to say, it is open to any particular Province to extend such legislation to its territory or not as it pleases.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in the sub-continent. Hours of labour were inordinately long, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of work not too satisfactory. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed; there were no periodical or weekly holidays; and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident.

FIRST FACTORY ACT

1881 Factory Act.—With the growth of factory organisation and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably Sorabjee Shapurjee Benali, however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which for the standards of today would be considered intolerable and increasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time, from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection however the 1881 Act remained a dead letter in most provinces.

A Factories' Commission was appointed in 1899 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new Factories' Act was passed in 1901. The main features of this Act were: (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour; (2) a weekly holiday; (3) non-employment of a child under nine and a 7 hour day for children between nine and fourteen; (4) a 11 hour day for women with a 12-hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours; and (5) restriction in the employment of women during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in the various factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was plague. The immediate effect of these two was a considerable increase in working hours.

Reduction in Hours.—Conditions of work in factories in the sub-continent during the period which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission, a body appointed by the British Government in 1907. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. A new Factories' Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council and passed into law in 1911.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

The Act of 1922.—In March 1920, the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a 10-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in the factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

The law relating to factories was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1922. The main provisions of factory legislation as it now stood were as follows: (1) the qualification for registration was the employment of 20 persons—factories employing not less than ten workers could be notified; (2) non-employment of a child under 12, a 6-hour day for children between twelve and fifteen, a half-hour rest interval after four hours work and prohibition of the employment of a child in two factories on the same day; (3) restriction in the hours of work of adults to eleven per day and sixty per week; (4) prohibition of the employment of women between 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in the fish curing and canning industry; (5) compulsory rest intervals and a weekly holiday; and (6) measures for controlling excessive artificial humidification and for the health and safety of operatives.

Exemptions on well defined principles were to be permitted. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 effected minor improvements but the general principles remained unaltered.

Factory law in India was completely overhauled in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Government of most of the recommendations made for its improvement by the Royal Commission on Labour in India. A new consolidating and amending Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1934 and 'The Factories Act, 1934' was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935. This Act has been amended in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The amendment Act of 1946 reduced the daily hours of work from 9 to 8 and the weekly hours from 51 to 48 in the case of perennial factories and from 10 to 9 and from 60 to 54 in the case of seasonal factories.

FACTORIES ACT, 1948

With a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating labour in factories the Factories Act, 1948, was passed and its provisions came into operation with effect from 1st April 1949. The 1948 Act was very general in character and left too much to the rule-making powers of the Provincial Governments. This has been remedied by laying down in the law itself the minimum requirements regarding health, safety and general welfare of workers.

The following are the main provisions of the Act.
Scope. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers and using power and establishments employing 20 or more workers and not using power. The Provincial Governments have been empowered to apply the provisions of the Act to any premises, irrespective of the number of persons employed, where a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power, except where the work is done by the worker solely with the aid of his family. The distinction between seasonal and perennial factories no longer exists.

Licensing and Registration. The Provincial Governments may make rules requiring the registration and licensing of factories. The Act lays down that the occupier of a factory shall, at least 15 days before he begins to occupy or use any premises as a factory, send to the Chief Inspector of Factories a written notice containing details regarding the factory such as the name of the factory, name and address of occupier, nature of work, details of power used, etc.

Health. The Act prescribes that every factory should be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, privies, etc., and lays down stipulations regarding sweeping, cleaning and disinfecting, white washing, etc. Effective

and suitable provision shall be made in every factory for securing and maintaining in every workroom adequate ventilation and such temperature as will secure to the workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort. No room in any factory shall be overcrowded to an extent injurious to the health of the workers and in existing factories 350 cubic feet of space should be provided for every workman. In new factories to be built the space for each workman shall be 500 cubic feet. Provisions relating to lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals, etc., have also been laid down.

Safety. Elaborate provision regarding safety such as fencing of machinery, casing of new machinery and regulations regarding hoists and lifts, cranes, pressure plant, etc., have been laid down. Women and children are prohibited from employment on certain types of machinery. Precautionary measures against fire, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable dust, gas, etc., have been stipulated.

Welfare. Washing facilities for the workers, appliances for first-aid, rest shelters, canteens, etc., are prescribed under the Act. In every factory where 500 or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ Welfare Officers. The Provincial Governments may make rules requiring the maintenance of canteens in factories where more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed.

Hours of Work. Weekly hours of work have been fixed at 48 and daily hours at 9. The maximum spreadover allowed is 10½ hours. No worker shall work for more than 5 hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour. Payment for overtime has been prescribed at double ordinary rate of wages. No woman shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. In special cases, however, the Provincial Governments may vary these limits. A weekly day of rest has also been prescribed.

Employment of young persons. No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory. A child who has completed his fourteenth year or an adolescent (a person who has not completed his eighteenth year) shall not be allowed to work in a factory unless a certificate of fitness by a certifying surgeon is in the custody of the manager of the factory and he carries while at work a token giving reference to such certificate. No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than 4½ hours in a day or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Leave. Every adult worker who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory shall be allowed during the subsequent period of 12 months leave with wages including dearness allowance for a period calculated at the rate of one day for every 20 days of work performed by him during the previous 12 months, subject to a minimum of 10 days. In the case of children the leave should be at the rate of one day for every 15 days of work subject to a minimum of 14 days.

Notifiable Diseases. Where any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the schedule appended to the Act, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed. Further, if any medical practitioner attends on a person who is, or has been employed in a factory and who is, or is believed to be, suffering from any disease specified in the schedule the medical practitioner shall send a report in writing to the Chief Inspector.

Administration of the Act. The administration of the Act is left to the Provincial Governments. Steps have been taken by most of the Provincial Governments to strengthen the Factory Inspectors. The Central Government have set up an advisory organisation, namely the Office of the Chief Adviser Factories.

C. P. Act.—The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act was intended to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in

factories to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply. "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as "any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on:— (i) bidi making, (ii) shellac manufacture, and (iii) leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year.

The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours of work are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

The Madras Act.—The Madras Non-Power Factories Act was passed in 1947. Like the C.P. Act it is meant to regulate the conditions of labour in factories to which the provisions of the Factories Act, 1934 did not apply. The Act applies to certain specified industries and handicrafts wherein 10 or more workers are employed. Government having the power to vary the schedule of employment and to apply any of all the provisions of the Act to places or premises wherein less than 10 workers are employed, under the Act the occupier of every non-power factory covered by the Act should take a licence for carrying on work. The minimum age for employment has been fixed at 14 and persons between the ages of 14 and 17 can be employed only if they are certified by a certifying surgeon as fit for employment. Hours of work have been fixed at 9 per day and 48 per week. The spreadover is limited to 10 hours a day. Provision is made for annual leave, sick leave and casual leave of 12 days each with wages. Provisions similar to those in the Factories Act, 1934, have been made in regard to Health and Safety.

FACTORY STATISTICS

Upto and including the Report for the year 1939, statistics regarding the numbers of factories and of factory workers used to be given in the annual reports on the administration of the Factories Act published by all the Provincial Governments. The Government of India published a Summary of the Provincial Reports every year. These summaries contained statistics in eight different statements in regard to the following matters: (1) totals of the number of working factories, classified by Province according to types of factories; (2) average daily numbers of workers employed classified in the same way and by age and sex groups; (3) intervals, holidays and hours of work separately for perennial and seasonal factories; (4) accidents; and (5) convictions in respect of offences under the Act. A table containing the figures for numbers of working factories and the average daily number of workers employed therein classified by age and sex groups, between the years 1894 and 1939 was published at page 479 of the 1942-43 edition of this publication.

Owing to the shortage of paper, both the Provincial Governments and the Government of India discontinued the publication of the Annual Reports on the administration of the Factories Act and the Annual "Statistics of Factories" with effect from the publication of the Reports for the year 1940. In view, however, of the fact that information relating particularly to employment figures would be widely used, the figures for the years 1938 to 1942 were published in the August, 1943 and in the January, 1944 issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

No corresponding information was given in the published tables for numbers of factories but from figures recently published by the Government of India it would appear that the total number of factories registered in India under the Factories Act, 1934 was 14,023 in the year 1947 as against 13,377 in the year 1946.

The following table sets out the statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in all factories in India for the years 1941 to 1947 classified according to main industry groups and according to their employment in perennial and seasonal factories.

| Classes of Factories | Average Daily Number of Persons employed in the year | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946* | 1947† |
| Government and Local Fund | | | | | | | |
| Perennial Factories .. | 219,233 | 209,273 | 355,858 | 420,435 | 456,000 | 278,326 | 56,592 |
| Seasonal Factories .. | 853 | 620 | 507 | 484 | 700 | 840 | 596 |
| Total .. | 220,086 | 209,893 | 356,365 | 420,919 | 456,700 | 279,166 | 257,188 |
| All Other Perennial Factories | | | | | | | |
| Textiles .. | 953,320 | 965,459 | 1,001,893 | 993,269 | 1,014,309 | 971,665 | 995,411 |
| Engineering .. | 204,056 | 223,820 | 253,947 | 265,392 | 314,688 | 206,188 | 207,016 |
| Minerals and Metals .. | 76,162 | 82,493 | 92,694 | 91,126 | 125,457 | 85,708 | 86,630 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 119,888 | 121,311 | 124,736 | 132,384 | 300,686 | 140,481 | 136,486 |
| Chemicals and Dyestuffs .. | 17,120 | 72,626 | 82,755 | 88,813 | 101,687 | 94,169 | 98,182 |
| Paper and Printing .. | 48,243 | 48,501 | 50,534 | 52,696 | 72,271 | 54,307 | 60,745 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass .. | 77,627 | 82,331 | 89,824 | 96,189 | 106,857 | 87,788 | 90,129 |
| Gins and Presses .. | 21,538 | 17,029 | 15,408 | 14,850 | 123,167 | 16,721 | 17,484 |
| Silks and Hides .. | 23,516 | 29,608 | 33,669 | 34,024 | 36,301 | 29,881 | 28,910 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 35,316 | 38,465 | 37,091 | 35,477 | 107,293 | 35,028 | 33,892 |
| Total .. | 1,630,848 | 1,681,646 | 1,782,551 | 1,804,820 | 2,317,976 | 1,720,516 | 1,754,892 |
| All Other Seasonal Factories | 305,443 | 300,698 | 297,883 | 294,996 | 276,000 | 213,873 | 223,058 |
| Grand Total: All Factories .. | 2,156,377 | 2,282,237 | 2,436,819 | 2,520,251 | 3,050,676 | 2,213,555 | 2,235,184 |

* Figures for N.W.F.P. and the Punjab (East and West) are not available.

† Figures for Indian Dominion except East Punjab.

A table published at page 519 of the February 1947 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* gives the composition of the average daily number of workers employed in registered factories in the different provinces by age and sex groups for the year 1947 but not by industries. The figures for the year 1947 show that of the total number of workers in all factories 1,937,722 were men, 257,993 were women, 27,816 were children and 11,577 were adolescents.

During the year 1947, factories in Pakistan employed an average daily number of 203,736 workers.

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1923

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian Mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901.

The Amending Act of 1928 made some minor changes concerning daily limits of the hours of work and regulation of shifts. As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour and the adoption of the Draft International Labour Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines the Act was further amended in 1935. Further minor changes were made by the Amending Acts of 1936, 1937 and 1946 and in Ordinance of 1945.

The 1923 Act for the first time prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for above-ground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930. As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931, the Government of India passed the Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935, which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935.

The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows:

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(b) No person employed above-ground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than twelve hours.

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below-ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below-ground except during his periods of work and where work below-ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and the periods of work of any such person are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited and those below the age of 17 are not permitted to work in mines unless certified medically fit.

(e) The Amending Act of 1946 makes it compulsory for the mines to maintain closed shower baths, separately for men and women, at or near the pithead. The Mines (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, provided for the maintenance of creches in mines. The Ordinance was repealed in 1947 but the provisions of the Ordinance were incorporated in the Act.

(f) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under Section 29(3) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1929 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. In order to prevent undue hardship a principle of gradualness in the number of women to be reduced every year was laid down. Women are not prohibited from accepting employment in open workings and on the surface of mines.

In view, however, of an acute shortage of labour in coal mining areas this policy was temporarily reversed. By two notifications dated the 24th November and the 4th December, 1943 respectively, the Government of India exempted, until further orders, all coal mines in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa from the provisions of clause (3) of Section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 to the extent to which regulations made thereunder prohibit the entry of women into underground working, for the purpose of employment subject to the following two conditions: (1) no woman was to be employed underground in galleries which were less than six feet in height; and (2) every woman employed underground was to be paid wages at the same rate as a man employed underground on similar work. Milk was to be supplied to women working underground. There was considerable agitation both in India and abroad against the lifting of the ban on the employment of women underground. So the Government of India re-imposed the ban with effect from 1st February 1946, and there is now no employment of women underground in coal mines.

At the first meeting of the Industrial Committee for coal mines the representatives of labour raised the issue of large scale retrenchment of labour by employers. The employers contended that this was inevitable as the number of workers were far in excess of their requirements and they could not be expected to provide housing and foodstuffs at concession rates to a labour force surplus to their requirements. In pursuance of a decision reached at the meeting of the Industrial Committee a Committee was appointed by Government to go into the whole question of surplus labour in coal mines.

MINING STATISTICS

The collection of full statistics with regard to the numbers of mines and of the persons employed therein dates from 1921. These statistics used to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Commencing from the year 1940, the Government of India have been publishing abridged reports which contain no figures for numbers employed. Statistics for the 16 years from 1923 to 1939 were given in a table at page 480 of the 1942-43 edition of this publication. The Government of India have, however, published figures showing the average daily number of persons employed in all mines in the various Provinces in India in the issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. We set out the available figures in the following table:

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES

(Figures for the Indian Dominion)

| Province | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bihar | 170,284 | 245,020 | 259,186 | 254,774 |
| West Bengal | 60,965 | 75,543 | 80,573 | 80,682 |
| C.P. & Berar | 41,666 | 32,329 | 36,191 | 39,811 |
| Madras | 14,549 | 11,754 | 13,103 | 12,504 |
| Others | 11,086 | 8,612 | 11,223 | 10,492 |
| Total | 298,550 | 373,298 | 400,376 | 407,263 |

With a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating mines, the draft of a Bill was prepared by the Government for discussion at the first meeting of the Industrial Committee for coal mines. It is understood that a Bill on the subject will be introduced by Government shortly.

The table below gives the average daily number of workers employed in mines in Pakistan during 1948:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1. West Punjab | 3,537 |
| 2. Sind | 707 |
| 3. Baluchistan | 3,281 |
| Total | 7,525 |

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

The Payment of Wages Act was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and has since been twice amended. A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 28th March 1937 are as follows:

(a) *Scope of Application.*—The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but Provincial Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services; docks, wharves or jetties; inland steam vessels; mines, quarries or oil-fields; plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sales. It applies only to wages and salaries which average below Rs. 200 per month.

(b) *Wages.*—'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include 'travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

Many industrial establishments in India especially cotton textile mills grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages. These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained. The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of 'wages' but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned had been widely interpreted.

The Government of Bombay held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly. As a test

case, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted in the City Magistrate's Court for non-payment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled. The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers. The matter was taken in appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magistrate was upheld. The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned.

(c) *Wage Periods.*—No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and, or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment.*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions.* Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and, on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a Provincial Government may, by general or special order, authorise. The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordinance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Provincial Government. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(f) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7); provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government if ten or

more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or implicitly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By the amending Act of 1937 an explanation was added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances.*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by Provincial Governments.

(i) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure.*—Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one. The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non-payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(k) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are made responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor-General in Council and to Provincial Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

The present position is that in the case of persons employed on Railways the responsibility of administering the Act rests upon the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

By an amendment in the Payment of Wages (Federal Railways) Rules the application of the Act has been extended to cover workers employed by railway contractors employing on an average 20 or more persons.

It is now proposed to amend the Act in the light of experience gained and in conformity with the new policy of Government to give a fair deal to labour. The principal proposed amendments are (a) to extend the scope of the Act to those drawing up to Rs. 400 per month and (b) to empower Government to extend the provisions of the Act to workers in industrial establishments under their control including contract labour. The amendment also seeks to provide for the supply of pay dockets to the workers containing a full account of their wages.

By a Notification in the Gazette of India the provisions of the Act (except sub-section 4 of section 8) have been made applicable to the Payment of Wages to all classes of persons employed in coal mines. In Madras, Coorg, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal the provisions of the Act have been made operative in certain other industries such as plantations, omnibus services, etc.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 received the assent of the Governor-General on 15th March 1948. The Act was designed to provide for the fixation of minimum wages in certain employments wherein sweating labour is prevalent or where there is a chance of exploitation of labour. The Act covers the following industries for types of establishments: Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving; rice, flour or dal mills; tobacco manufactories (including bidi making); plantations; oil mills; employment under any local authority; road construction or building operations; stone breaking or stone crushing; lac manufactories; mica works; public motor transport; tanneries and leather manufactories; and agriculture. The appropriate Governments can extend the application of the Act to any industry wherein, in their opinion, minimum wages should statutorily be fixed.

The Act requires the Central or Provincial Governments, as the case may be, to fix within two years from the passing of the Act minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in the industries mentioned above. In the case of agriculture, however, minimum wages need be fixed only within three years. Minimum wages need not, however, be fixed in respect of employments in which there are in the whole Province less than 1000 employees.

The Act provides for the fixation of minimum time rates, minimum piece rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates appropriate to different occupations, or localities or for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices. The minimum rate may consist of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance and or cash value of concessions or it may be an all-inclusive rate.

The Act authorises the appropriate Governments to appoint Committees and Sub-Committees to hold inquiries and advise them to fix minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment or for the revision of these rates. They may also appoint an Advisory Board for co-ordinating the work of various Committees and also to advise Government generally in the matter of fixing or revising minimum rates of wages. The Central Government is to set up a Central Advisory Board for advising the Central and Provincial Governments and for co-ordinating the work of Provincial Advisory Boards. The Committees and Sub-Committees as well as the Central and Provincial Advisory Boards are to consist of equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and of independent persons not exceeding a third of the total number of members.

The Central or the Provincial Governments, as the case may be, can fix the number of hours of work per day, provide for a weekly holiday, etc., in regard to any employment in which minimum wages have been fixed under the Act.

Bills on this subject have also been introduced in the legislatures of Cochin, Mysore and Travancore.

The Central Government has now framed model rules under the Act for the guidance of Provincial Governments.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

In its main principles, the Indian Act which was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1924, follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of all interests to the original measure. The limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1928, 1929, 1931 and 1935.

Under the Act payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, and injured workmen or the dependents of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where, except in the case of injury resulting in death, the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or willful disregard of safety devices.

Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925.

This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1934 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning; (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae; (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae; (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelae; (5) pathological manifestations due to (a) radium and other radio-active substances, and (b) X Rays; and (6) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

Main Provisions.—The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows:

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (a) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 (except Railway Servants) are excluded. According to the Amended Act passed in 1946, the upper income limit has been raised to Rs. 400 per month.

Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments of roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canals, pipe lines or sewers; the fire brigade; railway mail service; persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services; cinema, coffee, rubber or tea plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; light-houses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners. Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more persons have also been brought within the scope of the Act. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered.

The Government of Madras have recently brought persons employed in plucking coconuts within the scope of the Act. The Madras and U.P. Governments have also extended the scope of the Act to cover persons employed for the purpose of loading or unloading any mechanically propelled vehicle or in the handling or transport of goods which have been loaded into such vehicles.

As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not

registered in India. But with a view to facilitating the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation, provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision.

Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered.

The Provincial Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature. In pursuance of that power the Government of Bombay have extended the scope of the Act to persons employed on motors or other mechanically propelled vehicles engaged in loading, unloading, handling or transport of goods and to all employees of Municipalities and District Local Boards engaged in occupations ordinarily requiring outdoor work.

Any person who is covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and who is entitled to receive disablement or dependant's benefit from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is not entitled to claim any compensation from the employer under this Act.

Amount of Compensation.—The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death, on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term "wages" includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes.

The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 300 per month are Rs. 4,500, Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement.

No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused; but many large firms such as General Motors (India), Ltd., Messrs. Lever Brothers (India), Ltd., and others pay compensation in lieu of wages with effect from the date of injury.

(NOTE: Permanent total disablement means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent. loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Dependents.—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependents; and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position.

The first includes a widow, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a widower, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

The interests of dependents in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability, the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependents get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependent advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependent is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners appointed by Provincial Governments. The Provinces of West Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead: (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman; (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation.

The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the meantime judicial decisions in India while generally agreeing as to the inequity of the doctrines were such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them. The Government of India passed the Employers' Liability Act, 1938, through the Central Legislature declaring that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

Amendments.—During the year 1939, two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15. The first clarifies the meaning of the expression "monthly wages" which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month's service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at piece rates. The amendment thus resolves a doubt

as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo. 6, C. 82) Act, 1939, provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, therefore, to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act.

The second amendment referred to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, formulated a Lascars War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by lascars employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom. The scheme provides for widow's pensions, children's allowances and generous disablement allowances.

It often happens, in cases before Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, that there is a dispute between the parties on medical questions. In such cases the usual practice is to call in private medical practitioners to give verbal evidence on the points in dispute. This not only increases the cost of the proceedings but tends to delay settlements. With a view to preventing this unsatisfactory, dilatory and expensive procedure, the government of old undivided Bengal passed the Workmen's Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1942 for the appointment of medical referees whose report would be binding on both the parties. This Act also provides for the creation of a permanent panel of qualified medical practitioners who may be appointed as medical referees.

STATISTICS

All Provincial Governments in India used to publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Government of India summarised these Reports and published an annual survey under the title "Statistics of Workmen's Compensation". The Government of India have stopped the publication of these summaries since 1939, but an annual note on the working of the Act is being published regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette which is being issued by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India.

At page 585 of the 1941-42 edition of this publication we gave a table showing the figures of fatal and non-fatal cases in respect of which compensation was paid from the year 1924 when the Act was first brought into effect up to the end of the year 1938 together with the figures for the total amount of compensation paid. The latest available statistics on the subject will be found in the following table :—

| Year | Total number of cases | Total compensation paid |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Rs. |
| 1925 | 11,371 | 6,44,120 |
| 1935 | 22,999 | 11,61,465 |
| 1938 | 35,065* | 14,32,723* |
| 1939 | 38,681 | 15,09,327 |

* Excludes figures for Sind (not available).

| Year | Total number of cases | Total compensation paid |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Rs. |
| 1940 | 41,015 | 19,38,476 |
| 1941 | 39,045 | 15,84,293 |
| 1942 | 44,443 | 18,69,359 |
| 1943 † | 44,826 | 22,83,991 |
| 1944 ‡ | 31,581 | 16,96,494 |
| 1945 | 67,390 | 42,25,339 |
| 1946 † | 55,211 | 36,25,408 |
| 1947 @ | 59,113 | 31,25,885 |

† Excludes figures for Bombay.

‡ Excludes figures for Bombay and Madras.

§ Excluding Punjab and Sind

@ Excluding figures for East Punjab, and Bengal Provincial Light Railway.

Accident Insurance. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureau in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in the sub-continent deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. In Bombay, insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was not passed. The Government of Bombay, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act was passed in 1929. This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935. A similar Act was passed in the Central Provinces in 1931. These were the first Acts of their kind in India. Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras, old undivided Bengal, Sind, Assam, old undivided Punjab, Bihar and the United Provinces. The Bombay Act was, with certain modifications extended to Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. In the year 1948 the West Bengal Legislature passed a separate Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of the Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1948. Except for the Assam Maternity Benefit Act, which covers women employed in both factories and on plantations and the last Act, all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories only.

The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result

of these discussions the Central Legislature passed the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, in the same year. This Act was amended in 1943 in such a way as to prevent a woman from being debarred from drawing benefit for a day on which the mine is closed and a further amendment of the Act was made in 1945 making special provisions for women employed underground. Consequent on the reimposition in 1946 of the ban on the employment of women underground the Amendment Act of 1945 was repealed in 1948.

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same: provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given; but, in the latter case, the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited. All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit: this varies from six months to a year. Women are prohibited, under penalty, from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests.

In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U.P. Act additional bonuses of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of; but, if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer, this bonus is not to be paid.

In U.P. and Bihar the Acts lay down that factories employing certain numbers of women should maintain creches and appoint health visitors for looking after the welfare of the women workers.

Assam Act.—The Assam Act has certain provisions which are not met with in the other Provincial Acts and the Central Governments Mines Maternity Benefit Act. One such provision is that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any job during the four weeks immediately preceding the day of her delivery save upon such suitable light work as may be recommended by a medical practitioner. The other Acts prohibit only the employment of women during the four weeks immediately following childbirth.

By another provision an employer is required either himself to provide upon the premises to which the Act applies free medical treatment and attendance for every woman entitled to maternity benefit, or to make such arrangements with a medical practitioner to provide such treatment and attendance during pregnancy, and at, and after confinement. If a woman declines to accept this free medical attendance and treatment provided by the employer or leaves the service of the employer, she forfeits the maternity benefit which is admissible to her under the Act. No qualifying period is required in the case of an immigrant woman who was pregnant when she first arrived in Assam.

The Act provides for the payment of maternity benefit at weekly rates unlike the daily rates found in the other Act. It provides for payment—(a) on plantations at the rate of Re. 1 per week during the period preceding the day of delivery and Rs. 1-4-0 per week during the period following the day of delivery, provided that the total cash payment which the employer shall be required to make on this account shall be Rs. 14; and (ii) in employments other than plantations Rs. 2 per week or the average weekly wage or salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per week. The Assam Government propose to amend the Act so as to raise the rate of benefit to 12 annas per day.

The qualifying period in the Central and in the U.P. Acts is six months and in the Ajmer-Merwara Act twelve months. In all the remaining Acts it is nine months. The maximum period for which maternity benefits can be paid is six weeks under the Ajmer-Merwara Act, seven weeks under the Madras Act, sixty

days under the Punjab Act and eight weeks under all the other Acts. The rate of benefit used to be eight annas per day or the average daily wage whichever was less in most Acts but many Acts are now adopting a uniform eight annas a day. The Punjab Act gives average daily earnings of twelve annas per day whichever is greater.

THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

The origin of the passing of a Trade Unions Act in India was the historic Buckingham Mill Case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the Strike Committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contract of employment by refusing to return to work. Trade Union leaders found that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was felt that some legislation for the protection of trade union was necessary.

In March, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi, successfully moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly recommending that government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition from employers to the adoption of such a measure was, however, so great that it was not until 1926 that the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed. This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927 and was slightly amended in 1928 to facilitate the procedure of appeal against the decision of the Registrar refusing or cancelling the certificate of registration of trade unions by employers.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. "Trade Union" has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers. Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each Provincial Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6; and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The Government of Sind enacted legislation in the year 1944 to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act in such a way as to require that two-thirds of the members of the executive of a Union must be workers and also to prevent one individual person from being an Officer of more than one Union.

The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may

prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations, Rights.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, or amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence.

Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union. The Govt. of Madras have recently tightened up their regulations in connection with the maintenance, by registered unions of their registers. Among other things, all unions will now be required to maintain files of Vouchers and machine-numbered subscription receipt books.

The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

Registered unions are empowered under the Indian Trade Unions Act to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business. By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act.

One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers. We are dealing with this question more fully under the heading Trade Unionism in India. Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference and, as a result of the decisions then reached, the Government of India drafted a Bill intended to add a New Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act. This was circulated to all Provincial Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Labour Member on the 13th November 1943, and became law in November 1947.

Besides providing for compulsory recognition of representative trade unions by the employers the Act specifies certain acts as unfair practices

on the part of employers and recognised trade unions and provides for punishment of a fine in the case of employers and withdrawal of recognition in the case of trade unions.

Statistics.—As far as statistics of registrations are concerned, tables showing the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in India and Pakistan at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns, have been incorporated in this section in some previous issues of this publication. A table giving this information for the years 1927-28 up to 1939-40 was published at page 487 of the Edition for 1942-43. As we have pointed out in the opening paragraphs of this Chapter, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have temporarily stopped the publication of annual reports on the administration of Labour Laws.

The Government of India have, however, commenced publishing short and abridged reports containing the more important statistics in the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The latest year for which information of an All-India character is available is for the year ending 31st March 1947. The statistics relating to registered trade unions for that year are reproduced below:

| Province* | Number of Registered Trade Unions | Number of Unions making returns of Membership | Membership of Unions making returns |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Ajmer-Merwara | 36 | 8 | 5,184 |
| Assam | 36 | 25 | 13,518 |
| Bengal (West) | 601 | 250 | 488,697 |
| Bihar | 111 | 47 | 35,585 |
| Bombay | 168 | 126 | 267,009 |
| C.P. & Berar | 96 | 48 | 20,149 |
| Delhi | 52 | 32 | 43,204 |
| Madras | 368 | 273 | 182,189 |
| Orissa | 42 | 31 | 8,766 |
| U.P. | 199 | 113 | 90,919 |
| Central Unions | 41 | 36 | 176,742 |
| Total | 1,725 | 998 | 1,331,962 |

* Information for East Punjab is not available.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

Recent years have witnessed a great deal of activity both on the part of the Central Government and of the Provincial Governments and the States in considering and enacting measures for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. Till the year 1929 the only law relating to the settlement of trade disputes was the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1890. The Royal Commission on Labour in India referred to the necessity of establishing a permanent statutory machinery to deal with labour disputes. The Government of India in a Bill which they introduced in 1934 to make the 1929 Act permanent included in it some of the suggestions made by the Commission. This Bill was passed in April 1934. In 1936 an amending Bill was introduced which was passed into law in 1938. This new legislation provided for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, extended the scope of the Act to cover certain other trade disputes and some other public utility services.

The war showed certain inherent defects in this legislation and made it necessary for Government to supplement the Law by enforcement of Rule 81 (A) of the Defence of India Rules. According to this Rule, the Government could refer any dispute for arbitration and enforce the award. The enforcement of this Rule in the large number of cases proved of great benefit both for labour, industry and the community as it considerably assisted in diminishing industrial strife. The enforcement of this rule was, however, a

temporary measure and it was decided therefore, in 1946 to introduce the Industrial Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly which was passed into an Act in March 1947.

The Act provides for setting up of two types of organisations, namely, (1) Works Committees and (2) Industrial Tribunals for the prevention and settlement of disputes. It makes conciliation compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in other cases.

Section 22 of the Act declares any strike or lock-out in a public utility service to be illegal if it is commenced or declared (i) without giving to the employer or employees, as the case may be, a notice of strike or lock-out in a prescribed manner, within six weeks before striking or declaring a lock-out, or (ii) within 14 days of giving such notice, or (iii) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice; or (iv) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings, etc. The Act also prohibits certain other strikes and lock-outs and declares them illegal if commenced or declared during the pendency of (i) conciliation proceedings before a Board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings; (ii) proceedings before a Tribunal and 2 months after the conclusion of such proceedings; or (iii) during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award.

Provinces and States.—Following upon the publication of Bombay Departmental Enquiry Committee's Report in 1934, the Bombay Government enacted the Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934. This was a simple measure which provided for the appointment of Labour Officer and for instituting conciliation machinery. When the Congress came into power, this measure was replaced by a more radical one, known as the Bombay Trade Disputes Act of 1938.

During the War, most of the Provinces made a liberal use of Rule 81 (A) under the Defence of India Rules. With the cessation of hostilities, however, many Provinces introduced Bills to enact legislation for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. In 1946, Bills were introduced in the Provincial Legislatures by the Governments of C.P. and Berar, Sind and Bombay. The C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act was passed in May 1947 and the Sind Industrial Relations Act in June 1947. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act received the assent of the Governor-General in April 1947. The Act was amended in 1948 to make provision for certain matters such as the setting up of Wage Boards, the compulsory formation of Joint Committees, etc.

The United Provinces Industrial Disputes Act was passed in December 1947.

The new Bombay Act is an advanced piece of legislation and covers a number of matters apart from those relating to the Prevention and Settlement of Disputes. For the first time, it provides for the establishment of Labour Codes and increases the powers of Government to make arbitration compulsory. It also provides for setting up of Joint Committees and for maintenance of records of labour conditions in each undertaking.

Indore, Cochin, Travancore and Baroda are some of the States which have passed legislation for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes more or less on the model of the Indian Trade Disputes Act of 1929. There are, however, slight variations from the Indian Act and these relate to certain categories like public utility workers, appointment of conciliation officers, etc. The Baroda Act provides for a permanent Board of Conciliation consisting of a chairman and two persons appointed by the Government. It also requires one month's notice for strikes and lock-outs in public utility services as against 14 days' notice in the Indian Act. Under the Indore Act, picketing of any

kind in furtherance of any illegal strike or lock-out, or any meeting convened with a view to calling into question the Government orders on the report of the officer or the Board is also illegal and liable to punishment.

Statistics

Statistics of industrial disputes in the sub-continent have been collected only since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in some of the years since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days:

| Year. | Number of disputes. | Number of workpeople involved. | Number of working days lost. |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1921 .. | 396 | 600,351 | 6,984,426 |
| 1926 .. | 128 | 186,811 | 1,097,478 |
| 1931 .. | 166 | 203,008 | 2,408,123 |
| 1936 .. | 157 | 169,029 | 2,358,062 |
| 1939 .. | 406 | 409,189 | 4,992,795 |
| 1940 .. | 322 | 452,539 | 7,577,281 |
| 1941 .. | 359 | 291,054 | 3,330,503 |
| 1942 .. | 691 | 772,653 | 5,779,965 |
| 1943 .. | 716 | 525,088 | 2,312,287 |
| 1944* .. | 658* | 550,015 | 3,147,306 |
| 1945 .. | 829** | 747,520 | 4,051,499 |
| 1946 .. | 1,629 | 1,951,948 | 12,747,762 |
| 1947 .. | 1,811 | 1,810,784 | 16,562,666 |
| 1948 .. | | | |
| Jan. .. | 210 | 215,613 | 1,358,856 |
| Feb. .. | 148 | 128,049 | 1,102,598 |
| March .. | 176 | 148,839 | 1,366,801 |
| April .. | 163 | 81,081 | 686,060 |
| May .. | 147 | 91,530 | 491,336 |
| June .. | 142 | 119,068 | 683,779 |
| July .. | 110 | 95,386 | 641,006 |
| Aug. † .. | 106 | 105,628 | 419,379 |
| Sept. † .. | 88 | 99,439 | 166,266 |
| Oct. † .. | 115 | 113,759 | 424,732 |
| Nov. † .. | 116 | 82,261 | 291,500 |
| Dec. † .. | 141 | 4,566 | 398,622 |

* Results not known in 5 cases and demand not known in 1 case. ** Result not known in 1 case and demand not known in 6 cases. † Revised, yet provisional. ‡ Provisional.

Thirteen stoppages known to have taken place in December, 1948 could not be included for want of full details. Returns have not been received from the East Punjab and Orissa. Returns for C.P. and Berar are incomplete and complete information is not available from Delhi.

In Pakistan from the date of partition upto 31st December 1948, there were 87 industrial disputes involving 58,391 workers resulting in a loss of 209,221 man-days.

Employment of Children.—The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, are applicable.

By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with *hidi* making; carpet weaving; cement manufacture including bagging of cement; cloth printing, dyeing and weaving; manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks; mica-cutting and spitting; shellac manufacture; tanning and wool cleaning.

The prohibition, however, does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a Provincial Government.

Provincial Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the

employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited.

In keeping with the provisions of the Factories Act 1948, which raises the age limit of children for employment in a factory from 12 to 14 years, the Act has been amended to prohibit the employment of children under 14 in all manufacturing processes enumerated in the schedule to the Act.

TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. The Act was amended in 1908 and 1915. These Acts aimed, among other things, at the abolition of the indentured labour system. The abolition of the system, however, did not become effective till the repeal of the workmen's Breach of Contract Act, in 1926. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in 1926-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30.

The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide: (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the Provincial Government; (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately; (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other Provinces; (e) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason; and (f) that in the event of the recurrence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters.

The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st October 1933.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Provincial Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV).

The forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical

treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband.

Repatriation.—Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15).

Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and a possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy.

The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500. The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 from 1st October 1938. It was subsequently raised to Rs. 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939. In 1945, the cess was levied at the rate of Rs. 3 per assisted emigrant but was again reduced to Rs. 2 in 1946.

The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

The following details taken from the latest available Administration Report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour would be of interest :—

During the year 1946-47, the number of assisted emigrants was 40,049. There were also 9,322 non-assisted emigrants. The *per capita* cost of recruitment was Rs. 95-0-2 and showed an increase of Rs. 4-11-8 over the previous year.

The number of adults and children living on tea estates in Assam was 5,84,222 and 5,60,217 respectively making the total 11,44,439.

The Indian Tea Association have set up a Labour Department to look after the welfare of labour.

SHOPS LEGISLATION

The first Province in India to enact legislation for the regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments was Bombay where the Legislative Assembly passed the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act on the 30th October 1939. Three other Provinces in India—Bengal, the Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during the year 1940. The Punjab Act was extensively amended by virtue of the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Act, 1943. The Sind Act was amended in 1944. The Bombay Act

was brought into effect from 15th November 1940. The Punjab Trade Employees' Act came into force with effect from 1st March 1941, the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act from 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act from 20th November 1941. The Punjab Act was extended to Delhi Province in 1942. In 1947 the C.P. and Berar, U.P. and Madras enacted legislation on the subject. Assam passed a Shops and Establishments Act in June 1948.

The question of framing Central legislation for the grant of a weekly holiday to shop workers in those Provinces which have no legislation on this subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference and the Conference decided that such legislation was necessary. The Government of India drew up a Bill on the subject and this was passed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, early in that year. The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops' Legislation rests with the Government of that Province.

We shall first proceed to describe the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the other Acts differ from the Bombay Act.

The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments: shops; commercial establishments; and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment.

Application.—This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses, government Offices and offices of Local Authorities; clubs and residential hotels; bazars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived; hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries; stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks; chemists' and druggists' shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order; and persons exclusively employed in the collection, delivery or conveyance of goods are excluded from the operation of the Act.

The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity; persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers, carvers, watchmen and caretakers; and persons exclusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as clearing or forwarding clerks or messengers.

Shops.—Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 9½ per day. Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour. The Act makes it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p.m. Power has been given to the Provincial Government to grant exemptions in the case of certain types of shops, such as chemists' and druggists' shops, etc.

In order, however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop-keepers, it is necessary to prevent street trading after the shop closing hour, and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on the sale of any goods after 9 p.m. in or adjacent to a street or public place. This does not, however, apply to the sale of newspapers.

The maximum spreadover has been fixed at 12 hours a day, but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning

and late at night provision has been made for the extension of the spreadover to 14 hours, provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

Commercial Establishments.—In the case of these establishments the Act provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 208. Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month, this works out at an average of 8 hours per day. No overtime is permitted in the case of shops, but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year is permitted.

The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but the periods of work and intervals of rest of persons employed in commercial establishments are so arranged that they shall not together be spread over more than 12 hours in a day. The Provincial Government is, however, empowered to grant exemptions from this requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock-taking, making of accounts, settlements or on other prescribed occasions.

Restaurants and Places of Amusement.—For these establishments, a ten-hour day has been prescribed with a spreadover of 14 hours. No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—No special provision has been made in the Act for the hours of work of women employees, and as the Act stands, there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night. But, no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work at all in the establishments covered by the Act.

The hours of work in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are restricted to 42 per week and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to work in any establishment covered by the Act between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning.

All overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter.

Enforcement of the Act is in the hands of the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be prescribed. Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act are liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for the first offence and upto Rs. 250 for every subsequent offence.

The Act in the first instance was made applicable to the City of Bombay, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough and Cantonment, the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Borough and Cantonment, and the Sholapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs. The Act was extended to Barsi in 1943.

Other Acts.—The Sind Act is applicable to almost the same classes of establishments as are covered by the Bombay Act. The Bengal Act grants exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to restrictions in hours of sale, viz., those for the closing of shops for one and a half days in the week and after 8 o'clock each night to shops dealing in perishable commodities like meat, vegetable, flowers, etc.; shops dealing in articles required for obsequial ceremonies; and to shops dealing in tobacco, *pan*, newspapers, etc. and such seasonal commercial establishments and the clerical establishments of such seasonal factories as may be exempted by Government.

The Punjab Act has a somewhat wider application than any of the other Acts; shops dealing in perishables, medicines and newspapers; all places of public entertainment; clubs and residential hotels; barbers and hair-dressers; stalls at railway stations; and caretakers, porters, travellers, canvassers, domestic servants, etc., are exempted only from the operation of the sections dealing with opening and closing hours and the 'close day'. By virtue of the amending Act of 1943, all Government and Railway Offices, essential services, refreshment rooms and stalls at railway stations and dining cars, offices of lawyers, auditors or registered accountants, hospitals and dispensaries and factories are exempted from the operation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Act.

Whereas the Bombay Act prescribes 9 p.m. as the closing hour for shops, the Bengal Act prescribes 8 p.m., while in the Punjab this varies with the seasons of the year—not later than 10 p.m. in the summer, and 9-30 p.m. in the winter. In Sind, the 1944 Amending Act altered the closing hour of shops from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. In actual practice, however, this is made effective only during the summer months, viz., from March to October. During the winter months of November to February the closing hour is altered to 9 p.m. by Government notification. The Assam Act has fixed 7 P.M. as the closing hour for shops.

The Punjab, the U.P., and the C.P. and Berar Acts lay down both the opening and the closing hours. The Madras Act empowers Government to fix opening and closing hours.

As far as hours of work are concerned the Bombay Act places a daily limit in respect of shops and places of amusement, and a monthly limit in respect of commercial establishments. In contradistinction to this, the Sind Act prescribes a maximum of 54 hours per week for persons employed in commercial establishments, the Bengal Act 56 hours a week for shops and the Punjab Act 54 hours a week for shops and commercial establishments.

The Bengal and Assam Acts do not place any limitations on hours of work—daily, weekly or monthly—in commercial establishments but place a maximum limit of ten hours per day for work in places of amusement. For shop employees a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week have been prescribed in the Assam Act and a 10-hour day and a 56-hour week by the Bengal Act. The C.P. Act has fixed a working day of 9 hours for shop employees and 10 hours for commercial employees. The Punjab Act prescribes a uniform 10-hour day as the maximum that may be worked in any establishment covered by it. The Madras and U.P. Acts prescribe a uniform daily limit of 8 hours' work.

The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict dual employment by providing that the hours worked by an individual employee with two or more employers should all be taken into account for purposes of recording. Whereas payment for overtime beyond the permissible daily hours is to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay, Bengal and Sind, the Punjab Act requires overtime in excess of daily hours to be paid for at double rates.

Leave with Pay.—While other Provinces have provided that all the employees covered by these Acts should get one holiday every week; the Bengal Act goes much further and prescribes that all employees should get one and a half holidays in each week. The Assam Act provides for one weekly holiday for shop employees and one and a half day for others. The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover, prescribe that every shop shall also be closed for at least one and a half days and one day respectively in each week.

As far as employment of children is concerned the Bombay, Assam, C.P. and the Sind Acts provide that no child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment

covered by the Act. The Bengal Act has no provisions with regard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab, U.P. and Madras Acts prescribe a minimum age limit of fourteen years. The Bombay, C.P., Madras and Punjab Acts prohibit the employment of any young person in any shop or Commercial establishment to which the Act applies between certain hours. Hours of work are not to exceed seven per day or 42 per week in Madras and the Punjab, 6 per day in U.P., 7 per day and 36 per week in C.P. and Berar and 8 per day and 42 per week in Bombay. No young person is to be asked to work for more than 3½ or 4 hours at one stretch without an interval for rest.

The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay; all the other Acts do: Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service; Bengal—14 days' privilege leave with full pay after every twelve months' continuous employment and, in addition, casual leave on half pay for ten days in every year; Punjab—14 days for a year's or 7 days for six months' continuous employment; Assam—16 days' privilege leave and 10 days' casual leave on full pay; 30 days' sick leave on half pay; C.P.—11 days; Madras—12 days' privilege leave, 12 days' casual leave and 12 days' sick leave on full pay; and U.P.—15 days' privilege leave. Madras is the only Province which has made provisions relating to cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and precautions against fire in establishments covered by the Act.

Fines.—Two provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act deserve special mention: (1) no employer may fine any employee to an extent greater than three pices in the rupee of his monthly wages; and (2) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice to be given by the employer for termination of service.

The Central Weekly Holidays Act is a very simple measure as compared with the Provincial prototypes. As its title implies it is merely confined to making provision for the grant of a weekly holiday in certain classes of establishments. Every shop must remain entirely closed on one day of the week. All persons employed otherwise than in a confidential capacity or in a position of management in any shop, restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole day in each week. Provincial Governments are empowered, if they so desire, to close shops for an additional half-day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an additional half-day holiday in every week. No deduction or abatement is to be made from wages in respect of any holiday that may be granted under this Act. No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in banks and offices.

The Act contains the usual provisions for inspection, penalties, rule-making power and enforcement.

The Sind and the Bombay Acts have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the local Authorities whereas the others leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments.

The Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector and five senior and eleven junior Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City.

Committee Report.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to review the working of the shops Act has now been published. Among the more important recommendations are:

Leave with pay for employees, compulsory weekly closures of shops and commercial establishments, a substantial reduction in the normal working hours in all establishments, except commercial establishments, and the application of the Act to the areas with a population of 25,000 and more.

The Committee has suggested material and substantive changes in the Act. It recommends that the scope of the Act should be extended

by including in its operation residential hotels and clubs and widening the definitions of "commercial establishment" and "shop." The Act should be applicable to local areas with a population of 25,000 and more.

The total exemptions from the provisions of the Act should be severely curtailed and partial exemptions should be provided. Similarly registration of establishments should be provided and the opening and closing hours of establishments should be fixed.

Weekly hours for shops, daily and weekly (instead of existing provisions for monthly) hours for commercial establishments should be fixed. A substantial reduction in the normal working hours in all establishments, except the commercial establishments should be effected.

Provision for identity cards for employees in residential hotels, restaurants and eating houses be made. Women should be prohibited from work before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. and the age-limit of a child should be raised from 12 to 14. Fourteen days' leave with pay with freedom to accumulate upto 28 days should be provided.

The Factories Act should be amended, so that the employees in clerical establishments of factories may be governed by it.

Largely on the basis of these recommendations a Bill has been framed by the Government of Bombay to replace the Act of 1939.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in the sub-continent had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned. This method was not considered satisfactory.

The subject was discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Industries Conference held in 1939 and again at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1941 and it was decided that such a measure should be adopted. The Government of India introduced a Bill on the subject in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1942 and this was passed into law at the same session with the title of The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters: (1) prices of commodities; (2) attendance; (3) living conditions including housing, water-supply and sanitation; (4) indebtedness; (5) rents; (6) wages and earnings; (7) provident and other funds provided for labour; (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour; (9) hours of work; (10) employment and unemployment; and (11) industrial and labour disputes. Penalties are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns. Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority, when once appointed, has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required. Penalties are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data.

The Act deals with collection of statistics relating to factories, such as production, etc., and matters dealing with labour welfare. The former have already been implemented by the various Provinces and the Director of Industrial Statistics has undertaken censuses of production. In regard to the clauses of the Act dealing with statistics relating to labour, these are being implemented and the matter was recently discussed by the Standing Labour Committee.

DEMAND FOR UNIFORMITY

With a view to achieving some uniformity in labour legislation the Government of India convened a Conference of Labour Ministers from the Provincial and the State Administrations at New Delhi in January 1949. A Second Labour Ministers' Conference which was held at New Delhi in January 1951 was preceded by separate Conferences between the Labour Member of the Government of India and the representatives of the two Federations of Employers' Associations and the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta at the beginning of the year. A similar procedure of separate conversations with the representatives of Capital and Labour was followed prior to the third session of the Conference of Labour Ministers which was held at New Delhi on the 29th and 31st January, 1952.

The Government of Pakistan, at the time of partition, adopted under the Pakistan (Adaptation of existing Pakistan Laws) Order, 1947, all the then existing labour enactments. Since August 15, 1947, the Government have enacted the Dock Labourers' Act 1951, and have extended the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, to oilfields, coalmines, salt mines and quarries.

India and I. L. O. As is well known, the International Labour Organisation owes its creation to the Treaty of Versailles. India joined this organisation at the very start and since 1922 has been one of the eight leading industrial countries in the world and as such has been allotted a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the Organisation. India also contributes liberally towards the finances of the Organisation and stands fourth in the list of contributors. India's share in the appointments of the office is, however, somewhat inadequate. This is a matter which has been discussed from time to time and was also prominently raised in the recent session of the Asian Regional Labour Conference.

The International Labour Office and its various annual conferences have been a source of inspiration and guidance to India in the enactment of labour legislation and framing of labour policies. India has so far ratified 16 out of the 90 Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation but has in addition incorporated into its national legislation the essential features of many other Conventions. Since the International Labour Organisation is essentially a Tripartite Organisation, India's membership of it has resulted in the formation of powerful central organisations both of employers and of labour for purposes of representation, etc., at the conferences.

The last ten years have marked a new development in the policy of the International Labour Organisation, namely, the holding of Regional Labour Conferences of Member States. The first and second such Conferences were held in Santiago de Chile and Havana respectively in 1936 and 1939. The Philadelphia Conference of 1944 passed a resolution recommending that an Asian Regional Conference should be held at an early date. Accordingly, the Government of India invited the International Labour Organisation to hold an Asian Regional Conference in India and the invitation was accepted. The session of the Conference in India started on the 27th of October 1947 and lasted for over a week. More than 200 delegates from various countries, including America and some of the European countries, were represented at the Conference. The problems dealt the Conference were incorporated by the International Labour Organisation in a series of Reports which were circulated to those attending the Conference. The following were the subject matters of the Reports:—

- (i) Problems of social security.
- (ii) Labour policy in general including the enforcement of labour measures,

- (iii) Programme of action for the enforcement of social standards embodied in Conventions and recommendations not yet ratified or accepted.
- (iv) The general economic background of social policy, including problems of industrialisation, and
- (v) Director-General's Report dealing with the question of the co-ordination of regional activities of the International Labour Organisation.

The following is the list of Conventions ratified:—

1. Hours of Work (Industry), 1919.
2. Night Work (Women), 1919.
3. Night Work (Young Persons), 1919.
4. Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921.
5. Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921.
6. Minimum Age, 1921.
7. Medical examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921.
8. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1925.
9. Equality of Treatment, 1925.
10. Inspection of Emigrants, 1926.
11. Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926.
12. Marking of Weight, 1929.
13. Night Work (Young Persons), 1934.
14. Underground Work (Women), 1935.
15. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929, Revised in 1932.
16. Final Article Revision Convention, 1946.

TRIPARTITE MACHINERY

A Plenary Conference of the representatives of workers, employers and Governments met on August 7, 1942 at New Delhi and decided that a collaborative machinery composed of the representatives of Governments, employers and workers in India should be established forthwith for the consideration of all questions relating to the conditions of labour.

It also decided that a Standing Labour Committee should be constituted.

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Government taking also into account suggestions made by Provincial Governments, States, and representative organizations of Employers and Workers. Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might be convened by the Central Government for the consideration of questions that may be before it.

Industrial Committees.—In the light of the experience it was found that the subjects for the Conference or the Committee should be divided into (1) those dealing with general problems and (2) those covering all concrete questions relating to labour welfare and administration of labour laws. The former to be assigned to the Plenary Conference and the latter to be dealt with by a new body called the Labour Welfare Committee. The Standing Committee should cease to be a deliberative body and should act as the agent of the Conference.

Industrial Committees have been set up for important industries such as plantations, cotton, cement, leather and coal.

The question of re-constituting the tripartite machinery was again placed on the agenda of the eighth Labour Conference held in April 1947. In view of the establishment of Industrial Committees, proposals were also made for the abolition of the Standing Committee but the workers' representatives were opposed to this change.

As there was imperative need after the advent of the Interim Government in September 1946 for a co-ordinated and uniform labour policy throughout the country, it was felt that the co-operation of the Provincial and State Governments was necessary before giving final effect to Government's programme of

amelioration of labour conditions. Separate conferences first with the Provincial Labour Ministers and then with the States Labour Ministers were, therefore, organised. Government's labour programme was discussed in detail at both these Conferences. This Conference was followed by a joint Conference of Provincial and States Labour Ministers. At the end of the year 1946 a special Conference of employers and workers was also held to consider the five-year programme.

Arising out of the adoption of the Industrial Truce Resolution in December 1947 at a conference of representatives of Government and of employers and employees, a Central Advisory Council has now been set up. A meeting of the Central Advisory Council was held at Lucknow on the 19th, 20th and 21st November 1948. The agenda for the meeting was as follows:—

1. Consideration of the Report of the Profit Sharing Committee.
2. Determination of the principles of fair wages and the statutory machinery required for securing the same.
3. Review of industrial relations and working of Works Committees.
4. Draft model constitution of Production Committee.
5. Setting up of Industrial Committees for different industries.

The Profit Sharing Committee was called upon to enquire into and report on the following points:—

- (a) fair return on capital employed in the industry,
- (b) reasonable reserves for the maintenance and expansion of the undertaking, and
- (c) labourer's share of the surplus profits, calculated on a sliding scale normally varying with production after provision has been made for (a) and (b) above.

This Committee was composed of representatives of workers' and employers' organisations and also of the Ministers of Industry & Supply, Labour, Finance and Commerce of the Government of India. The Report of the Committee has been published.

The recommendations of the Committee will be considered by the Committee which has been appointed to examine and report upon the question of fair wages for labour.

WAGES, EARNINGS, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The last few years have witnessed an almost revolutionary change in the industrial wage-structure of India. Reference has already been made to the plethora of strikes which took place after the close of the first world war on account of the earnings of the workers lagging seriously behind the cost of living. Such gains as the industrial workers of the country had achieved were, to some extent, nullified by the economic factors which intervened as a result of the great depression which set in 1929 and lasted almost upto 1937. During the year 1931 wage cuts became almost the order of the day and resulted in great industrial unrest in the country. The lessons of history were, however, not forgotten and by the time of the second world war broke out labour also had become more conscious of its rights. During the progress of the second world war Government in their desire to maintain the tempo of production and also to increase it to the maximum took timely action to ensure that production did not suffer as a result of industrial unrest. As will be seen from another section, Central and Provincial Governments tried to avert strikes or to settle them by timely intervention. During the progress of the War, Industrial Tribunals were also appointed to adjudicate in disputes under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules. The awards of arbitrators, and of Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Courts have resulted in great benefits to labour and, as stated already, almost a revolution has taken place in the wage structure of industrial labour in this country.

No serial statistics of wages and earnings are available in India except for those compiled under the Payment of Wages Act. The returns under these Acts, however, relate only to persons in receipt of wages and salaries of Rs. 200 per month. However, these data are of considerable value in showing the trends of earnings of industrial workers and the following table contains the details:—

Average Annual Earnings of Factory Workers in Perennial Industries by Provinces

| Province | 1947 | 1946 | 1930 | Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1947 compared to | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|
| | | | | 1946 | 1930 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 415.3 | 447.8 | 163.7 | — 0.6 | +172.0 |
| Assam | 755.5 | 687.5 | 203.7 | + 9.9 | +186.5 |
| West Bengal | 567.7 | 496.3 | 248.7 | + 11.4 | +128.3 |
| Bihar | 819.8 | 511.0 | 415.5 | +50.7 | + 97.3 |
| Bombay | 977.9 | 812.3 | 370.4 | +20.4 | +164.0 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | 572.3 | 479.7 | * | +19.3 | .. |
| Coorg | 409.2 | 212.3 | * | +192.7 | .. |
| Delhi | 877.7 | 837.2 | 309.4 | + 4.8 | +183.7 |
| Madras | 560.3 | 422.2 | 175.9 | +32.7 | +185.5 |
| Orissa | 493.6 | 440.1 | 161.8 | +12.2 | +105.1 |
| United Provinces | 672.8 | 593.6 | 255.6 | +15.3 | +183.6 |
| All India | 728.3 | 619.1 | 287.5 | +19.2 | +156.8 |

* Information not available. N. B. Information for East Punjab is not available.

RATES OF WAGES

Until the enforcement of the awards, etc., referred to above basic wages in many industries were abnormally low and in many cases the quantum of dearness allowance was four to five times the basic wage. This situation exists even today in certain centres and industries where wage regulation has not taken place as a result of awards of Industrial Tribunals, etc. However, as a consequence of the implementation of

the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission by the Government of India and the enforcement of awards of Industrial Tribunals, a very large body of industrial workers in the country today are in possession of a basic wage which is very much higher than it used to be only a few years ago. The tabular statement below shows the basic wages and earnings of important categories of industrial workers in India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BASIC MINIMUM WAGE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND THE MINIMUM MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES (1948).

| Industry | Centre | Minimum basic wage | | Minimum dearness allowance | | Minimum monthly earnings | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. |
| Cotton | Bombay City | 30 | 0 0 | 55 | 9 0 | 85 | 9 0 |
| | Ahmedabad | 28 | 0 0 | 68 | 7 0 | 96 | 7 0 |
| | Sholapur | 26 | 0 0 | 10 | 4 1 | 66 | 4 4 |
| | West Bengal | 20 | 2 5 | 30 | 0 0 | 50 | 2 5 |
| | C. P. & Berar | 26 | 0 0 | 41 | 11 4 | 67 | 11 4 |
| | Madras | 26 | 0 0 | 19 | 5 0 | 66 | 5 0 |
| Jute | Kanpur | 30 | 0 0 | 65 | 4 0 | 95 | 4 0 |
| | West Bengal | 26 | 0 0 | 32 | 8 0 | 58 | 8 0 |
| Engineering | West Bengal | 30 | 0 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 55 | 0 0 |
| | Bombay (1) | 30 | 0 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 55 | 0 0 |
| Dockyards | (2) | 26 | 0 0 | 55 | 9 0 | 81 | 9 0 |
| | Calcutta | 27 | 10 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 52 | 10 0 |
| Coal Mines | Bengal (West) | 15 | 0 0 | 19 | 8 0 | 32 | 8 0 |
| Mica Mining | Bihar | 10 | 9 0 | 15 | 13 6 | 26 | 6 6 |
| Gold Mining | Mysore | 21 | 2 0 | 17 | 8 0 | 38 | 10 0 |

WAGES IN MINES

It will be remembered that in May 1917, as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation, which were implemented by Government substantial increases in wages were granted to workers in the coalfields. It is of interest, therefore, in this context to study the increase in the wage bills of coal mines as a result of the

implementation of these recommendations. The Chief Inspector of Mines collects every year information regarding attendances and wage bills in the various Indian coalfields for the month of December. The figures collected by him on this subject for December 1946 and December 1947 are presented in the table below:—

| | December 1946 | | December 1947 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Total attendances | Total amount paid | Total attendances | Total amount paid |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| I. Raniganj (Bengal) .. | 1,849,405 | 23,86,376 | 2,116,425 | 39,76,901 |
| II. Raniganj (Manbhum) .. | 280,391 | 4,09,219 | 387,442 | 6,99,758 |
| III. Bokaro | 718,001 | 10,03,742 | 546,588 | 8,86,294 |
| IV. Giridih | 158,866 | 1,59,975 | 194,156 | 3,70,611 |
| V. Jharia (Hazaribagh) .. | 69,028 | 79,066 | 49,364 | 97,689 |
| VI. Jharia (Manbhum) .. | 3,025,021 | 40,43,161 | 3,464,257 | 61,72,314 |
| Total | 6,100,712 | 80,81,540 | 6,788,232 | 1,22,03,570 |

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Unlike many other countries in the world, industrial workers in India are being compensated for the rise in the cost of living by the grant of what is known as dearness allowance. During the year 1917, when the prices had increased from the price level of 1914, the Bombay Millowners Association granted a dearness allowance to their employees. Gradually the percentage of this allowance particularly in the cotton textile industry in Bombay Province, was increased until it reached a level of 65 per cent in the case of spinners and 75 per cent in the case of weavers. With the coming in of the depression, however, such employers as had granted either wage increases or dearness allowances naturally tried to reduce their Wage Bill, particularly by reducing the allowances. Consequently during the years 1933-31 there was almost a general tendency to reduce these allowances to a very considerable extent. This resulted in several industrial disputes, culminating in a general strike in Bombay City. Even so, the cut in the allowances could not be restored to the war-time level.

Soon after the declaration of hostilities during World War II, workers in certain industries, notably those in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City again began to clamour for the grant of a dearness allowance. A Board of Conciliation was appointed for this purpose in Bombay City. Thereafter, a similar demand was made by railway workers in the country and the Ram Court of Enquiry was appointed. In each case the demand of the labour had to be accepted, though partially.

As has already been explained the idea of dearness allowance is to neutralise the increase in the cost of living. However, no definite principle has so far been evolved whereby a uniform percentage of dearness allowance could be fixed for the whole country at any given time. The scale of the allowance varies not only from centre to centre and industry to industry, but also, except where these matters are adjudicated upon, from unit to unit in the same industry at the same centre. The following tabular statement contains details for the principal industries regarding the dearness allowance paid:

| Industry and Centre | | Amount paid during September 1948 |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | Rs. a. | |
| COTTON | | |
| 1. Bombay | 55 9 | |
| 2. Calcutta | 30 0 | |
| 3. Madras | 40 5 | |
| 4. Kanpur | 65 4 | |
| JUTE | | |
| 1. Calcutta | 32 8 | |
| 2. Kanpur | 61 8 | |
| ENGINEERING | | |
| 1. Bombay | 55 9 | |
| 2. Calcutta | 25 0 | |
| 3. Madras | 26 11 | |
| 4. Kanpur | 35 12 | |
| TANNERIES & LEATHER GOODS | | |
| 1. Bombay | 29 4 | |
| 2. Calcutta | 27 10 | |
| 3. Madras | 27 10 | |
| 4. Kanpur | 61 8 | |
| COAL MINES | | |
| 1. Bihar and Bengal | | |
| (a) Upto Rs. 30 | — | |
| (b) Rs. 31 to Rs. 50 | 45 0 | |
| (c) Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 | 50 0 | |
| (d) Rs. 101 to Rs. 300 | 67 0 | |
| 2. C. P. & Berar | | |
| (a) Upto Rs. 30 | 11 4 | |
| (b) Rs. 31 to Rs. 100 | 30 0 | |
| (c) Rs. 101 to Rs. 300 | 66 10 | |
| 3. Assam | | |
| (a) Upto Rs. 30 | 13 0 | |
| (b) Rs. 31 to Rs. 50 | 33 12 | |
| (c) Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 | 27 8 | |
| (d) Rs. 101 to Rs. 300 | 50 0 | |

Reference has already been made to the recent appointment of the Fair Wages Committee by the Government of India. The questionnaire issued by the Committee contains certain questions regarding the principles which should be followed in the grant of dearness allowance. The Report of the Committee has not yet been published but it is hoped that when the Committee make their recommendations certain definite principles will be followed in the country in regard to the grant of dearness allowance or any other method that the Committee may suggest for compensating the workers for the rise in the cost of living.

BONUS PAYMENTS

As in the case of dearness allowance the practice in regard to the quantum of profit bonus varies from centre to centre and industry to industry. In the two important cotton mill centres of the Bombay Province, namely, Bombay and Ahmedabad the workers received for the year 1946 a bonus equivalent to 20 per cent of their wages. In Kanpur a bonus amounting to four annas per rupee of basic wages was paid for the same year. On the other hand, the Coimbatore mills paid a bonus equivalent to five months' basic wages for the year 1946. This figure, however, is a little misleading because in Coimbatore the scale of basic wages was much lower until recently than that obtaining either in Bombay or Ahmedabad. In the Madras and Madurai cotton mills the system followed is to pay a bonus related to the dividend which is declared.

No bonus has so far been paid in the jute mill industry in Bengal. The Industrial Tribunal considered the question but deferred its recommendations in the matter pending the results of an investigation by experts and the Government of India. The jute mills in Kanpur paid bonus at the rate of four annas per rupee of earnings. The jute mills in South India paid according to the recommendations of an award given in May 1947, a bonus equivalent to 14 months' wages in December 1947.

In the dockyards in Calcutta and Cochin no profit bonus was paid in the year 1947 although two dockyards in Bombay paid 24 months' wages as bonus. The unit at Vizagapatnam paid for the year 1946-47, a bonus equal to one month's basic wages.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur pay a good attendance bonus amounting to 10 to 12 per cent of basic wages and a performance bonus of 10 to 50 per cent of basic wages is also given to workers. To the latter, however, only skilled and semi-skilled workers are entitled. Under the Company's Profit Sharing Scheme, the employees are entitled to a share of 22½ per cent of the annual net profit of the company and such share is credited to and/or distributed among the employees of the company in proportion to the basic salaries and wages earned or deemed to be earned by such employees respectively during the year in which such net profits were earned by the Company.

All the units under the management of the Associated Cement Companies paid for 1946-47 a profit bonus equivalent to two months' basic wages. The units at Jajala and Dalmianagar paid for the year 1947 a bonus amounting to one month and 24 months' basic wages respectively for all their employees.

In the paper mill industry none of the units in Bengal and Bombay paid an annual bonus to its employees in the year 1947. The unit at Dalmianagar, Bhadravati and Bagratnagar, however, paid a bonus amounting to 24 months', 2 months' and 100 per cent of basic wages respectively to their employees for the year 1947.

In the Tanneries and Leather Goods factories, only a few large concerns in the industry in the different centres paid bonus in 1947. The amount paid varies from one month's to 34 months' wages in the year.

The Board of Conciliation appointed for the coal-mining industry recommended the grant of an annual bonus equal to four months' basic wages, split into two parts. An attendance bonus of two months' basic wages to those fulfilling specified minimum attendance requirements, and a production bonus related to output and basic earnings and subject to their qualifying for it on the basis of a minimum attendance of 66 days per quarter in the case of surface workers and 54 days per quarter in the case of underground workers in the case of collieries in Bihar and Bengal. Bonus on the above basis is also to be paid, according to the Fact-Finding Committee's recommendations subject to a minimum attendance of 60 and 65 days in a quarter in the case of underground and surface workers respectively in Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa collieries. In Assam, the existing rate of bonus has been raised by fifty per cent so as to raise the amount of bonus earned to a sum equal to four months' wages per year.

In the Kolar Goldfields in Mysore, besides an attendance bonus of Rs. 1-8-0 paid to workers for regular attendance, underground workers are paid a further bonus of wages for half a shift for six days work in the week. The clothing allowance to underground workers which was Rs. 6 per annum before July 1947 now stands at Rs. 10. All workers were paid a profit bonus equal to three months' wages in 1947. No bonuses are paid to industrial workers employed in concerns belonging to Government. An outstanding recent development in the mining industry has been the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation that an annual bonus equivalent to four months' wages should be paid to workers employed in the mines. This bonus is two-fold in character. Half of it is linked up with attendance and half of it to production. Such a bonus was at first being paid only in the collieries in Bihar and Bengal but as a result of the recommendations of a Fact-Finding Committee it is now being paid also in the collieries situated in the C.P. and Berar and Orissa. In the collieries in Assam bonus is being granted equivalent to four months' wages per year.

So far no bonus was being paid to plantation workers but quite recently bonus equivalent to 64 per cent on total cash earnings during the calendar year 1948 was paid to workers employed in plantations in Madras Province.

PAY PERIODS

The period of wage payment varies from industry to industry and centre to centre and is mostly determined by tradition and custom. Allowing for minor differences in this respect and considering the major industries and the important centres it can be stated that in the jute industry in Bengal and in the plantations the wages are generally paid weekly. The system of wage payment in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and Sholapur is monthly. A peculiarity of Ahmedabad is that the wages are paid per *bhapta* which varies from 14 to 16 days. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways. In some concerns wages are paid daily to certain types of workers, weekly to others, fortnightly to yet others and monthly generally to the clerical and supervisory staff. In the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur there are different periods of wage payment for different types of workers, e.g., workers in Agricore are paid on weekly basis, in the main stores, W.P. Electrical Department, Traffic Scrap and Salvage, Pipeline, West Electrical Steel Foundry on a monthly basis. Generally casual labour is paid on a daily basis.

Mining labour is mostly paid on a weekly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last twenty years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The position, however, has still remained unchanged.

HOURS OF WORK

The existing restrictions on hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. The most important happening in regard to hours of work in factories was the reduction of the weekly hours of work from 54 to 48 in perennial factories and from 60 to 54 in seasonal factories. This reduction was effected because of two considerations: (1) it was felt that 9 hours of work in a factory per day was somewhat too long; and (2) the reduction of hours of work might lead to employment of more persons.

Actually, in many industries in this country during the war when three shifts were being worked, the hours of work were not in excess of 8 per day. In the coal-mines in Bihar and Bengal the workers seldom work for more than five to six hours in the day or for more than four to five days in the week. According to a recent investigation the average weekly attendance of a coal-miner was 4-56 days. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 8-hour day. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System*. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being.

In jute mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association the hours of work are regulated according to the recommendation of the Association.

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48-hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximately more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills.

Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10-hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible to close on the local bazaar day.

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, cement factories, etc., work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of 8 hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of 12 hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours.

In regard to the hours of work in cotton mills, reference should be made here to the changes which had to be made in the working hours because of the short supply of power resulting from the damage done by the cyclone in Bombay City in November 1948. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in consultation with the Government of India, have, therefore, introduced a system of staggered hours in order to maintain the same production as they had before the reduction was effected in the available supply of electric power. Briefly, the scheme is as follows:—

The sixty-two mills in Bombay City have been divided into six groups and their working has been so regulated that, on any working day, not more than five groups put in a full shift, while the sixth puts in a partial shift. Rotation of work has been arranged in such a manner that in any one working week of six days, every mill works 100 per cent of its capacity for five days of 8½ hours per shift, while on the sixth day 5½ or 5 hours are worked per shift. This arrangement means a 48 or 17½ hour working week. Under the scheme, all holidays, including the weekly Sundays, remain untouched, while re-arrangement of shifts to avoid peak load at peak hours may ensure full employment to all workers. The scheme will not result in lesser earnings to workers on days on which 5 to 5½ working hours will be necessary as wages will be as on full working days for all.

The scheme was brought into operation with effect from 17th January 1949 and is expected to continue for a period of about six months or until such time as the normal power supply to industry is restored.

The Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee on the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District, presided over by T. E. Waterfield, Esq., I.C.S., which was appointed by the Government of Bombay in November 1946 went into the question of shift working and made the following recommendation on this question:

A third shift should be immediately introduced as a temporary measure which should be compulsory for all spinning mills and for all weaving mills for which the necessary labour force can be found. The hours should be as follows:—

| | |
|--------------|---|
| First Shift | 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. |
| Second Shift | 3.45 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. to 12.30 midnight. |
| Third Shift | 12.30 midnight to 3.30 a.m. and 1 a.m. to 7 a.m. |

Workers in the third shift, although working only for 6 hours, should be paid for eight hours. There should be a change-over between the three shifts which may be left to mutual agreement between the management and the workers, if possible; in the absence of any agreement, a fortnightly period is suggested for the change-over of shifts.

The question of hours of work of railway servants was one of the points submitted for adjudication to Mr. Justice Rajaghiyaksha of the Bombay High Court and he has recommended as follows:

The employment of railway servants under the Hours of Employment Regulations should be classified under anyone of the following heads:

- (i) Intensive.
- (ii) Continuous.
- (iii) Essentially Intermittent.
- (iv) Excluded.

(i) The statutory limit of weekly hours for persons whose employment is classified as intensive should be fixed at 75 hours a week on the average in a month;

(ii) The statutory maximum limit for the employment of continuous workers should be fixed at 54 a week on the average in a month;

(iii) The statutory maximum for staff classified as essentially intermittent should be 75 hours a week; and

(iv) For excluded workers no statutory minimum limit can be prescribed but this should not absolve the Administrations of their responsibility on humanitarian grounds, of seeing that unreasonable conditions are not imposed.

Speaking generally, in the dry docks and workshops attached to Ports two to three shifts of 8 hours each are worked. Only in the Madras Port is there a system of weekly change-over of shifts among dock workers. During the war, overtime was a regular feature in the major ports due to increased activities created by war conditions.

In the major municipalities the hours of work vary from department to department but are generally 8 to 10 per day. In the Water Works Department, the Pumping Station and Distribution Department in Madras, there is a regular system of change over of shifts but such a system is not to be found in other municipalities. Speaking generally, municipal workers get a weekly holiday. Although those in the conservancy department get only half a day off per week, there is a certain amount of discontent among the conservancy staff for not getting a weekly holiday but since they are engaged on essential work most of the municipalities find it difficult to grant such a holiday.

COST OF LIVING

Bombay was the first Province in India to compile and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living.

Labour Statistics are still in their infancy in India but in respect of family budget enquiries and compilation of cost of living index numbers, considerable amount of work has been done by the Provincial and Central Government in recent years as would be seen from the following paragraphs.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive family budget inquiry in Bombay City between Sept. 1932 and June 1933 and taking the weights

based on the results of that inquiry it compiled a new cost of living index series on the price relative method with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100. A full note on the method used in the compilation of this index number has been given at pages 370-72 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940.

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the Province of Bombay: (1) Ahmedabad; (2) Sholapur; and (3) Jalgaon. Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City. The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928.

Other Provinces in the sub-continent which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, the old undivided Punjab and Orissa. Mysore was the first State to start the compilation of a Cost of Living Index for the City of Bangalore in 1942. The Mysore Government also publish now cost of living figures for Kolar Goldfields and Mysore. Among the other States which publish such figures are Cochin and Hyderabad. These figures are reproduced regularly every month in the *Indian Labour Gazette* along with those for India.

The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all: one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Vizagapatnam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Calicut with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two series for Nagpur and Jabalpur with prices in January 1927 as base and six other series for Mofussil textile centres in the Province. Since April 1942 the base period for the indexes for Nagpur and Jabalpur has been changed to August 1939.

In the United Provinces, one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Cawnpore and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Benares, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakhpur. The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living index numbers with the average prices for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Province: Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamsahpur, Jharia and Ranchi.

Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Sialkot, Multan, Ludhiana and Faisalabad in the old undivided Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935. The Government of Orissa compiles a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939-40 as base for Berhampur.

INDEX FIGURES

Owing to the variations in the method of compilation of these indices, they are not strictly comparable, but the table below shows the movement of cost of living index numbers in selected centres for the fourteen months ending February 1949 :—

| | BOMBAY* | | | | C.P.* | | C.P.* | PUN-JAB* | MAD-RAS* | COCHIN STATE* | | MYSORE STATE† | | | HYDERABAD STATE + |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Bombay | Ahmedabad | Sholapur | Jalgaon | Kanpur | Nagpur | Jubbulpore | Lahore | Madras | Ernakulam | Trichur | Bangalore | Mysore | Kolar Goldfields | Hyderabad |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 258 | 290 | 330 | 433 | 405 | 311 | 339 | 491 | 312 | 335 | 317 | 273 | 272 | 285 | 134 |
| February | 263 | 293 | 363 | 422 | 391 | 348 | 352 | 484 | 308 | 362 | 312 | 269 | 273 | 278 | 134 |
| March | 270 | 297 | 385 | 414 | 375 | 353 | 352 | 441 | 309 | 353 | 310 | 279 | 269 | 231 | 136 |
| April | 277 | 310 | 386 | 425 | 379 | 358 | 356 | 448 | 307 | 353 | 312 | 275 | 282 | 284 | 133 |
| May | 278 | 327 | 396 | 430 | 442 | 375 | 391 | 452 | 311 | 364 | 350 | 278 | 284 | 287 | 138 |
| June | 292 | 336 | 412 | 465 | 462 | 379 | 404 | 417 | 312 | 357 | 348 | 288 | 283 | 293 | 148 |
| July | 297 | 341 | 423 | 455 | 516 | 385 | 391 | 448 | 320 | 351 | 347 | 286 | 284 | 299 | 159 |
| August | 306 | 353 | 419 | 454 | 534 | 380 | 396 | 468 | 321 | 363 | 351 | 287 | 288 | 306 | 161 |
| September | 308 | 356 | 423 | 457 | 568 | 383 | 401 | 452 | 317 | 364 | 350 | 289 | 300 | 306 | 156 |
| October | 300 | 362 | 419 | 452 | 547 | 386 | 405 | 451 | 316 | 362 | 352 | 305 | 303 | 310 | 156 |
| November | 302 | 364 | 421 | 456 | 531 | 387 | 409 | † | 317 | 364 | 355 | 301 | 310 | 314 | 156 |
| December | 310 | 358 | 422 | 461 | 508 | 389 | 413 | † | 329 | 367 | 355 | 298 | 321 | 351 | 158 |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 301 | 323 | 426 | 458 | 506 | 380 | 393 | † | 331 | 368 | 353 | 300 | 303 | 313 | 157 |
| February | 292 | 329 | 423 | 441 | 515 | 374 | 391 | † | 331 | 368 | 355 | 297 | 303 | 316 | 151 |

* Base: August 1939 = 100.

† Base: Year ending June 1936 = 100.

‡ Base: Year ending July 1944 = 100.

† Not available.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had commented on the unsatisfactory character of the cost of living index numbers published in the sub-continent and the Raj Govt of Enquiry were also greatly handicapped in their investigations owing to the paucity of reliable data in regard to the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers. The Government of India, therefore, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, decided to launch upon

an All-India Scheme for the preparation and maintenance of working class cost of living index numbers for selected centres in the sub-continent. This scheme was started in the year 1942 and was completed in 1946. Over 27,000 family budgets were collected in some 25 selected centres in India and Pakistan. The data collected in the course of this investigation have now been tabulated and the Reports for twenty-two centres have already been published.

The main object of these investigations was to obtain weights for compiling and maintaining cost of living index numbers on uniform lines. Accordingly, the Labour Bureau of the Government of India is now publishing regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette on base 1944 = 100 cost of living index numbers for some 11 centres in India and the latest available figures for these 11 centres on base 1941 are given below :—

| | DELHI AJMER | | BIHAR | | | | ORISSA | | ASSAM | | | EAST PUNJAB | C.P. & BERAR | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|--------|--------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Delhi | Ajmer | Jamshedpur | Jharia | Dehri-on-Son | Monghyr and Jamalpur | Cuttack | Berhampur | Gauhati | Silchar | Tinsukia | Ludhiana | Akola | Jubbulpore |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 125 | 167 | 131 | 118 | 160 | 162 | 124 | 139 | 101 | 120 | 101 | 159 | 148 | 131 |
| February | 125 | 161 | 127 | 138 | 151 | 153 | 121 | 136 | 105 | 117 | 102 | 151 | 151 | 136 |
| March | 120 | 156 | 131 | 138 | 151 | 150 | 123 | 136 | 106 | 114 | 100 | 155 | 142 | 132 |
| April | 125 | 151 | 130 | 142 | 156 | 153 | 128 | 130 | 109 | 122 | 99 | 153 | 144 | 137 |
| May | 136 | 160 | 137 | 151 | 167 | 168 | 130 | 132 | 115 | 130 | 110 | 157 | 151 | 146 |
| June | 141 | 158 | 138 | 155 | 176 | 170 | 135 | 118 | 116 | 131 | 110 | 158 | 156 | 150 |
| July | 110 | 156 | 139 | 160 | 183 | 176 | 110 | 158 | 119 | 142 | 120 | 169 | 155 | 154 |
| August | 110 | 160 | 140 | 164 | 184 | 178 | 111 | 151 | 121 | 143 | 114 | 182 | 154 | 151 |
| September | 135 | 167 | 138 | 161 | 185 | 177 | 112 | 155 | 126 | 146 | 111 | 180 | 154 | 151 |
| October | 136 | 173 | 139 | 165 | 187 | 173 | 112 | 151 | 128 | 141 | 115 | 182 | 162 | 152 |
| November | 136 | 161 | 141 | 158 | 185 | 170 | 141 | 152 | 127 | 141 | 113 | 185 | 176 | 154 |
| December | 130 | 162 | 138 | 148 | 163 | — | 135 | 152 | 129 | 139 | 112 | 186 | 178 | 159 |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 128 | 161 | 134 | 148 | 164 | — | 131 | 151 | 127 | 132 | 108 | 169 | 181 | 157 |
| February | 127 | 161 | 131 | 146 | 160 | — | 135 | 150 | — | 129 | 105 | 168 | — | — |

STANDARD OF LIFE

The Bombay Labour Office carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City one in 1921-22 and the other in 1922-23 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1925 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries were also conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the

year 1928. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets were also collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jabulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes.

Reference has already been made in the section dealing with cost of living index numbers to the fact that the Government of India carried out extensive family budget surveys in selected centres in India. The results of these surveys with the exception of those at Kanpur and Calcutta have now been published. Separate reports on these surveys have been published for each centre and are available to the public. The statements below contain in a tabular form the main results of these surveys.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY

| Centre | Number of budgets | Number of persons per family | EARNERS | | | | Total | DEPENDANTS | | | | Total | Average number of dependants per family living away from the worker. | Total of Col. (9) and Col. (14) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | Adults | | Children | | | Adults | | Children | | | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| I. W. BENGAL— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Calcutta .. | 2,707 | 4.09 | 1.31 | 0.09 | 0.03 | .. | 1.43 | 0.15 | 1.21 | 0.72 | 0.58 | 2.66 | 0.87 | 4.96 |
| 2. Howrah & Bally .. | 1,435 | 4.83 | 1.41 | 0.16 | 0.06 | .. | 1.63 | 0.18 | 1.25 | 0.97 | 0.80 | 3.20 | 0.80 | 5.63 |
| 3. Kharagpur .. | 222 | 5.62 | 1.39 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 1.57 | 0.13 | 1.40 | 1.09 | 1.43 | 4.05 | 1.00 | 6.62 |
| II. BOMBAY— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ahmedabad .. | 1,820 | 4.33 | 1.38 | 0.16 | 0.02 | .. | 1.56 | 0.14 | 1.15 | 0.78 | 0.70 | 2.77 | 0.48 | 4.81 |
| 2. Bombay .. | 2,030 | 3.96 | 1.28 | 0.24 | 0.01 | .. | 1.53 | 0.09 | 1.66 | 0.68 | 0.60 | 2.43 | 0.69 | 4.65 |
| 3. Jalgaon .. | 338 | 5.58 | 1.35 | 0.28 | 0.03 | .. | 1.66 | 0.30 | 1.49 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 3.92 | 0.07 | 5.65 |
| 4. Sholapur .. | 778 | 5.39 | 1.41 | 0.39 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.83 | 0.23 | 1.23 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 3.54 | 0.14 | 5.53 |
| III. BIHAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Dehri-on-Sone .. | 231 | 6.07 | 1.43 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 1.64 | 0.35 | 1.58 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 4.43 | 1.20 | 7.27 |
| 2. Jamshedpur .. | 691 | 4.42 | 1.22 | 0.09 | 0.02 | .. | 1.33 | 0.10 | 1.18 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 3.09 | 2.94 | 7.30 |
| 3. Jharia .. | 999 | 3.62 | 1.15 | 0.73 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 2.02 | 0.03 | 0.38 | 0.67 | 0.52 | 1.60 | 1.75 | 5.37 |
| 4. Monghyr & Jamalpur .. | 578 | 6.80 | 1.46 | 0.06 | 0.05 | .. | 1.57 | 0.25 | 1.89 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 5.23 | 0.11 | 6.91 |
| IV. C.P. & BERAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Akola .. | 315 | 5.08 | 1.32 | 0.44 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 1.84 | 0.13 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 0.98 | 3.24 | 0.06 | 5.11 |
| 2. Jabulpore .. | 482 | 4.06 | 1.28 | 0.29 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 1.66 | 0.06 | 0.94 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 2.40 | 0.73 | 4.79 |
| V. ORISSA— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Berhampur .. | 123 | 5.50 | 1.33 | 0.45 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 2.05 | 0.27 | 1.32 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 3.45 | 0.06 | 5.56 |
| 2. Cuttack .. | 168 | 5.51 | 1.38 | 0.01 | 0.06 | .. | 1.45 | 0.29 | 1.77 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 4.09 | .. | 5.54 |
| VI. EAST PUNJAB— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ludhiana .. | 213 | 4.56 | 1.21 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 1.31 | 0.19 | 1.20 | 0.25 | 0.88 | 3.22 | 0.08 | 4.61 |
| VII. ASSAM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gauhati .. | 241 | 5.05 | 1.19 | 0.09 | 0.04 | .. | 1.32 | 0.07 | 1.07 | 1.25 | 1.31 | 3.73 | 0.75 | 5.80 |
| 2. Silchar .. | 386 | 5.91 | 1.36 | 0.03 | 0.01 | .. | 1.40 | 0.25 | 1.41 | 1.65 | 1.20 | 4.51 | 0.07 | 5.98 |
| 3. Tinsukia .. | 185 | 4.11 | 1.10 | 0.07 | 0.04 | .. | 1.21 | 0.05 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 2.90 | 0.37 | 4.18 |
| VIII. DELHI— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Delhi .. | 581 | 3.89 | 1.17 | 0.11 | 0.06 | .. | 1.34 | 0.07 | 1.06 | 0.78 | 0.55 | 2.46 | 0.68 | 4.48 |
| IX. AJMER— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ajmer .. | 375 | 5.18 | 1.09 | 0.01 | 0.06 | .. | 1.16 | 0.24 | 1.45 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 4.02 | 0.08 | 5.21 |

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND THE ACTUAL
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT IMPORTANT GROUPS

| Centres | Average number of persons in the family | Average number of earners in the family | Average monthly income per family | Average monthly family expenditure on | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total family expenditure | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | Food | | Fuel and Lighting | | House rent | | Clothing and Footwear | | Bedding & H. Requisites | | Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | Actual | Percentage | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| I. W. BENGAL— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Calcutta | 4-09 | 1-43 | 70 8 | 4-47 | 1 | 6-65 | 66-5 | 3 3 | 7-28 | 4 13 | 2-6 | 71 5 | 8 10 | 7-74 | 0 1 | 0-06 | 8 15 | 11-12 | 55-71 | 11 | 8 | 100-00 | | |
| 2. Howrah & Bally | 4-83 | 1-63 | 80 4 | 6-59 | 13 | 11-71 | 49-6 | 6 8 | 7-68 | 4 12 | 5-5 | 72 5 | 5 5 | 6-39 | 0 9 | 1-0 | 6-67 | 6 12 | 1 | 8-05 | 83 | 11 | 7 | 100-00 |
| 3. Kharagpur | 5-62 | 1-57 | 120 5 | 8-68 | 12 | 7-69 | 18-5 | 13 8 | 5-89 | 3 5 | 4-3 | 35 10 | 2 8 | 10-23 | 0 6 | 4-0 | 4-10 | 10 14 | 5-10 | 95-99 | 7 | 0 | 100-00 | |
| II. BOMBAY— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ahmedabad | 4-33 | 1-56 | 134 5 | 8-50 | 9 | 9-52 | 74 8 | 10 1 | 9-99 | 5 2 | 11-5 | 40 12 | 0 2 | 12-04 | 2 0 | 4-2 | 11-17 | 7 11 | 18-25 | 95 | 1 | 2 | 100-00 | |
| 2. Bombay | 3-96 | 1-53 | 97 2 | 3-14 | 15 | 2-51 | 96-5 | 12 8 | 10-16 | 6 3 | 9-7 | 20 10 | 2 2 | 11-72 | 0 6 | 10 | 0-50 | 15 15 | 5-18 | 46-86 | 8 | 0 | 100-00 | |
| 3. Jalgaon | 5-58 | 1-66 | 60 2 | 5-34 | 5 | 10-56 | 57-5 | 4 4 | 8-68 | 2 5 | 2-3 | 82 10 | 9 6 | 17-44 | 0 4 | 3 | 0-45 | 7 14 | 9-13 | 04-60 | 11 | 10 | 100-00 | |
| 4. Sholapur | 5-39 | 1-85 | 66 15 | 0-37 | 12 | 2-48 | 75-9 | 7 3 | 12-20 | 2 13 | 2-3 | 61 11 | 4 6 | 14-57 | 0 11 | 11 | 0-96 | 15 6 | 4-19 | 88-77 | 7 | 4 | 100-00 | |
| III. BIHAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Dchrion-Sone | 6-07 | 1-61 | 59 6 | 0-38 | 12 | 10-69 | 62-2 | 9 0 | 4-59 | 1 1 | 5-1 | 96 6 | 8 10 | 11-75 | 1 3 | 6 | 2-19 | 5 8 | 2 | 9-89 | 55 | 11 | 9 | 100-00 |
| 2. Jamshedpur | 1-42 | 1-33 | 92 13 | 3-14 | 11 | 2-65 | 76-3 | 11 0 | 5-43 | 3 3 | 0-4 | 69 6 | 13 | 6-10 | 0-07 | 0 3 | 11 | 0-36 | 9 4 | 11-13 | 69-67 | 15 | 6 | 100-00 |
| 3. Jharia | 3-62 | 2-02 | 52 0 | 0-33 | 2 | 6-77 | 70-0 | 3 8 | 0-47 | .. | .. | 2 12 | 11 | 6-56 | 0 4 | 2 | 0-63 | 6 4 | 0-14 | 61-12 | 11 | 3 | 100-00 | |
| 4. Monghyr | 6-80 | 1-57 | 78 5 | 1-51 | 9 | 0-69 | 75-4 | 2 4 | 5-61 | 1 4 | 3-1 | 71 7 | 9 | 5-10 | 0-27 | 1 2 | 1-54 | 8 3 | 6-11 | 12-73 | 14 | 8 | 100-00 | |
| IV. C.P. & BERAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Akola | 5-08 | 1-84 | 60 3 | 5-34 | 0 | 8-58 | 61-4 | 3 5 | 7-25 | 1 3 | 3-2 | 07 7 | 8 | 11-2 | 9-39 | 10 0 | 1-08 | 10 7 | 11-18 | 06-58 | 1 | 4 | 100-00 | |
| 2. Jabulpore | 4-06 | 1-56 | 61 10 | 9-37 | 1 | 2-58 | 21-4 | 9 7 | 7-22 | 1 11 | 6-2 | 70 7 | 6 | 5-11 | 6-21 | 1 11 | 1-76 | 11 11 | 17-18 | 46-63 | 10 | 6 | 100-00 | |
| V. ORISSA— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Berhampur | 5-50 | 2-05 | 59 12 | 8-48 | 10 | 6-62 | 42-5 | 13 4 | 7-48 | 2 9 | 0-3 | 28 7 | 15 | 5-10 | 0-22 | 0 14 | 6 | 1-17 | 12 0 | 5-15 | 43-77 | 15 | 2 | 100-00 |
| 2. Cuttack | 5-54 | 1-45 | 43 8 | 0-39 | 10 | 5-67 | 15-5 | 3 9 | 8-86 | 1 12 | 0-2 | 97 4 | 1 | 0 | 6-88 | 0 15 | 7 | 1-64 | 7 6 | 0-12 | 50-59 | 0 | 9 | 100-00 |
| VI. EAST PUNJAB— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ludhiana | 4-56 | 1-34 | 74 10 | 2-47 | 7 | 1-61 | 25-7 | 1 10 | 9-18 | 2 13 | 4-3 | 66 8 | 4 | 9-10 | 7-10 | 0 11 | 0-07 | 11 11 | 5-15 | 13-77 | 7 | 4 | 100-00 | |
| VII. ASSAM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gauhati | 5-05 | 1-32 | 96 3 | 8-50 | 3 | 2-63 | 36-6 | 13 7 | 8-64 | 3 8 | 10-4 | 48 2 | 13 | 4 | 3-58 | 2 1 | 2 | 2-61 | 13 11 | 7-17 | 33-79 | 3 | 8 | 100-00 |
| 2. Silchar | 5-91 | 1-10 | 86 5 | 0-57 | 9 | 0-71 | 69-5 | 11 2 | 7-10 | 3 7 | 11-4 | 35 5 | 0 | 7 | 6-27 | 0 7 | 4 | 0-57 | 8 0 | 10-10 | 02-80 | 4 | 10 | 100-00 |
| 3. Tinsukia | 4-11 | 1-21 | 83 14 | 5-11 | 1 | 5-68 | 65-4 | 11 7 | 7-35 | 2 1 | 4-3 | 24 4 | 9 | 11 | 7-19 | 1 4 | 9 | 2-02 | 7 6 | 9-11 | 55-61 | 3 | 9 | 100-00 |
| VIII. DELHI— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Delhi | 3-89 | 1-31 | 66 4 | 11-36 | 15 | 2-60 | 98-5 | 5 8 | 8-84 | 3 13 | 7-6 | 35 5 | 8 | 6 | 9-13 | 1 15 | 9 | 3-27 | 6 14 | 10-11 | 43-69 | 9 | 6 | 100-00 |
| IX. AJMER— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ajmer | 5-48 | 1-16 | 62 12 | 8-38 | 4 | 6-63 | 71-4 | 14 7 | 8-17 | 1 12 | 7-2 | 97 4 | 11 | 11 | 7-90 | 0 4 | 8 | 0-50 | 10 0 | 8-16 | 72-60 | 0 | 11 | 100-00 |

For the first time we have also now available in this country family living studies for plantation workers. These were conducted in the year 1947 by the Government of India and the results of these surveys have been incorporated in two separate reports. The tabular statement below contains details regarding the main findings of these enquiries in the plantations in the North, East and South India.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT GROUPS.

| Plantations | No. of budgets | Average number of persons in the family | Average number of wage earners in the family | Average weekly income per family | Average weekly family expenditure on | | | | | | | | | | | | Total weekly family expenditure |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Food | | Lighting | | Clothing and footwear | | Bedding and household requisites | | Miscellaneous | | | | |
| | | | | | Actual | Per-centage | Actual | Per-centage | Actual | Per-centage | Actual | Per-centage | Actual | Per-centage | | | |
| <i>North India</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surma Valley .. | 200 | 4-57 | 2-29 | 11 3 7 | 8 8 8 | 77-07 | 0 2 9 | 1-55 | 0 12 3 | 6-90 | 0 2 0 | 1-13 | 1 7 8 | 15-35 | 11 1 4 | | |
| 2. Assam Valley .. | 560 | 4-15 | 2-41 | 10 13 1 | 7 11 8 | 71-55 | 0 3 5 | 1-98 | 1 0 4 | 9-45 | 0 3 1 | 1-78 | 1 10 4 | 15-24 | 10 12 10 | | |
| 3. Bengal .. | 297 | 4-16 | 2-52 | 13 5 2 | 9 8 4 | 77-42 | 0 4 1 | 2-08 | 0 14 11 | 7-58 | 0 2 6 | 1-27 | 1 6 11 | 11-65 | 12 4 9 | | |
| <i>South India</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Madras—Tea .. | 274 | 3-80 | 2-41 | 11 13 1 | 8 10 5 | 73-79 | 0 2 7 | 1-38 | 0 15 0 | 7-99 | 0 4 1 | 2-18 | 1 11 6 | 14-66 | 11 11 7 | | |
| 2. Madras & Coorg—Coffee .. | 122 | 3-40 | 2-38 | 8 12 1 | 6 2 3 | 71-24 | 0 2 0 | 1-45 | 0 13 0 | 9-43 | 0 4 2 | 3-02 | 1 4 6 | 14-86 | 8 9 11 | | |
| 3. Madras & Coorg—Rubber .. | 15 | 2-86 | 1-40 | 8 15 4 | 7 8 5 | 78-11 | 0 2 11 | 1-88 | 0 11 4 | 7-34 | 0 1 10 | 1-17 | 1 1 9 | 11-50 | 9 10 3 | | |

Even prior to the integration of the Indian States in the Indian Dominion, there has been a tendency for the States to take action in labour matters similar to that taken by the Government of India. Accordingly, when the Government of the States notably Mysore, undertook a similar investigation in regard to workers employed in plantations in their territory. A report on this survey has been published.

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RECRUITMENT

Until recently, recruitment of labour in almost all industrial undertakings with the possible exception of Railway workshops, was effected through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *Sardar*, a *Mukadam*, a *Mistri* or a jobber. As a result, however, of the recommendations made on the subject by various committees—namely the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have condemned this method of recruitment owing to the abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment. The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns.

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated. He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in as in the mines and plantations, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in service. Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money whilst he continues in that employment under pain of losing his job.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have dealt with the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System." Daily casual vacancies are filled only from cardholders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these cardholders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the

Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the Province.

In the jute mill industry during recent years, many of the mills have established what are known as Labour Bureaux one of whose functions is to recruit labour. The Industrial Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bengal have stated in their award that despite the establishment of Labour Bureaux a considerable amount of recruitment was being done by the supervisory staff and have recommended that each jute mill should have a Labour Bureau and that all recruitment should be done through such Bureaux.

LABOUR OFFICERS

No reference to the appointment of Labour Officers in industrial concerns in India would be complete without mentioning the lead given in this matter by the Millowners' Association, Bombay. The Association, conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association. Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to Labour Welfare Officers engaged in jute mills. The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, i.e., the jute mills themselves. The Indore Christian College has also recently started a course for the training of Labour Officers.

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has appointed a large number of Labour Officers, created a special post of a Senior Labour Officer in 1944.

In this connection mention might also be made of the Employment Exchange started by the Northern India Employers' Association in

Kanpur. Some progressive cotton mills in the South have also opened special Labour offices through which only recruitment is made.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

With the object of taking power to require industrial undertakings, including mines, in India to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance, the Governor-General promulgated the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, on the 28th June 1940. This Ordinance was amended by three further Amending Ordinances issued in September 1940, in January 1942 and in July 1943.

About the end of the year 1940, the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled technicians required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories. When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15,000. This was later increased to 44,600.

The number of technicians trained under the scheme and supplied to the Defence Services up to 31st October 1945 was 83,867. More than 100,000 trained men have passed through the Training Centres during the five years of the operation of the scheme. With the termination of the war, however, the recruitment of trainees under the Scheme ceased.

Meanwhile the Government of India appointed a Special Committee with N. R. Sarkar as Chairman to consider the question of the establishment of a high grade technological institute in India possibly on the lines of the M.T.T. to provide advanced instruction and training in technology to meet the demands of industry.

At the end of the year 1948, there were 83 Technical and 107 Vocational Training Centres functioning with 5,065 and 2,744 ex-servicemen

trainees respectively. In the former group, 846 trainees passed the trade tests, bringing the total of passed out trainees to 8,698. In the latter group, 94 trainees passed out bringing the total to 1,617.

Essential Services.—As a consequence of the entry of Japan into the War, the danger had arisen of persons in India abandoning their employment or leaving certain areas. In order to avoid such a danger, the Governor-General, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1935, promulgated in 1941 an Ordinance called the *Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance*.

Provincial Governments in India under the above ordinance "declaring" as essential such services as railways, oil and fuel installations, port trusts and dockyards, municipalities, gas and electricity producing plants, telephone systems, certain banks, *et cetera*, to which the Ordinance was to apply. When once any employment in any particular area was 'declared' no person engaged in that employment could depart from that area without the permission of the authority making that order, nor could any employer discontinue the employment of such person without reasonable cause, and so on. A number of Provincial Governments followed suit.

Early in 1943 the Government of India also promulgated Rule 7-A of the Defence of India Rules conferring powers on both the Central and the Provincial Governments to compel certain persons to do work. This Rule empowered any Officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order to require any male person within such area as may be specified in the order to assist in the doing of work on land for such period and in such manner as the officer may direct, being work the doing of which is in the opinion of the officer necessary to meet an actual or apprehended

attack, or to repair or to reduce the damage resulting therefrom or to facilitate offensive or defensive operations in the area. Refusal by any person to comply with any lawful direction given to him under this order rendered him liable to imprisonment which might extend to six months or with fine or both. The Officer giving a direction under this order had the right to determine the remuneration to be paid for the work.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

When the National Service Labour Tribunals were established under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, it was the intention that they should gradually assume the role of employment exchanges for technical personnel. This they had been doing but the statutory powers given to Tribunals to fix wages and terms of service and to compel an employer to give up an employee and an employee to take up employment in the national service have distinguished them from the voluntary employment exchanges commonly met with in other countries. The exacting needs of war made it necessary for the Tribunals to have these statutory powers and they served their purpose.

As the war progressed it was felt necessary to look ahead and to build up an employment organisation which would be in a position to deal with the registration and voluntary placement of the many skilled and semi skilled workmen who would be thrown out of employment on the termination of hostilities. The Tribunals had gained much experience of the requirements of employers and the placement of labour and it was therefore decided to use these organisations in the first instance for the setting up of voluntary employment exchanges for skilled and semi-skilled personnel.

The Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment was set up in July 1945 consequent on the Government of India's decision that the resettlement of ex-service personnel should be a civilian and not a military responsibility. The object of the organisation is the resettlement and employment in civil life of demobilised ex-servicemen and women and discharged war-workers. Recently the scope of the functions of the employment exchanges has been considerably widened and they are also looking after the resettlement of refugees and of industrial workers generally.

The organisation is in the charge of a Directorate-General. There are three Directorates namely: (1) Directorate of Employment Exchanges, (2) Directorate of training, and (3) Directorate of Publicity. The country is divided into eight regions (as against 9 before the partition) each under the administrative control of a Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment.

There are 51 Employment Exchanges and 23 District Employment Offices. The sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Amritsar has been raised to the status of Regional Employment Exchange for the East Punjab.

The Central Employment Exchange acts as an Inter-Provincial Clearing House to balance the supply of and demand for labour within the various regions.

The number of Mobile Sections attached to various Exchanges is thirty-five. These have proved useful in securing at short notice applicants for vacancies of Forest Guards (1st Batta), in Railways (in Aymer and Jorhat), as Home Guards (in Shillong) and as manual labourers (in Ferozpur).

The following table contains the information regarding registrations and placements by Employment Exchanges for the twelve months of the year 1948:—

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND TRAINING CENTRES IN INDIA

| 1948 | | | | Working of the Employment Exchanges | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | No. of exchanges at the end of the period | No. of registrations during the period | No. of applicants placed in employment during the period | No. of applicants on the five registers at the end of the period | No. of employers using exchanges at the end of the period | No. of vacancies notified during the period | No. of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| January | | | | 53 | 61,702 | 16,571 | 2,33,568 | 2,927 | 23,820 | 64,059 |
| February | | | | 54 | 50,835 | 17,153 | 2,16,551 | 2,823 | 24,104 | 65,178 |
| March | | | | 54 | 58,203 | 17,652 | 2,11,540 | 3,206 | 28,581 | 65,704 |
| April | | | | 54 | 63,851 | 18,581 | 2,12,869 | 3,361 | 32,665 | 72,333 |
| May | | | | 54 | 68,808 | 21,126 | 2,10,302 | 3,524 | 51,594 | 91,368 |
| June | | | | 54 | 93,907 | 25,379 | 2,19,714 | 3,253 | 32,032 | 88,427 |
| July | | | | 54 | 87,010 | 27,200 | 2,26,449 | 3,829 | 38,089 | 84,467 |
| August | | | | 54 | 81,993 | 27,069 | 2,32,738 | 3,582 | 33,656 | 66,145 |
| September | | | | 54 | 80,253 | 26,816 | 2,33,368 | 3,675 | 32,445 | 60,361 |
| October | | | | 55 | 66,303 | 18,535 | 2,30,727 | 3,437 | 24,468 | 56,855 |
| November | | | | 54 | 70,406 | 19,528 | 2,28,938 | 3,517 | 25,806 | 55,043 |
| December | | | | 54 | 84,916 | 24,164 | 2,39,033 | 3,930 | 31,958 | 55,131 |

In Pakistan upto the end of the year 1948 since the partition, employment exchanges registered 2,88,297 workers out of which 93,134 were placed in suitable employment.

ABSENTEEISM

One of the most usual complaints of Indian industrialists has been the high percentage of absenteeism and the large turnover in Indian factories, mines, etc. From the available information it is clear that the percentage of absenteeism in Indian industries and particularly in mines and plantations is very high. It amounts to about 10 to 15 per cent. in factories, and to about 25 to

30 per cent. in mines and plantations. The high percentage of absenteeism in mines is due largely to the fact that there is a periodical exodus of miners to their villages for purposes of cultivation. The high percentage of absenteeism in plantations can be attributed to the large amount of sickness which prevails, particularly in the tea plantations in Assam and the Bengal area. It is noteworthy that in

factories in which the conditions of work and wages are satisfactory and also where there is a system of granting leave with pay apart from the statutory holidays with pay, the incidence of absenteeism is not so high as is otherwise the case. The available statistical data on absenteeism in certain types of concerns for the twelve months of the year 1948 is given in the tabular statement below :—

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

| | Cotton Mill Industry | | | | | | | Woollen Industry | Leather Industry | Engineering Industry | Iron and Steel Industry | Ordnance Factories | Cement Factories | Match Factories |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Bombay (b) 1 | Ahmedabad (b) 2 | Sholapur (b) 3 | Madras (a) 4 | Madura (a) 5 | Coimbatore (a) 6 | Kanpur (c) 7 | Kanpur (c) 8 | Bombay (c) 9 | Bombay (b) 10 | All India (a) 11 | All India (a) 12 | All India (a) 13 | All India (a) 14 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January .. | 12.2 | 5.8 | 18.4 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| February .. | 12.5 | 5.6 | 20.3 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 10.7 |
| March .. | 13.6 | 6.0 | 19.9 | 9.0 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 11.3 |
| April .. | 13.6 | 6.5 | 18.9 | 9.7 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 16.2 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 12.0 |
| May .. | 15.8 | 6.8 | 20.0 | 11.4 | 15.2 | 5.7 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 11.2 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 14.5 |
| June .. | 15.1 | 6.4 | 18.6 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 5.4 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 25.3 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| July .. | 12.7 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 11.5 |
| August .. | 11.6 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 7.4 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
| September .. | 12.1 | 5.5 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 9.6 |
| October .. | 12.4 | 5.5 | 16.0 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 9.3 |
| November .. | 12.8 | 5.2 | 18.4 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 15.7 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 12.0 | 9.8 |
| December .. | 15.2 | 5.8 | 18.9 | 8.1 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 9.7 |

Source :— (a) Government of India, Labour Bureau.
(c) Employers' Association of Northern India.

(b) Government of Bombay, Director of Labour Information.

SOCIAL SECURITY

One of the resolutions unanimously passed at the Tripartite Labour Conference of 1943 asked for the setting up of machinery to investigate questions of wages and earnings, employment and housing and social conditions generally, and that as soon as possible after receipt of the required statistics and other data the Central Government should appoint a mixed committee to formulate plans of social security.

In pursuance of this resolution the Governor-General-in-Council appointed, early in 1944, a Committee of Enquiry to be known as the Labour Investigation Committee. The Committee was composed of Mr. D. V. Kege, I.C.S., as Chairman and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Mr. Ahmad Mukhtar and Mr. B. P. Adarkar as Members.

The Committee made exhaustive fact-finding surveys in some 36 industries including major industries like cotton, jute, coal, etc. Unlike other Committees the reports of the Committee have been published under the responsibility of individual members while the Committee as a whole has prepared a document known as the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee. Since this was a fact-finding Committee, it has not made any recommendations as such although its findings now serve as a basis for the formulation of future policy.

A special branch entitled the Social Security Branch of the Labour Department of the Government of India was opened towards the beginning of 1945. The following three distinct schemes were under preparation in this Branch:

(1) A Unified Scheme of Insurance against sickness, accident and maternity for factory workers, to replace the original health insurance scheme was drafted by Mr. Adarkar. In the year 1944 Prof. B. P. Adarkar's Report on Health Insurance for Industrial workers was published. The Government of India invited the International Labour Organisation to depute two experts to advise them on matters contained in Prof. Adarkar's Report. These two experts were Messrs. Stack and Rao of the I.L.O. After certain amount of touring in the country and consultations with Prof. Adarkar and certain interests concerned, Messrs. Stack and Rao suggested certain alterations to the findings of Prof. Adarkar. These were published by the Government of India.

(2) A Unified Scheme of Insurance against sickness, accident and maternity for coal-miners. And,

(3) A scheme of sickness insurance and old age pensions for Indian seamen serving on Indian and foreign ships.

The last has now been published (See "Indian Labour Gazette," May 1947 issue). As regards the Health Insurance Scheme, a bill incorporating the scheme was introduced in November 1947 in the Dominion Parliament by the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

The Bill became law on 19th April 1948. The Act is known as the Employees State Insurance Act and the following are its main provisions:

The Act applies to all factories including factories belonging to Government other than

seasonal factories and covers employees in receipt of wages or salaries up to Rs. 400 per month. The administration of the Act is entrusted to an autonomous body called the Employees State Insurance Corporation. A Standing Committee is to act as the executive of the Corporation. There is also to be a Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation on matters relating to administration of medical benefit, certification, etc. All these bodies are tripartite in character. The scheme is contributory but the Central Government is to make an annual grant to the Corporation during the first five years of a sum equivalent to 3/10ths of the administrative expenses of the Corporation. The rates of contribution payable in respect of an employee have been fixed as follows :—

| Group of employees | Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees) | | | Employers' contribution | | | Total contribution (employers' and employees' contribution) | | |
|--|--|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|
| | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. |
| 1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re. 1 | Nil | | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 2. Employees whose average daily wages are Re. 1 and above but below Rs. 1-8-0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 3. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1-8-0 and above but below Rs. 2-0-0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 4. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 2-0-0 and above but below Rs. 3-0-0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 3-0-0 and above but below Rs. 4-0-0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 4-0-0 and above but below Rs. 6-0-0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6-0-0 and above but below Rs. 8-0-0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8-0-0 and above | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 |

The insured persons are entitled to the following benefits :

(i) sickness benefit, (ii) maternity benefit, (iii) disablement benefit, (iv) dependants' benefit and (v) medical benefit.

The implementation of the Act requires the setting up of an organisation and many details remain to be worked out. It has, therefore, been decided to make the Act applicable as an experimental measure in two centrally administered areas, namely, Ajmer and Delhi.

The following posts in connection with the implementation of the Act have so far been filled:

1. Director-General: Dr. C. L. Katial.
2. Insurance Commissioner: Dr. Vasudev Rao.
3. Medical Commissioner: Dr. V. M. Albuquerque.
4. Chief Accounts Officer: Mr. K. A. Joseph.

COAL MINES WELFARE FUND

With a view to meeting expenditure incurred in connection with measures which in the opinion of the Government of India are necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry, the Government of India, under the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1944. This Ordinance was replaced by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1947 which places the Fund on a permanent footing. The principal objects for which this fund is to be utilised are defined in the Act. These are: (1) the improvement of standards of living including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal-mining industry, (2) the provision of transport to and from work, (3) the improvement of educational facilities, (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water; and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities. The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and an equal number of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman.

The Act also contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or carry out the activities financed by the fund. The functions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Govt. on all matters which the Act requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the fund. Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself.

At present a cess of six annas per ton of coal or coke has been levied for being credited to the welfare fund. The principal activities of the fund which are financed out of this cess may be considered under the following heads:—

- (i) Housing
- (ii) Hospitals
- (iii) Prevention of disease
- (iv) Water supply
- (v) Pit head baths and creches and others.

Out of the cess of six annas it has now been decided that Rs. 6-1-4 should be apportioned to the housing account. A Coal Mines Labour Housing Board consisting of eight members has been set up. For the coalfields in the Central Provinces a separate Housing Sub-Committee has also been appointed. The proposal is to build 50,000 houses for the miners: 31,000 in Bihar, 15,500 in Bengal and 3,500 in C.P. & Berar. Certain difficulties have been experienced in rapidly carrying out the programme and the progress made so far has, therefore, been somewhat halty. To speed it up the possibility of constructing separate houses and of erecting pre-fabricated houses is being explored.

The regional hospitals and maternity child welfare centres at Katras and Tiera in the Jharia coalfield and Chora and Seorsole in the Raniganj coalfield were completed during the year. The work in regard to the central hospital for the Jharia coalfield is in progress.

For the prevention of disease, grants are being made to the Mines Boards of Health and a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis has been drawn up. Anti-malaria work is also in full progress.

The construction of pit-head baths and of creches has now been made compulsory. A few pit-head baths and creche buildings have been completed.

The fund gives certain grants and subsidies to various other funds such as the Leper Fund.

Special measures are being taken for the welfare of women and children and 14 women's welfare centres in the different coalfields have been started.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, which was designed to constitute a similar fund for the benefit of mica workers, provides for the levy of an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 6½ per cent on all mica exported from India. The Act provides also for the constitution of two Advisory Committees, one for Madras and one for Bihar.

The Committee appointed to look after the welfare of workers in mica mines has commenced work. It has decided to select suitable places in mica areas for sinking wells and for the construction of dispensaries. Certain beds are being reserved in the existing hospitals for mica workers.

AMENITIES

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work places.

These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal-mine owners in Bihar and Bengal, and sugar-cane growers and tea planters in Assam. Every house in the coalfields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless certain standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. Even so, however, according to a recent *ad hoc* investigation, it was found that a considerable proportion of the mining community had not been provided with housing and that there was large congestion in the houses already provided by the mines. The Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund, has decided to give a higher priority to schemes for housing the miners according to new and improved designs. Thus, a target for building 50,000 houses for the miners has been laid down of which about 1,000 houses are already under construction. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called. Almost all sugar factories provide housing for their employees because the factories are located near large sugar-cane plantations.

Housing.—The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 50 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls are situated at Nalgaum, Worli, Sewri and at Delisle Road. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay

Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers.

Perhaps the most outstanding schemes of industrial housing conceived in the sub-continent by private employers are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. at Jamshedpur, the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur and the Co-operative Housing Scheme of the Madura Mills. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines.

Many of the jute mills in the Bengal area and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for a percentage of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in the sub-continent are not housed by their employers.

It is of interest to observe that the Government of India, following the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, amended the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings.

The Government of Bombay, finding it desirable to take powers to control labour housing and sanitation in areas outside municipal and cantonment limits, enacted the Bombay Non-urban Labour Housing Sanitation and Provision Shops Act, 1944 in the month of April, 1944.

Under the above Act, Government have the power to make regulations in respect of any non-municipal or non-cantonment area or any employer in respect of housing and sanitation. It is also proposed to levy a small tax on the employers to finance industrial housing.

Despite all the efforts made by Governments, co-operative societies, etc., however, industrial housing, in the sub-continent continues to be most unsatisfactory, particularly in the large urban areas such as Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, etc. This has been referred to in detail in the Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee and certain suggestions have been made for tackling the problem. The Committee have come to the conclusion that industrial housing cannot be regarded as the responsibility of the employer and must be regarded as a responsibility of the State just as education and medical relief are responsibilities of Government.

The Government of India are seriously tackling the question of housing of miners and already a fair start has been made in this direction.

The question of industrial housing has been the subject matter of discussion between the Central and Provincial Governments and a scheme has recently been evolved for granting loans to Provincial Governments for sponsoring schemes of industrial housing. It is hoped that these schemes will shortly materialise. In the meanwhile, certain Provincial Governments are going ahead with their own schemes. Several employers also have large building programmes but the main obstacles in improving housing conditions of industrial workers have been the scarcity of suitable sites for building houses, the high cost of building material and of labour as also the inadequate supplies of the requisite material needed for undertaking fresh constructions.

Shelters, Canteens.—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments also provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns had also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this, little effort had been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West.

Pioneer work in this direction had been done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company had established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bore the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals were supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company had also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain a number of restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. A Women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge.

About the middle of the year 1943, the Government of India recommended to all employers, through the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, the opening up of more canteens for workers. In October 1943, the Central Board of Revenue issued instructions to all Income-Tax authorities stating that any loss incurred by employers in running canteens for workers should be allowed as a revenue loss in assessing income and excess profits tax while cost of building and equipment of canteens would be chargeable as capital expenditure.

An article on 'Canteens for Industrial Workers' published at pages 219 and 220 of the March, 1944 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* gives the available statistics on the subject.

The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board which maintains five working centres in India and Pakistan at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Cawnpore organises new canteens in industrial establishments. It has a large trained staff for this purpose.

The war witnessed a very large expansion in the provision of canteens in Indian industry from north to south. By an amendment of the Indian Factories Act it has been made compulsory for all factories employing more than 250 persons to set up canteens in conformity with prescribed standards and conditions as regards construction, accommodation, equipment, foodstuffs to be served and the prices to be charged, representation of the workmen in the canteen, etc.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters.

The War witnessed a tremendous drive against the scourge of malaria especially in the coalfields of W. Bengal and Bihar. For a time the whole organisation for fighting malaria by the use of D. D. T. was taken over by the army and deaths from malaria went down to a considerable extent in a couple of years' time. The Labour Welfare Fund which has been started in the coalfields is also spending large amounts for fighting the scourge of malaria.

In the tea plantations of Assam and the Bengal area the Indian Tea Association is spending large sums of money in order to reduce the incidence of malaria. Even so, however, in many of the industrial towns and in the tea plantations, there is still a considerable amount of illness resulting in absenteeism and loss of production.

Although there is not much evidence of the existence of occupational diseases notified under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the mining and factory industries of India, this may partly be due to the defective arrangements which exist for detecting such diseases. Silicosis on a considerable scale is, however, to be found in the gold mines in Kolar.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, the railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them.

The Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as Indian Naval Dockyard and the various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

All railways have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernaculars at all prominent points and places; the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines; addresses and magic-lantern lectures; and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-first measures. Working in conjunction with the Safety-first Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939. Factory Departments in all Provinces do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories. Since the beginning of the Second World War of 1939 special attention has been paid to ordinance works consequent on the employment of workers not ordinarily used to machine shop hazards.

Accidents.—The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next

after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition.

It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Provincial Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person.

The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

In recent years the Government of India have been evincing a very great deal of interest in industrial safety. Sir Wilfrid Garrett, chief Inspector of Factories in the United Kingdom, was officially invited to India to look into the many questions dealing with factory administration and industrial safety. A new office called the Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories was started and this office issues from time to time valuable literature on the subject of industrial safety.

The Government of India propose shortly to open in Delhi an Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Museum.

In regard to mines also much more attention is being paid to the question of safety. Provision has been made for the training of miners in first-aid. There are also in the mining areas two rescue training centres where training has been given for fighting fires, etc. in coal mines. The table below shows the number of minor and fatal accidents in Indian factories and mines in the years 1939, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947:—

| Year | FACTORIES | | MINES | |
|------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Minor | Fatal | Minor | Fatal |
| 1939 | 20,948 | 221 | 10,584 | 286 |
| 1943 | 46,799 | 361 | 9,000 | 328 |
| 1944 | 56,336 | 348 | 8,946 | 365 |
| 1945 | 58,775 | 342 | 8,724 | 307 |
| 1946 | 48,460* | 252 | 9,312 | 328 |
| 1947 | 49,644* | 211† | 8,137‡ | 263‡ |

* Excluding the Punjab and the N.W.F.P.

† The figures relate to the Indian Dominion excluding East Punjab whereas the previous figures relate to British India. The figures are provisional.

‡ These figures relate to the Dominion of India while the previous figures relate to British India.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee on labour conditions in 36 odd industries as also their Main Report as well as the issues of the Indian Labour Year Book published by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India contain detailed and comprehensive information regarding labour welfare undertaken in various Provinces and industries and it is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the ground again except briefly to refer to the most salient features of welfare work that is being done in the country.

Until recently the Government of India had not undertaken any activities to promote the welfare of industrial labour employed in Central concerns. Recently, however, they have done a great deal in this respect. Reference has already been made to the institution of the Coal Mines and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Proposals for levying a cess to create a welfare fund for tea plantations is also under consideration. The Central Government have issued directives to all employing departments to constitute Labour Welfare Funds in all Government undertakings. The Fund is to be utilised for providing indoor and outdoor recreation, reading rooms

etc., to workmen employed in the undertakings. The Fund will be financed partly by Government grants.

The Provincial Governments have also given up their policy of *laissez faire* in regard to welfare work. The first big step in this direction was taken during the regime of the Popular Ministries during the years 1937-39 when the Bombay Government instituted a large Welfare Department and undertook welfare activities themselves for all industrial workers in the principal industrial towns in Bombay. During wartime the Bombay Government and the U. P. Government have directly embarked on a policy of providing welfare measures and Bengal and Sind followed suit. We may describe below the welfare activities of the various Provincial Governments:—

Provinces. In 1939, the Bombay Government first organised model welfare centres. The expenditure sanctioned in that year was Rs.1,20,000 but it has gone up to over Rs.4 lakhs during 1948. In all, there are now 32 centres classified under four classes: 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D'. At Bombay there are 3 'A' class, 8 'C' class and 4 'D' class centres, located in various parts of the city; at Ahmedabad, 1 'A' class and 4 'C' class; at Sholapur, there are 1 'A' class and 6 'C' class centres; there is one 'C' class centre each at Dhuli, Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Dhulia. No 'B' class centre has yet been opened. 'A' class centres have a full-time nursery school for children; a women's section providing literary, sewing and embroidery classes and suitable games; outdoor games and gymnasium with all facilities for men; and separate arrangements for water-taps and shower baths for both men and women. Stalls as well as circulating libraries are attached to these centres; radio sets are provided; monthly cinema shows are arranged; and well equipped dispensaries are attached. 'B' class centres are intended to be a replica of 'A' class centres but on a very much smaller scale. 'C' class centres provide indoor recreation and educational facilities, static and circulating libraries and dispensaries. 'D' class centres provide only outdoor recreation, such as games and sports. The centres have been very popular and the response from workers has been quite encouraging.

In the United Provinces a new Department of Labour was created in 1937, with a Labour Commissioner and a Labour Officer whose duties were mainly to keep in constant touch with the labour situation in Kanpur and adopt conciliation measures when necessary. A Welfare Department under an experienced Superintendent has now been created to provide healthy recreation and wholesome amenities of life to workers. Recently, a Labour Welfare Superintendent also was appointed to carry on welfare work among women and children. Three types of Welfare Centres—'A', 'B' and 'C'—at present numbering 33 in all have been opened of these, 8 are 'A' type, 14 'B' type and 11 'C' type centres.

The total budget for the first year (1937) was only Rs.10,000 but in 1945-46 Rs.1,57,600 has been sanctioned. 'A' class centres provide medical aid, recreation, education, maternity and child welfare, sports and games and physical training. 'B' class centres provide all the above, though on a smaller scale. 'C' class centres are of the nature of workmen's clubs, with a reading room, a library, and indoor and outdoor games. Dispensaries are attached to both 'A' and 'B' class centres; and a trained midwife or *ayah* attends at each centre to wash, bathe and massage the workers' children, to entertain them with interesting games and to serve them hot milk all free of charge. Moreover, industrial and instructional classes are held for women and girls of the working class. Sewing, knitting, embroidery and other useful domestic arts are also taught. Debates and lectures are arranged; a number of night schools are run for mass literacy; and books and stationery are provided free of cost. Cinema shows are arranged for

workers and their families, and dramatic clubs have been successfully organised at some centres. Occasionally, baby shows, music parties, and *mushahiras* are also arranged. These Welfare Centres have been very popular.

Till 1940, the Government of old undivided Bengal gave grants to private organisations for the benefit of labour but the total amounts were very small (Rs.3,005 only in 1939-40). In 1940, however, besides these grants, Government made a start with ten Welfare Centres, and in 1944-45, there were in all 41 centres. Towards the end of 1947 the number of welfare centres was reduced to 17 but better amenities were provided in these centres. Each centre is under the charge of a Labour Welfare Worker who is assisted by a Labour Welfare Assistant. The welfare activities include library, radio, sports and a dispensary. Special attention is devoted to women's welfare and one centre has been placed under the charge of a Lady Welfare Worker.

The Sind Government have started two Welfare Centres in Karachi with provision for a gymnasium, indoor and outdoor games, a reading room and a library. The centres, however, have not been a success for want of adequate funds and supervision.

Other Provincial Governments have done next to nothing in the direction of welfare amenities for workers and have mainly contended themselves with suggesting to employers the desirability of doing certain things to improve the living conditions of their employees. Under instructions from the Central Government, Provincial Governments have taken steps to encourage the starting of cost-price grainshops and co-operative societies in industrial establishments for supplying the necessities of life to workers at cost or concessional prices.

Coming to the States, one finds that apart from a few exceptions, the State Administrations have done little by way of labour welfare work. The Mysore Government have opened two Recreation Centres in working class areas in Bangalore City with provision for indoor games, a reading room, a library and weekly *bhujangas*. Between 300 and 400 labourers visit each centre daily.

During wartime, the Baroda Government started a movement for establishing co-operative credit and thrift societies with a view to encouraging the saving habit amongst workers. So far, 20 societies, with a membership of 24,511 have been established. The scheme was at first voluntary but has recently been made compulsory. The deposited money was to be returned after the war. This was part of a programme of anti-inflationary measures, but is likely to continue during peace-time as well.

Employers' Activities.—During recent years, there was considerable extension in the welfare activities done by employers which generally take the form of provision of dispensary, rest shelter, institution of creches, provision of canteens, etc. Most of the ground has been covered elsewhere but it may be helpful to bring it all together in a brief summary.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. provide an up-to-date and well-equipped hospital with 400 beds and a qualified medical staff; a network of primary and secondary schools, gymnasiums, clubs with facilities, for indoor and outdoor games, canteens, creches, co-operative stores, etc. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills have constituted an Employees' Benefit Fund to finance welfare measures, which include Gratuities, Pensions, Provident Fund, Sickness Insurance, educational facilities for workers' children, night schools for adults, a vocational school, libraries and reading rooms, hospitals, gymnasiums, creches, sports clubs, swimming pools, dramatic clubs, theatres, facilities for excursion, canteens, messes and grainshops. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras have an excellent system of welfare work, including schools, mess rooms, a co-operative society, workmen's stores, an ambulance corps,

athletic associations, etc. The British India Corporation of Kanpur provide schools for boys and girls, sports, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, club-rooms, a hospital, a Widows' Home, etc. The Begg Sutherland Group of Mills, Kanpur, has provided schools for adults and children, play grounds, indoor and outdoor games, radio and well-equipped creches. The J. K. Industries of Kanpur, have created a Trust with Rs.3,00,000 for providing several schools, a swimming pool and other amenities for their workmen. The Empress Mills of Nagpur have provided 4 well-equipped dispensaries, a central primary school, Kindergarten classes, a co-operative society, a sickness benefit fund, a pensions scheme, etc. The Madura Mills provide a well-equipped dispensary, a co-operative store, a thrift society, a workers' saving fund, a child welfare centre and creches, and a tea canteen. Besides, they have contributed a sum of Rs.25,000 for operating an association called "The Madura Labour Union Welfare Association", to which they are also paying a monthly contribution of Rs.1,000. The association conducts schools for adults and children, indoor and outdoor games, a reading room and a library. The Calico Mills of Ahmedabad have provided an excellent hospital with 40 beds in the general and 20 in the special maternity wards. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., of Bombay have canteen facilities, a co-operative society and a number of schools for workers. The four mining companies of the Kolar Gold Field have constituted a Central Welfare Committee to co-ordinate all welfare work, which includes the provision of a large hospital and five maternity homes, schools, sports clubs, cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc. The Dalmia Cement Company of Dalmiyanagar in Bihar, have provided a well-equipped hospital with female and maternity wards, a high school, a reading room and a library and facilities for indoor and outdoor games.

In Class I railways, again, medical facilities are provided at important centres with well-equipped hospitals. There are also educational facilities to the children of the employees mostly free of charge. Staff Benefit Funds have also been created by certain railway companies which give monetary help to the children and widows of the deceased employees. On plantations, likewise, attention has been devoted to welfare activities. Planters have maintained dispensaries and hospitals and they were probably the first to give maternity benefits. Anti-malarial measures costing large sums of money have been adopted especially in Assam. As regards employers in the States, mention may be made of the Tata Oil Company at Tatapuram near Ernakulam in the Cochin State, in which numerous welfare measures have been introduced, including a co-operative society, medical aid, gymnasium facilities and sports, a canteen, a literacy class and a *kala-samiti* to encourage the histrionic art and music. The list can be extended but this is enough to give an idea of the work being done by employers.

Trade Union Share.—Except for the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the Railwaymen's Unions, and the Mazdoor Sabha of Kanpur labour unions have not done much by way of labour welfare. This has been due largely to lack of funds. Some of the Railwaymen's Unions have organised co-operative societies and various kinds of funds for the provision of specific benefits, such as, legal defence, death and retirement benefits, unemployment and sickness benefits and life insurance, etc.

Here are some aspects of labour welfare work which employers undertake under compulsion or persuasion from Government. The question has been dealt with elsewhere in piecemeal fashion. For purposes of easy reference the whole has now been brought together in this summary.

Canteens.—The Government of India have now instructed all Provincial Governments to encourage and persuade employers to start

regular canteens serving tiffin as well as hot meals in their concerns. The results obtained have not, however, been very encouraging although much progress has been made, as will be seen from the fact that till the year 1945, there were only 37 canteens in the United Provinces; 130 in Bombay, 70 in Madras and 133 in the Bengal area. According to a recent legislation on the subject, however, factories employing 250 or more number of persons are required compulsorily to open a canteen.

Creches.—Under the Factories Act, 1934 Provincial Governments can make rules "requiring the reservation of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to women workers in factories employing 50 or more such women." Most of the Provinces, including Bombay, C. P. Berar, and U. P., old undivided Bengal and Madras have availed themselves of this rule-making power. On the whole, however, employers have been rather slow in observing the requirements in regard to the provision of creches. Nor is the standard of maintaining the creches uniform as between factory and factory. There are some fine examples of first-class creches while in some factories the creches are only an apology for the word. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the provision of creches has been made obligatory for factories employing 50 or more women workers.

Medical Facilities.—Medical facilities provided by employers range from first-aid posts and dispensaries to first-class hospitals. In many of the factories there are not enough drugs and appliances, nor a qualified full-time medical man appointed. Some factories employ a part-time doctor who visits the factory premises once or twice a fortnight, or more often, just for an hour or so. Sometimes factories arrange to send their workers to private practitioners under an agreement. There are some examples, however, in which first rate medical facilities are provided. For example the Tata Iron and Steel Co. maintain a large well-equipped hospital with 400 beds, and also 8 outdoor dispensaries. Recently a Dental clinic, an Ear, Nose and Throat Department and a Tuberculosis clinic have also been opened. The Delhi Cloth Mills maintain a hospital which is fully equipped with x-ray apparatus and other modern appliances, and which gives free medical aid to both mill workers and their families and free food to indoor patients. The hospital at the Kolar Goldfield is a model of its kind. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras and the three important groups of employers of the Assam Oil Co. at Digboi and many other employers have also provided adequate medical facilities. In all Class I railways in India there are medical departments under the control of chief medical and health officers with divisional medical officers seconded by a number of assistants.

Washing and Bathing Facilities.—Although the Factories Act requires that provision should be made for washing especially in factories where workers come into contact with injurious or obnoxious substances, very little effective provision exists in this regard because most factories only provide water for washing but not soaps, soda, towels, etc. As for bathing facilities, extremely few employers provide this amenity.

Other Facilities.—Other types of welfare work done by factories relate to the provision of recreational facilities, amenities for the education of workers and their children, the provision of cost price grain shops, the establishment of co-operative societies, etc.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions, gratuities, profit sharing, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions.—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of ten years' service

has been put in. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although some concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns.

In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than ten years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

A few large industrial establishments in India such as Messrs. Lever Bros. (India), Ltd. and others have started Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight's or 13 days' pay is credited every year; interest is allowed and the amount standing at a worker's credit is paid to him on retirement.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company has instituted a gratuity scheme under which every permanent employee who has put in 20 years' service and whose salary does not exceed Rs. 500 per month is eligible for gratuity equal to half a month's pay for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay. In certain specified cases, employees with less than 20 years' service also become eligible for gratuity.

Provident Funds.—These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. The Provident Fund Rules of different Provincial Governments in India are by no means uniform. The Government of Bombay, by a notification dated 20th March 1941, made it compulsory for all Government servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs. 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs. 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund. Pensionable Government servants can only join the non-contributory section of the Fund.

State Railways and Ordnance factories have their own rules. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory Schemes.—Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. and the Burma Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen.

The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by

the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money.

All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

During the year in many cases submitted to Adjudicators and Boards of Conciliation, one of the demands of the workers has been that they should be entitled to a contributory provident fund. In several cases this main demand has been met by the Adjudicators. The notable example in this connection is that of coal mines in India in which, as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of India, workers in coal mines are now entitled to a contributory provident fund.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.—This Act received the assent of the Governor-General in September 1948. It empowers Government to frame a Provident Fund Scheme and a bonus scheme for employees in coal mines. A scheme for implementing the provisions of the Act has already been drafted.

Profit Sharing.—Profit sharing in this country has mostly taken the form of payment of bonuses according to the profit making ability of a concern. The question of bonus has already been dealt with elsewhere. Reference has also been made to the recommendations of the Profit Sharing Committee.

Co-operative Societies.—The co-operative movement has made considerable progress in industrial establishment all over the country notably in the south during recent years. Almost all railway systems have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

The system of giving advances is fairly common in the tea plantations of Assam and in the Bengal area. The average amount of advance, however, is nominal.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

In India, holidays with pay have hitherto been enjoyed by a very small percentage of the population and most leave, wherever it has been granted, has been without pay.

Under the Holidays with Pay Act of 1945, the factory employees are entitled to holidays with pay not exceeding 10 days in the year. However recently the tendency for many units particularly in South India, has been to allow holidays with pay in excess of this limit. In many of the recent awards of Adjudicators, leave with pay up to 14 days has been awarded. It is noticed generally that in the south the provision of holidays with pay is much more

generous than in Bombay and in the north. Employees of the Central Government, including those working in railways, Government owned and managed factories and Government owned mines enjoy leave facilities to a much greater extent than do private employees.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The earliest known trade unions were (1) the Bombay Millhands' Association; (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War.

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism. The second world war also gave a similar impetus to trade unionism as will be seen from a subsequent paragraph in this section.

Federations.—The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical International Conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country.

This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to combat trade unionism.

The Split.—The Communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girmil Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the Tenth Session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year.

Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms.

Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Khandekar broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in the sub-continent was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates to the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bringing about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in the sub-continent—(1) the Communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the Communists from the other sections was unbridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this platform of unity under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation.

Unity Attempts.—In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in the sub-continent. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was

to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues.

At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September 1940.

Attitude to War.—This very same session, however, was responsible for yet another split in the Congress. The Session adopted a resolution of neutrality in connexion with the war effort but certain elements headed by Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the Seamen's Union at Calcutta desired to support the war effort. The Trade Union Congress while adhering to the principle of neutrality, however, gave a free hand to such of their affiliated members as desired to support the War Effort. This attitude of lukewarmness did not satisfy Mr. Aftab Ali and he disaffiliated his Union from the Congress.

Another section, headed by Mr. M. N. Roy and known as the Royists with Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, formed a new central organisation known as the Indian Federation of Labour with its head office at Delhi. Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta was appointed its President and Mr. M. N. Roy its General Secretary. Two hundred trade Unions in the sub-continent had a total membership of over a quarter of a million affiliated themselves to the new Federation which carried on a country-wide campaign and propaganda for all-out support by Indian labour for the war effort.

The last few months of the year 1948 and the first few months of the year 1949 have been very eventful in the history of trade unionism in this country. Once again the Communists have alienated the sober elements in the trade union movement and have captured the Trade Union Congress. Several unions belonging to the Trade Union Congress have seceded from it and the Trade Union Congress is no longer the influential body that it was until recently.

The latest development in the field of trade unions in India has been the establishment of what is known as the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has joined this organisation which generally follows the ideology of the Congress.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress is no doubt gathering strength but another recent development has been that the Socialists under the leadership of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain have now been taking active part in trade unionism and have become a powerful force in the trade union movement. The Federation of unions organised by them is known as the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat. Thus, today the two most powerful all-India organisations of trade unionists are the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

One of the Annual Reports which the Government of India stopped publishing during the War was that relating to the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act. These reports used to contain statistics regarding number of registered unions and their membership.

No Province except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the Province of Bombay since the year 1922. The following Table shows the

progress of the trade union movement in that Province during the last few years:

| Year | Average number of Unions during the year | Average Membership during the year |
|------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1923 | 18 | 41,030 |
| 1929 | 91 | 191,937 |
| 1939 | 170 | 159,026 |
| 1940 | 177 | 191,942 |
| 1941 | 174 | 184,517 |
| 1942 | 183 | 183,364 |
| 1943 | 214 | 221,029 |
| 1944 | 261 | 266,042 |
| 1945 | 295 | 321,582 |
| 1946 | 352 | 340,540 |
| 1947 | 491 | 446,803 |

All-India Figures. Although the Government of India have not so far revived the publication of an Annual Report on Trade Unions, their Labour Bureau publishes figures for Registered Trade Unions in the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The following tabular statements show the latest available position in regard to Registered Trade Unions:—

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS IN EACH PROVINCE FOR THE YEARS 1945-46 AND 1946-47*

| Province | No. of registered trade unions | | No. of unions submitting returns | | Membership of unions submitting returns | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|------------------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| Provincial unions | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3,159 | 5,184 |
| Assam | 19 | 36 | 12 | 25 | 3,680 | 13,518 |
| Bangalore | 1 | — | 1 | — | 336 | — |
| Bihar | 53 | 111 | 31 | 47 | 50,203 | 35,585 |
| Bombay | 104 | 168 | 178 | 126 | 182,943 | 267,009 |
| C. P. & Berar | 45 | 96 | 32 | 48 | 17,779 | 20,149 |
| Delhi | 47 | 52 | 25 | 32 | 31,173 | 43,201 |
| Madras | 232 | 368 | 180 | 273 | 127,444 | 182,189 |
| N.W.F.P. | 6 | — | 1 | — | 409 | — |
| Orissa | 7 | 42 | 5 | 31 | 1,118 | 8,766 |
| Sind | 50 | — | 45 | — | 16,906 | — |
| United Provinces | 70 | 199 | 43 | 113 | 35,626 | 90,919 |
| West Bengal | 417‡ | 601 | 99‡ | 250 | 261,518 | 488,697 |
| Central Unions | 32 | 44 | 26 | 36 | 128,744 | 176,742 |
| Total | 1,087 | 1,725 | 585 | 998 | 861,031† | 1,331,962 |

* The 1946-47 figures are only for the Indian Dominion (excluding East Punjab), while the 1945-46 figures are for undivided India (excluding the Punjab).

† Information relates to 179 unions.

‡ Information relates to 584 unions.

§ These figures relate to Undivided Bengal, the 1946-47 figures are only for West Bengal.

The following table shows the number and membership of the Registered Trade Unions from which returns were received, classified according to industries:—

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS (FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES

| Industry | 1945-46 | | 1946-47 | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| | Number | Membership | Number | Membership |
| 1. Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways) | 75 | 269,461 | 117 | 441,663 |
| 2. Tramways | 4 | 10,339 | 4 | 14,374 |
| 3. Textiles | 91 | 234,751* | 166 | 347,912 |
| 4. Printing Presses | 37 | 15,248 | 42 | 22,031 |
| 5. Seamen | 9 | 79,142 | 11 | 65,166 |
| 6. Municipal | 30 | 23,070 | 45 | 35,659 |
| 7. Docks and Port Trusts | 19 | 26,625 | 28 | 42,688 |
| 8. Engineering | 56 | 31,875 | 101 | 56,216 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | 264 | 173,520 | 481 | 306,253 |
| Total | 585 | 861,031† | 998 | 1,331,962 |

* Information relates to 90 unions.

† Information relates to 584 unions.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

The work of the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has increased considerably. As a matter of fact, recently this Ministry has been split into two different Ministries, one styled the Ministry of Labour and the other Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.

Apart from dealing with labour legislation and labour conditions and attempting and bringing about uniformity of standards in the different Provinces, this Ministry has recently undertaken very great additional responsibilities for the placement of civil and military demobilized personnel, refugees, etc. It has continued active co-operation with organized employers and labour organizations through the Tripartite Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with Labour. The participation by India in the First Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialized Provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920. The Bureau was however abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. Since the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War.

Apart from the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour which consists of 24 officers, it has several attached and subordinate officers. The activities of some of these have been described in the relevant sections, such as Employment, Exchanges and Resettlement, Miners' Welfare Fund, etc., but of some others are briefly given below.

Labour Bureau.—To meet the ever growing needs of Government, industry and labour for accurate and reliable information relating to labour conditions, labour legislation, etc., the Central Government established on 1st October 1946, a Labour Bureau with the following functions:—

(a) The collection of statistics relating to labour, etc.

(b) To maintain the cost of Living Index Numbers compiled under the Government of India's Scheme for the preparation of Cost of Living Index Numbers on uniform lines.

(c) To keep up-to-date the factual data relating to working conditions collected by the Labour Investigation Committee.

(d) To conduct research into specific problems with a view to furnishing data required for the formulation of policy.

(e) To edit the *Indian Labour Gazette*, and

(f) To edit a Labour Code of various Legislative enactments and the statutory rules made thereunder and a Year Book giving authoritative description of labour affairs in the country.

The Bureau has now been in existence for nearly three years. It has so far issued the following six publications:—

1. Elements of Industrial Well-being by Sir Wilfrid Garrett.

2. Problems of Indian Labour—A Symposium.

3. Report on an enquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in South India.

4. Report on an enquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in Assam and Bengal.

5. Indian Labour Year Book, 1946.

6. Indian Labour Year Book, 1947-48.

One of the extensions of the activities of this Ministry has been in the field of the collection of necessary data for compiling cost of living index numbers for selected centres in India on uniform lines. Accordingly, an Officer styled Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, was appointed in the year 1942 and he collected some 27,000 family budgets in about 28 selected centres in India and Pakistan. The data have now been tabulated and within a short time it may be possible to have for the first time, scientifically compiled cost of living index numbers for principal centres in the two Dominions. Reference has already been made in another section to the cost of living index numbers being published by the Labour Bureau in its new series for some 14 centres.

Chief Labour Commissioner.—The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour, have also appointed a Chief Labour Commissioner. This officer is in charge of industrial relations and conciliation, labour welfare operation of labour laws, and maintenance of information regarding wage rates and conditions of work in Central undertakings—mines, plantations, etc. There are a number of deputies working under him known as Regional Commissioners. The Chief Commissioner of Labour and his deputies also intervene in disputes arising between Government and employees in the various mines and factories.

Chief Adviser of Factories.—In order to ensure uniformity in the administration of the Indian Factories Act and to improve conditions generally in Indian Factories, the Government of India have appointed an officer designated the Chief Adviser Factories. The first incumbent to the post was Sir Wilfrid Garrett, a distinguished officer of the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom. The Chief Adviser of Factories has a number of deputies, including deputies who attend to matters relating to the health of the workers and the sanitation and cleanliness of factories.

The Provinces.—Consequent on the introduction of Provincial Autonomy with effect from 1st April, 1937, Sind was separated from the Presidency of Bombay and made into a separate Province. The new Government of Sind modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and created a Labour Office with a special Commissioner of Labour. Since the year 1937, the Governments of the United Provinces, Assam, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Bihar have also created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour; but, whereas the appointment in the United Provinces was a full time one, those in the Central Provinces and Bihar, Bihar and Assam have been coupled with other posts. In the old undivided Punjab, administrative matters connected with Labour were in the hands of the Director of Industries. Recently, however, the East Punjab Government have decided to start a separate Labour Department and it is hoped that this new department would start functioning with effect from the 1st of April 1949. Labour conditions in Orissa and in the North-West Frontier Province are not such as to justify the creation of special appointments of Labour Commissioners.

Bengal (West).—The personnel of the Government connected with labour matters consists of the following :—

Labour Commissioner, who also holds the charge of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Statistics Authority, Conciliation Officer and Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1916. There are two Deputy Labour Commissioners, ten Assistant Labour Commissioners, ten Labour Officers, a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, Chief Inspector of Factories and eight Inspectors of Factories.

Four sets of working class cost of living index numbers (with different bases) for Calcutta, Howrah and Jagaddal are being compiled and retail prices are collected from 32 centres under the Government of India Cost of Living Index Scheme, in addition to unweighted retail prices indices for three other centres, viz., Dooars, Darjeeling and Asansol. Statistics of employment and earnings, absenteeism, etc., are collected on a voluntary basis. A proposal to expand the Statistics Department and its activities is under consideration.

Bombay.—The personnel of the Government connected with labour matters consists of the Commissioner of Labour, Director of Labour Administration, four Deputy Directors of Labour Administration, Director of Labour Welfare, four Deputy Directors of Labour Welfare, one Labour Welfare Officer, seven Assistant Labour Officers (at Bombay), three Government Labour Officers (at Jalgaon, Ahmedabad and Sholapur), Director of Labour Information and two Deputy Directors of Labour Information, Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisance, 15 Inspectors of Factories, 8 Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisance, two Certifying Surgeons, the President, Members, Registrar and the Judges of the Industrial Court and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

Director of Labour Information publishes working class cost of living index numbers for four centres and retail prices of food articles for a number of industrial centres. Statistics of absenteeism, night shift working, hours of work, etc., are collected on a voluntary basis.

Madras.—The Personnel of the Government connected with labour matters consists of the following :—

Commissioner of Labour, who also holds the charges of Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, and Chief Inspector of Factories. There is a Deputy Commissioner of Labour who is Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. There is also an Assistant Commissioner of Labour, 13 Labour Officers, Chief Inspector of Factories, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, 21 Factory Inspectors, 3 Inspectresses of Factories, and an Industrial Tribunal.

The office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras compiles the working class cost of living index number for Madras City, cost of living index numbers for low-paid employees in certain urban centres in the Province and retail price index numbers for certain rural centres.

C.P. & Berar.—The organisation connected with labour matters in the Province consists of a Labour Commissioner, who is also the Chief Conciliator and Registrar of Trade Unions, two Labour Officers, who are also Conciliators and Assistant Registrars of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and Statistics Authority and three Inspectors.

The Office of the Labour Commissioner compiles the cost of living index numbers and collects statistics relating to hours of work and earnings.

United Provinces.—The personnel of the Government connected with labour matters consists of the Labour Commissioner, who is also the Certifying Officer for Standing Orders, Deputy Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions, Regional Conciliation Officer, Kanpur, four additional Regional Conciliation Officers, seven additional Regional Conciliation Officers, Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions, Trade Union Inspector, Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Deputy Chief Inspector of Shops, Thirteen Inspectors of Factories, Chief Inspector of Boilers, five Inspectors of Boilers, Labour Officer, Research Officer and Labour Intelligence Officer.

The statistical section of the Labour Commissioner's office compiles the working class cost of living index number for Kanpur and collects wholesale and retail prices of selected agricultural commodities in the Province. Data on absenteeism, payment of bonuses, welfare work, etc., are collected from employers on a voluntary basis. A proposal to reorganise and enlarge the statistics organisation is under consideration.

Bihar.—The personnel of the Government connected with labour matters consists of the Commissioner of Labour and Employment, who is the Statistics Authority of the Province also, Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Employment, four Assistant Commissioners of Labour, four Labour Officers, Chief Inspector of Factories, four Inspectors of Factories, one Statistics Specialist, two Labour Welfare Officers and one Superintendent of the Employment Bureau.

The office of the Commissioner of Labour and Employment compiles cost of living index numbers for six centres. Data on payment of allowances, stoppages of work, etc., are collected on a voluntary basis.

Punjab (East).—The Punjab is the only major Province which has not appointed a Commissioner of Labour. Such work as is done by the Commissioners of Labour in other Provinces is entrusted to the Director of Industries in this Province. Briefly, the organisation connected with labour matters consists of the Director of Industries, Assistant Director of Industries and Labour Officer, Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Shops and Commercial Establishments and five Additional Inspectors of Factories.

As stated already, a Labour Department has been created and a Labour Commissioner is to be appointed shortly.

Orissa.—The Director of Industries looks after such work as is connected with Labour and the other officers include the Registrar of Trade Unions, and the Chief Inspector of Factories and Statistics Authority.

The Office of the Director of Industries publishes cost of living index numbers for Cuttack and Berhampur.

Delhi.—The personnel of the administration connected with problems relating to labour consists of the Director of Industries and Labour, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Inspector of Factories, Labour Officer and the Statistics Authority.

Coorg.—The Chief Inspector of Factories is the Statistics Authority also. The other two officials connected with labour are the District and Sessions Judge who is the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Trade Unions.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The personnel connected with labour consists of the Inspector of Factories and appellate authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Labour Officer who holds the charge of a number of posts including that of the Statistics Authority, Conciliation Officer, Registrar of Trade Unions, Additional Inspectors of Factories, Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, etc., the Chief Inspector of Factories and Electrical and Boiler Inspector (Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara) and the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In Assam the main question connected with Labour is that concerning the recruitment of Labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other Labour questions. Notwithstanding this however, the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner, with a whole-time Assistant.

The only important event of interest that has occurred in the field of Labour in Assam recently is the creation of the Workmen's Compensation Deposit Scheme.

States.—The rapid industrialisation witnessed in the sub-continent especially since the advent of the Second World War in 1939 has not been confined to the Dominions alone but has also extended to the States. After the end of the First World War, there was a slight tendency for industry in British India to migrate to the States owing to the absence of labour laws and restrictive conditions of work but most of the progressive States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, Cochin, etc., have endeavoured during recent years, to bring their labour legislation into line with the Labour laws in the Dominions with the result that industrial workers in these States are now assured of conditions very similar to those obtaining in India and Pakistan. The participation by some States in the Conferences of Labour Ministers and their representation in the Tripartite Labour Conference and in the Standing Labour Committee created in 1942 have given an added impetus to planned industrialisation and the levelling up of conditions of work in the States with those obtaining in the Dominions.

Mysore.—Prior to 1941, Mysore had a Factories Act, a Mines Act, a Workmen's Compensation Act and a Maternity Benefit Act. Labour problems in Mysore have, however, been brought into considerable prominence as a result of rapid industrialisation in the last few years. In addition to 28 new plants, 25 large industrial concerns of which 17 were State-aided and eight State-owned were established in the State during the decade ending 1941. The total number of large industrial undertakings stood at 330 by the end of 1943 and these gave employment to an average of nearly 86,000 workers. An amendment made to the Mysore Factories Act in 1942 extends the scope of the Act to all factories employing ten or more persons instead of 20 as before thus bringing almost all factories in the State within its purview. The Mysore State has now fallen in line with the Indian Factories Act by reducing the hours of work to 48 per week. The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act was considerably liberalised and the operation of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act was extended to women employed in mines in the same year. The Code of Civil Procedure was also amended in such a way as to ensure the exemption of the wages of workers from attachment.

The most advanced piece of labour legislation in States today is the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act enacted in 1941 and placed permanently on the Statute Book in January 1942.

This Act creates machinery for the peaceful and speedy settlement of industrial disputes and seeks generally to promote the welfare of labour. Among its many provisions are those relating to the setting up of a Department of Labour with a Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a Court of Industrial Arbitration; the framing by the Commissioner of Labour, of Standing Orders for workmen; and the conferring of the rights of association on all labour employed in the State. The Court of Industrial Arbitration, consisting of a Judge of the High Court as its Chairman and two independent members decides industrial disputes referred to it by Government or by agreement between the parties and decides appeals from the Orders of the Commissioner of Labour regarding Standing Orders.

The creation of rival unions of workers is avoided by prescribing a single Association each for industrial undertakings employing not less than 100 persons and by conferring Statutory recognition on each Association immediately it is registered.

A Labour Welfare Board consisting of representatives of employers, unions of

workers and local bodies interested in labour welfare with the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore as Chairman was constituted in December 1942 with a wide range of functions covering all matters relating to labour welfare, labour legislation, collection of statistics and dissemination of labour intelligence.

The personnel dealing with matters connected with labour is as follows: Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories; Assistant Commissioners of Labour; Chief Conciliator and Registrar of Associations and the Chairman, Court of Arbitration.

Hyderabad.—On the 1st April 1944, there were 668 industrial concerns subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act employing 53,295 operatives of whom 37,627 were men, 12,255 were women and 1,413 were children. In addition to the Factories Act which embodies provisions for the health and safety of labourers, there is a Mines Act, a Boiler and Machinery Act, the Hyderabad Labour Compensation Act, and a Maternity Benefit Act. Recent legislation includes a Payment of Wages Regulation, an Employment of Children Regulations, a Trade Disputes Order for the appointment of an Industrial Court and Conciliation Boards and a Trade Unions Act. Debt Conciliation, Land Mortgage and Money-Lenders Regulations have been framed for the protection of agriculturists and agricultural labour. Hours of work in the majority of the factories do not exceed 54 or 60 per week and in Government concerns are limited to 7 to 8 per day. Strikes and lockouts have been made illegal unless 21 days' notice has been given.

A Departmental Employment Bureau has been created for solving the problem of unemployment. A Statistics Act, much wider in scope than the Industrial Statistics Act of India has also been enacted. The Department of Statistics has instituted quinquennial inquiries into wages and conditions of employment of agricultural and industrial labourers since the year 1920 and the first printed Report on the Labour Census was published in 1935. The second Report on Labour Wages Census (Rural and Urban) 1940 has also been published. A scheme for Inquiries into Family Budgets and the compilation of Cost of Living Indexes in several industrial centres of the Dominions, Hyderabad City (including Secunderabad), Warangal, Nizamabad, Nanded, Aurangabad and Gulbarga is in process of completion. A collection of Statistics Act was adopted early in the year 1945. This is the most advanced piece of legislation of its kind yet adopted in the sub-continent and is much wider in scope than the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. The personnel dealing with matters connected with labour is as follows: Minister in charge of Labour; Secretary for Labour; Commissioner of Labour; Labour Officer and the Labour Welfare Inspectors.

Baroda.—The total number of registered factories in the Baroda State on the 31st July, 1944 was 170 of which 80 were perennial and 90 seasonal. The total number of persons employed in all factories employing more than 20 persons was 41,771. Baroda was one of the first states in India to enact a Mines Act. The Baroda Mines Act, 1908 contains provisions in regard to health and safety of workmen employed in the Mines. As far as other Labour Laws are concerned the Government has adopted, with certain changes to suit local conditions, the Indian Factories Act, 1934; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; and the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929. Under the Baroda Factories Act, the maximum permissible weekly hours of work are 48 for perennial factories and 54 for seasonal factories. The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules framed thereunder have been adopted in toto. In the Baroda Maternity Benefit Act, the benefit is to be at the rate of six annas a day

as against 8 annas a day as in the Bombay Act. Sections 6(3) and 18A (relating to the appointment of Conciliators) have been omitted from the application of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

The Baroda Trade Unions Act has important variations from the India Act on which it has been modelled: (1) No Associations or Unions of Government Servants, whatever be their objects, are permitted; (2) the forming, by Unions, of political funds is not recognised; (3) the proportion of persons connected with an industry which is covered by a Union to outsiders on its executive has been fixed at 66⅔ and 33⅓ per cent. respectively; and (4) Section 30 of the British Indian Act has been omitted. Under the Baroda Payment of Wages Act, all wages have to be paid before the expiry of the tenth day following the period for which they fall due. In the application of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules, the period of notice required for the declaration of a strike or a lock-out is six weeks.

A Labour Officer whose main duty was to endeavour to bring about settlements in labour disputes was appointed in the year 1938. In addition to conciliation work he is entrusted, as Special Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Workers, with the work of organising Co-operative Societies and other welfare Schemes with the help of employers. In the year 1943, the Government of Baroda State instituted an inquiry into the general financial condition of the cotton mills in the State and the conditions of labour employed in them with special reference to recruitment, wages, hours of work, labour welfare and efficiency.

With a view to seeing that the increased earnings accruing to industrial workers in the State as a result of war conditions might not be frittered away in drink, etc., the Baroda Government decided to start Co-operative Thrift Societies for the workers. The Government have guaranteed the security of all deposits made in such Societies. By the end of February, 1945, twenty such Societies with a membership of 24,301 workers had been established in the State. The total amount of savings as at the same date amounted to Rs. 20,19,962.

The personnel of the Government of Baroda dealing with administrative matters connected with labour is as follows: Director of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions; Labour Officer, Inspector of Factories under the Payment of Wages Act and Special Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Labour and the Inspector of Factories.

Cochin.—Unlike Mysore, Baroda and Indore, the large industrial population of Cochin State is organised on a cottage basis. The number of concerns on the Factory Register at the end of the last official year (18th August 1944) was 103 employing 12,806 persons. Today Cochin State has all the labour laws which have been enacted in Indore with a Dock Labourers' Act in addition. Recent additions include an Employment of Children Act and the Employee's Liability Act. The administration of labour matters is generally in the hands of the Commissioner of Labour. The Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act are, however, under the immediate administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and the District Magistrate of the State respectively.

Travancore.—In Travancore there is a Commissioner of Labour assisted by three Assistant Labour Commissioners. There is also a Chief Inspector of Factories.

Recently owing to the merging of some of the States with the Indian Provinces there may be changes in the set up of labour administration in some of the States. In this connection it may be stated that in the Madhyabharat Union there is a Commissioner of Labour with headquarters at Indore.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS

THE Botanical Survey Department of the Government of India is awaiting reorganisation. Pending a new appointment the duties of the Director are distributed amongst (a) Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta and (b) K. S. Srinivasan, M.A., M.Sc., Curator, Industrial Station, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum, a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section.

A Training Scheme for systematic and taxonomic work has been inaugurated by the Government of India with a view to developing the Botanical Survey of India in the near future.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plant life—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty-six years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaptation of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum was founded for the exploration of the economic resources of India (economic plants and plant products) and for working as a Bureau of public information by diffusion of knowledge on economic botany. The section maintains a public gallery, where plants and plant-products, such as food, fodder, spices, crude drugs and pharmaceutical products, vegetables, fibres, dyes and gums, oil and oil-seeds, gums and resins, are displayed with individual and descriptive labels. Identification and supply of specimens for research work is also carried out for assisting scientists in India and abroad.

Geological Survey.—The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys in the World. The present department, now under the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, was founded in 1851. Its primary function is the preparation of a geological map of India, the basis on which all geological work, including an appraisal of the mineral deposits of the country, must rest.

Up to the beginning of the present century, most of the geological maps prepared were on the small scale of 1" = 4 miles, many of the surveys being rather in the nature of geological reconnaissance with the object of obtaining a broad view of the geology of the country as a whole. During the last 40-50 years, mapping has, wherever possible, been on a standard scale of 1" = 1 mile, and in certain areas of special economic importance on larger scales.

The importance of geological work in connection with India's industrial development is now widely realised and, to meet enhanced demands, the gazetted cadre of the Department is being increased as rapidly as possible. The present

sanctioned strength is one Director, 9 Superintending Geologists (including 2 Deputy Directors), 31 Geologists, 1 Petroleum Geologist, 72 Assistant Geologists, 2 Geophysicists, 2 Assistant Geophysicists, 1 Geophysical Technician, 2 Chemists, 1 Physicist, 9 Assistant Chemists, 1 Mining Engineer, 1 Deputy Mining Engineer, 1 Drilling Engineer, 1 Driller and 1 Registrar. This staff is divided into (a) Headquarters Division, and (b) Field Staff. The Headquarters Division, with its office in Calcutta, includes 2 Deputy Directors (one in charge of General Administration, Publications, and Records and the other in charge of Mineral Development and Technical Administration), 1 Petrologist and 1 Curator with assistants who identify rocks and minerals submitted for examination by the public and superintend the Museum collections, 1 Palaeontologist with assistants who is responsible for the identification of fossils and supervision of the fossil collections, and a chemical staff working in the Headquarters Laboratory. The office sections include, in addition to the general administrative sections, a Library section, a Publication section and Drawing office, including map and process sections. Geological maps are prepared in the Drawing office and smaller maps are also printed there. The departmental Library is well-equipped with books and publications on geological and allied subjects. These may be consulted by the general public and in certain circumstances may be issued on loan.

The Field Staff, who spend about half of the year on geological fieldwork in any part of the Indian Dominion and the remaining 6 months at headquarters, are deputed to work either in the Field Circles or in the Specialist Sections, the former consisting at present of 5 Circles, *viz.*, (1) Western Circle for Bombay, Saurashtra, Cutch, Malwa, Rajputana and Rajasthan; (2) Northern Circle for East Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, U.P. and Bihar; (3) Central Circle for C.P., Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Orissa; (4) Eastern Circle for West Bengal and Assam; and (5) Southern Circle for Madras and the latter of 6 Specialist Sections, *viz.*, (1) Mineral Development Section; (2) Engineering Geology and Ground Water Section; (3) Geophysical Section; (4) Drilling Section; (5) Exploratory Mining Section and (6) Rare Minerals Section. The Field Circles each embrace one to several provinces while the activities of the 6 Specialist Sections cover the whole of the Indian Dominion. Each Field Circle is under the supervision of a superintending geologist. The individual Mapping Circles embrace one to several provinces while the activities of the two specialised circles cover the whole of India. The object of the Field Circles is to continue the detailed geological mapping of the Indian Dominion. Officers in these Circles carry out preliminary investigations on such mineral occurrences as are found during the course of mapping, and also undertake the simpler types of engineering geology and water-supply investigations. They also supply the geological guidance necessary in any geophysical work which may be carried out in their areas. Officers of the Mineral Development Circle are men who have specialised in the study of certain minerals, such as coal, iron, manganese, clays, gypsum, etc. Their work is of an all-India character, and they operate and give advice to provinces wherever their specialised knowledge is of advantage. Similarly, the work of the Engineering Geology Circle is of an all-India character, the members being highly specialised in the geological investigation of dam-sites, water-supply or any geological problems related to engineering.

With the present small staff, this section can take on only a limited number of investigations but it is hoped that it will be expanded to the required cadre as quickly as possible. It works in close co-operation with the Public Works Dept. of the various Provincial Governments. The Geophysical Section is at

present working mainly on water-supply and engineering geology problems, and on the location of small mineral deposits. The Drilling, Mining and the Rare Minerals Sections have just begun to function—additional staff is still being recruited. For work in connection with the testing of mineral deposits, exploring dam-sites and underground water resources, drilling equipment is being purchased.

Every year, before the programme of the field surveys is decided upon, the Provincial Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or engineering enquiries which they desire to have carried out. Such definite programmes of fieldwork may also cover the States, joining the Indian Union and may be carried out free of charge. If, however, any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular programme of the Department (*e.g.*, a mineral survey of a particular area, an enquiry connected with a particular engineering project, or short-term investigations involving specialised geological knowledge), a charge may be made for the services of the officers deputed for such work.

Recently a Mineral Information Bureau has been organised within the Geological Survey of India with the object of assisting and advising the public on the development and utilisation of mineral resources. The Bureau publishes a quarterly journal called "Indian Minerals" in which information is given in language which can be easily understood by the general public.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in—

- (i) *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, which include the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers. One volume of 4 parts is published annually. Every 5 years, a Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the *Records*.
- (ii) *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*; in general each volume deals in detail with a particular area or a particular mineral.
- (iii) *Palaeontologia Indica*, which deals entirely with palaeontological matters.

As a part of the *Records*, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in recent years. These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals. As each edition goes out of print, these Bulletins are revised and reprinted.

Thus to cater for the Mineral Industry, the Geological Survey of India publishes:

- (a) An Annual Review of Mineral Production, the contents of which are mainly production statistics relating to the previous year.
- (b) A Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, giving a review of the trend of the industry during the past 5 years.
- (c) Bulletins, each giving a summary of geological knowledge on a particular mineral.
- (d) A semi-popular quarterly journal known as the "Indian Minerals" which contains articles on minerals and mining in India, mineral statistics and abstracts of world mineral news, etc.

During the War, the publication of the *Records* (except Bulletins) and *Memoirs* was suspended, but this has now been resumed.

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is taken by the Central Government and others on all questions of mineral policy including grant of mineral concessions. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and

colleges, the Department presents collections of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology.

The geological functions of the Mineral Utilisation Branch of the Department, which was established as a War measure, have been taken over by the Mineral Development Circle.

The Strategic Branch, which was formed during the War with a view to providing geological information and advice for the Allied Forces, has been dissolved.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell, the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissance maps and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which have been carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey; Observation of the direction and force of Gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Selenographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was conducting this work for Central and Eastern India till 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, the small scale topographical surveys compiled from the large scale revenue maps had fallen seriously in arrears, owing to the relatively slower pace and incompleteness of the latter, on which non-revenue-paying areas are normally shown blank.

An authoritative Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India considered the position in 1905. It was feared that a separation of the topographical and revenue surveys might result in a wasteful duplication of work and two overlapping but mutually discrepant systems of mapping. These objections were met by a ruling that the basis of both systems of survey should be identical and provided either by the Survey of India or under its supervision.

Subject to this principle, the remaining revenue surveys were handed over to the provinces, who had always paid for them as part of the overhead charges of revenue collection, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours and proper classification of communications.

It was intended that the survey begun in 1905 should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the First World War and more recent retrenchments, only about three-fourths of the programme had been completed by 1939. In spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although from 1905 to 1939 new surveys were carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles, an area roughly that of England, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 20 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed, but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved.

During the Second World War, topographical survey work in India practically ceased, and since the conclusion of hostilities the main efforts of the department have been directed to large scale surveys for utilitarian purposes, such as dam sites and areas for irrigation, so that no appreciable progress has been made since 1939 in the 1905 topographical programme.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations usually on scales of about 3 inches to the mile, where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Air Surveys.—The use of air photographs for survey purposes has become a normal practice and air survey is employed wherever it is considered advantageous to do so. The Survey of India has arranged with a company in India for the supply, on contract rates, of such photographs as it may require for survey purposes.

Air photographs in pairs for stereoscopic examination or made up in the form of mosaics are very often of value in inspecting sites prior to undertaking detailed survey operations, or may sometimes render these unnecessary.

Activities.—So far as work for the Central Government will permit, this department is prepared to undertake local surveys on payment for provinces, states, municipal and other local authorities and private firms; and will give advice as to the methods to be employed on such work. Surveys of the above description include:—

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverain and irrigation surveys;

Railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas.

The department is also equipped to carry out lithographic printing and can undertake such work on payment.

Civil Aviation.—With the establishment of an International Civil Aviation Organization, India will be required to keep up its share of certain international series of civil aviation maps and charts. Orders giving the specifications for these have not yet been finalized nor has agreement been reached as to the share of mapping which will be undertaken by each of the member countries of the above Organization.

Administration. The administration of the Survey of India is in the hands of the Surveyor General of India under the Ministry of Agriculture. The headquarters office of the Surveyor General of India is in the Old Secretariat at Delhi and is under the administration of the Deputy Surveyor General. A technical office is attached to this which can provide estimates and make arrangements for any urgent work. There is also a small map issue office in the Old Secretariat.

There are four regional Directors of Survey Circles in addition to a Director of Map Publication. The headquarters of the latter is in Dehra Dun.

The more purely geophysical and mathematical activities of the department are dealt with by the President Geodetic and Research Branch, Dehra Dun.

There are map printing offices at Dehra Dun and Calcutta, the resources of which may be made use of by Government Departments and the public for printing special maps, illustrations for reports, patents, diagrams, etc.

During the war, the Department was almost entirely devoted to work in direct support of the war effort and many of the civil activities outstanding have been interrupted or suspended. These activities have now been resumed and intensified particularly in relation to development projects.

Zoological Survey of India (Calcutta).—

The Zoological Survey of India was founded in 1916 on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum which itself is a descendant of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. The extensive Zoological collections cared for and maintained by the Zoological Survey of India partly belong to the Asiatic Society, mostly to the Trustees of the Indian Museum and partly to the Central Government. Besides the collections, which are rich in types and unique specimens of Indian fauna, the greatest asset of the Survey is its extensive Zoological library, probably the second best in the British Commonwealth and certainly the best in Asia. Under certain rules and regulations, the books are sent out to bona fide research students thereby encouraging zoological research even in the remotest corners of India.

By conducting surveys of molluscs in connection with the spread of Bilharzia after the First World War both on the eastern and western frontiers of India and the surveys of rats in connection with the spread of Typhus in the Manipur Valley during the Second World War, the Zoological Survey of India justified the confidence reposed in it by the authorities. In recent years, it has supplied staff for the development and research in fisheries and for the Plant Protection Bureau of the Central Government. Certain sections of the Fisheries Research are now located in the Zoological Survey of India.

Even from a purely utilitarian aspect the potentialities and resources of the Survey are very much under-exploited.

The objects for which the Zoological Survey of India was founded are (i) to undertake faunistic studies so as to acquire all possible information on the geographical distribution of Indian animals, (ii) to maintain and add to the National Zoological collections started nearly a century and a half ago by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (iii) to maintain and develop the public exhibits in the Zoological galleries of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, (iv) to identify specimens as required by investigators in any part of the country and (v) to advise the Government on zoological matters.

The Zoological Survey of India publishes *Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum* which are journals of Indian Zoology and recently the publication of the *Fauna of India* has also been transferred to the Survey. The Reports of the Zoological Survey of India published triennially are well illustrated and highly informative.

The Anthropological Section of the Survey was budded off in December 1945 and formed the nucleus of the Anthropological Survey of India. With it the publication of "Anthropological Bulletins" was also transferred to that Department.

Since its establishment, the Survey had to weather many heavy storms, such as the Inchoate Retrenchment Committee proposals of 1923, the 1931 Retrenchment Committee proposals which crippled it completely, the shifting of the Survey from Calcutta to Benares in April-May 1942, the Varuna Flood of September 1943, and the depletion of its staff to meet the needs of Fisheries Development and Research. The report of Lt.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell, formerly Director, Zoological Survey of India, submitting proposals for the reconstruction and expansion of the Survey, issued in November 1946, is still under the consideration of the Govt. of India. As Zoological Departments are not well developed in most of the Indian Universities and as nature history studies are not much in vogue in this country, for the recruitment of staff, a Scheme

for Training in Systematic Zoology has been in operation in the Zoological Survey of India since February 1946.

The Zoological galleries, which suffered heavy damage due to occupation of the Indian Museum by Army Authorities, are being reconstructed and restored. Some of them have been thrown open to the public since October 1947.

In 1948, the Government of India decided to retransfer the Survey to Calcutta but as sufficient accommodation for housing the collections and offices could not be found in the compound of the Indian Museum, a large rented building (Jabakusum House, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12) was placed at its disposal. Library, Birds and Mammals Section and the office of the Curator, Zoological Galleries, are located in the Indian Museum while all other Sections and the main office are in the rented building. The Government proposes to put up a new Fire-proof Spirit Building for the Department inside the compound of the Museum the plans for which are being drawn up.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE history of the public health administration in the sub-continent may be traced back to the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1859, which recommended measures for the amelioration of the health of the army and the civil population. In accordance with its suggestions "Commissions of Public Health" were established in the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal in 1861. This led to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners. In 1868 the Government of India issued a resolution "drawing the attention of local bodies and village muons to their duties in the matter of sanitation."

The success achieved by such efforts was negligible except in the larger cities. Owing to the vast number of the sick the main emphasis was laid on curative medicine; preventive medicine did not receive proper attention. The outbreak of plague in 1896 had a great effect on the people and the Government, awakening them to the need of overhauling the public health machinery in the country.

The report of the Plague Commission in 1904 was a landmark in the history of public health administration. It recommended the strengthening of public health services and the establishment of laboratories for research and the preparation of vaccines and sera, but the total effect of the measures adopted in pursuance thereof was small. Attention was directed mainly to urban centres while about 90 per cent of the population lived in villages.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919 the health administration was transferred to Provincial Governments making it a subject directly under Ministers responsible to the Legislatures. This position continues under the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Provincial Governments are unfettered in the development of health and sanitation in areas under their jurisdiction. The effect of this transfer are summarised by the Health Survey and Development Committee in its report as follows:—

"Ministers were anxious to promote the growth of Education, medical relief and preventive health measures as far as funds permitted. Indeed, there has been, since the Reforms, far greater public health activity in the provinces than ever before."

Another important landmark in the history of public health in the country is the setting up by the Government of India, of a small Committee known as Environmental Hygiene Committee. This Committee is to cover a long range of public health activities such as town

and village planning; housing, rural and urban water supply; sanitation; river and water pollution; control of insect vectors and diseases; and regulation of certain offensive trades.

The Committee has not completed its deliberations yet.

VITAL STATISTICS

India's population growth is characterised by high levels of fertility and mortality. Inter-connected with this feature is the high infantile mortality. Thus, her birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate are much higher than those of Western Countries.

An idea of the levels of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate and their trends is given in the following paragraphs but particular attention is necessary when considering these rates in 1947. In the second half of 1947 there was a violent upheaval in many provinces due to the movement of displaced persons. It has not been possible to assess the effect of these movements on the structure of population and the recording of vital events. It is not unlikely that some of the variations in the rates observed in 1947, may be due to this unknown abnormal factor.

Birth rates.—The five yearly averages for the pre-war period 1937-41 was 32.8 and for the war years 1941-45 was 28.3. This noticeable fall in the birth rate was shared by almost all the individual provinces. There was a sharp fall in the birth rate during the famine years of 1943 and 1944 when the figure came down to 26 per mile but in 1945 and 1946 there was a substantial increase. In 1947, the rate again came down to 26.6 per mile as against the corresponding figure of 29.1 per mile in 1946 for areas now in partitioned India. In 1947 the provinces of Assam, East Punjab, Delhi, Bihar and West Bengal recorded a fall in the rate of the order of 5 per mile over the corresponding rate in 1946.

Death rates.—The five yearly averages of 22.1 in 1937-41 and of 22.8 in 1941-45 show that disparity in the death rates was not so marked as in the case of birth rates, the only instance of an increase of over 2.0 per mile being Bengal which went through the great famine of 1943. It seems therefore reasonable to hold that in spite of the stress and strain which war conditions brought to bear on community life, the rise in mortality over India as a whole was not appreciable. The death rate in 1946 was 18.7 per mile being the lowest on record. The rate in 1947 increased to 19.7 per mile but was still on the low side. The provinces which compared to 1946 showed in 1947 an increase in death rate of over 2 per mile were Bombay, C.P. and Orissa.

Infantile mortality rates.—The five yearly averages for 1937-41 was 161 per 1000 live births and there was little change in the average for 1941-45. Here again, the war years did not produce a rise in the sub-continent as a whole, while some of the individual provinces recorded varying reductions in the infantile mortality rate in comparison with the five year period before the war. The infantile mortality rate was 136 in 1946 which is the lowest on record. In 1947 it increased to 146 but was still on the low side. The provinces which compared to 1946 showed a heavy increase in the rate in 1947 were Delhi, C.P., East Punjab, Assam and Orissa.

Birth rate during the last decade has shown unmistakable signs of a decline. There is also evidence to show that there has been decline in death rate. This decline is more prominent in the case of infant mortality.

EPIDEMICS

Activities of the public health departments have been successful in considerably reducing the suffering and loss of life from cholera, smallpox and plague but it cannot be claimed that these epidemic diseases have been under control completely. It is not uncommon for these diseases to break out every year in an epidemic form in one or the other part of a province and thus the prevalence of these diseases in a province considered as a whole turns out to be at a fairly high level. However, when the epidemic becomes more widespread than it usually is, the provincial figure of incidence shows an abnormal rise and the provinces may then be said to be severely affected. Considered in this light, the incidence of cholera in 1947 was rather heavier than usual in the provinces of Bombay and Madras. There was a severe outbreak of the epidemic in East Punjab and this was connected with the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan. The incidence of smallpox was not abnormal anywhere except in Delhi where 655 smallpox deaths were recorded. In fact, the prevalence of the disease was particularly low this year. Plague was more active. Unlike cholera and smallpox, the disease prevails on an extensive scale in the provinces of U.P., Bihar, C.P., Bombay and Madras; other provinces are more or less free. This year all the five provinces were abnormally affected. The numbers of deaths from plague recorded in U.P. and C.P., were the highest during the last decade.

Statistics of case incidence are collected in all the Indian provinces in respect of the five conventional diseases only. Happily typhus is rare and yellow fever unknown in India. As

the symptoms of the remaining three *viz.*, cholera, smallpox and plague are known to the layman who reports the occurrence of cases of these diseases, a fair idea of the trend of their incidence in the general population can be formed from the published figures, though they are generally incomplete. Figures of deaths recorded under these diseases present a more reliable picture. Information on the incidence of other diseases is lacking. Some idea of the relative importance of these may be formed from the statistics of patients treated for these other diseases in the Hospitals and Dispensaries, which in so far as they relate to Government institutions and the Army are published annually. Statistics of army recruits rejected for various defects may often furnish useful information in this connection.

Nativity and mortality statistics are in a somewhat better position. These are collected in several details, *e.g.*, by age, sex and community. Statistics of deaths by causes are recorded under several headings but their usefulness is limited by the fact that the information is supplied by laymen. This difficulty is really responsible for the large variation in the list of causes of death under which deaths are published by the provinces. Several provinces do not separately show deaths from important diseases like malaria and tuberculosis in the rural areas. In view of the general unreliability of the recorded cause of death, all India mortality statistics are shown under seven groups *viz.*, cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and diarrhoea, fever, respiratory diseases and all others. The three epidemic diseases generally do not account for more than 5 per cent of total mortality in any province. By far the largest proportion of total deaths is recorded under the group "Fever." This group includes a variety of heterogeneous diseases and a large number of unclassified conditions which for want of proper facilities for diagnosis are catalogued here by the informants. In most of the provinces 50 to 75 per cent of mortality is shown under this group, but this merely reflects the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the reporting agency and not the relative importance of the disease included in the group. The information available from the published data is insufficient for the purpose of assessing the extent and the precise nature of the problems in health administration.

LEPROSY

Leprosy has been prevalent in the sub-continent for many centuries, being recognised and described by ancient Hindu physicians. The *Sushruta*, *Saṁhita* written 2,500 years ago describes the different forms of leprosy, and its treatment with chaulmoogra oil, the mainstay in its present-day treatment.

The 1931 census report recorded 150,000 persons suffering from leprosy. Investigations carried out by expert leprosy workers indicate that at a conservative estimate the number of cases is about 1 million (10 lakhs). About three-fourth of these cases are of the mild type and are not infective. The disease is found throughout the sub-continent, but is most prevalent in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore.

Leprosy relief work has been going on for a long time. Apart from the Central and Provincial Governments, and some local organisations, the Mission to Lepers and the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association have played an important role in this field.

Founded by Wellesley Bailey, the first asylum was built at Chamba, Punjab, in 1875. The Mission now runs about 30 leper homes with about 10,000 inmates. It has done very noble work and has given a lead in various ways. The Provincial Governments assist the Mission by making grants on a *per capita* basis.

Leprosy Relief Association.—The introduction of new methods of treatment of leprosy led to the foundation in the year 1924 of the British

Empire Leprosy Relief Association in London followed by the foundation of the Indian Council of the Association in 1925; later, provincial branches were formed in most of the provinces of India. At the inauguration of the Indian Council, Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued an appeal on behalf of the Association, and collected a sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs, which forms the Capital Fund of the Indian Council.

The work of the Association has greatly stimulated interest in leprosy in the sub-continent, resulting in knowledge of the disease, of its prevalence, clinical forms, prognosis, spread and the factors influencing its spread. The medical profession as a whole is now taking a keen interest in the leprosy problem. H.E. the Governor-General of India is the President of the Indian Council and the Director-General of Health Services, the Chairman of the Governing body: K. Sanjiva Row and Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Dr. Dharmendra, an officer of the Medical Research Department, Government of India, is at present the Research Worker of the Association.

The research work of the Association is carried out at, or directed from, the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is done in collaboration with the Endowment Fund of the School and the Indian Research Fund Association. The main activities of the Association are:—

(i) **Research.**—This includes clinical, histological, bacteriological, epidemiological, and immunological studies. Recent studies of the only immunological test the "lepromin test" or the "Mitsuda Reaction" by Dr. Dharmendra at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, have resulted in a great improvement in the test, and have thrown considerable light on the mechanism of the reaction.

(ii) **Post-graduate Training in Leprosy.**—Special post-graduate training classes for training doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are arranged annually at the School and over 1,000 doctors from the sub-continent, and not a few from abroad, have attended these special courses. In addition, lecture demonstrations in leprosy are given to the L.T.M. and D.T.M. classes at the School.

(iii) **Leprosy Surveys.**—In the early years, survey parties carried out rough sample surveys in different parts of the sub-continent in order to get an idea of the incidence and distribution of the disease. More recently, intensive surveys of small selected areas have been carried out in different parts of the country in order to collect information about the factors that favour the spread of the disease and in order to study the possibility of evolving suitable methods of isolation of infective cases for the control of the disease.

(iv) **Publication and Propaganda.**—"Leprosy in India," a quarterly journal published by the Association, is a record of the study of leprosy and anti-leprosy work in the sub-continent and other places. Recently a new propaganda booklet entitled "Popular Lecture on Leprosy" by Dr. Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non-technical language.

The Treatment of Leprosy.—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoogra (hydnocarpus) oil or its preparations. Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone drugs such as "Promine" and "Diacone." It is yet too early to assess the value of this group of drugs in the treatment of leprosy. The treatment with chaulmoogra oil is of value in individual cases. It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with treatment alone.

Control of Leprosy.—Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children. The only sure method of

preventing contact with infective cases is the isolation of these cases in leprosy hospitals, sanatoria, or colonies, etc. Great difficulty is experienced in providing institutional accommodation for all infective cases in the country. The total accommodation in all the institutions at present is for about 15,000 patients whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 2½ lakhs. So some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation.

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his home, and the isolation of all the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outskirts of the village. Home isolation is practicable only in families with sufficient financial resources. Village isolation appears to be specially suited to India with its big leprosy problem and limited resources. It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable areas and then widely applied.

Under Dr. Cochrane, now Director of the Leprosy Campaign of Madras Province, rural preventive units were established in 1939, the object of which was to deal with the problem of leprosy in rural areas. Each unit consists of an administrative block, including treatment centres and staff quarters, and a segregation area where patients sleep at night and where evening meals are provided. All infective cases of leprosy in villages served by the preventive unit are required to sleep in the segregation area, thus preventing contact with their families during night. In the villages where such control methods have been adopted, there has been a marked decrease in the gross incidence of leprosy over the period 1939 to 1945, whereas in villages where such control had not been established, the incidence of leprosy had increased, in one case to more than twice the 1939 figure. The decrease was particularly marked amongst infective cases and children.

With the advance in knowledge of infectiousness of leprosy there has been some change in the existing restrictions on patients suffering from leprosy, and the leprosy Section of the Madras Public Health Act (1939) has been considerably modified, the amended act of 1944 allowing considerable liberty to patients suffering from leprosy while at the same time ensuring adequate protection for the public.

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute Committee.—On the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee that a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute should be established, the Government of India, Ministry of Health, appointed a Committee in November, 1948 to consider the steps to be taken in implementing the following recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee:—

"Our proposals for the organisation, maintenance and control of this and of similar institutions for certain other diseases have been set out in the section dealing with post-graduate medical education. Its function will include the training of leprosy workers, the active promotion of research in this subject and the development of an information service providing the latest information regarding the treatment of the disease and anti-leprosy work in general for the benefit of the Government and organisations interested in leprosy in India. It should assist Provincial Governments in the development of their campaign against the disease, so desired. It should be located in an area which provides suitable clinical material in abundance and should have attached to it, a large leprosy hospital together with its out-patient department and a group isolation colony. The development of clinical research and field investigations, as distinct from Laboratory studies, should be an essential part of its duties."

At the time of going to press the Report of the Committee is not published.

Leprosy Conferences held at Wardha and Calcutta:—Two conferences on leprosy were held. One was held at Wardha in October, 1947 and its Report has already been published by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) and the Second Conference was held at Calcutta in December, 1948 under the auspices of the B.E.L.R.A. (Indian Council) and its report is not available at present.

MALARIA

Malaria is by far the most important disease in India and Pakistan, both from the point of view of sickness and of mortality. It has been estimated that in both the Dominions at least 100 million persons suffer from this disease annually, and that out of 8 million deaths from all causes every year, it is responsible for at least 2 million deaths due to its direct and indirect effects. In addition, 25 to 75 million cases, primarily debilitated from attacks of malaria, are finally reported under other diseases. The loss in man hours of these millions employed in all types of labour in industry and agriculture runs into colossal figures resulting in much avoidable wastage of potential wealth.

Malaria is primarily a disease of the rural areas, as the mosquitoes that transmit it, breed in fresh water collections more often associated with rural rather than urban conditions. Ninety per cent of the population living under rural conditions following agricultural pursuits, are exposed to the risk of suffering from this disease. While malaria has been successfully controlled in some urban and industrial areas like the coal-fields, railway colonies and tea estates, where the population lives in compact colonies and is subject to some degree of discipline, in rural areas, with a sparse and scattered population, the *per capita* cost of its control has so far been considerably high. A proper exploitation of the special feature of seasonal action of the new synthetic insecticides which enables the operations to be carried out at extended intervals has simplified procedure to the extent that the control of malaria in vast rural areas has now become economically and technically feasible, as borne out by experiments carried out in recent years in Delhi, Bombay and other areas. The new anti-malaria drugs such as paldrine and chloroquine also provide efficient weapons for combating this disease.

Malaria control in the provinces and the major States of the Dominions is carried out by their respective anti-malaria organizations.

The officers employed in the anti-malaria organizations have been recruited from among those trained at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, a Central Government organization. The Institute which has been recently expanded, also functions as the Central headquarters of malaria research, is devoted to the promotion of uniform standards and serves as a bureau of information on all malaria problems. It also directs and supervises malaria control organizations in Centrally Administered Areas and coal-fields in India which are meant to serve as models to the rest of the country.

The special importance of malaria lies in the fact that it hampers the full exploitation of natural resources and in fact, the development of large tracts of land is held up owing chiefly to the prevalence of this disease. The World Health Organization has decided to utilize the Institute as an instrument of international co-operation in malaria work in South East Asia Region and has in consultation with it, formulated a number of schemes for malaria control in India and the neighbouring countries with the specific purpose of ameliorating the critical shortage of food and rehabilitation of the displaced populations by making those tracts malaria free. The schemes are already in the process of implementation in collaboration with the Institute.

PLAGUE

Plague in India first appeared in Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread widely throughout the country. Its incidence

reached the maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 9,04,577 in the sub-continent excluding Burma. Since then there has been a gradual decline and now the incidence of the disease has been reduced very considerably. In 1940, the total deaths recorded in the sub-continent were 19,799 which figure came down to 11,084 in 1941 and 10,577 in 1942. In 1943 the figure went up to 13,578 and since then there has been a steady rise in the recorded mortality with 21,525, 29,751, 32,977 and 75,274 deaths respectively in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947. During the years 1910-47 the provinces mainly affected were the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Of these, the United Provinces recorded the highest number of deaths and had epidemic outbreaks in 1940, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 with 11,725, 15,454, 14,024, 18,206 and 51,456 deaths respectively. The incidence in Bihar and the Central Provinces was not of special significance except for the sudden epidemic outbreak in Bihar in 1946 and 1947 with 8,081 and 13,294 deaths respectively as compared with 1,523 deaths in 1945. Bombay had epidemics in 1940 and 1941 and again in 1944, in the last quarter, the total deaths in these years being 5,573, 5,311 and 2,514 respectively. The disease prevailed in severe form in several districts in 1945 resulting in 11,779 deaths. In 1946 and 1947 the mortality came down to 3,405 and 3,081 respectively which was slightly above the normal incidence. Madras had a severe epidemic in 1943 with 4,885 deaths. The incidence in 1945 was about the normal level with 1,043 deaths, while in 1946 and 1947 slightly higher incidence was recorded with 2,254 and 2,718 deaths respectively. Of late, East Punjab is showing heavy infection in Ambala and Karnal districts. In 1947, the number of deaths from Plague was 1,905 against 215 in 1946. There are certain endemic centres situated in the cool and moderately damp areas running from the Himalayas in the north through Central and Eastern India to the Deccan and the province of Madras.

However, the history of plague through the centuries serves as a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in the country. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides. While, therefore, it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slackening of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted.

BLINDNESS

In olden days, the blind people were considered as useless members of the society and the treatment they used to get from their sighted counterparts was inhuman. With the popularization of religious principles, the blind began to get more generous treatment. The development of modern welfare services dates back to only about 150 years.

Extent of Blindness.—The total number of the blind in this sub-continent is not accurately known, but the roughest available estimate places it at about 2,000,000. The chief causes of blindness are ophthalmia Neonatorum, keratomalacia, small pox, acute conjunctivitis, myopia, venereal diseases, malnutrition, cataract, etc.

Treatment of Eye Diseases.—The treatment of eye diseases, and its being carried out in the eye wards of Government Hospitals, and Hospitals under the control of Local Authorities in the Provinces and local centres, mission hospitals, a few travelling eye dispensaries, camp eye hospitals and eye fairs, and in small local dispensaries to the limit of their resources.

Schools.—There are at present 38 Institutions for the Blind in India. Most of the Institutions were organised by the philanthropic public and

missionary organisations. The purpose and activities of these Institutions are to educate and train the blind through the medium of Braille and other apparatus and appliances used in the education of the blind. Most of these Institutions are under the management of a Committee consisting of public men, philanthropists and educationists of the country. Most of the Institutions receive grants-in-aid from their respective provincial and State Governments, Municipalities and subscriptions from the philanthropic public. The total number of the blind receiving education and training in the existing Institutions of the country is about 1,200.

In April, 1947 a special unit was established in the Ministry of Education, Government of India to promote the cause of the education of the blind. A common Braille Code for major Indian languages, known as Uniform Indian Braille has been devised by an Expert Committee, consisting of linguists and Brailleists appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Uniform Indian Braille has finally been accepted by the Government of India. With the introduction of the Uniform Indian Braille, a long standing obstacle in the way of the education of the blind will be removed. To produce literature in Uniform Indian Braille, the setting up of a Braille Printing Press is being undertaken. The establishment of a National Centre for the Blind is also under the contemplation of the Government of India.

A periodical entitled "Deeparani" devoted to the education and welfare of the blind is being published in Braille as well as in ink-print.

Report on Blindness.—The Report of the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health to enquire into the cause and extent of blindness, to recommend measures for the prevention of blindness and welfare of the blind has been released to the public. In accordance with one of its major recommendations all the Provincial Governments and major States have been requested to form Councils on Blindness which will be responsible for the prevention of blindness and welfare of the blind within their respective jurisdiction. The Government of India will co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial and State Councils on Blindness.

YELLOW FEVER

All aircrafts from the west are required to land at Bombay (Santa Cruz), where an elaborate organisation has been set up by the Government of India to deal with them. As the Government of India has placed certain restrictions on account of yellow fever against arrivals in India, persons entering or returning to India are advised to contact their Shipping or Air companies to find out the details of such restrictions.

TUBERCULOSIS

A Diploma Course in Tuberculosis for the training of Graduate doctors in Tuberculosis, was instituted at the Delhi University in 1947. Two of the courses have already been held and the third was scheduled to start in March 1949. Licentiates are not admitted to the course at present.

In order to stabilise the above Diploma Course, the Government have decided to establish a Central Tuberculosis Institute in Delhi. A preliminary grant has already been made to the University for the purpose for the year 1948-49.

The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the United Nations International Fund for aid in the mass B.C.G. Vaccination in India. A laboratory was established at the King Institute, Guindy, Madras, to produce a standardised vaccine sufficient for the needs of India and Ceylon. Two B.C.G. Vaccination centres were started, one at Madanapalle in corporation with the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the other at Delhi, where the B.C.G. vaccination work is being carried on by two trained Indian teams.

The six foreign teams sent out to India by the Scandinavian countries under the auspices of the United Nations International Emergency Fund have been posted one each at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Baroda, Amritsar and Lucknow, where besides B.C.G. Vaccination work which they are doing they are also training Indian Teams to carry on this vaccination programme even after their leaving the country. It is hoped that during the course of one year about 60 teams will be trained in various provinces and states.

Another programme set forth by the Government of India to combat the menace of Tuberculosis in the country is the provision of scholarships for study abroad for senior officers with a view to equip them with up-to-date knowledge and experience in the line and to enable them to organise anti-tuberculosis work in the various provinces and states.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH

In April, 1937, the Government of India acting under Section 135 of the Government of India Act constituted a Central Advisory Board of Health. The aim of the Board is to ensure co-operation between the Centre and the provinces and between provinces and provinces in matters related to health which are of common concern. In addition the Board is designed so as to be representative of the States. Work is done through standing or *ad hoc* committees which permits the Board to act as a central information bureau. It advises on all matters referred to by the Central or Provincial Governments and makes suggestions to the Central Government on any matter affecting public health to which it considers Government's attention should be drawn.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India was Secretary to the Board.

The first meeting was held in 1937 when *ad hoc* committees were appointed :-

- (1) to report on the maternity and child welfare work in the sub-continent including the training of maternity and child welfare workers and the organisation of schemes in urban and rural areas, and
- (2) to examine the question of food adulteration with reference to legislative measures then in force in different provinces and such additions and amendments to these as may be considered advisable.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee met in Simla in October, 1938 and its report was widely circulated. The Food Adulteration Committee produced two reports one on the technical aspect dealing with standards for purity in regard to different foods and the standardisation of the technique to be employed in food analysis, while the other dealt with the legislative aspects of the problem including an examination of the various Acts and Regulations with suggestions for their improvement.

The second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health was held in Madras in 1939 and recommended the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the possibility of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera. It also appointed an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a report on leprosy and its control in the sub-continent. The first of these committees met and reported in June, 1939 and the second in October, 1941.

The third meeting of the Board was held in Poona in July, 1940. The meeting recommended the appointment of a special committee to report on the questions of teaching of hygiene in schools and of the Medical inspection of school children. This special committee met in December, 1941 and reported.

The fourth and the fifth meetings of the Board were held in January, 1942 and October, 1943. An important outcome of the fifth meeting of the

Board was the appointment of a joint committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health to examine the problem of blindness in the sub-continent. A report on this subject was published in 1944 which deals with the two main aspects of blindness, viz., its prevention and cure and the education, employment and general welfare of the blind.

As a result of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee, the Medical and Public Health Departments were amalgamated on the 15th August, 1947 and consequently the post of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India merged with that of the Director-General of Health Services. That Committee has further recommended the establishment of a Central Board of Health which, if and when established, will take the place of the existing Central Advisory Board of Health.

BHORE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

A Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1913 under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., to make a survey of existing health conditions in the sub-continent and to formulate plans for future health development. The Committee was quite representative in its composition and consisted of 9 officials and 16 non-officials. The Committee had, further, the advantage of discussing its problems with certain distinguished workers in the field of health from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and Australia, who came to India for this purpose on the invitation of the Government of India.

The Committee's Recommendations :- In putting forward its recommendations the Committee kept in view certain objectives. They are :-

- (1) the scheme, when fully developed, should provide each individual in the country with adequate medical care, curative and preventive, irrespective of his ability to pay for such services;
- (2) the medical aid made available to the rural is much less than that provided in urban areas;
- (3) the active co-operation of the people should be secured in the development of the health programme.

Taking these objectives into consideration the Committee has drawn up a long-term programme which will provide the country with a modern health service based on the newer and expanding conceptions of modern health practice.

The district health organisation will have as its smallest unit of administration a primary unit which will normally serve a population of 10,000 to 20,000. About 15 to 20 such primary units will together constitute a secondary unit and a varying number of the latter (3 to 5) will form the district health unit, the designation suggested by the Committee for the district health organisation. At each of the headquarters of the district, secondary and primary health units will be established a Health Centre from which will radiate the different forms of health activity into the territory covered by each type of unit. The provision made for medical relief and preventive health work at each of these Health Centres will increase in scope and efficiency from the primary unit to the district health unit.

The District Health Centre will possess general and special hospitals with a total bed strength of about 2,500 and all the consultant and laboratory services required for the diagnosis and treatment of disease on up-to-date lines. The Secondary Health Centre will have a hospital with 650 beds and the primary unit headquarters a 75-bed hospital. A system of ambulances and telephone connections between these three types of hospitals will help to promote the fullest utilisation of the higher types of service available at the larger institutions by the people living in the remoter parts of the district.

Health Environment.—These hospitals will also take an active part in the preventive health campaign. They will be linked with the field health organisations in respect of such services as those for tuberculosis, for mothers and children or for venereal diseases in order to ensure that the remedial and preventive health work carried out in the homes of the people receive the full benefit of the treatment and diagnostic facilities available at the hospitals.

The Committee has stressed that preventive and curative health work should be dovetailed into each other in order to produce maximum results. It has, therefore, suggested extensive changes in the existing training programme for doctors and has laid emphasis on equipping him for preventive health work. It has also made elaborate proposals for a considerable expansion of training facilities for the different types of other health personnel required for meeting the sub-continent's needs.

The Committee has made it plain that no health development plan can produce adequate results unless sufficient measures are taken for the provision of a healthy environment for community life, such as safe water supply, hygienic houses, a satisfactory system of conservancy and proper supervision over the production, distribution and sale of food intended for public consumption. Specific recommendations have been put forward in respect of these.

In order to secure the active support of the people, the establishment of a Health Committee in every village has been recommended. Such Committees are intended to stimulate local effort for the improvement of environmental sanitation, control of infectious disease and the steady development of a programme of health education.

Government of India have accepted in principle all the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, and have started their implementation with regard to the following items :-

1. **Scholarship Scheme.**—A medical scholarship scheme was initiated in 1945. Under this scheme a limited number of medical and dental graduates and nutrition workers are selected annually for post-graduate training abroad at Government expense in medical and allied subjects, dentistry and nutrition. The scheme has further been revised in 1948 and a certain number of Travel Fellowships of shorter duration are being granted to selected officials holding responsible posts in Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Teaching and Research Institutions holding key posts in the Administrative Medical Service.

2. **All-India Medical Institute Advisory Committee.**—A Committee met in January, 1947 with Sir A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, as Chairman to advise on the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute, which will be a multi-purpose medical training centre. This Committee *inter alia* emphasised the need of the urgent development of training and research facilities in particular subjects at suitable medical colleges all over India and suggested the appointment of an Up-grading Committee in the connection.

The Up-grading Committee was accordingly appointed in May, 1948 and has submitted its report to Government.

3. **Provincial Governments' 5 year plans.**—The Provincial Governments' 5 year medical and public health development schemes are being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and approved for the grant of the Central Government contribution in respect of the approved schemes. The Provincial Governments submit periodical progress reports regarding the execution of these development schemes.

4. **Committee on Indigenous system of Medicine.**—A Committee under the chairmanship of Sir R. N. Chopra, met in January, 1947 to enquire and report on the ways to improve the facilities for research and training on indigenous systems of medicine. The Committee was also entrusted with task of considering the means of effecting a synthesis of indigenous and scientific medicines. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Among the most pressing problems of health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known but the investigations into the causes of maternal deaths carried out in certain areas indicate that over 20 mothers lose their lives each year for every thousand babies that are born as a result of pregnancy and child birth. The number of mothers who suffer from ill health and are disabled temporarily or permanently as a result of the normal physiological function of child bearing is at least 20 times the annual maternal deaths. Every year approximately one-fourth of the children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from hygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood.

The maternity and child welfare movement which aims to promote maternal and child health and to reduce deaths, owes much to the All India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford in 1918 and also since 1929 to the Indian Red Cross Society. The amalgamation of these two bodies in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, has undoubtedly increased and developed the work.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, is the only body at present working on an all-India basis. The Bureau is managed by a technical committee representing the medical and public health services, the nursing profession and voluntary organisations and individuals working in fields allied to maternity and child welfare. The Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, an officer of the Women's Medical Service, acts as Secretary. The Bureau administers the Victoria Memorial Scholarship fund for the improvement of midwifery services in rural areas and the Lady Chelmsford League fund for maternity and child welfare. The Director of the Bureau is also the Secretary of the Lady Reading Health School Committee and operates on its funds.

The income from the funds is expended on (1) the maintenance of a central Bureau of information on all aspects of maternal and child health, (2) on training scheme for workers in the maternity and child welfare field, doctors, health visitors, midwives, nursing school teachers and nursery nurses, (3) on propaganda, literature and publicity and (4) on grants-in-aid of experimental scheme. Since there is an acute shortage of teachers and supervisors, the Bureau has lately concentrated on the training of such personnel both in India and abroad.

Army Child Welfare was formerly an activity of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau under the Lady Birdwood Fund, but to all rapid expansion of welfare activities for the Indian Troops, a special committee, "The Indian Fighting Forces Maternity Child Welfare" took over the management of Indian Army Centres in the year 1942. The Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society and the Director of the Bureau are members of this committee. A remarkable feature of the whole movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefits to their own women and children. There are very few contentions when some work of this kind is not going on.

In all the provinces and most of the States Unions, welfare activities for the care of mother and child now exist, the activities differ in the nature of the work undertaken, and the amount of organisation displayed. The Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1942 has studied the existing Maternal and Child Health services and have made their recommendations for its future developments. The Committee has emphasised the need for organising the services as an integral part of the medical and public health services of the province and state and much emphasis has been laid on the preparation of workers. Much excellent work is still being done by voluntary organisations such as Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society in Assam, East and West Bengal, Madras, Orissa, East and West Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Sind. In Bihar the work is undertaken by the Bihar Maternity and Child Welfare Trust and in Bombay two influential bodies the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council and the Bombay Presidency Infant Child Welfare Society have recently amalgamated their resources under the title "Bombay Mothers and Children's Welfare Society" for the better co-ordination and development of the work. The pace of the transition from voluntary to official direction has been accelerated in recent years and posts of maternity and child welfare officers exist in Madras, East Bengal, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Delhi, U. P. and East Punjab, and in the some of the larger States Unions. These developments are noteworthy since the work is best co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where such appointments have been made. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a post of Advisor, Maternity and Child Welfare in the Directorate-General of Health Services and Dr. S. Pandit, Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, has been appointed to that post. Her honorary services have been made available to the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, and thus the services under the official voluntary organisations will be co-ordinated at the headquarters as well as in the provinces.

WELFARE WORK IN INDUSTRY

The industrial concerns of recent years have realised the importance of providing special facilities for the employees and an increasing number of industries are now maintaining comprehensive welfare schemes for women and children. The Government of India have instructed authorities in the coal mines to establish creches and provide such minimum requirements regarding building staff and equipment as are detailed in their circular. The 'Employers' State Insurance Act 1918, which applies to all factories would further improve social conditions so far as medical care is concerned and the insured person will be entitled to certain benefits, one of them being the maternity benefit which is a special central legislative measure for the protection of mothers and entitles an insured woman to claim maternity benefit for a confinement.

So far the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infants lives and improve child health. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no

bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in the sub-continent also develop innumerable fresh roots such as medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was founded in 1903 by Lady Curzon, with the object of securing better standards of midwifery practice. A sum of about Rs. 6½ lakhs was secured by public subscription in 1908.

The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society and the income is expended as grants-in-aid of training schemes for rural midwives maintained by voluntary organisations, generally branches of the Indian Red Cross Societies in the Provinces and States Unions. The Director of Maternity and Child Welfare, I.R.C. Society, is Secretary of the Fund.

In spite of continuous efforts since the beginning of the present century, no appreciable improvement has yet been made in the midwifery services in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the training to rural areas taking care that only the required number are trained and allowed to work under supervision until such time as they can be replaced by properly trained midwives.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

In India facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders are very inadequate. To serve a population of over three hundred million, there are about 20 institutions with accommodation for about 15,000 patients. While accurate figures are lacking regarding the actual number of mental patients, even at a conservative estimate of two per thousand of the population, as against 3.5 in England, and 5 in America, the figures run into nearly one million. This does not take into account the mental defectives, who are not less than one and a half millions and the psycho-neurotics, who are about twice this number, needing intensive treatment.

The Bhore Committee has recommended amongst other measures, the starting of new and well-equipped mental hospitals, and these are likely to be given effect to by the Provincial governments concerned, in the near future.

At present, the institutions at Ranchi, Madras, Poona, and Bangalore can be regarded as proper Mental Hospitals. The others function chiefly as places for detention and custodial care of patients.

The Mental Hospital, Bangalore (Mysore State) is the most modern hospital in India, modern in building, outlook, and treatment. Built in 1938 and gradually added to, it consists of a series of pavilions, built of granite and has cost over ten lakhs. It has accommodation for 400 early cases of mental disorder.

All the modern methods of treatment are undertaken, including electric shock, insulin and cardiozal treatment, psycho-analysis, with or without sodium pentothal, and relevant brain surgery, pre-frontal leucotomy, lobectomy, and in epilepsies ventricular puncture and exploration of the brain. While in the other hospitals, several methods of treatment are available, the Mental Hospital, Bangalore is probably the only institution in India where medical, surgical and psychological treatment of patients is so well integrated.

FORESTS

EVEN in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of the Indian sub-continent indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land.

The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India. It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed. Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management. It was in 1862 that the Governor-General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole. With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate. Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value.

TYPES OF FOREST

More than one tenth of the total area of the Indian sub-continent is under the control of the Forest Departments. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassified forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of India and Pakistan under the control of the old Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11.4 of the total area. This was classified as follows: Reserved 72,936; Protected 6,772; Unclassified State 18,550.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of the sub-continent, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of the sub-continent, including the Indo-Gangetic Plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south, and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types.

Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical,

temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types:—

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers. The upper canopy trees, among which *Dipterocarps* are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Timewelly, i.e., in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore. In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of the Bengal area (the submontane and Chittagong areas), extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam. The type also occurs extensively in the Andamans.

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests.—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are fairly widely distributed in the Northern region, occurring all over Upper Assam and in North and South of East and West Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Chittagong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul and some of the adjoining States). In the South, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, South Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the *Ternstroemia*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests.

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet. In the southern region, *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Ternstroemia* and many other species. The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore. In the North, *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through East and West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and the United Provinces up to the eastern border of East Punjab.

4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and the United Provinces to East Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches. In the South, the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species. In the North, the forest is typically mixed, with *Sal* occurring only locally.

5. Tropical Thorn Forests.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common. The corresponding area in the North has an even

lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year. It extends throughout the western side of Upper India (except for areas of actual desert), from the North-West Frontier Province, through East and West Punjab and Rajasthan, to Sind and Baluchistan, with eastern extensions into the drier parts of the United Provinces, especially on unfavourable soils. *Acacias* are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November. Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high. The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceae* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *sholas*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstroemia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical genera.

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet. The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts*, with many other temperate trees, such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods. *Fir* is typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests.

2. Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend to the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from the North-West Frontier Province to Yunnan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet, but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet.

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas. *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees may well or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations.

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi* pine (*Pinus khasya*).

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills, the Salt Range and the Kala Chitta hills in the Punjab area, Kashmir and Hazara, extending westwards into Baluchistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through West and East Bengal into the higher hills of Assam from about 6,000 feet to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forest, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Cheshuts* predominate, but many other species are also present, including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple*, *Elm* and *Prunus*.

2. Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the whole length of the Himalayas from the North-West Frontier Province, through Kashmir, West and East Punjab, United Provinces, Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America. The chief trees are *Spruce*, *Silver Fir*, *Deodar* (*Dend.*), *Blue Pine* (*Pinus arvensis*), and *Tsuga*. *Cypress* and *Yew* also occur to a less extent. Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one of the other are generally more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions. *Lycopers oak* are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees, also typical of European forests, such as *Maples*, *Hornbeam*, *Horse Chestnut*, *Birch*, *Elm*, etc.

3. Dry Temperate Forests. In the inner ranges of the Himalayas, where the south-west monsoon is feeble, and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers *Deodar* (*Dend.*), *Pinus gerardiana* and *Juniper* (*J. nana*), with some *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine* at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees, such as *Maple*, *Ash* and the *Hindu Oak*, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the *Albizia* spreads up from the dry subtropical zone. The type occurs in Hazara, Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*.

V.—ALPINE FORESTS

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of dwarf shrubs and low trees, chiefly *Birch*, *Rhododendron* and dwarf *Juniper* with patches of coniferous overwood of high level *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine*.

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf *Rhododendrons*, *Junipers* and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grassland, which form excellent grazing areas in summer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers.

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned:—

1. Beach Forests.—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina*, originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species. Elsewhere, small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, Godavari and Indus, are to be found *Mangrove* (*Rhizophora*, *Brougniera*, etc.) and *Sundri* (*Neritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and "knees" or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests.—These are not very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river

beds, in parts of Assam, West and East Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high.

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstromia flos-regina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited gravels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in the North and the South, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Euclea catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and *Tamaris* forests found throughout North from Assam to West Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS

No account of the forests of the sub-continent would be complete without a reference to the *Bamboos*, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests. One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operations.

FOREST POLICY

The general policy of the Government in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1934 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:—

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of the centre and the south, the sal forests of the north, the cedar and the north-east and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalayas.

(c) Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Governments of India and Pakistan is carried out in their Departments of Agriculture. The Inspector-General of Forests is the technical adviser to the Government in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the then Home Member

of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred to other provinces too, unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial Charges.—The various Provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; usually Provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his Province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Non-Territorial Charges.—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest, Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises four branches:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service.—The I.F.S. is common with other Secretary of State Services is, on account of the constitutional changes, in the process of liquidation. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired.

(3) The Provincial Forest Service.—Till 1925, officers for the lower gazetted Forest Service were recruited for direct appointment as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, and were known as Provincial Forest Service Officers. They were trained at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. After the training of Indian officers for appointment to the Indian Forest Service was started at Dehra Dun in 1926, the training of the Provincial Forest Service officers was stopped in 1928.

With the advent of Provincial autonomy in 1935 and the consequent cessation of all further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, Provincial Governments are now building up new Provincial Forest Services of their own to take the place of the Indian Forest Services. As a result the old Provincial Forest Services will disappear in due course.

(4) The Subordinate Forest Service.—These consist of Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.

The training of Forest Rangers for India is concentrated at the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun; but in addition to sending candidates to this college, Madras has its own Forest College for training Forest Rangers at Coimbatore.

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

FOREST EDUCATION

Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878 of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. But with the establishment of the new Indian Forest College, probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various Provinces and States of India also.

The original Forest School, established in 1878, came directly under the Government of India in 1884, when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the provinces. In 1912 the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the South and Central Indian States, the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College was closed on 1st July 1939, but was re-opened for Madras candidates only in 1945. Apart from this Ranger students from all parts of India are being trained at Dehra Dun. The College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the *Indian Forest Ranger College*, to distinguish it from the new *Indian Forest College* for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938.

Research.—The Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878 became also a recognised centre of forest research in 1906.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chaudhagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929.

The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the President. There are five main branches of forest research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Utilisation, Entomology and Chemistry and Minor Forest Products. Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry, is under the direction of the Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local provincial silviculturists in the provinces, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work and does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce,

comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 306 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras, by utilising modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work. The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high. Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply. Elsewhere in the sub-continent a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for India or Pakistan they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working

up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in the two Dominions and nearly a further half million in the States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known product, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India and Pakistan may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years in India and Pakistan has been steady. Gross revenue, before the late world-wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades, steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 290 lakhs a year for both the Dominions, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 26 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the Provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus.

Agencies.—The general practice of the Forest Departments in the Government of India and Pakistan and the various Provinces is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Advertiser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest Dehra Dun, U.P.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

CHEAP motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of the sub-continent within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. The sub-continent is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in the sub-continent except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies for example are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied, in certain parts of the sub-continent.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in the sub-continent. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future. Further, hydro electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity generation and irrigation.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of the sub-continent. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died before completing the work; but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary Report in September, 1919, and a final Report in 1921, indicating that a minimum continuous water power of nearly 6 million kilowatts with a maximum of 13 million kilowatts could be developed in India. This excluded practically all the great rivers, which were then uninvestigated.

The Government of India has since formed a Central Technical Power Board for developing hydro-electric resources and for carrying out a systematic hydro-electric survey. The present stage of progress and some of the plans under consideration for development of hydro-electric power in the post-war period in some of the major provinces and states are indicated in the following paragraphs.

BOMBAY HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in the sub-continent are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1920, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are:—

- The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915.
- The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1922.
- The Tata Power Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1927.

The population of Bombay including suburbs at the 1941 census was 1,489,883 with a total population of approximately 4,000,000 in all the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consumed about 160,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric Schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

Khopoli.—The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forcay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 57,600 kW on the basis of 20 per cent overload for ten hours. This scheme was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Shivpur. The head of the water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 58 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli. The present installed capacity at this station is 57,600 kW on the basis of 20 per cent overload for ten hours.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has an installed capacity of 105,000 kW on the basis of 20 per cent overload for ten hours. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric System, comprising the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Power Company, is operated as an integrated electric power system serving an area in the Province of Bombay of more than 1,000 square miles. It is the largest power system in the sub-continent having a fixed capital expenditure in excess of Rs. 16 crores and an annual output representing more than one-third of the total electricity production.

Electric service is rendered to the textile mills and other industries of Bombay and the suburban areas, to the railways for electric traction, to local authorities, and, in bulk for retail distribution, to the electrical undertakings supplying Bombay City and suburban districts, Poona and ten other localities within the area.

During the year 1947-48, the system generated 1,187,000,000 units of hydro-electric energy. The combined generating capacity of the three

hydro-electric stations is approximately 220,200 kW on the basis of carrying normal overload of 20 per cent for ten hours. The system operated a total of 776 circuit-miles of high voltage electric lines and under-ground cables, including 458 circuit-miles of transmission lines of 100,000 volt capacity.

The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.32 of an anna per unit, the downward trend of which will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

For the development of industries and agriculture in the northern portion of Bombay Presidency, the Bombay Government has embarked on the provision of an electrical grid scheme somewhat on the lines of the British Grid. Besides taking power from the Tata's Hydro-Electric System and from some of the selected Steam Station, it is also proposed to construct initially two new hydro-electric stations at Bhandarlera and Bhargur for supplying power to this grid.

DEVELOPMENT IN PROVINCE

In the Province of Bombay, there are at present 68 licensees in operation. In the case of three of these, the licensees have hydro-electric stations, their installed plant capacity being 2,35,000 kW. These three licensees serve by bulk supply Bombay City, the Bombay Suburban District, Poona and about six other townships. Almost all the remaining 56 licensees generate their own electric energy. Of these, one has an installed capacity of 67,500 kW another 3,624 kW, the remaining have relatively small power houses. Most of the licensees operate in urban areas.

The objects with which the Government of Bombay have set up the Electric Grid Department are: (1) to rationalise the generation of electricity by generating it at a few selected stations having natural advantages, (2) to make available progressively large amounts of electricity at low rates, and (3) to bring the energy within reach of a progressively increasing number of the urban and rural population.

The objects are to be achieved by the establishment of an Electric Grid System in regions which lend themselves to such development economically under quasi-state control. New power stations—both hydro-electric and thermal—will be established. These and the existing efficient generating stations of licensees, wherever practicable, will be inter-connected by the Grid lines. Inefficient generating stations will be closed down and the licensees concerned supplied bulk power. Wherever possible, rural areas within the Grid regions will be supplied electricity from the system.

It is also intended to establish small Diesel Stations in isolated townships, which have some cottage industries and which cannot, within reasonable time, be served from the Grid.

To promote rapid development of the use of electricity by agriculturists and cottage and small scale industrialists specially in rural areas, it is proposed to assist them financially in acquiring electrical machinery and equipment on hire purchase terms.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1948

Largely, at the initiative of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India introduced in the Central Legislature a Bill entitled "Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1946" during the Budget Session of 1946. This measure was passed and became an Act in 1948. One of the provisions of this Act is that the Provincial Governments have to set up Provincial Electricity Boards within two years. They will be charged with

the work of rationalisation and development of electric supply in the Province. The Bombay Government proposes to set up the Bombay Electricity Board, which will be, under the provisions of the above enactment, charged with the work of rationalisation and development of Electric Supply in the Province.

Meanwhile, a Special Grid Department has been organised under the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay. The development programme under execution at present consists of: (1) North Gujarat Grid Scheme, (2) South Gujarat Grid Scheme, (3) Rural electrification and small town schemes based on small Diesel Stations.

NORTH GUJARAT GRID SCHEME

This scheme contemplates taking power in bulk from the power station of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company at Saharnati and distributing it to centres of load in North Gujarat Area. The works comprise construction of about 70 miles of 66/110 kV line, 14 miles of 33,000 and 50, miles of 11,000 volt transmission lines and about 480 miles of distribution lines.

Construction of a new power station by the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, initially consisting of two 15,000 kW steam turbo sets, negotiated by Government with the Company in the year 1914-15, is completed. Arrangements have been made with the Company to install two more 15,000 kW sets in the new station as early as possible to meet the anticipated demand three or four years hence.

The construction of 66/110 kV line from Ahmedabad to Baroda is completed. The order for 33 and 11 kV lines has been placed. The required power transformers and sub-station control gear have been ordered out.

The original programme of completion of works has had to be drastically revised in the light of the delivery dates for sub-station control gear and other equipment, now reported by manufacturers in the U.K. According to present indications, it would appear that distribution of electricity in this region can be commenced by the middle of 1950.

SOUTH GUJARAT GRID SCHEME

This scheme comprises installation of a steam power station initially comprising two turbo alternator sets of 7,500 kW each near Surat for supply of power in areas from Surat to Bulsar, and construction of an E.H.T. transmission line over a distance of about 33 miles from Surat to Bilimora.

A site for power station has been selected at Utran near Surat. Construction of the power house building, etc., will be commenced shortly. Work of constructing the railway siding from Utran station to the power house site was completed in March 1949. Work in connection with preparation of designs of transmission lines and sub-stations is in hand.

Orders for two turbo sets of 7,500 kW each and boiler house equipment have already been placed. Order for switchgear and other equipment has also been placed. A part of the machinery was shipped and received in March 1949. The remaining machinery, switchgear, etc., is expected to be shipped completely, by stages, by about the end of 1949.

Owing to the delays in delivery of plant and machinery and other equipments by the manufacturers, the original programme of completion of works has had to be revised. According to present indications the supply from the steam station should commence by the end of 1950.

CO-OPERATION & CO-ORDINATION OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY FACILITIES

Baroda has agreed to co-operate with the Government of Bombay by taking supply in bulk at Koloi, Baroda, Pethal, Navsari and Bilimora for distribution within the State territory. Negotiations are in progress with the B.B. & C.I. Railway for the use of a common power system on a co-operative basis by the

Railway for meeting its power requirements for traction between Ahmedabad and Bombay and by the Bombay Government for supplying electric service to urban and rural population residing within economic distance of the various sub-stations en route. If a mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, it will be necessary further to develop the power stations at Ahmedabad and Surat and the transmission system. The co-operation between Bombay Government, Baroda Government, the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the Ahmedabad Electricity Company is expected to be of appreciable benefit to all the parties and will tend to reduce the cost of electric service in the area covered.

Negotiations are also in progress with the G.I.P. Railway for the use of a common power system in the Nasik and Khandesh areas.

RURAL SCHEMES

The schemes so far sanctioned for execution by Government consist of: (1) Electrification of the towns of Ratnagiri, Malvan, Vengurla, Chiplun, Islampur and Peth, (2) Electrification of 22 villages in the Satura taluka based upon power being taken from the existing power house of the Satura Electricity Co., (3) Electrification of ten villages in the Bulsar taluka, based on bulk electricity being taken from the existing power house of the Bulsar Electricity Co. Later on, when power becomes available from the Government's own station in Surat, power will be supplied from that station, (4) Electrification of rural areas between Lonavla and Talegaon with power, purchased from Talas.

Neither of the first three schemes mentioned above can at present supply any large industrial load, but when item (3) is linked up with the new Surat Steam Station, there will be scope for supplying power for industrial use.

In addition to those mentioned above, small Diesel stations may be established during the next five years in about 19 townships containing about 2,000 dwelling houses or more and having village industries, the production of which can be appreciably increased by the use of electric power. A list of the towns provisionally selected is given hereunder:

| Sr. No. | Division | District | Town |
|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Northern | Ahmedabad | Dholka |
| 2 | " | " | Dhanduka |
| 3 | Central | East Khandesh | Khandol |
| 4 | " | " | Parola |
| 5 | " | " | Dharangam |
| 6 | " | " | Sheddrum |
| 7 | " | West Khandesh | Shahade |
| 8 | " | Sholapur | Akhij |
| 9 | Southern | Belgaum | Chikodi |
| 10 | " | " | Gokak |
| 11 | " | " | Hukeri |
| 12 | " | " | Konnur |
| 13 | " | " | Sankeshwar |
| 14 | " | " | Bailhongal |
| 15 | " | Bijapur | Gubbidgi |
| 16 | " | " | Ilkal |
| 17 | " | " | Sulebavi |
| 18 | " | " | Bumund |
| 19 | " | Dharwar | Gajendragad |

Out of the above, Government have so far approved administrative schemes for Belgaum, Bijapur and East Khandesh Districts, while schemes are under preparation for the remaining places.

Jog Power.—In consideration of the consent given by the Government of Bombay to the Government of Mysore for the electric development of the waterfall at Jog under certain conditions, the latter has agreed to supply the Bombay Government, electric power upto 11,500 kW at Jog on reasonable terms to be mutually agreed upon. The proposal for the utilisation of this power has been investigated and the report is under the consideration of Government. A special Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay to study the industrial possibilities within an economic distance of the Jog power house has started investigation.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

Salient features of the hydro projects which are likely to be undertaken within the next few years are given hereunder:

Koyana Project. This scheme when fully developed is capable of meeting a demand of the order of 250,000 kW continuous after reserving part of the storage for irrigation. When finally developed, this would be one of the larger power stations in the sub-continent. Initially, about 48,000 kW could be developed economically for supply to the Districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur and Ratnagiri as required. Electro-chemical industries and other similar loads could be established near the power station site with advantage and the plant progressively increased.

In December 1946, Government sanctioned detailed investigations and survey work to enable preparation of estimates and designs of works connected with the project. This work was started early in 1947 and is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. A committee has been appointed by the Government to examine the question of utilising part of the storage for irrigation purposes in Bijapur District by high lift pumps located in a suitable position on the banks of the Krishna River. The Chairman of the committee in a preliminary note has estimated that when the lift irrigation scheme is fully worked out, the power requirements would be of the order of about 90,000 kW.

The possibilities of utilising the fallrace waters of the proposed Koyana hydro-electric power station will also be investigated.

Kalinadi Project. Preliminary survey work connected with the scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in January, 1947. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. Associated Consulting Engineers (India), Bombay. The final report indicates that 325,000 kW continuous is available in the Kalinadi Basin, distributed in four power stations. The final report is awaited. The Districts of Dharwar, Karwar, Belgaum and Bijapur appear to be within economic reach of this source of power.

Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Project. A demand of about 10,000 kW can be met from this source, provided the power station is linked up either with Koyana when it is developed or Tata system at Poona. Consideration of this scheme will be taken up after 2 seasons' work has been put in on the proposed new irrigation dam at Vir, which will provide a balancing and supplementary reservoir.

Bhandardara-Randha Electric Scheme.—A demand of 16,800 kW can be met from this source. In addition to this, a further 7,500 kW can be obtained during the monsoon. This power can be turned up by the establishment of a steam station of the installed capacity of 15,000 kW in this area. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1945 but its execution had to be postponed as under the present conditions, development of this source of power cannot be undertaken economically. The question of its execution will be reviewed in due course.

Narbada-Tapti. Governments of Bombay and India have also under consideration the possibility of developing Narbada and Tapi River Basins on multi-purpose basis. The preliminary survey of the Narbada River reveals that about 450,000 kW continuous could be available from the Narbada river at two power stations.

MYSORE HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in the sub-continent or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this

scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Koder Gaid Fields about 92 miles from Sivassamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivassamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore (cities and 226 other towns and villages in the State).

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded and its total normal capacity now stands at 60,000 H.P. With the addition of the Shihshapura Station coming into existence in 1940, an additional 23,000 H.P. installed capacity has been added.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of hydro power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a number of generating stations at the most economic sites in future.

Demands for large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of Jog Falls Power Station at Jog for the production at the first instance of about 48,000 kW without in any way interfering with the beauty of the Jog Falls on the Sharavathi River which have been famous for their scenic beauty and grandeur.

The first stage of the Project with an installed capacity of 4,800 kW was put into service with four units of 12,000 kW each on February 21, 1948. The work on the second stage is in progress now. With the completion of the second stage at Jog, the total capacity of the station would be 120,000 kW. It would be of interest to note that power at Jog is generated, transmitted and distributed at a frequency of 50 cycles, whereas the other two stations generate and transmit at 25 cycles of which a part of the lighting loads in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore's converted to 60 cycles and distributed. After very careful consideration, Government decided that the standard frequency of 50 cycles should be introduced in the State in conformity with the prevalent practice in the neighbouring regions and also to enable to Mysore systems to be put on the South Indian Grid which is bound to come some time or other if the resources of the country are to be fully and economically utilised. It was for this reason that the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog was designed to generate power at 50 cycles.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and other towns and villages in the State has increased to more than 70,000.

The transmission system consists of over 900 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 1,350 miles of circuits. The transmission system is extended to supply hydro-electric power to the four corners of State. With the construction of the new transmission lines and on the generation of power at Jog, over 600 miles of 110 kV transmission lines will be in service.

The use of electricity for improving the transport facilities in the State forms an important item under the "Post-War Development Scheme" and it is expected that in the next five years, introduction of electric trolley buses in Bangalore and electrification of railways between Mysore and Bangalore will be an accomplished fact.

TRAVANCORE

The first electrical undertaking to operate in Travancore was the Hydro-Electric Station established in the High Ranges by the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., in 1905 which was intended to meet the power requirements of the Company for lighting and factory drive. It was towards the close of 1927 that Government initiated a programme of electrical development in the State. A start in this direction

was made by the establishment of a thermal station at Trivandrum, the capital of the State, in March 1929. The rapid expansion of the Trivandrum Electric Supply served as an incentive to private enterprise to come into the field. A thermal station was started at Kottayam in 1932 for the supply of power to that town, under a license. Another private agency took up the supply of power at Nagercoil in 1934.

A scheme for the supply of power to Quilon was inaugurated by the Government towards the middle of 1934.

A license for the supply of power to the Taluks of Shencottah and Puthanapuram was granted to a private Agency in 1940 and the supply was inaugurated in 1941.

Expansion.—In view of the very large demand for electric supply being extended to several areas, the Government decided to initiate a large hydro-electric system to meet the growing demand for power. As a first step towards this objective, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was sanctioned by the Government in 1931 and the work was taken up immediately afterwards. The first stage of development was completed by the beginning of 1940 and the supply was commenced in March 1940. The scheme utilises the water of the Mudrapuzha River diverted at Munnar through a tunnel 9 ft. by 8 in. and 10,200 ft. in length. Two parallel steel penstock lines each 7,800 ft. in length take the water to the generating station. The generating plant consists of three 5,000 kVA Alternators generating at 11,000 volts directly coupled to Pelton wheels operating at 1,980 ft. head. Two of the machines are in normal service while the third serves as a stand-by. The normal generating capacity of the station is 9,000 kW, but during peak hours, the third unit is also commissioned to take up loads upto 1,500 kW, thereby raising the objective capacity of the station to 10,500 kW. The capacity of the station has now been increased by the installation of a fourth generating set. Power is stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission to the plains. The transmission system as now brought under use consists of 420 circuit miles of 66 kV lines on lattice steel towers, 42 circuit miles of 66 kV lines on oak wood and concrete poles, taking power to 5 major 66 kV sub-stations and 26 miles of 33 kV lines, 350 miles of 11 kV single circuit lines and 10.5 miles of double circuit lines connecting all the important centres in North and Central Travancore.

The availability of hydro-electric power in most of the important commercial and agricultural centres coupled with the impetus given to industrial and agricultural operations consequent on the situation created by the Second World War, has resulted in a steadily growing demand for power. The connected load is over 25,000 kW with a maximum peak load of 13,300 kW. The total generation during 1946 was 75.42 million units. About 72.5 per cent of the power generated is used for industrial purposes and the rest for agricultural and domestic needs. Electrolytic production of aluminium, tea factories, fertilisers and chemicals, ceramics, textiles, paper, plywood, oil mills, saw mills, tile factories, mineral factories, engineering workshops, etc., constitute the main industrial load.

Three More Sets.—L. T. distribution is standardised at 400/230 volts. Asen treated teakwood poles supplied by the State Forest Department and wooden cross-arms, have been standardised for all 11 kV lines and a major part of the network.

The demand for power has been so pressing that action for augmenting the power supply was taken as early as 1941. Although the necessary orders for the plant were placed in 1941, the demands of the late War, which had necessarily to be given the highest priority, necessitated the execution of the orders being held in abeyance till 1944. The work on the

installation of 3 more generating sets each of 7,500 kW capacity in the Pallivasal Station is now in progress. One of these units, the fourth set, has been taken into service. Two more pipe lines to supply water to these three generating sets are also being laid. The erection of the third pipe line, 30-in. dia., is already completed and that of the fourth is in progress. The additional power generated is used mainly for aluminium production and for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate.

Dams.—To ensure a perennial supply of water for power development at Pallivasal and Sengulam, the construction of dams for storage of monsoon rain water has been taken up. One of these reservoirs, with a capacity of 270 million cubic feet, is located at Sethuparvathyapuram, about 16 miles east of Munnar in the high ranges. The other dam at Madupatty, about seven miles from Munnar has been designed to impound 2,000 million cubic feet of water. It is now under construction.

Owing to the delay in augmenting the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station, it was found necessary to resort to other arrangements for making available additional power to meet the demands arising out of commitments already made. As a result of the negotiations with the Government of Madras, it has been possible to get a block of 3,000 kW. of power from the Papanasam System. A 66 kV single-circuit line connecting Kundara to Shencottah has been constructed and the supply from Papanasam has been inaugurated from the beginning of September 1946.

The demand for power as foreseen now is so heavy that it has become an urgent necessity to explore the possibilities for further hydro-electric developments. Two more schemes are already under investigation. The first of these, the Sengulam Scheme is proposed to be located 44 miles lower down the present generating station. With the tail water of the main station, it is expected that the station could generate about 48,000 kW.

The other station is proposed to be located further lower down the same river. The tail water of the second station together with the discharge of two other tributaries of the Mudrapuzha River will supply the water for this scheme and the output of this station is estimated to be 40,000 kW. With the construction of suitable reservoirs for the collection of water, it is expected that the generating capacity of this station can be further augmented.

Growing Demand.—Power development from the Pampa River in Central Travancore is also under investigation. Preliminary forecasts show that it will be possible to develop about 100,000 hp. from this Scheme.

The situation created by the Second World War has given a strong impetus to industries in general and on the wake of it, a growing demand for power. During war-time, one of the major industrial concerns supplied with power from the Government System was the Indian Aluminium Co. Power was also being supplied to several industries engaged in war work. Special mention may be made in this connection regarding the role of electricity in food production activities both during and after the war as with the scarcity of fuel oil and oil engines, it has been necessary to resort to electric drive for de-watering operations in rice fields in the back-water areas and also for lift irrigation. Several thousands of acres of land both in Central and North Travancore have been put under cultivation with the aid of electric drive and as experience has shown that this is both economical and convenient, it is proposed to adopt this as a permanent arrangement.

COCHIN

There are four sites on the Chalakudy river suitable for hydro-electric development. These sites are proposed to be developed progressively in five stages. When completed, the project will provide 100,000 kW of continuous power

or 200,000 kW at 50 per cent load factor. The first stage now under execution, consists of the construction of a dam across the river above the Poringalkuthi falls. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 28,700 acre feet. The total cost of all stages is estimated at 20 crores of rupees. The development of the scheme will also enable some 6,000 acres of waste land to be brought under paddy cultivation.

MADRAS

Hydro-electric development in Madras until 1927 was confined to a few tiny plants in tea estates and to the small installation at Kator in the Nilgiris for making cordite. In recent years there has been significant progress and Madras now ranks next to Bombay in its hydro-electric power output. Three hydro-electric stations are now in operation. Besides extensions to the existing plants, two more stations are under construction.

The water power sites in the province are mostly in the Western Ghats especially in the region of the Nilgiris and the Palnis. Sites in the Eastern Ghats are few and some of them are on border streams. A close estimate of the available power has not yet been made. The continuous power output from the sites which are definitely known to be worth development is over 220,000 kW. It is likely that further survey and investigation would locate more sites. While it is unsafe at this stage to give an estimate of the maximum water power available in the province it may be assumed to be around 500,000 kW continuous. This does not, however, include power that can be developed from future large irrigation dams like those projected at Polavaram on the Godavari.

Electric Power Grid.—To develop the available power resources in an orderly and rational way and make it available over the whole province cheaply and in abundance, an 'Electric Power Grid' for the province was conceived by the Madras Government over 15 years ago. It is a scheme of inter-connected power houses, both hydro and thermal, feeding a network of transmission and distribution lines serving towns and villages. Part of it is already in existence and the rest is to be built in appropriate stages corresponding to the industrial and social advance of the country.

The Grid in the south where it is well formed consists at present of three hydro-electric power stations, viz., those at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam. A fair part of 12 districts from Chittoor to Tinnevely and Chingleput to Malabar is covered. 45 Municipal towns and 910 villages receive supply. The installed generating capacity of the three stations totals 104,000 kW. The Grid owned by the Government Electricity Department has over 3,000 miles of high tension lines operating at voltages from 11,000 to 110,000 and 1,850 miles of low tension distribution lines. There are 24 extra high tension sub-stations of 110 and 66 kV, and sixteen of 33 and 22 kV, sub-stations with transforming capacity totalling 150,150 kVA, and 770 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 39,500 kVA. The total load connected to the Grid is 185,200 kW. Among the important industries which are served are textile mills, cement factories, electro-chemical works, Steel-rolling mills and tea factories.

Rural Electrification.—Rural electrification on a fairly extensive scale has also been carried out with a connected load of over 32,800 kW. There are over 4,900 electric pumps for irrigation and 825 rural factories for ginning cotton, hulling rice, pressing oil seeds, shelling nuts, crushing cane and milling flour.

There are over 101,700 consumers of all classes: 70,800 served through the distributing licensees and 21,900 served by Government direct. The total power generated from the hydro-stations in 1946-47 was 298 million units representing 73 % of the total generation in the Province. The capital investment so far made is nearly Rs. 7.76 crores and the revenue in 1945-46 was Rs. 12 lakhs.

In the central and northern regions of the province the grid is yet to take shape. At present there are number of thermal stations each serving the local area but not inter-connected. When the big hydro-electric stations on the Machkund River in the Vizagapatnam District and other extensions in progress are completed, the Grid will practically cover the whole province.

Pykara Scheme.—The scheme utilises the waters of the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 square miles and a fall of about 3,100 ft. The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The topography however embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 kW continuous.

The first stage of development was commenced at the end of 1929 and was completed at the end of 1932. This stage utilised the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 28 million cubic feet in the Glenmorgan Reservoir. The rapid growth of load necessitated the early construction of the Dam at Mukurti to store 1400 m.c. ft. with open spillways. The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938. By installing automatic gates over the spillways the storage capacity has been raised to 1,800 m.c. ft. In April 1940, the final stage now sanctioned will provide a further increase of 2,000 m.c. ft. storage by the construction of a second dam across Pykara river.

Civil Works.—Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1,000 ft. long to a surge tank at the head of the penstocks. In the first stage two pipes each in 3 sections of diameter 27", 21", 21" with a total length of about 9,300 ft. were laid. In the second stage a third penstock of 42", 39", 37" diameter was added.

The initially installed plant comprises three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 600 r.p.m. alternators coupled to 10,900 hp. pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 volts 50 cycles and stepped up to 110,000 volts by means of three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 11 kV, 66-110 kV. transformers.

In 1939 two 12,500 kVA, generating units and two 12,500 kVA, transformers were added. The Pykara-Colimatore transmission line was changed from 66 kV, to 110 kV, operation to suit the increased load demand. In 1947 two 5,000 kVA, 11/66 kV. transformers were added to feed the 66 kV. lines to the West Coast.

Transmission and Distribution.—Power is transmitted to Colimatore, which is the main receiving station and also the chief load centre by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line. The line is extended therefrom at 66 kV, to Tiruppur, Erode, Udumalpet, Sembatti and Madurai. At Erode and Madurai it is established with the Mettur and Papanasam Systems respectively. Power is now supplied from Pykara to Calicut and Cannanore through 66 kV. lines.

This system has 1,278 miles of transmission lines of voltage ranging from 11,000 to 110,000 in service. There are 5 extra high tension sub-stations with transforming capacity of 70,750 kVA, and 426 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 22,465 kVA.

Mettur Scheme.—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mettur Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world is 176 ft. high and can impound a total of 93,500 m.c. ft. of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During construction of the dam 4 cast iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter had been built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

Work on the initial installation with 3 units of 10,000 kV, each was commenced in the latter part of 1933, and the station started operation in June 1937.

The operating head varies from 160 ft. at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 ft. The average head is 135 ft.

Power House.—The Power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam. The units are 12,500 kVA, 250 r.p.m. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 ft., developing a maximum of 16,000 hp. each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped up to 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres.

The fourth generating unit recently added was commissioned into service in October 1946.

Power is transmitted to Singarapet in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66,110 kV. trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the Power Station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network. 66 kV. lines have been extended in the north to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram and in the south to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Nagercoil. To ensure proper voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Trichinopoly.

Considerable lengths of 11,22 and 33 kV. lines have been constructed for extending power to various places. 1,300 miles of high tension lines of all voltages are now in service. There are 24 E.H.T. sub-stations with an aggregate transformer capacity of 52,100 kVA. The number of distribution transformer stations are 259 and have a total capacity of 12,835 kVA.

The Mettur Station is being linked with Madras thermal station by a 110 kV. line between Singarapet and Madras. This inter-connection will enable diversion of the surplus seasonal power at Mettur to Madras thereby saving coal. During dry months Madras will assist Mettur to enable larger firm demand being met in the Mettur System than is possible at present.

Papanasam Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The first stage of the scheme was started in 1938 and the station commenced operation in July 1944.

The Tarapuram river drops about 300 ft. over the picturesque Papanasam falls at the foot of the Western Ghats in Tinnevely District. The power development consists in regulating the river flow and harnessing the energy that was wasted over the falls. The catchment is benefited by both South-West and North-East monsoons, the latter generally preponderant.

Six miles above the falls a reservoir of 5,500 m.c. ft. is formed by constructing a masonry dam 170 ft. above river bed and 800 ft. long. About 2 mile above the falls the water is diverted from the river course by a weir 1,350 ft. long and 35 ft. high giving a pondage of 28 m.c. ft. for daily regulation. Water is conveyed by two 9 ft. low pressure steel pipes from the diversion weir to the surge tank at the edge of the cliff and from thence through four 60" penstock pipes 520 ft. long down the hill slope to the power house which is located near the Agastya Temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. (One low pressure pipe and 3 penstocks only were installed in the first stage. The gross head developed is 330 ft.

Power House.—The generating plant consists of three vertical alternators of capacity 7,250 kVA, 600 r.p.m. coupled each to a Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B.P.H. The

generation is at 11 kV., 3 phase, 50 cycle and power is stepped up to 66 kV. by means of three 7,250 kVA., 1,168 kV. transformers.

To utilize fully the water that will be available in good rainfall years the fourth generator along with the second low pressure pipe line and penstock pipe are being installed now. They form the second stage of development at this site.

The transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Kollipatti and Madurai, and is linked with the Pykara Hydro-Electric System at Madurai. For purposes of voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA. synchronous condensers are installed at Madurai.

The system has 350 miles of high tension transmission lines, 8 H.T. sub-stations with transformer capacities totalling 21,750 kVA. and 83 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 4,142 kVA.

Bulk power to the extent of 3,000 kW. is being delivered to the Travancore Government at the State borders near Shencottah.

Five-year Programme.—During the war years no progress could be made and there was practical stoppage of all new schemes and extensions. The only work done was to complete with great difficulty the few schemes already started. The Madras Government have sanctioned a five-year programme of construction of the following new schemes and extensions.

1. Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme including extensions to the Vizagapatnam and Bezwada Thermal auxiliary plants.
2. Nellore Thermal Scheme.
3. Madras Thermal Extension Scheme and inter-connection with Mettur Hydro.
4. Ceded Districts Scheme.
5. Moyar Scheme.
6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme Extensions.
7. Madurai Thermal Scheme.

Machkund Scheme. This Scheme is for harnessing the Machkund river in the Vizagapatnam District on the borders of Madras and Orissa, at the Duduma Falls where a gross head of 840 ft. is available. 100,000 kW. of power could be developed at this site, and the scheme is proposed to be worked out in stages.

The initial stage will comprise a diversion dam across the Machkund river, a flume channel, a 3,000 ft. long low pressure tunnel and three penstock pipes leading to the power house. The power station will have 3 generating sets each of 17,250 kW. In the later stage a dam is to be constructed at Jalaput and in the ultimate stage there would be 6 penstocks with generating units of capacity totalling 100,000 kW.

The civil works and power house have to be constructed in co-operation with the Orissa Government, and Madras has undertaken to execute the project works. The work on the scheme has been commenced and the initial stage is expected to be completed by 1951.

A 300 mile 110 kV. transmission line will carry the Madras share of power to Vizagapatnam, Rajahmundry and Bezwada. This scheme will be adequate to supply the power needs of the Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts. Pending its completion, additional generating plant totalling 9,000 kW. has been ordered for the Bezwada and Vizagapatnam thermal stations to meet the interim demand of the region.

Nellore Scheme.—For the Nellore area a thermal station is planned at Nellore with two 2,500 kW. transportable power sets initially. The sets have been received and the plant will be working next year. The network of this area will be eventually linked with the Southern Grid.

Madras Thermal Extensions.—Supply for the Madras city area is now inadequate, on account of the load exceeding the capacity of the power house. The Madras city power undertaking of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation was acquired by the Government

in August 1947 and steps have been taken to modernise the plant and increase its capacity. A new 150,000 kW. turbo-alternator set has been ordered as also the associated boilers and they would be in service in 1949-50. To meet the growing demand in the meanwhile, two 2,500 kW. transportable power units have been installed as a temporary measure to supplement supply.

A 110 kV., 124 mile line inter-connecting the Madras Thermal Station with the Mettur Hydro Station has been constructed for mutual exchange of power.

Ceded Districts Scheme. The Ceded Districts are proposed to be supplied with power purchased from the Mysore Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. When the Tungabhadra hydro power station is built around 1952 it will take over the area and supply from Mysore will be stopped.

Moyar Scheme. The Moyar Scheme for developing power from the tail water of the Pykara power station with a head of about 1,280 ft. available at the Moyar Slope, 9 miles lower down, is now under construction.

The main features of the scheme are: 1. A channel about 7,000 ft. long to divert the tail water from the Pykara power station to the adjacent Avarihalla valley. 2. A regulating reservoir of 28 m.c. ft. at Maravakandi 4 miles lower down. 3. A flume channel about 23,000 ft. long from the reservoir to the forebay and headworks at Guruvu-Gowda Hundi. The forebay is to have a storage of 6 m.c. ft. 4. A 7 ft. diameter low pressure pipe from forebay to the surge tank at the head of the penstocks and 3 penstocks 2,880 ft. long in two sections of 45° and 42° to the power station. 5. A power station with three 12,000 kW. 428 r.p.m. alternators coupled to 18,000 h.p. two nozzle vertical type impulse wheels.

Power is to be generated at 11 kV., 3 phase, 50 cycle, stepped up to 110 kV. and transmitted to Pykara and Erode through 110 kV. double circuit transmission lines. This will be the 4th hydro-electric station of the Grid in the Southern part of the province and will meet the increasing demands of the Pykara and Mettur Systems for a few years.

Pykara Extensions.—The final stage of the Pykara project consisting of a second dam across the Pykara river to provide a storage of 2,000 m.c. ft., a new penstock, and two generating sets of 13,500 kW. each at Pykara station has been sanctioned. This will not only meet the power deficiencies of Mettur and Paramasam stations during periods of unfavourable water conditions but will also meet the demands arising out of the large scale industrial and agricultural developments in the southern districts in the near future.

Madurai Thermal Scheme.—To supplement the output in the Hydro-Grid during water scarcity, a thermal auxiliary station at Madurai with an initial capacity of 4,000 kW. is to be built shortly. The plant is under erection.

To handle the additional power that will be generated, additional transmission lines for reinforcing the Grid have also been sanctioned.

These schemes which are all now under construction cover a major part of the province and will result in doubling the existing generating capacity. They are scheduled to be completed before 1952 and will cost Rs. 15 crores.

BIHAR

The most important scheme in Bihar is the Kosi Project now under investigation with the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It will be a multi-purpose project for irrigation, drainage, reclamation of water-logged areas, malaria control, fish culture and recreation facilities. The project comprises a dam, 750 feet high across the Chitra Gorge in Nepal just above the temple of Barahi Kshetra, to store about 11 million acre feet of water, power plant at the dam site capable of generating upto 1.8 million kW of power at 50

per cent load factor, a barrage in Nepal across the Kosi to control and stabilise the river channel, and to divert its supplies into two canals, one on either bank, for irrigating about a million acres in Bihar territory, and a second barrage near the Nepal-Bihar border with two canals on the left and one on the right bank for irrigating over two million acres of land in Bihar. The project is estimated to cost rupees 90 crores. The execution of the scheme is expected to take about ten years.

ORISSA

The unified development of Mahanadi Valley has been decided upon by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and it comprises three units namely the Hirakud Dam Project, the Tikarpara Dam Project and the Naraj Dam Project, each with its own canal system and hydro-electric power installations. The three units are capable of independent development and also of forming an integrated part of the basin wide plan. It has been decided to make a start with the Hirakud Dam Project.

The Hirakud Dam Project comprises the construction of a dam—150 feet high and gross storage capacity of the reservoir 5.3 million acre feet across the Mahanadi about nine miles upstream of the town of Sambalpur, gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. The project will provide irrigation to 1,004,953 acres of land, generate 350,000 kW and will also provide navigation facilities. The whole scheme is estimated to cost rupees 47.81 crores and will earn an annual return of 4.29 per cent on the sum-at-charge.

ASSAM

Assam possesses large potentials of hydro-power. It has roughly been estimated that it should be possible to generate upto four million kilowatts of continuous power in that province by developing eleven sites on different rivers. These projects would involve storage by construction of high dams involving a total reservoir capacity, during monsoon, of 68 million acre feet. Most of these projects can be designed as multi-purpose schemes for power generation, perennial irrigation, extension and improvement of navigation and flood control.

KASHMIR

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed forty years ago in the Kashmir Durbur, utilising the river Jhelum near Baniyar about fourteen miles from Baramulla.

The headworks of the Jhelum power installation is situated six and a half miles from the power house, at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the ultimate generation of 20,000 electrical horse-power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheels there is an effective head of 399 feet. There are four horizontal water-wheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle generator running at 500 r.p.m. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it suitable for cultivation.

The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the power load is building up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting,

but also for heating. The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a number of power loads.

New Sources.—Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes, the Muzaffarabad hydro-electric installation utilising a tributary of the river Kishan Ganga and the Jammu hydro-electric installation. The Muzaffarabad power house has one 130 H.P. pelton wheel directly coupled to a 110 k.V., 3,300 volt, 50 cycle alternator. This serves Muzaffarabad town and Domel on J. V. Road. The Jammu power house employs five generating sets. Of these, one 265 kW. set is driven by a Diesel oil engine and the remaining four, generating among themselves 1,226.5 kW., are driven by water turbines.

In addition to the above schemes, new sources of power capable of feeding large-scale manufacture are being explored in view of the beginning of large-scale industries in Jammu and Kashmir State, being explored. The State has already provided funds from capital expenditure not charged to revenue for the improvement of the State's electrical system. The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being sunny, a steam turbine driven generating plant of 1,500 kW. capacity is being installed for being located at Miran Sahib and connected with Jammu by a 6,600 volt line. This will enable necessary supply of power being made available for Jammu, Jammu Cantonment and Miran Sahib industrialisation. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 8,41,200.

A hydro-electric scheme with an ultimate capacity for generating 9,000 kW. by harnessing the Sind River near Gauderhal is also under survey and a smaller scheme for supply of power at Palahalam is now in progress, while other smaller schemes for Anantnag and Udhampur are under investigation. The utilisation of the Chenab River for developing a hydro-electric scheme on a large scale is also under consideration.

UNITED PROVINCES

The Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the Province and to Shahdara in Delhi Province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and stand by steam power stations at Chaudhri and Harduaganj with installed capacity of 10,000 kW have been constructed. The Grid thus has no less than 38,000 kW of installed capacity. A new hydro-electric station at Mohamadpur with an installed capacity of 9,300 kW is under construction. At Harduaganj steam station additional power plant is under erection which will raise the installed capacity of the station from 10,000 kW to 20,000 kW. Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the Grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from tube wells and open wells.

The Ganges Valley State Tube-Well Scheme comprises about 2,000 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,300 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres and rural areas.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a number of hydro-electric power generating stations have been completed and the work has already commenced on the Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 41,400 kW. This station will be ultimately linked up with the large steam station at Kanpur and the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid.

NEW PROJECTS

There are several other schemes under consideration, the more important of them being the Pipri Dam and Power Station Project estimated to cost over 29 crores of rupees. Rs. 19.25 crores for dams and Rs. 10 crores for transmission lines—the Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores, the Nayar Dam Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores and the Ramganga Project at a cost of some 22 crores of rupees.

PUNJAB HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations ranging between 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, and connected by means of a tunnel over 15,000 ft. long, are the works of what is known as the Uhl River Hydro-Electric or Mandi Scheme which is now operated by the E. Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch with its Headquarters formerly at Lahore.

This project owes its origin to the need which began to be felt in the old undivided Punjab during the War of 1914-18 for making energy available for industrial and agricultural purposes at rates cheaper than were then prevailing.

The site was discovered in the year 1922. A detailed project was prepared by 1923. Work on the construction of the first stage of this scheme was started in 1926. The total capital outlay on the scheme to the end of the year 1944-45 has been Rs. 730.6 lacs.

Due to the extensive nature of the construction works, it was found necessary to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations one at Dhehu near Shanan and the other at Thuji near the headworks at Brot which were linked together and the combined installed capacity was 1,440 kW.

Water is withdrawn from the Uhl and the Landat Dug River at Brot and conveyed by a 9.25 ft. internal diameter concrete lined circular pressure tunnel which is one of the longest tunnels in the sub-continent and is the first steel mantle tunnel to be built in Asia. The tunnel is about 3 miles long and is designed for a normal full discharge of 600 cusecs (but it can carry up to 800 cusecs if required). The tunnel leads steel penstocks which run down the slope to the Shanan Power Station near Jogindranagar (Mandi State) so as to utilise 1,800 ft. of the total fall thus converting the snow fed waters of the Uhl and its tributary into electrical energy.

Transmission System.—The initial installed capacity of Shanan Power Station is 48,000 kW. The plant consists of four 17,000 H.P. Pelton wheels, running at 428.5 r.p.m. each driven by a single jet of water and connected to a 12,000 k.V., 11,000 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator.

From the Shanan Power Station energy generated at 11,000 volts is stepped up to 132,000 volts which is the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in the sub-continent. The transmission system comprises a double circuit 132 k.V. trunk transmission line supported on steel towers 80 ft. high normally set 1,000 ft. apart but with spans extending even up to 3,360 ft. in the hills. This line supplies sub-stations at Kangra, Pathankot, Dhariwal, Amritsar and Lahore.

A single circuit 132 k.V. line also runs from Amritsar to Jullundur and is continued at 33 k.V. to serve Goraya and Ludhiana sub-stations. A 66 k.V. single circuit line starts from Lahore and supplies sub-stations at Kasur and Ferozepur while a similar line from Lahore serves sub-stations at Shahdara, Sheikhpura, Chuharkana, Mohlan, Jaranwala and Lyallpur.

From these various sub-stations 11,000 volt lines radiate to supply between them about sixty towns and villages. In addition to serving 31,000 consumers directly from its own mains, the Branch also furnishes bulk supplies

to the N.W.R. for its own Workshops and to the P.W.D. Central Workshops, to two licensees (the Amritsar Municipality and the Jullundur Electric Supply Co.) and also to the Kapurthala State at two points. The connected load at the end of March, 1945 was 59,289 k.V. the total number of units generated being 125,530,190 and the revenue assessed 60.36 lakhs for the year 1944-45.

POST-WAR SCHEMES

During the last World War, though the construction of any major new schemes could not be undertaken, the question of post-war power development in the Punjab area was seriously engaging the attention of the old undivided Punjab Government. As an outcome of detailed investigations a Five Year Post-War Development Plan was approved.

All these schemes, in addition to providing power for thousands of irrigation tube-wells throughout the area, will provide much needed additional power for industrial and economic development.

The possibility of introducing tube-well irrigation in certain parts of the Punjab area adds to the interest of post-war hydro-electric projects. This would enable thousands of acres of hitherto uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation, thereby increasing food supply and also lower the water table very considerably and tend appreciably to eradicate the menace of water-logging in many parts.

Rasul Hydrel Scheme.—This is a special priority scheme and provides for the development of 22,000 kW. of electric power at Rasul head-works from water to be dropped from the Upper Jhelum Canal to the Lower Jhelum Canal with an available average head of 84.75 ft.

The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 818.53 lakhs and provides for the construction of a hydro-electric station at Rasul with two 11,000 kW. Kaplan generating sets. It also provides for a double circuit 132 k.V. line from Shalamar (Lahore) to Rasul via Gujranwala, Gujrat and Jhelum and single circuit 132 k.V. line on double circuit towers from Jhelum to Rawalpindi via Gujarkhan. It also provides for: (i) a double circuit 66 k.V. line from Gujranwala to Lyallpur via Hatibzad, Sukheke, Sangla Hill and Chak Jimra, (ii) a double circuit 66 k.V. line from Rasul to Malakwal, (iii) and 66 k.V. and 33 k.V. single circuit lines between Lyallpur and Chinot, Malakwal and Sarodina via Bhuwal, Rasul and Chakori, Malakwal and Bhakra, Hatibzad and Chinawan, Bhuwal and Bhakra and Gujranwala and Sialkot via Baska.

This scheme is primarily meant for providing tube-well irrigation in some of the districts in the western and central parts and the available power is proposed to be utilised in the following manner: (i) Operation of 1,800 tube-wells to be installed on the channels of the Northern Canals of the Irrigation Branch, (ii) Supply of electrical energy for industrial power and lighting in the 'C' and 'D' towns in the districts of Shahpur, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Lyallpur and Jhang, (iii) Supply of power to the Uhl River Grid to the extent of 5,000 kW. during the low water period in the Jogindranagar catchment area.

The construction of this scheme has already started and it is scheduled to be ready for operation before the end of 1949.

NANGAL SCHEME

The old Punjab Government had accorded administrative approval to what is known as the Nangal Power Project.

This project provides for a diversion weir across the Sutlej at Nangal, eight miles downstream of the proposed Bhakra Dam, above which a lined canal of 10,000 cusecs capacity will be taken off for two power houses situated at 12 and 18 miles downstream of the weir. Each power house will be operated by a fall of about 98 feet and will have an installed capacity

of 48,000 kW. in the pre-Bhakra stage. The installation at each power house will be augmented by 24,000 kW. in the post-Bhakra stage. The firm power available will be 80,000 kW. and 140,000 kW. in the pre-Bhakra and post-Bhakra stages respectively. The pre-Bhakra stage of the project, including transmission and distribution is estimated to cost Rs. 22 crores.

The Plan: The project provides for: (i) A double circuit 132 kV. trunk line—on 220 kV. towers—from Nangal to Ambala and single circuit onward up to Delhi via Panipat. The towers between Ambala and Delhi will be designed for 220 kV. and stringing of a second circuit in future, if necessary. (ii) A double circuit 132 kV. line on 220 kV. towers between Nangal and Jullundur. (iii) A single circuit 132 kV. line, on double circuit towers, between Jullundur, Ferozpur, Fazilka and Pakpattan. (iv) 66 kV. and 33 kV. branch lines connecting the 132 kV. trunk line grid sub-stations with Karnal, Ambala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Nabha, Faisalabad, Narangarh (Sirmoor State), Khanna, Jagraon, Mozat, Kot-Kapura, Bhadrinda, Muktsar and Abolhar towns. (v) 11 kV. lines and local distribution network for supplying the irrigation tubewells and towns covered by the Scheme.

The Nangal Power Project has been rendered urgently necessary to provide power for the construction of the Bhakra Dam; to provide power for the industrial and economic development of the area; and to provide for tubewell pumping to increase the irrigation supplies on the Sutlej Valley, Sirhind and Western Jammu Canal Systems as early as possible.

The subsidiary advantages of the Project are that: (i) It will obviate material interference with Rupar Head Works and the Sirhind Canal. Apart from the political difficulties thus escaped, there will be a saving of Rs. 165 lakhs. (ii) It will provide a balance reservoir for the Bhakra Dam releases and, by stabilising diurnal variations, will enable the full development of Bhakra power.

MANGLA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

This project provides for the generation of 10,000 kW of hydro-electric power at Mangla near the Irrigation Branch Head Works on the Upper Jhelum Canal from a head of 30 ft. and minimum flow of approx. 5,000 cusecs. in the head reach of the canal. It also provides for the linking of this power station by a double circuit 132 kV. line with the 132 kV. grid sub-station at Jhelum which would be constructed under the Rasul Hydrol Scheme.

Addition of a pipe line and two 12,000 kW. pelton wheel generating sets at Jogindranagar is an extension of the existing hydro-electric works of the Uhl River Scheme at Jogindranagar and is meant for developing additional power which, in cold weather periods during shortage of water at the headworks at Brot, will be supplied by means of the Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme but, when there is a shut down of that generating plant during summer, it will be supplied by these additional sets at Jogindranagar power station which has an ample supply of water in summer to run five machines.

These two schemes are therefore primarily meant to supplement each other during the low water periods at the respective power stations, thus ensuring a constant supply of additional power all throughout the year. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 99.52 lakhs and scheduled to be completed in 1951.

THE BHAKRA PROJECT

This is the major post-war hydro-electric project in East Punjab and has been considered in many shapes and forms since it was first submitted about 30 years ago. The project involved protracted negotiations with various States through which the irrigation canals will run, ascertaining as to which of them would like to participate in the scheme and on what terms.

It was only very recently that these protracted negotiations reached a more or less final stage and serious attention could be given to detailed designs of the dam, canals, power station, etc. The work of designing the Dam has finally been entrusted to a firm of American Consulting Engineers headed by Mr. Savage, who is generally considered the best living authority on high dams and has been responsible for the design of such marvels of modern engineering as the Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee Dam in the U.S.A.

The scheme involves the construction of a 480 ft. high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra in East Punjab and the creation of a reservoir for canal irrigation and development of hydro-electric power.

The Bhakra storage is estimated to have a live storage of approx. 3.5 million acre feet capable of discharging during the 270 days, when natural river supplies are non-existent, a mean discharge of about 6,600 cusecs. It will irrigate the dry famine stricken tracts of Hisar, Rohtak and the adjacent States where no canal irrigation is available at present. It will also generate about 160,000 kW of power. The generating station will be linked up with the transmission system of the Punjab Grid with extensions in the West Punjab up to Multan.

The construction of so stupendous a scheme is naturally a slow job, if full measures of safety and a reasonable economy are to be provided. The construction work has already been started but the scheme is not expected to be completed before 1956.

PATIALA

Patiala Government have recently sanctioned a hydro-electric project which will generate about 16,000 kW of firm power at a load factor of 70 per cent. The project comprises the construction of a dam near Simla on the Asini Nadi about four miles from Kanaghat capable of impounding 165,000 acre-feet of water. The estimated cost of the project is rupees five crores and it will take some four years to complete.

HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State has decided to proceed with the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project as an immediate post-war measure for bringing hydro-electric power to Hyderabad city. The scheme is intended to utilise the water stored in the Nizamsagar dam and it is expected that electric power varying from about 1,500 kW. as the minimum to about 11,500 kW. as maximum could be generated. It is proposed to install two 4,000 kW. hydro-electric generating sets and to construct 80 miles of 66 kV. transmission lines for supply to Hyderabad city. In this connection a sum of Rs. 85.20 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1947-48.

There is another scheme known as the Godavari Valley Authority, which is modelled on T.V.A. It is a combined hydro-electric power-cum-irrigation project under which it is proposed to generate 55,000 kW. continuous and to bring under cultivation an additional acreage of 1.25 millions. The scheme also contemplates the creation of a model industrial town with a number of important industries located in its vicinity. A sum of Rs. 291.95 lakhs has been provided in the 1947-48 budget for this scheme.

Tungabhadra Project. An agreement has been reached on the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra river between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad. For the share of the waters, it will be possible for Hyderabad State to utilise three drops in the irrigation canal for generation of hydro-electric power, giving an initial output of about 15-25,000 kW. For this project a sum of Rs. 98.50 lakhs has been provided in the 1947-48 budget.

There are a number of hydro-electric power sites on the Manjira, Kadam and Purna, tributaries of the Godavari and on river Dindi, a branch of Kistna river as well as on the upper

and lower reaches of the Kistna. The actual power potentialities of these sites need detailed investigation.

These irrigation cum-hydro-electric schemes are making a fairly good progress so far as is permissible under existing limitations.

KOLHAPUR

Kolhapur has embarked on the generation of electric power from the water stored in the Radhanagari dam which has been raised to the height of 82 feet. It will be further raised by 44 ft. for which construction is now in progress. The power house will be situated at the foot of the dam and the installation will comprise four 1,200 kW. Kaplan sets operating on 65/110 feet head. The power will be transmitted by means of 32 miles of 33 kV. lines to Kolhapur city for augmenting the water supply to the city, supply of energy to industrial concerns and take over the load from the existing oil engine station. The Radhanagari station will be supplemented by another thermal 1,300 kW. station at Kolhapur which is already in service and is supplying power for emergency irrigation. Both the stations will run in parallel. The scheme is also intended to provide an assured water supply for existing irrigation and new areas that will be put under cultivation by the installation of about 175 electric pump sets in the area served by the transmission lines. Two units will be installed by December 1949 and with the partial storage available, power will be generated and utilised for works and thus form a nursery scheme to build up the electric load later on. As now programmed, the work will be completed in all respects by the end of 1951.

N.-W. F. P.

The possibility of generating electricity at Malakand was first recognised some 25 years ago. The waters of the Swat River to the north of Malakand are utilised for fertilising the northern part of the Peshawar valley by driving a tunnel known as Benton tunnel under the Malakand pass and constructing a canal. It is recognised that by extending it by another half a mile up to a point above the upper Swat canal, advantage could be taken of a natural fall of some 250 feet for the production of electricity.

This scheme was sanctioned in 1934 and a new tunnel known as Burkit tunnel, 12 feet in diameter was constructed. From the tail of the Benton tunnel, water is discharged over a regulating weir into the new power tunnel from which it emerges through an open channel with silt extractor into the forebay. At the remote end of the forebay, a spillway syphon is provided to allow evacuation of excess water automatically in the event of sudden changes of load. From the forebay the water flows through penstock pipes 515 feet long with external diameter varying from 61 inches at the top to 55 inches at the bottom into the power house situated below at Malakand.

The available discharge is 800 cusecs with a total head of 250 feet. The generating plant consists of three reaction turbine sets each generating 3,200 kW. at 11 kV, 3 phase, 50 cycles. The pressure is stepped up by transformers to 66 kV and power transmitted by a 30-mile double circuit line to Mardan and thence by 74 miles of single circuit ring main to Peshawar Cantonment, one line passing through Charsadda and the other through Risalpur and Nowshera. 140 miles of 11 kV branch lines are also provided for serving important towns and rural areas in the Province. The scheme came into operation in 1938.

The hydraulic works and the power house have been designed for the installation of three more generating sets at a future date. Two additional sets each of 5,000 kW. are on order and will be installed early in 1950.

An extension of the 66 kV transmission system to Wah and Haripur is now in progress and a further extension to Kohat is in hand.

A 33 kV transmission system is also proposed for Swabi and Saidu Sharif, the capital of Swat State.

A second power station at Dargai has been sanctioned and work has already been taken in hand. This station, which will have an installed capacity of 20,000 kW, will utilise the tail race of water from the Malakand station, the fall being 250 feet high.

Preliminary work has also been commenced on a scheme to dam the Kabul River at Warsak near Peshawar. The dam will be 170 feet high and the hydro-electric power station will have an installed capacity of 135,000 kW. The power thus made available will be used to supply a large area of the West Punjab. The scheme is expected to be completed in six years.

WEST BENGAL

The Damodar Valley Project which is the most important scheme in the province will provide perennial irrigation to three quarter of a million acres and generate 300,000 kW of electric power. The irrigation to be provided by this project is anticipated to give the cultivators an additional income of rupees six crores every year. The project comprises a number

of dams. The additional advantage of the scheme will be the reduction in yearly flood damage from the Damodar. The scheme is expected to cost rupees 55 crores. The Central Government have already passed an Act for the formation of a semi-autonomous Damodar Valley Corporation.

BHOPAL

To generate electric power badly needed to help industries develop in Bhopal the Government sanctioned the Kolar Nadi Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project, estimated to cost rupees four crores. A storage reservoir to be constructed across the Kolar Nadi, a tributary of the Narbada will have a storage capacity of about 390,000 acre feet. The water stored during rains will be utilised, at first, for generating 16,500 kW of electric power. The tail water will be picked up lower down and utilised for irrigating 96,000 acres of land.

JODHPUR

The Jawai River Irrigation-cum-Hydro-Electric project, in Jodhpur now under execution was taken in hand as early as in 1946. The main dam and the masonry gravity structure is almost completed. The reservoir across the river Jawai has a capacity of 0.17 million acre

feet and besides irrigating some 110,000 acres, will supply water for two generating stations, 1,570-kW maximum output at the canal head and 2,530-kW maximum output at the canal tail where a drop of 92 feet occurs. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 1.67 crores of rupees.

RAJPUTANA

The Chambal Hydro-Electric scheme is the first of a series of reservoirs in the contemplated multi-purpose regional development of the Chambal Valley. It comprises the construction of a dam about 200 feet high across the river Chambal near Chaurasgarh. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 6.89 million acres feet. Power produced will be 28,000 kW continuous.

Two pick-up weirs proposed downstream are one each in Mewar and Kotah territories. It is expected that power stations to be constructed at these weirs will generate 68,000 kW and 56,000 kW respectively at 50 per cent load factor.

The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at rupees 22.5 crores.

[See also article on power resources in the Pakistan section.]

AGRICULTURE

THE agriculture of the sub-continent with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the Temperate, sub-tropical or tropical zone which cannot be grown in some part of this vast region from the warm humid coasts to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges.

The total area of cultivable land in the sub-continent is about 354 million acres, which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres. The total gross cropped area sown annually is roughly 217 million acres. Of this vast area, 198 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for a human population of 400 million and an animal population of 350 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In the sub-continent's agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main sub-divisions: the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of the sub-continent is about 47 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 60 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. The bulk of the rainfall in the south of India, including most of the Madras Province and a large part of the territories of the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, is received from the north-east monsoon and falls during the period October to February.

SOILS

Four main soil groups can be recognised in the sub-continent, *viz.*, (1) the red soil derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterizes Madras, Mysore and the south-east of Bombay and extend through the east of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the south of Bengal, (2) the black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan tract and cover the greater part of Bombay, Betar and the western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand; the Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important, (3) the great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in the sub-continent as well as the most extensive mainly the Indo-Gangetic plain embracing Sind, Northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab area, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and the Bengal area and half of Assam, and (4) the laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of more effective land utilisation. A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the sub-continent, both as regards their classification and their crop-producing power. Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the "soil-profit" or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation.

Survey.—A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugar cane crop. The importance of soil survey and soil-mapping by Genetic Methods is being gradually recognised in different parts of the country. In the Bombay Province such survey and mapping has been in progress in several sugar factory estates of the Bombay-Deccan since 1940 on a contract basis. The surveys of the estates of 8 sugar factories and 2 gur factories, comprising an area of over 60,000 acres, have been carried out, of which varietal, manurial and irrigational technique for maximising sugar production on economic limits are being worked out. A scheme for land utilisation survey for crop-planning of the Province as a part of Soil Conservation Research has been proposed for the maximum exploitation of the country's resources for making the Province self-supporting in respect of food, fodder and clothing.

At the Indian Agricultural Institute, Delhi, the collection of data on soil survey available in the various Provinces and States has now been completed after three years of work and will be shortly published. The important question of soil conservation and development is receiving greater attention and considerable work on both the aspects has been taken in hand, particularly in the Punjab area and in Bombay. The erosion survey carried over 50,000 acres in the sandy areas of the Bombay Province has revealed that nearly 70 per cent. of the land has already been eroded.

Desert Soils. In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of the sub-continent occupy a large tract in eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and the south Punjab area of which the Thar Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 30,000 square miles. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces, *kalar* in Sind, *rakkar* and *thar* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *kari* in Bombay Province. Such soils are characterized by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation. A considerable amount of working the reclamation of these soils has already been done in the Punjab area, Sind and Bombay which shows the possibility of bringing these unproductive lands back to cultivation. Forest soils occupy a large part of the sub-continent. Investigations on the nature of soil profiles of the Chauthia Hill in U.P. and of the Kulu Forest in the Punjab area indicate that these soils belong to the Brown-Earth and Podsol groups.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

In the sub-continent farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans charged by money-lenders are heavy. During the past twenty years, much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many provinces. In recent years, it was found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities through multipurpose societies: Taluka, District and Provincial Purchase and Sale organizations and the establishment of regulated markets with a view to creating an effective link between credit and marketing. For increasing production, co-operative farming, crop protection and irrigation societies are also being organised on a large scale with financial and other assistance from Government. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and in combination with mea-

sures for debt redemption, regulation of money-lending business, prescription of minimum rates of interest, provision of agricultural finance through co-operative societies, central banks and land mortgage banks, liberalisation of tagavi loans, initiation of *Sarvodaya* development schemes, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists. (See article on 'The Co-operative Movement'.)

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in the sub-continent is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaff-cutter and the sugar cane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements.—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators.

With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private business and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Land Development.—Considerable attention is paid in many parts of the country notably in Bombay and the Punjab area to land development measures designed to check erosion from torrential and excessive rainfall and to the preservation of soil and moisture, which are essential for the successful growing of crops. In Bombay a Land Development Section of the Agricultural Department was formed in the year 1943-44 and this has now been renamed as Soil Conservation Section. This section is undertaking large scale projects of Land Improvements which include bunding or terracing of the cultivated lands and trenching and afforestation of uncultivable lands lying in the upper catchments or water-sheds—all on contour alignments. This provides labour for the scarcity or famine areas and will help to protect them from famine or scarcity in the future. The total acreage so far improved and protected in the Province is over six (6) lakhs of acres. The Section now carries out bunding and land improvement works in light and medium soils and attends to the maintenance

of bunds, etc. Investigations are in progress with a view to evolving a technique for carrying out bunding in deep black soil areas.

The Dry Farming Section which attends to the biological part of soil conservation work and also the maintenance of the bunds or terraces. Dry Farming methods are introduced in all such areas which are improved by bunding. Experience gained during the last three years has demonstrated to the cultivators that terracing and dry farming give considerably increased yields both of grain and fodder. These beneficial effects tend to increase with time.

The original Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act has now been considerably amended in the light of experience gained and is applied to several water-sheds.

CULTIVATION AND TILLAGE

The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in the sub-continent offers a vast field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts cultivation is good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. The research work done on dry farming methods conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research points to the great benefits accruing from thorough cultivation including occasional ploughing and manuring, repeated harrowings and inter-culturings, wider spacing and lower seed rates.

The main object of tillage methods for *rabhi*, i.e., for cold weather crops, is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seeds. To achieve these objects, repeated harrowings are given which produce good surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. The practice of drilling the crops with wider spacings permits inter-cultivation of the crops by hand implements and the use of low seed rates reduces the competition for moisture. For *khurif*, i.e., monsoon crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is less intensive. Dry farming researches so far done in the sub-continent deal mostly with cereal crops which are mostly erosion-permitting; and erosion-resisting crops like legumes have not been tried. Recently, these legumes such as groundnut, *Mutki* (*Phaseolus acontifolius*) and *Hulga* (*Dolichos biflorus*), have been found to be very successful in controlling erosion and run-off and in increasing crop yields when grown in strips on contours below the erosion-permitting crops. This technique, known as contour strip cropping, has now been taken up for detailed study in the Bombay Province.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation.

IRRIGATION

The chief characteristics of Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one-quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include the United Provinces except the submontane regions, a large portion of Bihar, most of the Madras and the Bombay Provinces, omitting the coastal belts,

and portions of the Central Provinces. The canal system of the sub-continent is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 217 (1945-46) million acres, about 59 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area, 30 million acres are irrigated by canals, 14 million acres by wells and 13 million acres from tanks and other sources. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture more stable instead of precarious in many districts. (For details see article on Irrigation).

About one-quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water-supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. In scarcity areas the large scale bunding operations undertaken by the Bombay Department of Agriculture will lead to the increase in the water-supply of wells. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *nibha*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Construction of temporary Bandharas across streams and small rivers after heavy monsoon period is over is also common in parts of Bombay and Madras Provinces for irrigation during the drier *rabhi* period. The Government of Bombay has recently opened a separate Department for increasing such minor irrigation works throughout the Province. This Department will also be responsible for lift irrigation works at suitable sites along perennial rivers.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In the other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of compost made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel but the practice of composting is now being rapidly developed in many areas. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially groundnut and castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with many irrigated crops. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, e.g., ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies and the question of the manufacture of such manures is now receiving close attention of the Government of India and Provincial and State administrations. A factory for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in India has been established at Sindhri in Bihar.

RICE

Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 28% of the total cultivated area of the sub-continent. It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country viz., West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras. The area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres in the sub-continent and the yield is about 27 million tons. In 1945-46, total area under rice in the Indian Dominion and States was 58,112,000 acres with a total yield of approximately 18,463,000 tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well

assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate.

Rice is either broadcast, drilled or transplanted. Broadcast rice is grown generally on high lands of the paddy areas where moisture is less, and the crop is sown in the beginning of the monsoon with the help of the rain-water. Sprouted seed is also sown broadcast in standing water after the onset of the monsoons, particularly in the salt-land paddy areas.

For transplanted rice the seedlings are raised in the nursery generally located in a high lying portion of the field and the nursery is rubbed or burnt over with cowdung or brush wood and grass. The seedlings get ready for transplanting within 4-5 weeks after sowing. The soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 9 inches apart. The rice-fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now over 4 million acres. As a result of various schemes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research improved varieties to suit different areas have been evolved and are being distributed now.

The sub-continent consumes more rice than it produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1944-45 were 986,000 tons, mainly from Burma, Siam and French Indo-China.

WHEAT

Wheat is grown widely throughout the north as a winter crop the United Provinces and East and West Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and nearly three-quarters of the total output in the sub-continent. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Bombay mostly grows durum wheats in which a number of improved strains are evolved and are spreading rapidly. A new improved wheat, called Nipad-4, having the blood of durum, indurum and discurum wheat species has been recently evolved with exceedingly good baking quality. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939-40 which exceeded 104 million tons. Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. In 1945-46 the total area under wheat in the Indian Dominion including States was 24,546,000 acres with a yield of 5,912,000 tons. With the development of irrigation in the newer Punjab Canal colonies a further increase in wheat production is certain. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in February to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat. The rust epidemic causes great damage to the wheat crop and a comprehensive scheme to check this menace is being financed by the Government of India.

MILLETS AND PULSES

These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres in the sub-continent.

In 1945-46, the total area under jowar and bajra in the Indian Dominion including States was 61,754,000 acres excluding the former States. Generally speaking the jowar requires better land than the bajra and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Both the crops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially Arhar (*Canarium cajan*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces like Bombay *rahi* jowar is also an important crop.

Pulses are commonly grown throughout the sub-continent in great variety and form the backbone of agriculture since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations. They are a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (*Canarium cajan*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Pisum* and *Pisum*. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is financing co-ordinated schemes with the object of evolving high-yielding disease-free and draught-resistant strains of millet and pulses. These schemes are in operation in various provinces and states.

COTTON

Cotton is one of the most important commercial crops in the Indian Union. The average area under cotton in the triennium ending 1938-39 was 21.0 million acres and the average yield 4.1 million bales of 400 lbs. each. During the three-year period ending 1946-47 the average annual acreage and yield in the Indian Dominion decreased to about 11.7 million acres and 2.1 million bales, respectively. In 1947-48, the estimated area and yield were 10.9 million acres and 2.1 million bales, respectively. The ascertained area under improved varieties of cotton in 1947-48 was about 5.1 million acres. The consumption of Indian and Pakistan cotton in mills in the Indian Union amounted to 3,575,000 bales in 1947-48. The principal export is of medium and short staple cotton below 7/8" in staple. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay Province, the East Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, and the United Provinces and the State of Hyderabad, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act (now the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act), the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act, the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act and the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much

to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain Provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

SUGARCANE AND SUGAR

The Indian Union after the partition, owns as much as 90-95 per cent. of the total cane acreage and sugar production of the undivided sub-continent. The annual output of the industry is over a million tons of white sugar, about a lakh of tons of Khandsari sugar and about 3 million tons of Gur. The area under cane was 3,784,000 acres. In 1947-48, The U.P. and Bihar are the main sugar producing Provinces, which together produce about 70 per cent. of the total sugarcane grown in the country and nearly 70-75 per cent. of the total white sugar.

The history of the modern Sugar Industry in India virtually began in 1932, when the Government of India adopted a policy of discriminating protection which stimulated vigorous activity so that the number of factories increased from 32 to 164. The gain to the country is that from the year 1942-43 onwards almost no sugar has been imported to meet the demand in the country. Today, the number of people engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane, sugar factories, research stations, sugar trade, is well over 2 millions, and the Sugar Industry has grown into one of the largest industries in India and is second in importance only to cotton textiles.

The cultivation of improved varieties of cane has been steadily expanding; old and indigenous varieties have been replaced to the extent of 85 per cent. by canes of high quality, mainly bred at the Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. A net of sugarcane research stations has been spread in all sugarcane growing tracts of India for testing out the Coimbatore canes under different sets of soil and climatic conditions.

The minimum quantity of sugar per diem per adult, required in a well-balanced diet is said to be 2 oz., the target of sugar production for the Indian Sugar Industry falls very much short of this requirement and consequently it will have to be very nearly doubled in the near future in order to meet the increasing demand of sugar and Gur. It is estimated that the target of sugar production should be about 16 lakh tons per annum.

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee was constituted in November, 1944, and is responsible for the improvement and development of the industry connected with sugarcane and its products, marketing and manufacture of sugar and to initiate agricultural, technological and economic research on sugarcane production, distribution, and testing of improved varieties of cane, Gur, sugar, and their by-products, the improvement of crop forecasts and statistics, as well as the adoption of improved cultural and manual practices. There are still the problems of banking and transport of cane and sugar to be studied.

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee besides financing the Provincial Research and 5-year Development Schemes for the improvement of the Sugarcane Industry at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs, has planned to establish, at an early date, at Lucknow, a new Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research of its own, which is expected to be the largest of its kind in Asia. A model sugar factory will also be erected there to provide opportunities of applying results of research on a factory scale and to impart the much needed technological training on a scientific basis to the post-graduate students for fitting them for future absorption into the industry. This Institute is also expected to provide greater integration and fuller co-ordination in investigations on Sugar Technological and Sugarcane problems which have been lacking to a great extent up to the present moment.

OILSEEDS

The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been financing the co-ordination schemes on breeding, control of pests and diseases and storage in different Provinces and States. High-yielding strains have been evolved under these schemes and these are being popularized among the cultivators. Control measures for various diseases and pests embracing all oil seeds are recommended under the co-ordinated schemes. The work relating to oil seeds has now been taken over by the newly created Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

The sub-continent has the largest area under groundnuts in the world. Madras ranks first, claiming more than 50 per cent. of the acreage and production, and is followed by Bombay and Hyderabad. The area under this crop in the Indian Dominion including States in 1945-46 was 10,273,000 acres. In that year the yield was approximately 3,466,000 tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and United Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and therefore, has developed a shorter and branching habit of growth. The yield varies from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre. It is grown chiefly for export. The area under linseed was 3,260,000 acres with a yield of 352,000 tons in 1945-46.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown all over the sub-continent. In some places it is grown as a non-season crop and in others as a winter crop. In 1945-46, it occupied an area of 3,746,000 acres with a yield of 354,000 tons.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in the north of the sub-continent where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 54 to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1945-46 was 714,000 tons from an area of 4,322,000 acres. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important cash crops. The fibre is obtained from the bark of two cultivated species of annual plants called *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*.

Jute is grown in the alluvial soils of East Bengal (Pakistan), West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, the States of Cochin, Behar, Tripura and in parts of U.P. East Bengal now contributes about 71 per cent. of the total acreage. In 1948-49, the acreage in India was 0.77 million acres and in Pakistan 1.9 million acres, the output being 20.3 lakhs and 54.8 lakhs bales (one bale 400 lbs.) respectively for India and Pakistan. It is a kharif crop and is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds. Two to three inches of rainfall during sowing and alternate periods of sunshine and moderate rainfall (about one or two inches every week) thereafter, seems ideal for a good growth of the crop. It responds well to weeding and thinning operations which are usually given 2 or 3 times during the growing season.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. Four to five months after sowing when they are in flower the plants are cut close to the ground. Cut plants are tied up into bundles and steeped under water for retting. In 12 to 25 days, the retting is complete; the fibre is then carefully separated out from the stalks, washed and dried. It is then ready for various commercial uses. The outturn of dry fibre of jute generally varies from 12 to 25 mds. with an average of 15 md. per acre, depending upon soil fertility and other factors.

Quality in jute is judged by its strength, fineness, colour, lustre, length and uniformity. The types of goods ordinarily manufactured from jute fibre in India are hessians, sackings, canvas and tarpaulins; certain 'specialties' for example, rugs and carpets, linoleum hessians, jute blankets, etc., are also made on a small scale. During the Second World War, jute was put to many new lines of manufacture such as sandbags, union fabrics (jute-cotton), tents, hood-cloth, netting, cords, etc., which were used for war purposes.

Compulsory restriction of jute acreage which came into force in the United Bengal in 1941 is still being continued both in West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan. In the former Province, however, some amount of relaxation has been allowed since 1948 with a view to giving an impetus to the production of more jute. Total areas under the crop in India and Pakistan together during the years 1941, 1945, and 1946 were 2,103,555, 2,421,670 and 1,880,010, respectively, and the corresponding yields were 6,203,255, 7,901,070 and 5,550,465 bales, respectively. The total areas put under this crop in India in 1947 and 1948 were 651,785 and 765,005 acres, respectively, and the yields obtained were 1,695,970 and 2,026,575 bales, respectively. In Eastern Pakistan, the jute acreage in 1947 and 1948 were 2,608,670 and 1,870,565, giving yields of 6,812,605 and 5,479,005 bales, respectively.

The annual world consumption of jute during the period from 1928-39 to 1947-48 varied from 77 to 113 lakhs of bales, the consumption in 1947-48 being 100 lakhs of bales.

During 1947-48, the jute trade was confronted with raw jute supply problem and transport difficulties consequent upon partitioning of India. Good demand was, however, in evidence in all sections of the market with prices rising considerably.

TOBACCO

The tobacco acreage in India is not uniformly distributed but is concentrated in certain areas which form distinct tobacco growing centres of considerable commercial importance. There are 5 zones of concentrated production, viz.:-

(1) *North Bengal Area*. A major portion of this area has gone to Pakistan. It now consists of the districts of Jalpaiguri, Malda, Baranagar, and W. Dinajpur of West Bengal and Cooch Behar State.

(2) *The Churdar (Gujarat) area* comprises the talukas of Anand, Nadiad, Godsad, Petlad and Bhadrach of Bombay Province.

(3) *Nipani area* includes Belgaum, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj in Bombay Province.

(4) *Guntur area*: This is the most important Cigarette Leaf (Virginia Tobacco) producing area which runs along the eastern coast with concentrations in the Guntur District of Madras. In the course of a few years the acreage under tobacco in this area has exceeded one lakh.

(5) *North Bihar area* comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Darbhanga in Bihar.

Tobacco seed is first grown in raised seed beds for providing good drainage and for preventing stagnation of water. Seedlings are ready for planting in about 6-8 weeks. By then they would have grown to a height of about 4 to 5 inches with 6 to 8 leaves. The seedlings are transplanted in lines, the distance varying from 15"-21" in rows and about 2" to 3" between rows.

Topping is done in the production of Desi or Poorbi Tobaccos grown in North Bihar and U.P. and the Calcutta variety grown in U.P., Punjab and Delhi. It is useful for increasing the strength of tobacco used in hookah and chillum, etc.

The harvesting season varies from place to place depending upon the different climatic conditions and the types of tobacco grown. However, the leaves are cut when fully matured and at this stage they assume a yellowish green colour in the case of *Virginia Tobacco*, brownish

yellow in the case of *Cigar & Cheroot Tobacco*, yellow with reddish brown spots in *Bidi Tobacco*, and yellow with brown flecks in the case of *Hookah, Chewing and Snuff Tobaccos*.

The cut leaf is then dried and cured.

The total area under tobacco in the sub-continent for the year 1943-46 was 784,320 acres and the figure for the year 1946-47 (for Indian Union only) amounted to 515,269.

The total yield of dried leaf was 697,563,000 lbs. for the year 1943-46 and 420,090,480 lbs. for the succeeding year (Indian Union only).

It excludes the quantity retained for personal consumption by the growers—which is estimated at 34,165,000 lbs. for the year 1945-46 and 16,024,858 lbs. for the year 1946-47 (Indian Union).

LIVE-STOCK CENSUS

The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of live-stock in the sub-continent, taken in January 1940, shows that there were then excluding United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, 119 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 87 million heads of oxen and 32 million heads of buffaloes.

For draught purposes mainly cattle are used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and drier parts of the country. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murrah buffaloes of the Punjab area, the Jafferbadi buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in the sub-continent is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types, the best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjab), Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangazam (Madras), Kheriari (U.P.), Malvi (C.P.), Khillar (Deccan), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangri (Konkan). The Dangi and Nimar breeds of the Bombay Province have the potentialities to be developed into dual purpose breeds. The Government of Bombay have established a Dangi Cattle Breeding Farm at Igatpuri (district Nasik) for improving the breed in that direction. Amongst the best milking breeds are the Sahiwal (Punjab), and the Gir (Kathiawar). Of the dual-purpose (i.e. draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are Hissar (Punjab), the Hariana (U.P.), the Kankrej (Gujarat), and the Gir (Kathiawar).

On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being reared and from these selected bulls are issued, preferences being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts.

IMPROVING QUALITY

The sub-continent possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention one, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujarat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi or Kaleri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the Western Ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed; indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives.

On the plateau of the Central Deccan we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared.

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually so that progress is noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 216 villages in the Province.

It has been estimated that the number of sheep in the sub-continent is in the neighbourhood of 4½ crores and that the total quantity of wool produced is 8½ crores pounds annually. The production of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the sub-continent. In the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, and West Punjab Provinces of Pakistan, and East Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, and Saurashtra Provinces of India, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 3.4 lbs. and 4 lbs., while in the rest of the Provinces it does not exceed 1 lb. The average for the whole of the sub-continent is in neighbourhood of 1.9 lb. per sheep per year. This would indicate the vast scope for increasing wool production.

The improvement of finer qualities of wool has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1933, and a systematic breeding of the five principal Indian breeds of sheep was undertaken in the Punjab area (Hissar), Madras (Hosur) and Bombay (Poona), and promising results achieved.

The breeding programme of the Research Stations is based on the evaluation of wool quality as assessed by factors such as the staple length, fibre, diameter, fleece density, differentiation of fibre types and the studies of the succession of fibres in the lamb coat. A wool Analysis Laboratory has been established at Poona to study the variability of the different attributes of wool fibres and to select stock on the basis of the quality of the fleeces of individual sheep. Schemes for supplying pedigree and test rams to the cultivators and shepherds are also working in the rural areas under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme of the different Provinces.

DAIRYING

India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy industry, although many of the Provincial Governments have now been taking keen interest in its development. The main difficulty is the low milk productivity of the Indian dairy animal, which has to be improved by systematic and scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management. Factors such as the climatic conditions and the vastness of the country have, no doubt, been obstacles, but, unless the individual dairy animal is improved and arrangements made to dispose of the milk economically, it would not be possible to put the dairy industry on sound footing.

Most of the provinces have now appointed special Dairy Development Officers for dealing with the problems effectively and, in the Province of Bombay, Government have been considering plans to improve dairying on co-operative lines as well as through private enterprise. For this the Province has been divided into zones such as: (i) the city areas, that is the areas within 30 to 40 miles radius of each town where milk will be produced on co-operative lines and supplied to cities, (ii) concentrated cattle breeding and milk producing areas where there are natural facilities for raising the dairy stock economically and where milk produced can be converted into products through co-operative

creameries, and (iii) the remaining areas where demands of milk would be met by producing milk locally.

If this is done it would be possible to breed more and better dairy animals in the villages and to supply milk to towns more efficiently and at cheaper rates.

In order to relieve the congestion of dairy cattle in Bombay City, Government of Bombay have also established a very large milk colony at AREY near Bombay where about 10,000 animals would be housed under the most modern conditions and milk supplied to Bombay City after pasteurization, etc. Bombay Government have also sanctioned a scheme administered by the Dairy Development Officer to establish large dairies in the other cities of the Province through private agencies by providing loan of Rs. 50,000 in each case.

The different Agricultural Colleges have been imparting instruction in Dairy Husbandry. They have been in many instances carrying out research in Dairy Science, although much of this work is being done at the Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore. This Institute, in addition to research work, also trains students for Indian Dairy Diploma Course and a post-graduate course in Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

There is not a big market in India for western dairy products, such as cream, butter, cheese etc., although their demand is constantly growing. In the absence of more milk, however, and the small units of dairy farming, the Indian peasant manufacturer's small lots of "Desi" butter, Dahi, ghee, etc., purely as a cottage industry.

ANIMAL DISEASES

Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces. The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of the Veterinary Colleges of which there are six in India, one each at Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Mather (U.P.), Hyderabad (Deccan), and Aladras, and one in Lahore in the West Punjab Province of Pakistan. One more college is proposed to be opened at Jubbulpore in the C.P. in India. Many of the colleges which have now been affiliated to Universities impart training up to the

graduate standard, as against licentiate training which they have imparted till recently. The chief research centre is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This Institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute and genetics section. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges.

In addition to research, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments, respectively. Many Provinces are now opening their own vaccine and serum centres. In Bombay Province, a Serum Institute is in the course of being set up.

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants, while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and surra are both scheduled diseases under the Glanders and Fray Act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol. This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised.

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. A chick-passaged vaccine has now been developed at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and trials conducted in the field

have been very encouraging. Fowl pox and fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

India is protected from foreign infection by the application of the Live-stock Importation Act at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by Government. In most Provinces, the Veterinary Dispensaries are now being taken over by Government.

The statistics given in the following statements are the latest available.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN EACH PROVINCE.

| Provinces | NET AREA (According to village papers) | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| | 1913-41 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 1,561 | 1,561 | 1,561 |
| Assam .. | 33,462* | 33,462* | 33,462* |
| Bengal West .. | 18,897 | 18,897 | 18,897 |
| Bihar .. | 41,327 | 41,327 | 41,327 |
| Bombay .. | 48,684 | 48,678 | 48,661 |
| Central Provinces & Berar .. | 63,076 | 63,084 | 63,093 |
| Coorg .. | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 |
| Delhi .. | 366 | 367 | 368 |
| Madras .. | 79,874 | 79,934 | 79,930 |
| Orissa .. | 20,654 | 20,654 | 20,655 |
| Punjab East .. | 23,071† | 23,067† | 23,062† |
| United Provinces .. | 68,049 | 67,655 | 67,596 |
| Total .. | 4,03,033 | 4,02,698 | 4,03,044 |

* Includes an area of 839,000 acres for Tirap Frontier Tract for which details for Forest, not available for cultivation and other uncultivated land excluding current fallows, are not available.

† Based on pre-war average.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH PROVINCE.

(Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Forests | | | Not available for cultivation | | | Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows | | | Current fallows | | | Net area actually sown | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 1913-44 | 1914-45 | 1915-46 | 1913-44 | 1914-45 | 1915-46 | 1913-44 | 1914-45 | 1915-46 | 1913-44 | 1914-45 | 1915-46 | 1913-44 | 1914-45 | 1915-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 629 | 629 | 629 | 259 | 265 | 273 | 190 | 186 | 181 | 436 | 434 | 431 |
| Assam .. | 4,205 | 4,156 | 4,056 | 4,247 | 4,247 | 4,247 | 17,440 | 17,368 | 17,393 | 1,424 | 1,499 | 1,549 | 5,305 | 5,353 | 5,378 |
| Bengal West .. | 1,624 | 1,625 | 1,625 | 3,091 | 3,212 | 3,306 | 2,796 | 1,926 | 1,933 | 1,950 | 1,474 | 2,791 | 9,436 | 10,660 | 9,242 |
| Bombay .. | 8,059 | 8,018 | 8,060 | 5,947 | 5,936 | 5,828 | 853 | 811 | 828 | 5,200 | 5,513 | 6,388 | 28,625 | 28,397 | 27,557 |
| C. P. & Berar .. | 15,822 | 15,836 | 15,830 | 4,860 | 4,818 | 4,860 | 13,758 | 13,736 | 13,834 | 3,647 | 4,031 | 4,267 | 24,989 | 24,633 | 24,302 |
| Coorg .. | 331 | 331 | 331 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 150 | 151 | 150 | 156 | 155 | 156 |
| Delhi .. | - | - | - | 80 | 77 | 76 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 213 | 217 | 222 |
| Madras .. | 13,308 | 13,152 | 13,516 | 14,228 | 14,235 | 14,148 | 11,565 | 11,425 | 11,953 | 8,882 | 9,290 | 9,779 | 31,891 | 31,534 | 30,534 |
| Orissa .. | 2,606 | 2,606 | 2,606 | 7,098 | 7,097 | 7,098 | 3,441 | 3,175 | 3,144 | 1,213 | 1,445 | 1,354 | 6,296 | 6,331 | 6,453 |
| Punjab East .. | 769* | 769* | 770* | 6,193* | 6,196* | 6,196* | 2,612* | 2,612* | 2,613* | 1,885* | 1,884* | 1,886* | 11,612* | 11,610* | 11,617* |
| United Provinces .. | 9,281 | 8,676 | 9,058 | 9,767 | 9,248 | 9,136 | 9,525 | 10,106 | 10,056 | 2,266 | 2,373 | 2,356 | 37,210 | 37,252 | 37,410 |
| Bihar .. | 6,612 | 6,612 | 6,612 | 6,370 | 6,370 | 6,530 | 6,610 | 6,611 | 6,451 | 7,076 | 7,224 | 7,228 | 17,659 | 17,510 | 17,506 |
| Total .. | 62,666 | 62,128 | 62,491 | 62,869 | 62,448 | 62,413 | 68,937 | 68,118 | 68,556 | 33,894 | 35,079 | 37,937 | 1,73,828 | 1,74,086 | 1,70,808 |

*Based on pre-war average.

AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH PROVINCE.
 (Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Total area irrigated | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 133 | 115 | 98 |
| Assam | 685 | 873 | 1,216 |
| Bengal West .. | 1,646 | 1,789 | 1,893 |
| Bihar | 4,712 | 4,932 | 5,333 |
| Bombay | 1,139 | 1,208 | 1,373 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 1,521 | 1,512 | 1,582 |
| Coorg | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Delhi | 66 | 78 | 52 |
| Madras | 9,526 | 9,683 | 9,209 |
| Orissa | 1,635 | 1,667 | 1,675 |
| Punjab East .. | 4,967 | 4,980 | 5,089 |
| U.P. | 11,503 | 11,385 | 11,702 |
| Total | 37,538 | 38,227 | 39,228 |

Note: -The information on areas separately irrigated by canals, tanks, wells and other sources, are not available.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1942-43 IN EACH PROVINCE.
 (These are the latest figures available)

| Provinces | CROPS IRRIGATED* | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Rice | Wheat | Barley | Jowar or cholam (great millet) | Bajri orumbu (spk-ed millet) |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 6 | 11,846 | 33,232 | 1,077 | 410 |
| Assam | 590,019 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 1,713,267 | 13,694 | 3,811 | 7,600 | 200 |
| Bihar | 3,069,417 | 342,208 | 233,686 | 6,701 | 1,549 |
| Bombay | 229,667 | 189,864 | 8,343 | 280,690 | 80,274 |
| Central Provinces & Berar | 1,388,063 | 74,829 | 1,915 | 2,450 | 2 |
| Coorg | 4,893 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 7 | 25,317 | 4,139 | 1,003 | 413 |
| Madras | 8,067,272 | 5,976 | 2 | 467,427 | 319,284 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 35,684 | 381,077 | 65,610 | 19,556 | 11,270 |
| Orissa | 1,158,020 | 906 | .. | .. | .. |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 890,300 | 5,739,302 | 316,570 | 172,754 | 834,591 |
| Sind | 1,139,163 | 1,466,064 | 21,826 | 485,456 | 885,348 |
| United Provinces | 557,074 | 4,053,947 | 2,317,219 | 66,519 | 12,511 |
| Total | 19,142,852 | 12,805,060 | 3,007,353 | 1,511,233 | 2,145,852 |

*Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1942-43 IN EACH PROVINCE-- (contd.)

(These are the latest figures available)

| Provinces | CROPS IRRIGATED* | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| | Maize | Other cereals and pulses | Sugarcane | Other food crops | Cotton | Other non-food crops | TOTAL |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 32,614 | 23,323 | 35 | 15,204 | 8,348 | 5,426 | 131,521 |
| Assam | .. | 1,046 | .. | 9,974 | .. | 10,204 | 611,243 |
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 6,180 | 53,870 | 30,046 | 120,888 | 900 | 11,788 | 1,962,244 |
| Bihar | 185,367 | 876,492 | 140,050 | 207,269 | 2,011 | 102,084 | 5,166,834 |
| Bombay | 23,293 | 95,695 | 104,733 | 167,341 | 13,345 | 152,566 | 1,345,811 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 213 | 14,551 | 23,576 | 109,344 | 525 | 4,548 | 1,620,016 |
| Coorg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,893 |
| Delhi | 206 | 4,971 | 1,585 | 5,622 | 386 | 13,025 | 56,704 |
| Madras | 12,345 | 1,090,948 | 116,201 | 302,163 | 301,586 | 558,854 | 11,242,058 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 273,933 | 34,610 | 77,383 | 37,964 | 12,179 | 134,723 | 1,082,319 |
| Orissa | 1,315 | 79,645 | 25,318 | 58,436 | 507 | 14,065 | 1,638,212 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 576,686 | 1,649,293 | 366,491 | 331,063 | 2,170,828 | 3,811,950 | 16,859,828 |
| Sind | 3,138 | 643,986 | 7,229 | 61,742 | 699,488 | 732,225 | 6,148,665 |
| United Provinces | 121,227 | 2,531,732 | 1,358,537 | 388,110 | 155,585 | 495,403 | 12,057,864 |
| Total | 1,236,517 | 7,100,192 | 2,251,184 | 1,815,120 | 3,365,988 | 6,046,861 | 59,928,212 |

*Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1943-44, 1944-45 AND 1945-46 IN EACH PROVINCE.

FOOD-GRAINS.
(Thousand acres)

| Provinces. | Rice. | | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Jowar or cholam, great Millet. | | | Bajri or cimbu or spiked Millet. | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | — | — | — | 27 | 28 | 27 | 49 | 40 | 31 | 86 | 122 | 111 | 43 | 77 | 40 |
| Assam .. | 4,038 | 3,926 | 4,087 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bengal West .. | 8,062 | 9,468 | 7,933 | 115 | 102 | 117 | 61 | 67 | 62 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Bihar .. | 9,983 | 9,739 | 9,738 | 1,221 | 1,205 | 1,186 | 1,279 | 1,206 | 1,205 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 61 | 66 | 68 |
| Bombay .. | 2,065 | 2,063 | 2,092 | 1,562 | 2,032 | 1,707 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 7,585 | 8,062 | 8,809 | 5,077 | 4,721 | 3,920 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 5,871 | 6,023 | 6,071 | 2,068 | 2,797 | 2,679 | 28 | 21 | 19 | 5,648 | 5,200 | 5,016 | 140 | 129 | 108 |
| Coorg .. | 88 | 87 | 87 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Delhi .. | — | — | — | 55 | 53 | 51 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 64 | 57 | 55 |
| Madras .. | 10,925 | 11,011 | 10,293 | — | — | — | (a) | (a) | 1 | 4,990 | 4,645 | 4,150 | 2,685 | 2,442 | 2,317 |
| Orissa .. | 5,113 | 5,165 | 5,156 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Punjab East .. | 467 | 431 | 446 | 3,150 | 3,300 | 3,410 | 483 | 572 | 528 | 433 | 388 | 446 | 2,320 | 2,164 | 2,230 |
| U.P. .. | 7,108 | 7,165 | 7,045 | 7,672 | 7,892 | 8,056 | 4,202 | 4,039 | 4,361 | 2,380 | 2,267 | 2,546 | 2,705 | 2,841 | 2,856 |
| Total .. | 53,693 | 55,081 | 52,859 | 16,177 | 17,416 | 17,240 | 6,140 | 5,979 | 6,240 | 21,262 | 20,823 | 21,246 | 15,101 | 12,506 | 11,601 |

(a) Less than 500 acres.

FOOD GRAINS—(contd.)
(Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Ragi Marua (Millet) | | | Maize. | | | Gram (Pulse) | | | Other food-grains and Pulses | | | Total food-grains | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | — | — | — | 57 | 63 | 76 | 30 | 23 | 20 | — | — | — | (k) 292 | 353 | 308 |
| Assam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (l) 4,058 | 3,926 | 4,087 |
| Bengal West .. | — | — | — | 133 | 129 | 116 | 265 | 313 | 271 | — | — | — | (l) 8,671 | 10,087 | 8,506 |
| Bihar .. | 544 | 556 | 538 | 1,513 | 1,510 | 1,496 | 1,460 | 1,470 | 1,382 | — | — | — | 16,134 | 15,824 | 15,785 |
| Bombay .. | 571 | 540 | 521 | 177 | 191 | 182 | 484 | 651 | 531 | — | — | — | 17,478 | 18,278 | 17,775 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | — | — | — | 150 | 151 | 149 | 1,251 | 1,354 | 1,306 | — | — | — | 15,759 | 15,675 | 15,378 |
| Coorg .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Not available | — | — | (b) 88 | 87 | 87 |
| Delhi .. | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 86 | 90 | — | — | — | (a) 185 | 239 | 240 |
| Madras .. | 1,749 | 1,695 | 1,587 | 63 | 52 | 39 | 66 | 80 | 67 | — | — | — | (j) 20,178 | 19,928 | 18,364 |
| Orissa .. | 274 | 269 | 269 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 9 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | 5,482 | 5,529 | 5,511 |
| Punjab East .. | — | — | — | 900 | 916 | 880 | 2,405 | 3,058 | 4,129 | — | — | — | (f) 10,158 | 10,822 | 12,060 |
| United Provinces .. | — | — | — | 2,435 | 2,424 | 2,536 | 6,358 | 6,118 | 6,140 | — | — | — | (f) 32,920 | 32,746 | 33,540 |
| Total .. | 3,138 | 3,060 | 2,918 | 5,521 | 5,468 | 5,506 | 12,551 | 13,159 | 14,036 | — | — | — | 1,31,686 | 1,33,495 | 1,31,640 |

(a) Excludes Rice.

(b) Only rice.

(c) Excludes Ragi only.

(d) Excludes rice and ragi.

(e) Excludes wheat only.

OIL-SEEDS
(Area in thousand acres)

| Provinces | Linseed | | | Sesamum (til or Jinjili) | | | Rape and Mustard | | | Groundnut | | | Castor | | | Total Oil Seeds | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | — | — | — | 19 | 21 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 21 | 27 |
| Assam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 325 | 307 | 297 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 325 | 307 | 297 |
| Bengal West .. | — | 82 | 74 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 150 | 138 | 131 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 253 | 233 | 216 |
| Bihar .. | 536 | 560 | 540 | 116 | 118 | 118 | 510 | 509 | 480 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,219 | 1,220 | 1,172 |
| Bombay .. | 68 | 77 | 54 | 165 | 124 | 115 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 1,363 | 1,526 | 1,417 | 56 | 53 | 39 | 1,602 | 1,792 | 1,686 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 1,136 | 1,130 | 947 | 422 | 362 | 337 | 51 | 56 | 57 | 302 | 606 | 585 | 31 | 39 | 33 | 1,948 | 2,193 | 1,939 |
| Coorg .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Delhi .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | Not available | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madras .. | — | — | — | 697 | 616 | 599 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3,550 | 4,390 | 4,165 | 279 | 285 | 235 | 4,526 | 5,201 | 4,999 |
| Orissa .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 103 | 100 | 101 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 176 | 175 | 177 |
| Punjab East .. | 27 | 27 | 29 | 45 | 37 | 51 | 230 | 353 | 405 | 49 | 61 | 61 | — | — | — | 351 | 481 | 546 |
| U.P. .. | 922 | 866 | 875 | 211 | 246 | (Pure) 246 | 165 | 177 | 167 | 122 | 130 | 168 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 5,006 | 5,030 | 5,189 |
| | | | | Mixed 1,094 | 1,054 | 1,096 | Mixed 2,479 | 2,619 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 2,797 | 2,740 | 2,515 | 2,893 | 2,678 | 2,701 | 3,958 | 4,147 | 4,471 | 5,403 | 6,614 | 6,414 | 441 | 451 | 381 | 15,493 | 16,660 | 16,222 |

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH PROVINCE.
(Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Sugar | | | Cotton | | | Jute | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | — | — | — | 17 | 12 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Assam .. | 48 | 51 | 53 | 32 | 31 | 36 | 202 | 172 | 173 |
| Bengal West .. | 58 | 58 | 67 | 1 | 1 | (a) | 237 | 192 | 198 |
| Bihar .. | 422 | 362 | 381 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 202 | 161 | 159 |
| Bombay .. | 116 | 120 | 125 | 3,020 | 1,340 | 1,165 | — | — | — |
| C. P. & Berar .. | 29 | 35 | 41 | 3,203 | 2,803 | 2,956 | — | — | — |
| Coorg .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Delhi .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | (b) | — | — | — |
| Madras .. | 155 | 156 | 161 | 2,187 | 1,670 | 1,623 | — | — | — |
| Orissa .. | 34 | 34 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| Punjab East .. | 313 | 331 | 314 | 465 | 407 | 373 | — | — | — |
| U. P. .. | 2,240 | 2,166 | 1,818 | 372 | 202 | 196 | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 3,117 | 3,336 | 2,997 | 9,344 | 6,516 | 6,408 | 665 | 551 | 550 |

(a) Not separately available, included in Madras figures.

(b) Below 500 acres.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH PROVINCE (contd.)
(Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Tea | | | Coffee | | | Tobacco | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Assam .. | 365 | 366 | 366 | — | — | — | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| Bengal West .. | 169 | 168 | 168 | — | — | — | 31 | 23 | 23 |
| Bihar .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 110 | 121 | 121 |
| Bombay .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 105 | 144 | 185 |
| C. P. & Berar .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Coorg .. | (a) | (a) | (a) | 29,936 | 41,518 | 40,775 | — | — | — |
| Delhi .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Madras .. | 82 | 82 | 82 | 75,550 | 77,944 | 85,611 | 238 | 328 | 363 |
| Orissa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 33 | 32 |
| Punjab East .. | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | 12 | 19 | 16 |
| U. P. .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | 51 | 82 | 65 |
| Others* .. | — | — | — | 346 | 380 | 380 | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 635 | 635 | 635 | 115,872 | 119,872 | 126,799 | 604 | 778 | 838 |

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Include Vizagapatam, C. P. & Berar, Orissa, etc., but normally figures relate to Orissa only.

Note:—For Dyes, Tanning Materials, Opium, other drugs and Narcotics, and Fodder crops information later than 1942 is not available.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH PROVINCE.
(Thousand acres)

| Provinces | Deduct Area Sown more than once | | | Net Area Sown | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 13 | 51 | 23 | 136 | 431 | 431 |
| Assam .. | 863 | 779 | 790 | 5,395 | 5,353 | 5,378 |
| Bengal West .. | 930 | 1,048 | 922 | 9,436 | 10,660 | 9,242 |
| Bihar .. | 5,803 | 5,653 | 5,587 | 17,659 | 17,510 | 17,506 |
| Bombay .. | 955 | 997 | 831 | 2,625 | 28,397 | 27,557 |
| C. P. & Berar .. | 3,120 | 3,130 | 2,970 | 24,989 | 24,633 | 24,302 |
| Coorg .. | — | 1 | (a) | 156 | 155 | 156 |
| Delhi .. | 28 | 78 | 80 | 213 | 217 | 222 |
| Madras .. | 5,814 | 5,466 | 4,741 | 31,891 | 31,534 | 30,531 |
| Orissa .. | 660 | 846 | 801 | 6,296 | 6,331 | 6,453 |
| Punjab East .. | 2,346* | 2,726* | 3,224* | 11,612* | 11,610* | 11,617* |
| United Provinces .. | 8,883 | 8,776 | 9,422 | 37,210 | 37,252 | 37,410 |
| Total .. | 29,599 | 29,650 | 29,711 | 173,828 | 173,992 | 170,687 |

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Based on pre-war average.

Note:—For Fruits and Vegetables including root crops, miscellaneous crops (food, and non-food) and total areas sown, figures later than 1942 are not available.

| AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. (Figures in thousand acres) | | | | AREA UNDER CERTAIN CROPS. (Thousand acres) | | | | YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS. | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | Crop Yield in | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Area by Professional Survey .. | not a | available | | Area under non-food-crops - | | | | <i>Yield in thousands</i> | | | |
| Area according to village papers .. | 403,033 | 402,698 | 403,044 | Linseed | 2,797 | 2,740 | 2,515 | Rice .. Tons | 19,223 | 17,988 | 16,922 |
| Area under forests .. | 62,668 | 62,128 | 62,491 | Sesamum (til or jujili) | 2,893 | 2,678 | 2,711 | Wheat | 4,716 | 5,143 | 4,466 |
| Area not available for cultivation .. | 62,869 | 62,448 | 62,413 | Rape & Mustard .. | 3,958 | 4,147 | 4,201 | Coffee | 10,027 | 9,825 | 15,580 |
| Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows .. | 68,937 | 68,118 | 68,556 | Other oil seeds* | | | | Tea .. Lbs. | 443,712 | 397,497 | 452,713 (a) |
| Fallow land .. | 33,894 | 35,079 | 37,357 | Total oilseeds (Sesamum, Groundnut, Rape & Mustard, Linseed and Castor) | 15,492 | 16,660 | 16,222 | Cotton Bales 400 lbs. each | 2,046 | 1,329 | 1,304 |
| Net area sown .. | 173,828 | 174,086 | 170,808 | Area under : | | | | Jute | 1,477 | 1,182 | 1,495 |
| Irrigated area .. | 37,538 | 38,227 | 39,228 | Cotton | 9,317 | 6,516 | 6,108 | Linseed .. Tons | 316 | 326 | 291 |
| Area under food-crops | | | | Jute | 665 | 551 | 550 | Rape & Mustard .. | 683 | 812 | 702 |
| Rice | 53,693 | 55,081 | 52,859 | Other fibres* | | | | Sesamum (til) .. | 281 | 268 | 266 |
| Wheat | 16,477 | 17,416 | 17,240 | Indigo* | | | | Groundnut .. Tons | 2,330 | 2,730 | 2,302 |
| Barley | 6,140 | 5,979 | 6,240 | Opium* | | | | Castor-seed .. | 48 | 49 | 39 |
| Jowar | 21,262 | 20,823 | 21,240 | Coffee | 115,832 | 119,872 | 126,799 | Indica* | | | |
| Bajra | 13,104 | 12,306 | 11,901 | Tea | 635 | 635 | 635 | Cane-sugar (Gur) .. | 4,699 | 4,311 | 4,160 |
| Ragi | 3,138 | 3,066 | 2,918 | Tobacco | 604 | 778 | 838 | Rubber* | | | |
| Maize | 5,521 | 5,468 | 5,506 | Fodder Crops* | | | | | | | |
| Gram | 12,351 | 13,139 | 14,036 | Other non-food-crops* | | | | | | | |
| Other food-grains and pulses .. | not a | available | | | | | | | | | |
| Total food-grains (Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley and gram) | 131,686 | 133,195 | 131,640 | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar | 3,118 | 3,336 | 2,997 | | | | | | | | |
| Other food-crops* | not a | available | | | | | | | | | |

* Condiments and spices, fruit and vegetables and miscellaneous food-crops.

* Information not available.

(a) Incomplete.
* Information not available.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

IN view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with Provincial Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

Directorate—In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India (recently designated as Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1935, at Delhi, with Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser. After more than six years of useful activity in India, he reverted in 1941 to the Ministry of Agriculture of the United Kingdom Government. The present incumbent of the post is Dr. T. G. Shrinani, B.A., Ph.D. (Wales), F.R.S.E.R., F.Econ. (Lond.).

The name of the office has recently been changed into "Directorate of Marketing and Inspection" and it has now taken over all the functions of the Directorate of Inspection of the Ministry of Food.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India is assisted by a Deputy and this post is at present held by Dr. B. C. Sen, D.Sc. The technical gazetted staff consists of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Director of Inspection, 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers, 2 Assistant Directors of Inspection, 1 Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and 15 Assistant Marketing Officers. In addition, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is assisted, in quality control and inspection work for internal and for export trade under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, by 1 Chief Inspector and 27 Inspectors, apart from the large subordinate personnel engaged on quality control work.

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature.

The subsidies have however been progressively reduced in recent years but realising the advantages that have accrued to the provincial economy as a result of having adequate marketing organisations, some Provinces and States like West Bengal, Bombay, Madras, East Punjab, Hyderabad and Mysore have already made these organisations permanent. With the setting up of a marketing organisation at the Centre and in the provinces in 1935, certain leading Indian States also co-operated by appointing full-time officers in their States and over 200 States nominated officers to deal with marketing questions. In Provinces and States which had no Senior Marketing Officers, the Director of Agriculture supervised the work of the marketing section.

The Central Marketing Staff also undertook survey work in a large number of States which did not have staffs of their own. They also advised and continued to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

On account of the recent political changes in India, nearly all the States (excepting a few leading ones) have either merged themselves with the neighbouring province or formed into Unions. In the case of provinces, e.g. Orissa, where the area thus merged is quite appreciable, additional marketing staff has been provided. The Governments of the various Unions have

also either already appointed or are considering the question of appointing suitable marketing staff.

MARKETING SCHEME

During the existence of this Directorate for over 14 years, marketing surveys have been carried out on an All-India basis and 58 reports on various commodities and subjects have so far been published. The more important of these are on wheat, rice, potatoes, gram, barley, grapes, bananas, citrus fruits, linseed, groundnuts, cashewnuts, lac, sugar, coconuts, tobacco, milk, fish, cattle, hides, skins, wool and hair, sheep and goats, eggs, coffee, castor seed, co-operative marketing, fairs, markets and produce exchanges, ghee and other milk products, and cardamom. "A Handbook on the quality of India Wool," which is intended to serve as a guide to wool trade and persons interested in Wool, a "Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish, Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing" and a supplement to the wheat report have also been published. The reports on arcanuts, rapeseed and mustard, stone and small fruits, sun hemp and a revised edition of the milk report are (at the time of writing) in the press. The report on cardamom and cashewnuts are being reprinted as the first edition has sold out completely. Revised editions of the Fish Report and the Preliminary Fish Guide have also been prepared and are being sent to the Press. The reports on some other commodities like maize, millets, sesamum and urdaseed, meat, poultry, mangoes, pulses, fibres and chilies, and a bulletin on agricultural produce exchanges are in different stages of preparation. The Marketing Officers' Conference held in 1948 recommended that having regard to the necessity of devoting more time and energy for undertaking and executing actual marketing improvement work, the preparation of marketing survey reports should be slowed down. No fresh marketing surveys are to be undertaken at present and attention is to be given only to those reports which are under preparation.

During the year 1943, at the instance of the Government of India, rapid marketing surveys were also conducted in respect of (i) certain English vegetables (peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and carrots) and certain important pulses; (ii) bones and bonemeals; and (iii) India's requirements of agricultural implements and machinery and relevant reports were submitted to Government. In 1944, the Directorate similarly carried out a rapid survey of milk production and distribution in Delhi Province in connection with a scheme for the supply of milk to Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi and submitted the report to Government. In 1945 a rapid survey on Cardamoms was carried out and the report thereon was notified in 1948. A similar survey was carried out on Arcanuts in 1945-46 and the report is in the press.

Hitherto, the All-India marketing survey reports have dealt with the problem as it related to the entire undivided India. In fact, the earlier reports had included Burma as well. With the partition of the country all these reports have to be revised and brought up-to-date for the Dominion of India. To begin with, the revision of the reports on rice and groundnuts is in progress and material therefore is being collected. The report on milk has already been revised and is in the press. It is also proposed to revise the report on Hides.

The marketing survey reports so far published and those which are in the press are very exhaustive and detailed. For the convenience of the general public and administrators, therefore arrangements have been made to prepare small and handy brochures summarising the principal features of marketing of the various commodities. Two such brochures on fish,

and wool were published in 1948 and a third one on Milk was issued in March 1949. Similar brochures on ishbul, ghee, sugar, lac, hides and skins are expected to be published shortly.

The main survey reports are quite bulky and would not interest a layman. In order therefore to make the survey reports intelligible to the public at large, abridged editions in English of a number of reports have been issued. Translations of these editions in various Indian languages have also been published in the case of certain reports like wheat, linseed and eggs. The translation of the abridged reports on milk, co-operative marketing, potatoes, rice, groundnuts, and bananas has been completed but the reports have not yet been published.

Storage and Transport—A report on cold storage and transport of perishable produce in Delhi Province was published in 1937. With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruits, etc., certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N.W.R. cold storage wagons. All-India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view, however, of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of wagons, the experiment and survey on cold storage has had to be postponed for the present. A separate Directorate of Storage and Transport has now been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to take up immediately on more intensive scale work on ordinary and cold storage construction and refrigerated transport.

GRADING AND MARKING

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality, the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producers. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon: first, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruit, eggs, etc., on the basis of statutory standards and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds. The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was passed in February 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to schedule products.

As a result of consultation with provincial governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the schedule to the Act, which now includes fruit, vegetables, eggs, dairy products, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products, *atta*, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable oil), cotton, rice, *lady*, wheat, sun hemp, sugar-cane, *gur* (jaggery), myrobolans, *hara*, wool and goat hair. The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for several varieties of rice, fruit, cotton etc. have also been drawn. Several States have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas. Arrangements are in hand for the preparation of grade specifications for coconut oil, ginger, curry powder and honey.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on". In the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards; subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co-operative society or an association of

primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution.

Standardized Grading—“By the close of the year 1946, the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was being carried out commercially by as many as 582 packers. During 1946 alone, more than Rupees 12 crores worth of produce were sold under the Agmark as compared with about Rupees 10 crores in the previous year as per details below :—

| Commodity | Value of quantity graded (in rupees) | |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| | 1947 | 1948 |
| Ghee | 4,72,50,181 | 3,59,50,575 |
| Butter | 28,99,854 | 34,09,811 |
| Edible Oils .. . | 50,61,230 | 95,29,482 |
| Hides | 2,39,920 | No grading |
| Eggs | 6,27,003 | 3,92,913 |
| Tobacco | 3,35,6,109 | 4,99,64,915 |
| Sugarcane gur .. | 1,33,574 | 78,849 |
| Cotton | 25,92,512 | 76,71,275 |
| Sann Hemp .. . | 1,16,61,158 | 1,16,23,135 |
| Fruit | 1,67,129 | 2,31,329 |
| Potatoes | — | 9,129 |
| Total | 10,41,91,670 | 11,86,34,441 |

Among the commodities graded under the Agmark for internal market ghee holds the pre-eminent position. Most of the other commodities also find satisfactory in spite of the abnormal conditions such as scarcity, transport, movement and control restrictions. Grading of certain commodities like rice, atta, and bura which had been suspended in 1944, could not be revived, except in the case of potatoes, the grading of which was resumed in Madras in 1948. The partition of the country was also responsible to a certain extent for giving a set back to the grading schemes for fruit, eggs and hides.

At present, the grading of ghee is most popular in the United provinces and Bihar among the Provinces and in places like Portbandar, Jamnadi, Navanagar, Gwahar and Patnada. Recently, the Government of Madras who had so far banned the grading of ghee under the Agmark in the province have relaxed the ban and it is noteworthy that the grading of ghee has been restarted in that province. Towards the end of 1948, the grading of ghee was extended to Madras, C.P. and Berar and Kataka. In the C.P., the revised ghee grading scheme, on the lines of Bihar and the U.P., a special feature of which is the employment of Government chemists at the laboratories of the authorised packers, was introduced in consultation with the provincial Government and the trade.

A sharp increase in the number of grading stations for ghee has been noted in the U.P. since 1944 consequent on a decision of the Provincial Government to ban all exports of ghee out of the province except for a limited quantity of Agmark graded ghee for civilian consumption in deficit areas like Bengal and Bombay. At present, there is a total ban on the export of all ghee including graded ghee but the grading output in the U.P. is being maintained.

Fruit products are not graded at present under the Agmark, as their quality has been standardised under the Fruit Products Control Order, 1946. The Central Government have recently transferred the responsibility of enforcing the standards of hygiene laid down in the Order to the Provincial and State Governments. They have, however, retained power to lay down standards, and register and license manufacturers of fruit products.

Sometime in 1944, the United Provinces Government also fixed higher prices for Agmark graded mustard oil as against the ungraded oil. The grading output of this commodity, therefore, recorded a certain amount of increase but as such a premium for the graded commodity was not reflected in the price structure allowed

to mustard oil at Calcutta with imports of the bulk of the oil from the United Provinces were directed, the increase in the graded output has not been quite sustained. The grading of gingelly oil has been started in the Province of Madras. The packing of mustard oil has been permitted in railway wagons for the convenience of bulk purchasers.

The Egg Grading and Marking Rules were further amended reducing the number of grades from six to four in order to facilitate rapid marketing. That the advantages of grading marketable produce are being appreciated all over the country has been recently exemplified by the introduction of a scheme of compulsory grading of eggs by the Mysore city municipality within its jurisdiction. An interesting experiment for marking the date of grading on the shell of graded eggs was initiated at Delhi and was attended with a fair amount of success. It has, however, been recognised that such a measure could be practised with advantage only at the stage where the graded eggs are sold out to the consumers. It has accordingly been decided only to persuade egg graders who import eggs for grading to adopt the principle as far as possible.

Staples like rice and atta are not graded at present on account of their being subjected to rationing and controlled distribution. Towards the close of 1943 an experiment was initiated in Madras Province to grade rice according to *ad hoc* war quality specifications and to link up such grading with the activities of the local Civil Supplies Department. The scheme expanded considerably but had to be closed down towards the close of 1944 due to low arrivals in the market of good quality rice. The Department also decided recently to abandon the atta grading scheme as it was not considered to be of direct benefit to the producers. The view has generally been adopted that as far as possible the grading of commodities, the quality of which could not be verified by definite chemical tests, should not be allowed to expand on any considerable scale. An exception has, however, been made in regard to commodities like fruit and vegetables, sugarcane gur and bura, when graded by producers' organisations only. The task of assisting the formation of such organisations is also being pursued vigorously.

Grading of Sann Hemp—Special mention should be made here of the scheme for the grading and marking of sann hemp introduced towards the close of 1942. The scheme was drawn up as a result of complaints received from the Hemp Control in the United Kingdom regarding the low quality of exports of hemp from India. The scheme follows the general lines of all other grading schemes under the Agmark in that grading is done by authorised packers holding certificates of authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The Government of India have, by a notification under the Sea Customs Act, prohibited the export of sann hemp not graded under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. In order to ensure that grading is done correctly and in accordance with the Act and the Rules, a special inspectorate staff consisting of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors (including 3 Asstt. Marketing Officers temporarily diverted to work as Inspectors) has been appointed at stations at Shampur (Benares), Calcutta, Vizianagaram and Bombay. The major portion of the cost of this staff is recovered from the trade by means of a charge of twelve annas per bale. The Vice-President of the London Hemp Association visited India towards the close of 1944 and discussed the scheme with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Inspectorate staff.

As a result of these discussions and the decisions arrived at the various Conferences held with the trade, certain modifications have been made in the Sann Hemp Grading and Marking Rules, 1942 so as to bring about improvement in the quality of the exported hemp and to establish

a proper and acceptable correlation between the grades represented by private trade marks and the corresponding grades under the Agmark of Sann Hemp exported out of India. These changes were introduced on 1st September 1948. The Department generally takes the advice of importers abroad and the exporters in the country before making any such modification in the scheme.

Tobacco Grading—In the beginning of 1944 a conference of tobacco interests convened at Guntur decided that the quality of exports of all types of tobacco from India should be controlled and that no tobacco should be exported on consignment account unless it conformed to Agmark specifications. Accordingly, early in 1945, the Central Government banned under S.19 of the Sea Customs Act, the export of fine-cured Virginia, Sun-cured Virginia, Sun-cured Natta and Mofidari tobaccos to a foreign country other than the U.K., unless it was graded under the Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, and certified as such by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose. They also sanctioned the posts of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors to be stationed at Guntur and other centres for purposes of quality control.

Later, at a conference of the trade presided over by the Supply Member of the Government of India and attended by a representative of the Tobacco Leaf Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to extend the scheme of restricted exports to the U.K. also, and accordingly the Government of India issued a notification withdrawing the exception allowed in the case of exports to the U.K. from the operation of their former Notification banning the export of ungraded tobacco. The result is that the four varieties of tobacco mentioned above cannot be exported to a foreign country unless they are graded according to Agmark specifications. The ban on the exports of tobacco unless graded under Agmark has further been extended to another three varieties, *viz.* Sun-cured Jati, Sun-cured Jutti and Sun-cured Jati Bishyah.

The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, who were placed in charge of all developmental and marketing schemes concerning tobacco, according to an additional staff of 1 Senior Inspector and 10 Inspectors for exercising quality control. The entire tobacco grading scheme is now being financed by the Committee from the funds placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The Chief Inspector and all Inspectors, except two, are stationed at Guntur, which is an important Virginia tobacco centre, and certain other places situated close to it. Two Inspectors are stationed at Coimbatore and Trichopoly, the former exercising control over the exports from that port and the latter on the exports from the Southern Districts of the Madras Province.

In order to further tighten up control, two posts of Vigilance Inspectors have been created. The scheme has been in operation for more than three years and has brought about definite improvement in the quality of exports which is evidenced by the general appreciation by foreign buyers in the United Kingdom and other countries. It is hoped that this scheme will not only lead to the expansion of India's external trade in tobacco, but also enhance the reputation of the country for delivering goods in the international markets exactly in accordance with standards of grades.

Inspection of Graded Produce—In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce. Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing

samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets. Nearly 8,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore, during the calendar year 1948. Samples of graded butter and gur are also periodically analysed there by two assistant chemists appointed for the purpose.

In the earlier stages, the analysis ofatta samples was done by the Cerealist, Agricultural College, Lyallpur and to a limited extent by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of the Central Provinces. In 1943 an Atta Analyst was appointed to assist the Cerealist at Lyallpur in this work. A Rice Analyst was also added to the headquarter staff and the entire analytical work on rice samples was made over to him. Since, however, these two commodities are now rationed and are not graded, no work in this connection is being done. For the purpose of keeping a vigilant watch on the quality of Agmark eggs put on the Delhi market, an Egg Grading Demonstrator was appointed as a result of which the quality standards further improved. But on account of scarcity of eggs and the imposition of controls by the local administration, grading of eggs could not be continued in Delhi and this useful activity had to be suspended. After a lapse of two years, however, the grading of eggs was revived.

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of Agmark labels to authorised packers. It was, however, observed that the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, under which such recoveries were being made, did not permit the levy of any further charges than what the labels, etc., were costing to the Department. In order, therefore, that a portion, if not the whole, of the inspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading scheme, the Act was amended about the middle of 1943 so as to permit recoveries on labels for this purpose as well as for arranging any special publicity with regard to particular commodities. In the early stages, before the grading of a particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved its merit, it has not always been found possible to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way. Steps are being taken, however, to make quality control as far as possible self-supporting, particularly with regard to commodities mainly produced for export, e.g., sann hemp, or commodities like ghee, the grading of which has now become definitely established. With the same view the Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules were amended in October 1947 so as to provide for an enhanced rate of charges on Agmark labels and to provide for the application of these labels to bazar containers like drums and railway tank wagons.

Expansion in the grading of ghee and the increasing general demand for graded ghee has also committed the Department to ensure that proper arrangements are instituted or existing ones stiffened in order to provide for an adequate check on the quality of the graded products. Certain new measures have accordingly been instituted. Firstly, vigorous tests have been introduced for examining the purity of ghee and ensuring its freedom from adulteration. To detect unmistakably the commonest adulterant—vegetable fat—the Central Control Laboratory, Kanpur, where samples of ghee are analysed, has been equipped with Phytosteryl Acetate test apparatus and arrangements are under way to install this apparatus at the laboratories of the authorised packers. It has been possible to introduce the test only at 3 laboratories so far on account of the difficulties in the procurement of necessary apparatus and chemicals required for the purpose of this test, but the number is increasing steadily. Another test known as Baudouin test was introduced at the laboratories of the packers in 1947, according to which all raw ghee before being purchased for grading purposes is sub-

jected to this test to ensure that it is free from vegetable products (Vanaspath). This test became possible because of the Government of India's decision to mix at least 5 per cent sesame oil in all hydrogenated vegetable fats. The policy of appointing Government Chemists at the laboratories of authorised packers so as to ensure freedom from possible influences, initiated in 1945 has been working satisfactorily in the United Provinces and Bihar, and it has been extended to the C.P. and Bihar recently. At a conference of ghee packers held on the 21st April, 1945 these measures were generally agreed to and the conference further agreed to a proportionate increase in the charges levied on the graded ghee so as to make the scheme self-supporting. The work done under the Agmark Ghee Grading Scheme was reviewed at another Ghee Conference in 1948 which was unanimously of the opinion that the scheme deserved all possible encouragement as it symbolised an attempt to provide pure and superior quality of ghee to the public. The Conference also emphasised the need for a more rigid enforcement of the grading laws so as to ensure the purity of Agmark ghee. In order to recover the increased cost of more effective quality control measures in the case of ghee, the Conference further recommended the raising of charges for Agmark labels from 1 to 10 annas per maund. This was done on 14th January 1949.

As a further measure of improving the existing quality control arrangements, it was also decided to divide the areas in which the ghee grading centres are located into zones, each zone being placed under the charge of an Inspector. For this purpose four posts of Inspectors have been sanctioned. The Inspectors exercise vigilant control on the quality of ghee in their respective areas by visiting the grading stations frequently and by collecting check samples of graded ghee from the premises of the packers and from the market for examination. As a result of the various quality control measures the reputation of the purity of Agmark ghee is on the increase.

Owing to the fact that Saurashtra contributed a large proportion to the ghee graded in the country it was found necessary to establish a Subsidiary Control Laboratory in Saurashtra for doing the immediate work connected with the analysis of samples. The increasing popularity of Agmark products has brought to light ingenious efforts on the part of unscrupulous persons at illegally imitating and counterfeiting the Agmark labels and manipulating and adulterating the contents of graded products. This in its turn, has demonstrated the need for strengthening the quality control measures still further. In order to safeguard against the misuse of Agmark proposals are under consideration for the enhancement of penalties provided for the violation of rules made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

Standard Contract Terms—The Standard Contracts terms for wheat and linseed, were finally agreed to by the Grain and Oilseeds Conference, 1938, and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939. A fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis, unanimous support was not forthcoming, owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small "futures" trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade, an informal Conference of the representatives of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941. Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged, slightly damaged and shrivelled grains, the Conference made 2 important recommendations, viz., that (1) 25 tons should be

adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction, and (2) that the Cwt. should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation. In the case of linseed, the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under "Refraction" should be lowered. These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted.

In the case of wheat, it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the abovementioned recommendations.

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference, 1941, and several minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circulated to the trade interests concerned. As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell), the Contract terms agreed to at a Conference held in 1940, were further revised and accepted by 2 leading trade associations of Bombay. Three leading exporters of groundnuts in Madras adopted the Standard Groundnut Contract from the beginning of 1942 and they have reported that the Contract terms have been readily accepted both by the sellers and purchasing agents and that they worked very well during the period of adoption. The question of enforcing the standard contract terms for groundnuts by legislation was examined at a conference of groundnut interests convened at Bombay in August 1944 under the joint auspices of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The conference agreed upon various terms except in regard to drage and methods for estimating it, and recommended that the point be examined by the Oilseeds Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and till then the drage clause may be omitted. It was also felt that the trade should adopt the standard contract terms voluntarily, compulsion being introduced only if the trade fails to do so. The question of framing legislation to make the adoption of standard contract terms compulsory was referred to Provincial Governments. The action taken by the provincial governments in this connection including consultations with the interests seems to have convinced the trade that the Government are determined to enforce the standard contracts on a compulsory basis, and this has brought a good deal of change in their attitude. An informal Conference of the leading trade associations held in Bombay in July 1948 suggested that another conference of an All-India character should be called to consider the possibilities of a general adoption of standard contracts by the trade associations on a voluntary basis. The matter is under further examination. Steps have been taken to draw up standard contract terms for vegetable oils, in order to meet the wishes of the trade.

Standard Containers—For most commodities the containers used in the sub-continent are very variable in size. Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent. To overcome these difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore, old undivided Bengal, old undivided Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Kanpur State, United Provinces, etc., with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruit. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers.

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940, carrying about 300,000 eggs the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0.52 per cent, as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1.77 per cent. in the ordinary baskets. As a result of the experiments, almost the entire exports of eggs from Travancore to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941. This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies. In the Bengal trials

the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0.5 per cent, as compared with 2.5 per cent. In the case of baskets. The experiments conducted in Rampur revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent. on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs. 24 lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market. These experiments, however, provided a set-back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War.

Regulation of Markets The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in Provinces and States. Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in East Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Patiala. And steps to introduce similar legislation are also being taken in other Provinces and States where no legislation already exists.

Regulation of markets has been given an important place in the post-war development programmes of practically all the provinces and States, and steps are being taken to bring in more markets under regulation as also to cover a larger number of commodities. The Regulated Markets are, however, mostly in respect of particular commodities which are of local importance. For instance, in Amroli, in the C.P., the number of regulated markets for cotton rose from 36 in 1913 to 39 in 1948, and the number of other agricultural markets from 5 in 1912 to 9 in 1948. It is also proposed to regulate within five years the remaining 37 important markets in the Province. In Madras, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 is in operation, and is applicable to cotton markets in Tirupur, Adoni and Nandyal, to groundnuts at Cuddalore, and to tobacco markets in Guntur district and Bezwada Taluk. The most rapid expansion in the organisation of regulated markets has been in Bombay and Hyderabad. In the East Punjab practically all important markets numbering 50 have been regulated. Hyderabad had 42 regulated markets in 1944 and some more though sanctioned had not started working. Gwalior stands next with 36. It is, however, observed that due to abnormal conditions or reimposition of food control legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desirable progress. It is however gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has recently been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and attention of the Provinces and States has been drawn to this important activity.

A bill for the introduction of Regulated Markets in the Centrally Administered Areas was prepared by this Directorate but enactment of such legislation would take time.

Weights and Measures The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939. The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the standards of Weights Rules were promulgated in 1942, and sets of standard weights were prepared by the Mint Master, Bombay and distributed to all provincial Governments. The need for the standardisation of weights and measures is recognised by all concerned and in several provinces and States, including Bombay, Bihar, C.P. and Berar, Coorg, Orissa, East Punjab and the U.P. as also in Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore and Patiala States, necessary legislation has been passed for enforcing the use of standard weights and measures. Similar enactments are also under consideration in several other provinces and States.

As far as the actual use of standard weights and measures is concerned, a good deal remains to be done even in areas where the necessary legislation is in force. The Marketing Officers' Conference held in 1948 have however proposed that the question should be prosecuted with vigour and the Provincial Marketing staff should be more intimately associated with the administration and enforcement of standard weights and measures. As the Indian Standard Institution is however considering the question of standardisation at a higher level, the above Conference has suggested that the recommendations of this Institution may be awaited, before any final action is taken.

Co-operative Marketing With a view to ensuring to the cultivator, a fair price for his produce, the necessity of developing the marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines has been stressed time and again in the survey reports published by the Directorate. A separate survey on the subject has also been published but the actual progress made in the province and States in this direction is not very satisfactory. It is proposed to take up with the Provincial and State Governments the question of making special efforts for organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce. In the meantime, an actual scheme of practical utility was prepared for organising the co-operative sale of vegetables in Delhi Province and it is now under the consideration of the local administration.

Warehouses The establishment of licensed warehouses for agricultural produce in India is yet another direction in which the cultivator can be helped and the wastage of food on account of bad storage saved, but very little work on the subject has been done. Only the provinces of Bombay and C.P. and Travancore have assessed the Warehouses Acts. These have not yet been put into operation and the rules are being framed or finalised. In the other provinces and States, action has still to be taken.

Futures Trading in Agricultural Produce—Futures exchanges, as organised in India, aim at providing facilities for hedging. But there is a good deal of unnecessary speculation and many mal-practices. In some markets there are two, three or more exchanges operating in the same commodity. The financial position of many of the exchanges is not sound and a large number of operators on them have no genuine interest in the trade. It is also known that the contracts and units of transactions prescribed by different associations vary widely and there is no co-ordination. Since the operations of futures exchanges are not generally confined to any one particular province or State, the need for central legislation has been felt. Accordingly, a draft bill for the regulation of futures trading was prepared by the Directorate. Its enactment has been kept in abeyance pending adoption of the new constitution. The matter is however under further examination.

Broadcasting Market Quotations—The dissemination of reliable up-to-date and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department. The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly co-ordinated All-India Market News Service had been in existence from the beginning. Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the Central Agricultural Marketing Department had to rest content with a skeleton service of limited value. Similarly, except in the case of a few provinces, e.g., East Punjab, Madras, Bihar, and Mysore State where a fairly good market intelligence is run, the other Provinces and States have either no arrangements or have inadequate arrangements.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had arranged for the broadcast of (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Bhopal market, (2) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in important commodities like wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres in India. During the year 1943, at the instance of the

Food Ministry arrangements were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over India; but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time. The Directorate also issued a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities. Consequent on the establishment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the market news service at the centre is now being attended to by that Directorate.

Publicity for Agmark—The necessity for publicity for any scheme of agricultural improvement should be obvious. Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Department through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstration stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the Provinces and States. In these exhibitions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies and prices and by sale of the actual graded commodities. A brief pamphlet on the "Story of Agmark" has also been prepared for distribution to the public. In the recent period, publicity of the above sort has however been modest as it was not considered desirable to increase the demand for Agmark products when it might not be possible to meet it due to scarcity conditions. At the same time it was found necessary to arrange for special publicity if any section of the trade in a particular commodity wanted it and was prepared to contribute towards the cost. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, has therefore been suitably amended to recover such cost. In this connection the Directorate's reorganised control, arrangements for graded grain in the United Provinces were extensively advertised in the more important newspapers in the United Provinces, the Bengal area and Delhi Province. A proposal for the preparation of an Agmark Ghee film was considered but could not be fulfilled on account of financial difficulties.

The question of setting up departmental Agmark stalls was examined recently and it was considered necessary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was suitably amended. Proposals for amending the Act to provide for this and also to provide for more stringent measures for quality control of graded produce are under consideration.

Quality Control of Exports—The Royal Commission on Agriculture and more recently the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that the main obstacle in the way of attempts at pushing Indian agricultural products abroad was lack of standardisation in the quality and have stressed the need for an organised attempt to improve the quality of exported goods. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has from the beginning paid close attention to this problem. A scheme for the grading and marking of seed-lac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to January 1942, 2 consignments of graded seed-lac weighing about 2,194 maunds were sent to the United States of America. Though the report on the first consignment was favourable, the experiment had to be abandoned due to the abnormal conditions consequent on the War.

Complaints about uncertainties of quality of lac have been increasing and there has been since recently a tendency on the part of foreign users to go in for substitutes. Proposals for regulating the quality of exports on the basis of standard Agmark grades are therefore under consideration. A scheme for the standardizing of quality and regulating the marketing of lac in India was prepared for the consideration of the Indian Lac Cess Committee. It aims at the establishment of an all-India Board to control the marketing of lac in India. A reference has already been made to the scheme for Agmark grading and marking of sann hemp

and tobacco before export. Both these schemes have been working satisfactorily and assisted in building up reputation of the country for delivering goods in foreign markets according to standards. Markets for tobacco could be extended to many countries and similar results are soon expected for sunn hemp as well.

Goat Hair, Wool—Sometime during 1933, contact was made with the Australian importers of goat skins and information was obtained with regard to their requirements of quality in Indian goat skins. Similar enquiries were also addressed to the Trade Commissioners at New York and London. Samples of goat hair collected from different parts of the country were sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia for being shown to buyers in that country. It was found that while the Australian merchants were generally satisfied with Indian goat hair, they would require it in a specially dressed form if they were to take Indian goat hair on any large scale for commercial use. A specimen of this dressed hair as used in Australia was obtained and shown to the trade interests in India in order to find out whether such dressing could be done as a matter of course before exporting hair from India. The trade in India felt that such dressing was not possible in the absence of the necessary mechanical means and technical knowledge. With great difficulty some more information was secured on the point and a consignment of samples of dressed hair was sent to Australia for evaluation. The samples were greatly appreciated by the trade in that country. As a result of this, tentative grade specifications for goat hair have been drawn up. These have been generally approved by importers in foreign countries and the question of finalising them now in consultation with the trade in India is under consideration.

During 1941 ten bales of cleaned and washed wool were collected by the Directorate from Ajmer and Jodhpur and sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, New York, for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Carpet Manufacturers' Association, New York. The quality of this wool sent was highly appreciated by the Association. In view of this success a scheme for the grading of wool under the Agmark with a view to developing foreign markets and bringing about improvement in the local quality and for the appointment of the necessary Inspectorate staff is under consideration. In order to ascertain the views of the trade in the matter a Conference of the important wool traders in the country was convened in January, 1946, and as recommended by the Conference, an *ad hoc* wool committee was constituted by the Government of India in order to examine the question. This Committee could not make much progress in the matter, as opinion on the question of grading was not unanimous.

At the instance of this Directorate, wool and goat hair were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937, in August 1948. Tentative specifications for wool had been prepared a long time back. These were referred to buyers abroad and approved by them. The question of notifying them is under examination. Steps have been taken to induce a few prominent exporters of wool for grading it before export. The possibilities of establishing an auction market for wool at a convenient centre in India was examined with a view to breaking up the monopoly of the Liverpool Auction market and establishing direct contact between exporters in India and foreign buyers. Arrangements have been made recently to collect representative samples of wool for the purpose of classifying the different types of wool produced in India and preparing Agmark specifications for each class.

Edible Nuts—Some time in 1942 the Directorate collected certain samples of edible nuts, such as groundnuts in shell, cashewnuts, almonds and apricot stones, and sent them to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada in order to find out whether there would be any possibility of their utilisation in Canada for the

preparation of chocolates, etc. The nuts were shown to the importers and were approved. A consignment of similar samples of wool, seedlac, shellac, cashewnuts, peanuts, almonds and walnuts has been sent to the Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada with a view to exploring possibilities of development of trade in these commodities. The samples were received with approval and satisfaction, but the practices of Indian exporters were unfavourably criticised, the more important of which are the lack of uniform standards and quality, continuity of supply and lack of proper inspection of produce before export. The question of the development of the export trade in hand-picked selected groundnuts used for confectionery purposes was examined and steps are being taken to arrange exports on the basis of Agmark grades, especially to Canada where this is in special demand.

Samples of different commodities were sent to the Imperial Institute, London, for exhibition purposes. A few samples of Indian wool were also sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand in May, 1947 for exhibition at the Sydney Show. The samples were considered as 'wonderful collection of Indian wool varieties' and were retained by Sydney Technical College as a permanent collection.

As a result of complaints received from the Indian High Commissioner in London regarding the quality of Indian curry powder and ginger exported to United Kingdom, the desirability of imposing some control on the quality of exports was considered. With a view to including these commodities in the schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and to draw up suitable grade specifications, representative samples were collected and analysed. A survey on the marketing of this commodity is also in progress and as soon as the results thereof are known, the question of fixing down standard grades and specifications will be taken up.

Vegetable Oils The Indian Oil-seeds Committee resolved at its meeting in 1948 that all vegetable oils crushed in power mills should be compulsorily graded. The question is engaging attention and as a preliminary step, a scheme for drawing up Agmark specifications for vegetable oils was prepared. The Government of India were approached to provide for the compulsory grading of these oils under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

Agmark specifications for castor oil were drawn up and approved at an informal conference of the trade interests concerned in July 1948. They were subsequently notified in the Gazette. Steps are also being taken to draw up grade specifications for coconut oil, etc.

In order to safeguard the reputation in foreign markets of all kinds of agricultural produce exported out of the country, a comprehensive Bill styled the Agricultural Produce Exports (Quality Control) Bill to provide for legislation for the compulsory grading of all such produce was prepared by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and considered by the Government of India. The question of its enactment has however been postponed for sometime.

Inspection of Foodgrains The present functions of the Directorate in the matter of inspection of foodgrains entering into the basic plan and distribution programme of the Ministry of Food are as under :—

- To devise all-India standards of fair averaged quality for various foodgrains and a system of allowances for deviations from F.A.Q. with a view to gradual improvement of the quality of produce marketed in India and to secure the co-ordination, observance and maintenance of these standards and to draw up F.A.Q. samples for the season ;
- To examine the systems and methods of analyses of foodgrains adopted by various inspecting organisations throughout the

country and encourage, assist and supervise the establishment of efficient grain inspectorates by Provincial and State and States Union Governments and other large consumers such as Railways, Post & Telegraphs and large scale industries ;

- to conduct the inspection of grains purchased by the Government of India for a Central Reserve and/or to supervise inspection of foodgrains moving under the Basic Plan or Rationing Scheme and to carry out check inspections with regard to quality and weight in respect of such movement at convenient points ;
- to maintain a Central Analysis Laboratory in New Delhi for the examination of samples of grain held in Central Storage Depots or distributed under the Basic Plan or Rationing Schemes ;
- to advise on technical matters arising from disputes as between supplying and recipient administrations with a view to bringing about or facilitating an equitable settlement.

In the course of such inspection of foodgrains on behalf of the Ministry of Food, considerable experience has been gained in the matter of classification and handling of different types of foodgrains from the point of view of quality. F.A.Q. standards have already been evolved in respect of wheat, gram, barley, jaggery, paddy and maize for use in connection with the work of the Basic Plan of the Ministry of Food and the procurement and rationing programmes of the different Provincial and State Administrations. Almost all the Administrations concerned have approved these specifications. These have to be further re-organised from the point of view of commercial classification of each foodgrain and determination of definite standards.

Apart from the activities detailed above, the Central Marketing Staff has to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature. The marketing staffs in several provinces are also closely connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in India for the use of the Defence Services. The Central Marketing Staff are frequently called upon to supply information regarding stocks, production, prices, etc., of various commodities to the Ministries of Food and Industry and Supply of the Government of India. The Directorate also offered material assistance to the Defence Services by arranging supplies of various foodstuffs to the military. For instance several thousand mounds of Agmark ghee and butter were purchased by the Ministry of Industry and Supply for the Defence Services during the last few years. Graded eggs in large numbers were supplied to the Army, Interment camps, hospitals, etc.

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff. The detailed accounts, given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods.

Early in 1945 the Government of India set up a Marketing Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee No. 5 on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to examine the entire question of the improvement of agricultural marketing in India, the maintenance of standards of purity and quality, the establishment of warehouses and the organisation and functions of the Central and Provincial Marketing Departments. The Sub-Committee have submitted their Report to the Government of India which is at present under their consideration. The future policy with regard to agricultural marketing will largely depend on the decisions taken by the Government of India on the various recommendations contained therein.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

IN Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India held that agricultural research in the sub-continent was still in its infancy; that however efficient the organisation built up for demonstration and propaganda it could not achieve a full measure of success unless it was based on research that lack of co-ordination in agricultural research had prejudicially affected progress; that there was a wide field open for the co-operation of the Central Government and of Provincial Governments in regard to agricultural research; and that it was the duty of the Government of India in the discharge of the ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the vast agricultural population of the country, to advance research in every way possible without encroaching upon the functions of Provincial Governments in that sphere.

The Royal Commission, after discussing the possible methods by which closer contact might be established between scientific investigators working in the Institutions under the Central Government and investigators employed under the Provincial Governments, recommended the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to which the Imperial Agricultural Research Institutions and the Provincial Agricultural Research Institutions would stand in exactly the same relation.

In the now defunct Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. 826-Agr., dated 23rd May, 1929, the Government of India decided that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860, and the Council was accordingly registered as a Society under the provisions of that Act. The name of the Council has since been changed to "Indian Council of Agricultural Research" and its work is now limited to the Dominion of India.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture envisaged that the primary function of the Council should be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary research in the sub-continent and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It should make arrangements for the training of research workers, should act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and should take over the publication work which was being carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. In the light of the experience gained during the years the Council has been in existence, it has recently been decided that the Council's functions should be enlarged to include work connected with the application of the results of research to field practice and the Council's function is now to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application in practice, development and marketing in India by all means calculated to increase scientific knowledge of the subjects and to secure its application in everyday practice.

The Commission recommended that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permitted. The Government of India decided that an initial lump grant supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually should be made to the Council. They decided that the initial grant should be Rs. 25 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be provided in the budget for 1929-30 and from the next financial year onward the annual recurring grant would be fixed at Rs. 7.25 lakhs per annum of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and Secretariat. In 1940 the Agricultural Produce Cess

Act was passed under which a cess of 1 per cent *ad valorem* on certain commodities was levied for the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the general research programme of the Council. The proceeds of the cess were expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs.

Constitution—As regards the constitution of the Council, the Government of India decided that the Council should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to certain limitations and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body.

The Governing Body of the Council consists of the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who is the ex-officio Chairman, the Vice-chairman I.C.A.R., the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of Agriculture of each Province in India, one representative elected by the Upper House and two representatives elected by the Lower House of the Dominion Legislature in case the Dominion Legislature consists of two Houses or three representatives elected by the House of Dominion Legislature, in case the Dominion Legislature consists of a single House, two representatives of the business community in India, two members of the Advisory Board, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and such other persons including nominees of States as the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, may from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-Chairman of the Society (ex-officio Chairman), the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners, the Directors of the I.A.R.I. and I.V.R.I. and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services of each Province in India, a representative of minor Administrations, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, a representative of the Co-operative movement, a representative of the India Research Fund Association, four representatives of Indian Universities, a representative of the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, a representative each of All-India Commodity Committees, persons not exceeding five in number nominated as members on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications and such other persons including nominees of States, as the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, may from time to time appoint.

At present the following States are affiliated to the Council: Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Bhopal, Cochin, Kasimbar, Baroda (now in Bombay Province), Gwalior (Malhya Bharat), Bikaner, Patiala (Pulhian Union), and Jaipur. With the merger of some of the States, suitable adjustments may follow. (For personnel see under Government of India).

Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry.

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started at Kanpur by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology, by providing short term courses to technical men already

engaged in the Industry, etc. On the 1st March, 1945, the control of the Institute passed to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by resolution of the Governor General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the Industry, viz., cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and Sugar Technologists.

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund.

The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (a) office work including general administration and (b) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections; the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering laboratories, Sugar Research and Testing Station, Bilari, Bureau of Sugar standards and the research scheme for the manufacture of sugar candy in India.

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bilari are (i) testing of existing plants and processes in use. In the open pan industry for the manufacture of gur and khandarsari sugar, (ii) undertaking research work for introducing improvements in the plants and processes, (iii) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have since 1945 constituted a gur and khandarsari sub-committee for advising on the lines of work to be carried out at the Research Station.

The functions of the Sugar Candy Research Scheme at Ravalgaon are (i) testing the indigenous methods of Candy manufacture (ii) collecting technical data (iii) initiating researches for introducing new and improved plants and processes for the manufacture of Sugar Candy with a view to developing it as a subsidiary industry to the modern vacuum pan industry thereby increasing consumption of sugar in India and (iv) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes. Facilities also exist at the centre for imparting training in the manufacture of Candy by the improved process. Besides the above the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have recently initiated two new schemes which are functioning at the Institute (I) Scheme for the survey of Excessive fuel consumption in Indian sugar factories (II) Scheme for extension lectures. The object of the former scheme is to carry out a survey of the causes of excessive fuel consumption in sugar factories and to make them self-sufficient on bagasse fuel only, while under the latter scheme eminent persons are invited each year for delivering a series of two to four lectures on subjects relating to sugar and allied industries.

Technical Assistance—Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules (1935) technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, private parties and Provincial Governments within the Indian Dominion and the States acceding to it. The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are (a) advice to promoters of new factories, (b) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories, (c) advice relating to improvements in working of plant (d) advice relating to improvements in

curing process, (e) technical control of manufacturing operations, (f) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (g) investigations into special problems and (h) analytical work.

The Indian Sugar Trade Information Service run by the Director issues a daily and a weekly sugar market Bulletin, which contains useful information regarding Sugar, Gur, and Khandsari market rates wholesale and retail and stocks and despatches—for principal sugar markets in the Indian Union; Indian and foreign sugar news; official notifications are also given therein. The Annual subscription for these services are Rs. 180.- for daily and Rs. 75/- for weekly Bulletins.

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled "Functions and Activities". In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factor-

ies and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of "Sugar Notes". Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled "Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology".

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them a thorough and up-to-date training. For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate. There are six regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, (a) Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sugar Engineering Certificate Course, the Sugar Boilers Certificate Course. From the year 1948 the Institute has been recognized by the

Agri University for purposes of research work for the Ph.D. Degree of the University in Chemistry. Facilities are also provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are (a) Chemical Control, (b) Bacteriology, (c) Pan Boiling, (d) Fuel and Boiler Control, (e) Statistical Methods (for research students), (f) Statistics (for sugar students), (g) Milling Plant operation and control.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment among the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute maintains an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of persons seeking employment in the Sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

FOOD AND FAMINE

INDIA'S seven-year food shortage seemed likely to reach its worst phase in 1949 in which year the Central Government planned to import 44 million tons of food grains compared with less than 3 million tons in 1948. Steadily increasing dependence on imports and the consequent drain on India's dollar resources caused Pandit Nehru to make a dramatic announcement early in the year that there must be "freedom from food imports" after 1951.

This statement was elaborated in an official two year plan calling for an extra production of 4.4 million tons of grain annually, the reclamation of 800,000 acres of waste land, more tube wells, more intensive cultivation, a tightening of grain procurement methods and the diversion of 400,000 acres of sugarcane land to food.

Since practically all the features of this grow-more-food plan followed closely the pattern of previous plans, the likelihood of the target being reached seemed remote unless official methods were radically changed.

The "Freedom from Imports" plan followed more than 18 months' of rapid food policy changes. After Partition it was assumed that the Indian Union was little affected food-wise because Pakistan's surplus areas had to feed the deficit provinces of N.W.F.P. and East Bengal. Actually India was worse off by 750,000 tons of food a year to which had to be added her pre-war deficit of 14 million tons and the extra food—some 500,000 tons—required each year to feed the increasing population. Even under existing low nutrition standards the deficit was 4½ million tons by the end of 1948.

The history of India's "managed" food supply began during 1943 when Bombay pioneered food rationing. This system was extended during 1944 and 1945 when rationing, supported by good crops, prevented a serious crisis from developing.

However, hopes that rice imports would be resumed very soon after the Far Eastern War ended failed to materialise and a poor crop in India made 1946 a critical year and both rationing and crop levies were extended in many parts of the country. Early in the year the standard cereal ration was reduced to 12 ounces a day and by February scarcity areas had been announced in the Bombay Deccan and other southern areas. India sent a Food Mission to London and Washington in an attempt to secure better imports than the totally inadequate allotments made by the Combined Food Board. Main shipments of food were wheat from Australia and mostly coarser grains from the Americas. A ray of hope came when rice began to arrive from Burma and Indonesia.

Towards the end of the year Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then Minister for Food and Agriculture, said in a review of the situation that a further cut in cereal rations might be necessary to tide over the country till the *khurif* harvest. Grave difficulty had been experienced in obtaining supplies from overseas and there had been a serious shortfall in the arrival of promised shipments. His review was not altogether well received, owing to an impression that Central Government officials had not exerted the maximum amount of pressure to obtain overseas supplies, and that provinces with surpluses were holding unnecessarily large reserves. Owing to high prices of imported food, the Central Government spent Rs. 15.5 crores on subsidising the sale of imported food during 1946.

The year 1947 opened with prospects of severe shortages of both wheat and rice owing to the failure of the *khurif* and *rabi* crops in 1946. To some extent this gloom, was offset by the allocation of 410,000 tons of rice to India by the International Emergency Food Council, the bulk to come from Burma. Dr. Prasad put forward a five year plan for better agriculture, intended to wipe off India's annual deficit of 1.5 million tons of cereals which was expected to increase to 7 millions by 1951. His aim was to raise average production from 10 mounds an acre to 11½ mounds. Approximately 150 million people were subject to cereal rationing at the beginning of the year.

In May, it was announced that India had demanded 4 million tons of cereals from overseas. It was estimated that the Central India wheat crop had suffered a million tons damage due to rust, and that there had been a total deficit of 2 million tons on the *khurif* crops and the same amount on the *rabi* crops. This state of affairs necessitated reduction in the proportions of wheat and rice available in rations in many areas.

Though a period of acute shortage was officially expected in the latter half of the year, before the *khurif* crop came in, it also became apparent that there were considerable supplies of grain available wherever an open market enabled it to reach consumers. In view of this, the United Provinces Government lifted rationing from 15 towns.

FOOD GRAINS COMMITTEE

Early in 1948 the Food Grain Policy Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, recommended stepping up cereal production by 10 million tons in the next five years by means of more irrigation, more cultiva-

tion of waste lands, more manure, better seed and the formation of a Central Land Reclamation Organisation with a capital of Rs. 50 crores subscribed by the Central Government.

Direction of food production would be in the hands of a Central Board of Agricultural Planning on which provinces and states would be represented. Agriculture was to remain a provincial subject, though the responsibility for feeding the country rested with the Centre.

These plans were put forward at a moment when it seemed as though the food crisis was easing. In December 1947, the Government of India accepted the Food Grain Policy Committee's preliminary recommendation that there should be gradual decontrol of cereals and limitation of imports. To this end, governments of provinces and states were advised to reduce their commitments under controlled distribution and rationing. They were left free to devise their own means of procurement and to fix their own prices. These steps were taken in the belief that decontrol would make it possible for hoarded grain to come to market. During the first six months of the revised policy it seemed likely that the experiment would be a success.

Rural rationing ceased over large areas, but by the middle of 1948 there was no sign that the 12-ounce ration in the larger towns of the deficit areas could be abolished or even increased.

By September 1948 it was apparent that earlier official optimism had not been justified. The monsoon had been delayed, cereal prices rose rapidly and hopes of promised supplies from Pakistan and Burma vanished. During that month the Central Government announced the re-imposition of food control, covering prices, procurement and distribution. Rationing was to cover 70 million people, compared with the 30 million still affected in 1948. The return of full control was to be completed by October 1949. The provinces were directed to reduce cereal procurement prices in order to combat inflation. The Central Government which had hoped during 1948 to build up an adequate grain reserve found that under decontrol, it had to distribute greater amounts to the provinces: 3,150,000 tons in 1948 against 2,550,000 tons in 1947.

It would appear that control was reimposed only just in time. Official crop calculations soon proved to be hopelessly optimistic: the 1948-49 rice acreage fell and the rice and millet *khurif* crop was one million tons below the previous year. The 1947-48 grain procurement scheme was a long way below target and during early 1949 official procurement drives ran into

a good deal of rural opposition, though the results were reportedly satisfactory owing to the strong measures taken in many areas.

By April 1919 a good *rabi* crop had been reported in North India, but there were signs that the provinces were not willing to standardise their methods. The Central Provinces refused to introduce rationing and there was disagreement over the reduction of procurement prices. Several Provincial Ministers claiming that such a step would adversely affect production.

FAMINE

Food production in the sub-continent has through the ages periodically failed to meet the needs of the people. The sub-continent's history has consequently been punctuated by disastrous famines, the worst of which have killed millions of people and left wide tracts of country desolate. Famines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their own needs and lack the means of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be precipitated either by successive failures of the monsoons, on which four-fifths of the sub-continent's agriculture depends even today; by natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes or by human agencies such as war and grain market speculation.

References to famine are found early in the sub-continent's history. Little is known of these early disasters; details are based on tradition and until late in the eighteenth century such visitations were regarded as natural calamities which man was powerless to prevent. The first definite outbreak known to historians was in 630 A.D. when famine raged throughout the country. There was another series of famine in 941, 1022, and 1033, when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to cannibalism, according to tradition. The year 1148-1159 saw almost continuous famine. In 1344 famine was rampant in Upper India. The Emperor Muhammad Tughlak was unable to obtain necessities for his own household and ordered the evacuation of Delhi's population to Deogiri (modern Daulatabad) in the Deccan. From 1396-1407 the Durra Devi famine devastated the Deccan and reduced the population that land went out of cultivation for years. The years 1595-98 saw famine in the north.

The Gujarat famine, one of the first about which precise details have survived, broke out in 1630. Towns and districts were stripped of inhabitants. In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only 11 of the 260 families at Swally had survived.

In 1769 70 ten million people (one-third of the population) are estimated to have perished in a famine in the Bengal area. In 1783 came the Chalisa famine in the north, followed by the Daji Bura, or Skull, Famine in the Deccan in 1790-92. The Daji Bura is reputed to have been the severest famine ever known in the sub-continent. It extended over Bombay, Hyderabad and the northern districts of Madras where relief works were opened, the first of their kind in the country. That is only a brief list. Between 1660 and 1750 there were 14 major famines about which little is known.

The causes of these famines were those already stated. Practically the whole of the food production was dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Internal wars were common and often coupled with them were widespread pillage, trade dislocation and general devastation. The last communications of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were not available for relief to be brought from outside the famine area. Between 1838 and 1890 there were eight major disasters. The famines of 1838 and 1861 were in the U.P. In 1838, 800,000 people are estimated to have perished. In 1861 relief was provided in time.

SOUTH INDIAN FAMINE

Orissa was the scene of the next famine, in 1865-67. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was slow in appreciating the need for

action, but later food was poured into the area in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced the sub-continent to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million migrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy, the Government relief programme was not successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 84 crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 81 lakhs.

THE FAMINE CODES

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system today. They recommended: (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure.

Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that disaster 207,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores. Revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crores. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1½ crores, of which Rs. 1½ crores were subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission, or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 began.

THE FAMINE OF 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute: it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar and was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water-supply was deficient; and brought a crop of difficulties in its train.

Then districts like Gujarat, where famine has been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be immune, were affected. The people clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life.

A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July, 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 34 crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million.

1943 BENGLA FAMINE

Localised famine conditions have recurred fairly frequently since 1901, but until 1943 it seemed that the procedure laid down by the Famine Codes was capable of dealing with all eventualities. Unfortunately, conditions in which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplies would be so great that the Codes' provisions could not be filled, were not envisaged. This state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal early in 1943. The province is estimated to be 83 per cent. self-sufficient for food and before 1942 imported most of the balance of its needs from Burma. The cutting off of this supply was followed by a series of natural disasters, including the Midnapore hurricane which late in 1912 devastated a wide area and is estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice. During the monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar river held up relief supplies from the U.P. and Punjab at a critical period. Public nervousness over the fall of Burma, the denial policy, by which boats and the larger stocks of rice were removed from East Bengal to prevent their use by the Japanese, and the general shortage of food in most consuming centres in the country were all contributory causes of the famine. When shortages became apparent in Bengal their effect was intensified by speculation on a most outrageous scale. A few areas such as Midnapore, were short of food from natural causes. Most of the other famine-stricken districts suffered because rice prices were far beyond the reach of the people, because speculators had drained the area of stocks, or because the available grain was hoarded by its owners.

According to the Famine Codes, assistance should have been provided from outside. In 1943 the problem was two-fold. Very large supplies were not readily available elsewhere owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets; the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the railways. A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards, but the Bengal Government did not evolve a satisfactory plan of distribution. Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November, 1943. This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January-February, 1944, overcame the immediate crisis.

Famine conditions were accompanied by epidemics of cholera, malaria, smallpox and dysentery which probably caused as many deaths as starvation itself.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Famine Inquiry Commission, headed by Sir John Woodhead, was appointed in 1944 and published a separate report on Bengal. The Commission estimated that 1,500,000 people died in Bengal as a result of the famine and its accompanying epidemics. They considered 6,000,000 people, or one-tenth of the population of the province, were affected—practically all of them belonging to the poorer classes in the rural areas. Though the basic cause of the famine was the failure of the 1942 winter rice crop, the Commission considered that high prices were at least as important as crop failures in causing starvation. Their report clearly exposed the failure of both the Bengal Government and the Government of India to take timely measures to keep the province's food situation under control. Not only was control of the procurement and distribution of food defective, but even medical relief, which

could otherwise have mitigated the epidemics, was inadequate.

During 1943 famine broke out in the Bijapur district of Bombay and in the Ceded Districts of Madras. There were also acute food shortages in Orissa, in Travancore and Cochin and the Madras district of Malabar. In none of these areas did conditions approach the severity of the Bengal famine, mainly owing to the energy of the local authorities in organising relief and in controlling supplies and prices of food.

GUJERAT FAMINE

Scarcity areas were again notified in the Decan districts of Bombay and Madras in 1946, owing to poor monsoons. Relief centres were opened and no loss of human life was reported.

Late in 1948 the whole coastal belt of Gujarat and parts of Saurashtra and Cutch were threatened with acute famine owing to the failure of

the south-west monsoon and the consequent destruction of both *kharif* and *rabi* crops. In Gujarat some 250 relief works, principally for tanks and other water supplies, were opened and 60,000 labourers employed. Provision was made for 18,000 other famine victims, chiefly the crippled and aged. In Saurashtra 80,000 people were on relief works, while 11,000 received doles.

While rail-borne food supplies saved human life, the worst problems were fodder for the cattle and drinking water, the latter being sent 40 miles by road to some areas. Vast quantities of fodder were sent by rail or country craft and a large number of cattle migrated eastward, but up to the outbreak of the 1949 monsoon, the prospects for Gujarat's cattle were so critical that a large number of tractors were specially brought into the area to assist ploughing. In Broach district detachments of troops undertook well-boring. Nearly one million people were affected by this famine.

FISHERIES

THE fisheries of the sub-continent, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard.

The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to changing the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources necessary for the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in larger operations on new lines, the capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

BARODA

[This section was prepared before Baroda merged with Bombay.]

The fishery resources of the Baroda State today, while mainly relating to true fish both marine and freshwater, include the crustaceans and molluscs, among the latter are the conchies and the oysters, one species of oyster being valued for the cheap pearls yielded. To tap these resources a Department of Fisheries, started in 1937, is being organised by Dr. S. T. Moses, the Director, whose services have been lent by the Government of Madras. Apart from fishery and biological surveys conducted, the main achievements so far are the successful departmental working of the Winiowpane Oyster Pearl Fishery for two seasons and the subsequent revival of the lease, along with that of the conch fishery; the demonstration of the utilisation of these 'Pinctada' pearls, previously used only in medicine, for making jewellery; preparation of oystergrit for poultry from the shells of the edible oyster; conservancy of manure from (1) fish offal, (2) prawn and other crustacean offal and (3) marsh plants (samphire and seabirds); preparation of prawn meal dust and the manufacture and sale of Shark Liver Oil with vitamin content of 2,000 international units per gramme of A and 200 of D. Okhamandal fishery from Kurana to Okha has been leased out since 1947.

Attempts to introduce gradually freshwater fish culture as a subsidiary occupation for the ryot are being made and studies of larval and cyclopoidean fish, both local and imported, have been started. In Baroda City a Fish Market was erected and the Aquarium in the Public Park was revived. Alterations and additions to the aquarium as to include Laboratory facilities have been included in the post-war scheme started in 1947. Schemes now functioning are a "Prawn Farm" in the Badhar River, the curing, pickling and smoking of fish in the Kodinar area, and the biological studies of our marine fauna and flora and experiments in their industrial uses and in emulsification, deodorisation, etc., of Shark Liver Oil and by-products.

As the famous fishing grounds off Kodinar, which supply almost all pomfrets for Bombay are exploited mainly by outside fishermen who

merely camp in the State during the season, a colonisation scheme has just been begun under which the fishermen are induced to settle permanently at Kodah by grant of concessions (residential huts, curing yards, salt and even lands for cultivation) ashore and (use of motor launch and loan of nets, etc.) aloft. The first batch of fishermen arrived from Reyt in March 1944. A co-operative society was recently started for the benefit of the Kodinar Machharas who are now for the first time for many years working the Pomfret and Hilsa Fisheries on their own. 3 other societies have been organised, 2 for Bhoyis in Baroda and 1 for Uchis in Navsari.

Schemes held up by the War include the Velan Backwater Fishfarm for mullets, salmon and edible oysters, the Muldwara Fish Hatchery for Hilsa and a five-year plan of fishery development in Port Okha, which included the erection of a Biological Station; an Aquarium; a fish liver oil factory and cold storage station; a fish meal factory; a cannery and the starting of power fishing. Recently a company, the Western India Fisheries Ltd. has been floated with a capital of 5 lakhs, 20 per cent of which will be contributed by the State Government with the intention of launching large-scale fishery operations under departmental guidance installing cold storage stations, cannery, smokehouse, manure and meal factories, etc., putting up huts for fishermen, supplying their vocational requirements such as boats, nets and tackle including modern equipment down to power vessels for quick transport and deep sea fishing. This company when it starts working will take over power fishing in its entirety and the preservation of fish and industrial experiments in part. The departmental activities under the post-war scheme costing 44 lakhs will thus, besides industrial activities at other centres comprise: 1. Training of men both in India and abroad, 2. biological and technological research in aquaria, tanks and laboratories and 3. fish, prawn, oyster, etc. culture including measures aiming at fish conservation and reduction of depletion. The running of 2 fishing units one in Kodinar and the other in Okhamandal with power vessels and trucks, a scheme to be jointly worked with the Government of India has also been approved by Government.

BOMBAY

The fisheries of Bombay are almost entirely concerned with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding in excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies.

The more important sea-fish in Bombay are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciaen* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported for eventual manufacture into isinglass.

FISHING BOATS

The finest of the Bombay fishing boats are from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping in the sea for weeks together. In the season the men fish principally off the Cutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the month of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow-nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay duck), pomfrets and Jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts.

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat specially designed for use

in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of *bonito seer* (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January. Later sharks and rays predominate. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how big their size is.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES

With a view to developing freshwater fisheries of the Province a survey of different sheets of water and their fish fauna was undertaken which revealed that although there were extensive irrigation reservoirs and tanks for commercial fish culture, there was hardly any indigenous fish suitable for the purpose.

Experiments on growing both indigenous and exotic varieties of fish in natural tanks and a study of their rate of growth, feeding and breeding habits, have revealed that selected varieties of carps occurring in the rivers of Northern India fatten satisfactorily under local conditions and are most suitable for stocking ponds, lakes, etc. The experiments have shown that a suitable tank of about four acres in area can grow about 2,000 lb. of fish and that the financial returns are most encouraging.

The main difficulty, however, in undertaking stocking operations on a large scale is that fry and fingerlings of suitable carps have to be imported from such distant places as Patna, Calcutta, etc. and consequently there is great uncertainty about the supplies. The future of the freshwater fisheries in this Province, therefore, depends on whether a reliable source of supply can be established at hand. In order to obviate the difficulty of importing fry and fingerlings from outside the Province, perennial sheets of water are being annually stocked. These waters include the Ulhas River, Visapur Reservoir, Tata Lakes and Powai Lake.

SORLEY'S REPORT

A special department exists in Bombay for the development of the fisheries of the Province and their organisation on progressive lines. The department is in charge of the Director of Fisheries and has been specially constituted with effect as from the financial year beginning April 1, 1945.

No survey of the fishing industry can be complete without a reference to the so-called Sorley's Report (published in 1933) which is a store-house of information and also the starting-point of all subsequent measures for the improvement of the industry. Amongst its more important recommendations were 1. the establishment of a marine aquarium, 2. the opening of a bureau of fisheries information, 3. the encouragement of marine biological research and 4. the employment of motor launches for the transport of fish to consuming centres.

The experiment in mechanical transport was first conducted at Danda in co-operation with the head of the local fishing community. A launch obtained on loan from the R.N. was used with suitable modifications. The experiment was such a great success, the fishermen were so highly impressed with the speed with which fish could be transported that today there are no less than 30 vessels engaged in the carrying trade. The launches operate between Bombay and the fishing fields both in the north and south of it, and the total quantity of fish brought into the city during 1947-48 was 3,500,000 lbs.

DEEP-SEA FISHING

Something even more important, however, is a scheme financed on a 50:50 basis by the Governments of India and Bombay for deep sea fishing. For this purpose a vessel Japanese has been put into operation, manned entirely by the members of the fishing community. The

Government of India are also independently operating a steam trawler in which improved fishing methods such as trawl nets, purse-seine nets and Danish seine nets are being tried out along the Bombay coast.

Certain private concerns are also conducting experiments, of whom two may be mentioned. Messrs. India Fisheries Ltd. with a capital of over Rs. 20,00,000 are operating a purse-seine fishing vessel owned in America and manned by an American Master Fisherman and a crew of four. And second, Messrs. Western Fisheries Company who are using a 71 footer motor fishing vessel purchased from the Navy for trawler experiments conducted with the help of three Italian experts. Yet another private trawler 'Tongkol' which arrived in Bombay from Karachi in July made five voyages during the monsoon and landed about 23 tons of fish during 1947-48. The vessel continued its fishing voyages till June 1948 when the Proprietors suspended operations as uneconomic and opened negotiations for a drifter-cum-trawler vessel fitted with winch and other up-to-date tackle for fishing with drift nets and other trawl.

The Fisheries Department have designs for vessels with a much wider cruising range than was possible before. In accordance with the wishes of the fishermen these vessels will be deckless but will have arrangements for the installation of engines and the storage of fish. Two of such 45 vessels which are now ready have been allotted to the fishermen's co-operative societies on a subsidy-cum-loan basis. If the vessels prove popular it is proposed to build 30 more at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000 in the next five years and make them available to as many fishing centres as possible.

It is clear that any experiment with the trawlers will be worthwhile if they have to be operated by technicians who do not belong to the fishing community. So part of the whole scheme is to train youths of the fishing community to run and maintain motor launches so that the whole trade can be confined to the community itself. Schools have been started for this purpose and an apprentice gets as much as Rs. 30 a month as stipend.

REFRIGERATING FACILITIES

Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Several ice factories and cold storage plants have since been set up at Malvan on the Ratnagiri coast and Chendla on the Karwar coast. In Bombay, a quick-freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kormali market at Delisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have also been set up on the east side of Crawford Market (Bombay). A feature of the plant mentioned last is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively. This plant also provides for the quick-freezing of fish.

As a result of the erection of new ice factories, the output of ice has increased vastly in the past few years, being today 700 tons per day, compared with 300 tons during the war. The production of ice can still be increased. In addition to the existing cold storage plant with a capacity of 54 tons, the Bombay Municipality is putting up a new plant with additional 13 tons capacity. The Government of India have also plans ready for a cold storage plant of 600 tons capacity at Sassoon Dock, Bombay. Ice-making plants are also being erected at Santa Cruz, Lalbaug, Kurla and Worli as well as at Ratnagiri. In Poona two cold storage plants of 200 and 100 tons have been put up for storing fish. The Department of Fisheries has also under its active consideration proposals to erect ice and cold storage plant at Karwar (District North Kanara) and at Satpati (District Thana). The plants will be allotted to fishermen's co-operative societies.

FISH CURING

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries on July 1, 1936, prior to which they were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India. There are 34 such yards in Bombay, 20 in the Ratnagiri District and 14 in the Kanara District. At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt godowns from where it is issued to fish curers to cure fish. The total quantity of fish cured and the salt issued at the fish curing yards in 1947-48 was 252,066 Mds. and 92,827 Mds. respectively.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of curing facilities at the fish curing yards in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts, which provides for the construction of cement concrete platforms, permanent fish curing sheds over the platforms, compound walls and sinking of new wells for adequate water supply. The total non-recurring outlay on the project will be Rs. 8,45,950. Part of the expenditure on these works will be subsidized by the Government of India under the 'Grow More Food Scheme'. The scheme is already put in operation and the works are in progress at several yards. The provision of these facilities should greatly benefit the fish curers and the fish curing industry as experience has shown that about 20% economy can be effected in the quantity of salt used under the present insanitary method of curing. This is also bound to improve the quality of the cured product.

Smoking of fish is another method of preserving fish which has recently been introduced.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The value of co-operative societies cannot be gainsaid. And as a result of vigorous propaganda several co-operative societies of fishermen have come into existence at Janza, Ankola, Nandgaon and Kodikar in the Kanara District, Bagmandla, Vengurla, Jaitapur, Vihyadurga and Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District, Satpati, Murbe, Kharekuran, Shirgaon and Utan in the Thana District, Danda in Bombay Suburban, Lower Colaba in Bombay City, Majaji, Harwada, Kem, Honaver and Gancavali (Dist. Kanara), Karla, Mithbav, Malvan (District Ratnagiri), Datavre, Kharekuran (Thana District), Bhadeli, Kodak and Badsar (District Surat) and two at Versova in the B. S. D. In addition, a Provincial Co-operative Association has also been formed with its headquarters in Bombay. The society will market the fish caught by its members in the mofussil, and the profits which hitherto went to middlemen, will now accrue to the fishermen. These Societies will receive Government help for the acquisition of motor launches, trucks, ice plant and also financial help in the form of loan or subsidy.

The education of fisher-children has been kept in the forefront among the activities of the Department of Fisheries. Accordingly, fisheries schools have been established in the Province: three in the Kanara District, four in the Ratnagiri District, one in the Thana District and two in the Surat District. Proposals for the establishment of four more schools are under consideration.

Five other items which need to be mentioned are the fisheries information bureau, the marine aquarium, the fish farm, the marine biological station and technological laboratory at Sassoon Dock and the exploitation of the by-products of the fishing industry. The last item will be dealt with at some length, while the others will be dealt with briefly.

A fisheries information bureau has been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau is useful to the fishing industry, as it furnishes information not available to them before.

The establishment of marine aquarium has been made possible by a munificent donation of Rs. 2 lakhs by Mr. and Mrs. Vijaji D. B. Taraporwala. The Government has accepted the

donation and allotted a commanding plot of land for it along the Marine Drive. A feature of the aquarium will be that the exhibits will include both fresh water and marine forms found along the coast of the Province. In addition, the aquarium will have facilities for marine biological research and investigations. The building is expected to be completed by the end of 1949.

A scheme for setting up of a fish farm to remedy the lack of precise scientific data regarding the breeding habits of various indigenous and exotic food fishes, their rate of growth, food requirements, etc., has been sanctioned by the Government. The farm which will be established at Khopoli on the Tata tail race is expected to come into existence early next year. A scheme to establish two marine biological stations at Ratnagiri and Karwar respectively has also been sanctioned. This is a part of a five-year plan of post-war development programme involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,30,000 and an average annual expenditure of Rs. 73,500.

FISH OILS

A Fisheries Technological Laboratory has been established at Sassoon Dock for conducting research on problems relating to ancillary industries like shark-liver oil, gelatin, glue fish meal, etc. To ensure quick and clean extraction of oil a sharpie's super centrifuge, a fish liver boiler, and a steam boiler have been imported. A deodorizer will also be installed to eliminate the disagreeable fishy odour of the oil. One piece of work which the Laboratory does is to test samples of shark-liver oil from the public for their vitamin A content, the number of samples so tested average over 300 a year.

The Second World War led to an investigation of the possibilities of the utilization of oil from shark-livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of Cod-Liver Oil from Norway.

A simple process of oil extraction, not involving the use of any complicated machinery, was devised and demonstrated by the Department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen of Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malvan and Shiroda. The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and fresh source of income had been opened out to them. As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fisheries Department oil extracted by them. This is refined by the Department and later sold to chemists in Bombay.

During 1947-48 the output of neat shark-liver oil delivered to the Department was 3,000 gallons with an average vitamin A potency of 15,000 International Units per gramme. The oil when processed was capable of yielding 400,000 lb. of Orum vitaminatum of B.P. standard. Besides this there is the oil disposed of by the fishermen directly which will be about 2,000 gallons.

The characteristic odour of fish liver oil is an obstacle to its popularity with the consuming public. To overcome this drawback and encourage the use of the vital health giving commodity, the department has put on the market 3 minin pearls containing 3,000 international units of vitamin 'A' and 300 international units of vitamin 'D'. A pearl per day supplies the minimum daily requirements of an average individual.

The superiority of Bombay's shark-liver oil over other varieties is unquestioned. Oils from *Caracharias melanopterus* and *Prisicis perrelli*, for instance, yielded a vitamin A potency of 140,000 and 40,000 international units per gramme respectively. This is many times more potent than cod-liver oil which, according to the British Pharmacopoeia standard, is between 500 and 1,500 international units per gramme.

Fish glue: The manufacture of adhesives is a valuable industry from the by-products of the fishing industry and the department has recently taken to its manufacture on a commercial scale. The product is sold under the trade name 'Adhesive' in tubes, 1 lb. bottles and one gallon tins.

Fish meal: Another important by-product of fisheries is fish meal. The production of fish meal has been undertaken at the departmental laboratory on a semi-commercial scale. 12,000 lb. of fish offal mostly from the Municipal markets was converted into fish meal.

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory is also conducting research on problems related to the fishing industry and trade such as the preservatives for nets and the drying of Bombay Ducks by a special process, which will eliminate the risk of deterioration during shipment. The experiments are in progress. The laboratory will soon be getting special equipment required to conduct these experiments.

COCHIN

[This article was prepared before the formation of the Travancore-Cochin Union was announced.]

The maritime State of Cochin, South India, has three types of fisheries, namely, marine, estuarine and freshwater. Its 35 mile coastline includes 19,700 acres of backwater abounding in different varieties of fish, brought in through the natural openings in Cochin and Cranganore. Thanks to the heavy monsoon rains beating down rich feed from the mountain and forest tracts of the interior, the State has its best sea-fishing during the rainy season.

Marine and Estuarine Fishing:—The State has over 500 sea-going boats which bring in on an average 2½ lakhs maunds of fish every year, consisting of Sardine and Mackerel (through gillnets), miscellaneous varieties like butter fish, ribbon fish, sole fish, silver bellies and horse mackerel (caught by boat seine) and sharks, rays, seer and other bigger varieties (by hauling).

The bulk of the monsoon catch is needed to meet the demand within the State itself, while a fraction is salt-cured and exported to the markets of Travancore and other parts of the sub-continent. The annual export trade in cured fish amounts to about Rs. 5 lakhs.

Prawn Fishing:—The sea, the extensive lagoons and the paddy lands on the coast produce various types of prawn during different parts of the year. All the varieties are nourishing and tasty. Before the war Burma in general and Rangoon in particular used to provide the best market for hard-dried prawn pulp from the State, the annual export amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs. The Department of Fisheries has now resources for preserving prawns in air-tight tins which keep the product well preserved for periods ranging from 8 months to one year. In the post war era it is quite likely that the State's rich crop of prawns may form raw materials for building up a canning industry within the State.

Preservation:—Salt curing is the most widespread and perhaps the only preservation process which is dependent on the sun. Artificial drying or dehydration is generally resorted to during the monsoon. Smoking of fish is also encouraged as there is a demand for smoked fish. The Department has devised a plan for using smoke and heat from a common oven for smoking and dehydrating separate lots of fish in different chambers.

Fish Oil Industry:—Shark-liver oil and Ray-liver oil are now being produced by the Department. The hammer-heads and saw fishes are famous for the healing qualities of their oil, particularly in ophthalmic and pulmonary troubles. Shark-liver oil which has a very high percentage of Vitamin A has an exceedingly

good market in the State. The cruder form of this oil is used for caulking boats and polishing leather. The stearin is made into insecticidal soaps and lotions.

Shell Fish Industry:—This industry is confined to the collection of little heaps of shells washed ashore. Shells are calcined in kilns to produce lime as a cottage industry. Near Wellington Island in the State, oysters are available, their meat being used as a specific in wasting diseases and also as a delicacy. The Fishery Department is now exploring the possibilities of making face powder out of oyster shells.

Fish Farming:—Estuarine fish farming is another contribution made by the Department in the development of the fishing industry. A splendid ground for the culture of mugsils and milk fish has been discovered by transforming the unused land for paddy or coconut into a sort of nursery. Separate areas for fishes such as the Ikkhiti, the Indian salmon and Jew Fish which appeal to the sporting angler and the eel-like, are also marked and planned for systematic operations.

Deep Sea Fishing:—The State is working on a scheme for the operation of the boat-seine of Malabar with the basal platforms of net for mackerel; and of drift nets and hook and line for bigger fishes like seer, chornimus, rays and sharks.

The socio-economic activities of the Department are directed towards the liquidation of illiteracy amongst fishermen, by establishing fishery schools manned by teachers from the fisher community trained in fisheries technique. Canals and roads for facilitating transport of fish are also being opened by the Department. Co-operative Societies have also been established and are being run under the auspices of the Department.

EAST PUNJAB

The permanent staff consists of a Warden of Fisheries, two Deputy Wardens of Fisheries, one Fisheries Research Assistant, fifteen Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, one Laboratory Attendant, eighteen peons, and sixty-five watchers.

The changes which resulted due to the vissection of the province, have had their effect on the working of the Department. No office records were available after the partition. All the laboratory apparatus, equipment and other valuable collections, etc., went to the West Punjab Government. The 'Thuma' truck, which belonged to the Government of India and was used for stocking operations, also remained at Lahore.

Mass migration of the fishing population from the East Punjab to Pakistan, was another draw-back which put a heavy strain on the working of the Fisheries Department. Except Kangra and certain portions of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ambala districts, where Hindu fishermen were found in considerable numbers, nearly 99 per cent. of the fishing population in the plains, along the rivers Beas, Sutlej, Ghaggar, Jannuna and their tributaries, consisted of Muslim fishermen, who migrated to the West Punjab. The few Hindu fishermen who came in to fill their place from Pakistan had lost their fishing implements. What is worse these fishermen were reluctant to settle along these rivers and to take to fishing as a whole-time profession as the Ravi and the Sutlej were on the border. Hence, the old traditional system of issuing individual fishing licenses had to be given up, and the fisheries of the province had to be exploited under the direct supervision and guidance of the Fisheries Department.

The unprecedented heavy floods in the rivers and streams, which occurred in September, 1947, washed away most of the fish, and thus added still more to the difficulties of the Department.

The activities of the East Punjab Fisheries Department were directed to:—

1. **Conservation**—comprising conservation by legislation, providing fish-ladders at the canal head-works, creating fish-sanctuaries, and the eradication of fish-enemies.
2. **Culture and Propagation**—comprising culture of exotic species, e.g., Trout, etc., and culture of Carp, etc.
3. **Catching and Marketing fish.**
4. **Research.**

CONSERVATION

The number of fishing licenses issued during the year, 1947-48, was 6,179, and the receipts from license-fee amounted to Rs. 21,162-8-0. The records of Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Hissar Districts were not available. Hence the number of licenses issued in these districts, as included in the above figures, was from August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

During the year 1948-49 the number of fishing licenses issued was 5,012, and the receipts from license-fee amounted to Rs. 28,745-10-0. The issuing of individual licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in the Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon Districts of the Ambala Division.

In 1948 further amendments to the rules framed under the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, were made, under which the issuing of individual fishing licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in the districts of Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon. Draft amendments to the fishing rules of Rohtak District, dispensing with the issuing of individual licenses, except for rod and line, were sent to Government for publication in the Government Gazette, for inviting objections, if any. Draft amendments to the fishing rules of the Shamsar Khan's Tank at Batala, were also published in the Government Gazette and objections entertained.

The decrease in the number of licenses, as compared with the previous years, was thus caused first by the mass-migration of fishermen and second because of the fact that the issuing of individual fishing licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in a great number of Districts.

The total number of fishing offences reported and compensated during the year, 1947-48, was 83.

During 1948-49 the total number of fishing offences was 584 and the receipts as compensations amounted to Rs. 2,606-8-0.

No violation of the rules in the sanctuaries was reported either in 1948 or 1949. The existing sanctuaries for 'Mahseer' in Kangra district proved of great help in the conservation of fish, but the two sanctuaries at Andretta and Bheral were silted up.

The fish-ladder at the Madhopur Head-works was completely washed away by the floods which came in September 1947. The Executive Engineer, Project Division, Ambala, agreed to include a fish-ladder in the dam to be built across the Eastern Behn, near Malaysian Shahkot, in Jullundur district. After the plan was prepared by the Executive Engineer, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Gurdaspur Division, Gurdaspur, the site was inspected and the plan discussed and approved. It is hoped that the new fish-ladder will soon be constructed and that it will be more beneficial for the free movement of fish, than the old one.

A stretch of twelve miles of the Sutlej river, below the Rupar Head-works was closed for fishing for two years.

CULTURE AND PROPAGATION

The heavy floods in the river Beas changed its course and washed away everything at the hatchery, including the stock of breeders.

In spite of the heavy damage done to the hatchery and mass mortality of the breeding stock, the stripping operations were carried out. Sixty-five Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped, and 38,976 eyed ova were obtained. But all the ova and the fry got from some of them were washed away during the floods which came six months later in March, 1948.

The stripping was also continued during 1948-49. Eighty-two Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped and 58,078 ova were obtained. Fry numbering 19,378 were planted in the natural fry rearing pond at Bahang Bihal. Fry numbering 13,469 were also planted in the Sanctuary in the Katrain Bihal.

The scheme of "stocking with fish a large number of impounded waters in the Punjab" terminated with the partition of the province. A fresh scheme for "stocking with fish a large number of impounded waters in the East Punjab" was submitted to the Government and put into operation on December 1, 1948. The scheme is of three-year duration and is jointly financed by the East Punjab Government and the Central Government on a 50:50 basis. The following staff was sanctioned—one Deputy Warden of Fisheries (Stocking), five Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, ten Fishery Muqaddams, forty Fieldmen, six peons, one Mechanic Driver and one Cleaner. It is proposed to stock 400-500 acres of impounded waters in the East Punjab, under this scheme, in order to meet the heavy demand of fish and to augment the fish-resources of the province.

No Deputy Warden of Fisheries who is officer-in-charge has so far been appointed, and no motor vehicle for transporting fry and fingerlings from the fry-farms to the impounded waters has been supplied. A survey of the suitable impounded waters in the East Punjab has however been carried out. These impounded waters will be stocked with fish when the vehicle is received.

CATCHING AND MARKETING FISH

In order to make fish more easily available to the public in the absence of professional fishermen, catching and marketing of fish in the six Districts of the Jullundur Division was brought under the control and supervision of the East Punjab Fisheries Department. Under this scheme, fishing parties were organized by the Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, and the fish was caught on a share-basis. Government fish shops were opened at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ferozepore. A Government Fish stall was also opened at Simla. Commission Agents, mostly belonging to the fishermen class were appointed.

In spite of the fact that the work was started when more than half the fishing season had already passed and that there were very heavy floods, fish weighing 34,604 lbs. was caught and marketed under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 10,307-7-3 was credited into the treasury as Government share in the sale of fish, and an equal amount went to the fishermen.

The scheme was later extended to Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon Districts, as well. Government fish shops were opened at Ambala, Karnal, Panipat, etc. In the Districts in which the scheme was in progress new fishing parties were organised. "Rai-Sikhs" in Amritsar and Ferozepore Districts were reclaimed and parties of them were initiated into the fishing trade.

During 1948-49 fish weighing 298,605 lbs. was caught and marketed under this scheme, in addition to the fish caught by license-holders. Out of this amount Rs. 62,254-6-11 on account of Government share in the sale of fish, was credited into Government treasury.

The rules framed under the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, were amended to suit the changed conditions in the districts of the East Punjab, in which the scheme of catching and marketing fish was introduced. Draft amendments to the fishing rules of Rohtak District were sent to Government, for publication in the Government Gazette, and for inviting objections, if any.

RESEARCH

After the partition East Punjab was left without any laboratory or equipment. A miniature laboratory was however fitted up at Batala, and research in various branches of fisheries carried out. Observations on the spawning of Carp under controlled conditions were made at the Government Fish Farm, Batala, during 1947-48. Another scheme which is of All-India importance, one on the "investigation of the factors influencing the spawning of the Indian Carp" was submitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a view to obtaining sanction and financial aid.

HYDERABAD STATE

The Hyderabad Fisheries Department was established in 1941. Since then investigations and preliminary surveys of many tanks and reservoirs have been carried out and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected.

The chief sources of fish are the perennial rivers Godavari, Kistna and Manjira, but their tributaries are not so useful as most of them dry up during the summer. There are also many big reservoirs and more than 35,000 big tanks besides thousands of small ones, in which fishing is done.

Murrel is the most common and popular fish and it is obtained in large numbers during the hot season. But there is always a scarcity during the other parts of the year.

Breeding and culture of fishes is the most important part of the work, which is done by the Fisheries Department. Fish-farms where besides indigenous fishes, other fishes like Gourami, Etroplus and Mullet are kept for breeding, are being established in certain parts of the State. Hosainagar fish-farm, for instance, is already functioning; and three others in Nizamabad, Medak and Atraf-e-Balda are under way. In the near future, fishfarms will be opened in other Districts too. The stocking of tanks has also started and a large number of them have already been stocked with fingerlings of fishes to increase production.

Besides breeding and culture the Department is concerned with improving the technique of fishing. Deep-water netting, for instance, has been introduced in one of the reservoirs as an experimental measure and if successful it will be extended to other reservoirs in the near future. An item in the post-war programme is the preservation of fish through refrigeration.

Incidentally the Fisheries Department is helping the Health Department to fight malaria by larvicidal fishes as at Trimalapur in the Nizamabad District.

The Fisheries Department is active not only on the production side but also on the marketing side. It supplies the Hyderabad city markets with fish in conjunction with the Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society, Ltd. The needs of the District, however, are not overlooked for it is only the fish which are in excess of the needs of the District that are being sent to the City. The money for the purchase of the fish is provided by the Department but part of the idea is to encourage the growth of co-operative enterprise. The ultimate object is to entrust the whole work of supply as well as of sale to the Co-operative Society. With this end in view Societies are being formed in the Districts, and tanks instead of being given to individuals are now being leased out to these Societies on nominal payments.

In the near future when the Hyderabad Government receives its shares of Tungabhadra waters on a 50:50 basis with Madras Government a Biological Station will be established in the vicinity of its own territorial waters. The Biochemical Laboratory of the State has already succeeded in preparing peptone, glue and gelatine on a large scale.

MADRAS

The Madras coastline of 1,750 miles is marked by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles; outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept east coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatnam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently those men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible.

The west coast is more favoured and contributes to more than three-fourths of the total landings of sea fish in the Province. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season.

The fishing population is a large one. The last census was taken as early as in 1930-31 when the fisher-population on the west coast totalled 138,294.

Kinds of Fish.—During 1917-48 about 30 lakhs of maunds of fish were landed on the west coast of which important varieties were as follows:—

Mackerel 8,02,566 maunds; Silver-bellies 1,80,626 maunds; Soles 2,78,504 maunds; Prawns 1,67,520 maunds; Catfishes 1,79,725 maunds; Sharks 38,010 maunds.

On the east coast Sardines, White-bait, Ribbon fish, Jew fish, Prawns, Catfish, Pomfret and Seer form the bulk of the fishery.

Fishing on both coasts is mainly by seine nets, drift nets and wall nets and also by hooks and lines. The most common craft used are the dugout canoe on the west coast and the Catamaran and masula boat on the east coast. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratanagri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Madras and Mangalore and other convenient centres; the material is largely cured for export.

The Department.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. It was as early as 1907 that a fisheries bureau was created. Later it developed into a separate Department of Government. In 1940 it was amalgamated with the Department of Industries and Commerce, but a separate Fisheries Department is to be reconstituted very shortly.

The activities of the Department are so varied that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details.

Madras practically led the way in developing the shark-liver oil industry in the country. Oil from a South Indian shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty-five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod-liver oil. When cod-liver oil could not be imported in any quantity during the war, an opportunity was provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich in Vitamin A, and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind. The manufacture of shark-liver oil is undertaken at the fish curing yards and oil extraction centres and in 1947-48, 7,006 gallons of crude oil were manufactured and sent to the Government

Oil Factory, Calicut, for purification and blending. The amount of refined oil manufactured was 12,475 gallons. The product, both in the blended and standardised bulk form and in the vitamin concentrated form of "Adamin" has stood its test very well and is now finding new channels of utilization as "Veterinary oil" for administering to livestock.

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts. Its present success began some eighty years ago with Dr. Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1866-71 of the fisheries of the whole of the sub-continent, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which powdered salt was issued as and when necessary to the curers.

In 1947-48 there were 114 fish curing yards along the east and west coasts of the Province. 11,11,927 mannds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 2,27,373 mannds of salt were issued for the purpose. With the abolition of the duty on salt, however, there was a fall in the transactions in the yards as the fishermen resorted to curing outside the yards. During 1948-49, 26 yards which were not working satisfactorily were closed so that now there are only 88 yards.

Besides salt curing, the Department started in 1941, the smoking of fish, mainly for supplying the Army. During the year 1944-45, 124,320 lbs. of smoked mackerel, pomfret and seer were supplied to the Army and 5,482 lbs. to the civilian population, from the seven centres of production. The supply to the Army was stopped some time back and at present smoking of fish is done on a small scale at the Fisheries Technological Station, Calicut, where researches on the efficient and economic methods of preserving and transporting fish are being carried out.

Two fish factories for processing prawns are subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; they manufacture semi-dried prawns from inland lakes.

Pearl Fisheries.—Off the coasts of Tinnevely and Ramanad Districts of the Presidency lie the valuable pearl oyster beds which, owing to a complex of causes yield at long intervals, an irregular supply of the oysters. With a view to elucidating and controlling the fluctuations to the best advantage, the life history of the oyster with correlation to oceanographic factors is studied by the Marine Biological Section of the Department. The rearing of pearl oysters in captivity, started in 1933 at the Krusasadi Biological Station, Pamban has been very successful and a highly promising technique of pearl production by artificial inducement is being developed here. During 1946-47 the stock of Oysters at Krusasadi were replenished with 1,000 Oysters from the Tuticorin banks.

Allied to the Pearl fisheries are the Chank fisheries of the maritime districts, both being Government monopolies. Besides the precious sacred chanks, the ablation chanks and Pooja chanks, lakhs of chank shells feeding the flourishing chank ornament industry in the north come mostly from the seers of this Province. A total of 7,43,232 chanks were fished during the year 1947-48. Experiments in marking chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and up to 30th June 1946, 5,374 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about the Marine Aquarium in Madras. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it was immensely popular with the public. On account of war emergency, the Marine Aquarium was closed on 8th March 1942. The opening of a larger Aquarium on more up-to-date lines is now under active consideration.

Deep Sea Fishing.—It is well known that Indian fishing requires improvement so as to cover more of ground as well as of catch. The survey of deep sea fisheries by the trawler "Lady Goschen," though brief, disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatnam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department.

In 1944, the Department initiated deep sea fishing operations in different centres in the Presidency, mainly to augment the output of sharks to feed the growing shark-liver oil industry and also to demonstrate off-shore fishing. The operations resulted in a catch of over 300 tons of fish in 1947-48. Meanwhile, in December 1945, a new fishing method was attempted, viz., slooping fishing. The Pearl Fishery Inspection Vessel, "Lady Nicholson" was engaged in off-shore fishing with handlines and longlines and took four local fishing boats on tow. The catches made during the 4 months of the trial were 29,549 lbs. of fish. Further experiments are under way. The Department has acquired 8 motor fishing vessels from the Navy and they are now operating at Vizagapatnam, Coimbatore, Madras, Adirampattam, Pamban, Tuticorin, Calicut and Mangalore. Recently the fishing fleet operated on the Wader Bank off Cape Comorin and 20 tons of fish were caught by 12 days' fishing.

A special craft and tackle section has been established to devise, demonstrate and popularise improved fishing methods for different types of water, including inland waters. This section has opened boat-building and net-making yards for departmentally manufacturing boats and nets of improved design. Recently a mechanised inshore fishing boat was constructed by this section at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The Inland Fisheries.—The fisheries of the numerous, extensive backwaters along the coastal belt of the Peninsula, the various rivers and the innumerable irrigation tanks, wells, canals, artificial reservoirs, natural lakes and domestic ponds distributed all over the land are of considerable magnitude, though in several cases the non-perennial nature of the water causes their fisheries to be ignored except during the summer drought when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles and the owners or the lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The major waters are, however, provincialised, and their fisheries systematically developed and exploited directly or through a lease system. With a view to conserving fish seed, great congregations of breeder carps and their young below the Mettur Dam and the Hogenakal falls on the Cauvery, of spawning Hilsa below the ancient in the Godavari, Krishna, the Cauvery and the Coleroon rivers and of immature mullets in the coastal backwaters, are protected by legislation against their indiscriminate capture. Destructive methods of fishing such as poisoning, dynamiting, etc., are also penalised.

The chief freshwater fishes of economical importance are, the ubiquitous Murre (*Ophicephalus striatus*, *O. murinus* etc.) notable for its ability to live for a considerable period out of water, the various carps (*Catla catla*, *Cirrhina cirrhosa*, *C. reba*, *Labeo calbasu*, *L. fimbriatus*, *L. kottius*, *Danios* *dubius*, *B. carniaticus* and the well known favourite of sportsmen in India, the Mahseers), the catfishes (*Wallagonia attu*, *Mystus seengala*, *M. aor*, *M. punctulatus*, *Pangasius pangasius*, *Clarias magur*, *Succo-branchius fossilis*, *Silonia silindia* the eel (*Anguilla*) the spiny eels (*Mastacembrus* *Spi.*), *Notopterus notopterus*, the climbing perch (*Anabas scandens*) and the Hilsa (*Hilsa* *tishia*). To these have been added a number of valuable exotic fish which have been successfully acclimatised to the waters of the Province.

Thus the giant Gourami, acclaimed as the best freshwater table fish in the world has been introduced from Java and successfully reared and bred in the Departmental farms from where it has been distributed to Bombay, E. and W. Bengal, the E. and W. Punjab and other places. In the Nilgiris the English Carp, the Tench and the Rainbow Trout have been acclimatised and thrive well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of trout fry are hatched and reared for replenishment of the streams of the plateau. The Mirror Carp which was introduced from Newara, Elaya, Ceylon, in 1939, is thriving well in the Nilgiris and is now extensively used for sowing other upland waters of the Presidency. From Madras it has now been distributed to Bangalore, Bombay and the Kumaon Hills in the United Provinces. Semi-exotic forms like the Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) have been recently introduced from the delta of the Ganga. The attempts of the Department to introduce Catla, the quick growing carp, into the Cauvery river were successful and this fish which was unknown to the south of the Kistna is now established in the Cauvery System.

Methodical attempts to augment the stock by local fingerling collection and distribution, acclimatisation of salt water forms like the mullets (*Mugil spp.*), the Pearlsip (*Etroplus suratensis*), the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), the cock-up (*Lates*), etc., and hatchery operations for Hilsa, carps and the Trout have all been very successful in the building up of the inland fisheries of the Province.

In addition to the existing departmental fish farms, a scheme of District Rural Fishery Demonstration has been put in operation in all the districts for a systematic survey and utilisation of every piece of cultivable water for aquaculture and, through Demonstration Fish Farms to educate the ryots and make them interested in fish farming as well as to maintain and distribute fish seed.

For the biological control of "water-borne" diseases like malaria, filariasis and guinea worm, small mosquito-cidal and cyclospicidal fishes are collected, reared and distributed in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the directions issued. A special Public Health Fish Unit is attending to this item of work.

Research.—Marine Biological Research with special reference to applied fisheries Science is being carried at the three Research Stations, one on the west coast at West Hill and the other two on the east coast at Tuticorin and Krusasadi. Krusasadi is a small coral islet situated near the island of Rameswaram and has been popularly called the "Biologists Paradise". Every year biology students from various institutions in India visit this station for field studies. Investigations on the occurrence, migrations, spawning and spawning habits and development of the various food fishes as also the physico-chemical factors which influence their life are being carried out at all the three stations. Research on the life history of the Pearl Oyster and Chank is an important item of work at Krusasadi and Tuticorin. Experiments are also being conducted at the Krusasadi biological station in the culture of pearls under controlled conditions.

An estuarine research station has been set up at Ennore, near Madras to study important fishes like Mullet, Kelti and Threadfins which generally frequent the estuaries.

After an experimental stage in Rural Pisciculture a regular Freshwater Biological Research Station, perhaps the first of its kind in India, has been functioning in Madras since 1942, with a subsidy from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The work of the station is

directed towards the investigation of the bio-nomics, feeding and breeding habits and biometry of the important food fishes of the Province and the varied aspects of Ecology and Hydrology with a view to determine and promote the optimum conditions for maximum fish production. Two special wings, one Hydrological and the other Phytological have been added to the Research station for special attention to physico-chemical and floral studies towards the increase of aquatic productivity and the solution of pollution problems. The foundation stone of the new Hydrobiological Laboratories proposed for the Station was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

A Bill Fishery Research Station has been established at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris to study the problems relating to the improvement of the trout and carp fisheries of the plateau. A research station for the investigation of the valuable Hilsa fisheries and a Hilsa hatchery are located on the Godavari river near Rajahmundry. A study of the fisheries of the Tungabhadra river with a view to assess the probable effects of the dam on fishery has been started at the dam-site near Hospet. Research on fish passes in collaboration with the Irrigation Research Station at Poondi has been planned.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. The Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the west coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1944-45 on the west coast was 59.

The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the west and east coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of a Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and 3 Inspectors for exclusive work among fishermen under the department. Recently three more Inspectors have been sanctioned for similar work among fishermen on the east coast. There are more than 100 Co-operative Societies of Fishermen working at present.

To promote the education of fisherfolk, the Department runs a number of schools for fisher children where free education and midday meals are given. There are at present 60 Fishery schools with a strength of over 10,000 pupils. A unique feature of this movement is a Fisheries Technical High School, which is perhaps the only one of its kind in India.

While these service institutions of the department have been catering to the needs mainly of marine fishermen, the diffused distribution of the inland fishermen has been one of the difficulties in the way of equally rapid progress in their rehabilitation work. Preparatory statistics of inland fisherfolk are however, being collected.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, oil manufacture, etc., in co-operative propaganda and in general fisheries science. In the past Fisheries Officers of most Provinces and States have received training in the Madras Fisheries. Till recently the Fisheries Training Institution in Madras, under the subsidy of the Government of India, trained batches of graduates and post-graduates in a half-yearly course of general fishery work, while a Popular Short Term Course trained interested persons in the art of fish farming, to enable them to run private farms on efficient lines. Arrangements are made for the training of skilled workers at the

Marine Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin, while Fisheries Technology has been included in the subjects taught in the Polytechnic recently opened at Kakinada and Madras. The Fisheries Station at Ennur supplies zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums throughout India and even abroad and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India.

A Fisheries Information Bureau has recently been set up by the Department to disseminate information on all fishery matters, to answer enquiries and for popularising scientific methods of fish farming, production, exploitation and utilization. Besides, the Bureau maintains a Central Fisheries Museum and a well equipped Library. A Fishery Marketing Unit has been opened recently with a view to effecting a speedy survey of the existing marketing conditions of fish and fishery products, to draw up a working plan for the rational utilisation and equitable distribution of the produce assuring a fair return to the producer and to arrange necessary transport facilities, by road, rail and water.

MYSORE STATE

The Fisheries Section in Mysore is an adjunct to the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and was started in 1940. A survey of the fisheries of the State was first of all undertaken with a view to studying the existing condition of the fisheries, i.e., the extent of fishing done at present, and the scope for the improvement of the fishing industry.

Fisheries development work, namely the adoption of conservation measures, the establishment of fish-sanctuaries and the stocking of tanks and river with good species of food fishes has been organised in three suitable areas of the State. They are Shimoga, Krishnarajasagar and Kolar Fish Sanctuaries. The results achieved have been sufficiently striking to justify expansion of the scope of the work to the whole State.

Two Fish Farms have been established one at Markandali and the other at Markandeya where fishery investigations are being carried out. Three varieties, *viz.*, Catla, Pearlspot and Gowami were first introduced into the nursery ponds of these farms and after sufficient rearing disseminated into selected fisheries of the State. Fingerlings of the Mirror Carp (Cyprinus Carpio) imported from the Nilgiris are being cultured in the State waters.

Mysore State is also noted for its game fishing resources. The famous large carp "Masheer" is the main game variety. Measures are being devised to conserve and develop game fisheries in the State.

The Fisheries Department today has two objects in view: one is to effect proper conservation on scientific lines, so as to increase production of food fishes and the other is to ameliorate the economic condition of the fishermen of the State.

ORISSA

The fishery wealth of Orissa is enormous. The East Coast line, the Chilka lake and large areas of inland waters yield all the 3 types of fish, i.e. (i) marine, (ii) estuarine, (iii) inland.

(i) **Marine.**—Due to lack of communication facilities, the fishing is scattered along the sea coast, the most important fishing centres being Chandbali, Chandipur, Talpada, Puri, Aryipalli, Gopalpur, Markandi and Sonapur. Fish is consumed locally, the surplus being simply sun-dried or salted. Whitebait, sardine, mackerel, sea hilsa and pomfrets, are the principal varieties. Fish curing yards have been replaced by Fishermen's Co-operative Stores administered by a Central Union. Fishermen get their daily requirements of salt, etc., from these stores.

Catamarans are used throughout the year, the sea being too rough for larger boats. Polows, i.e., country boats, are used in winter for the

shore-seine net. Fishing gear employed are hooks and lines, drift nets, drag nets and seines of crude types. These are made locally. Middlemen control the fishery but are being eliminated by co-operative societies who are taking up joint marketing of produce.

Lack of harbour and cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem. The standard of living of the sea-fisherman is extremely low and calls for improvement. In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together. Improvement of the financial position of the co-operative societies, legislation limiting the middle men's activities, establishment of fishery schools are some of the measures which Government has to take. At the moment Government are considering the introduction of pilot scheme for deep-sea fishing.

(ii) **Estuarine.**—The Chilka lake forms a compact fishing area and yields extremely tasteful fish and prawns. The lake is leased out by zamindars to merchants who have built up an organised fishing industry. The export averages 30,000 mds. per annum and consists of mullets, bhekti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon, etc. The fish is packed in ice and exported mainly to Calcutta. Other estuarine fishing centres are Kutanakhat, Kuanaz, Chowmuhari and Sonapur. Within the last 2 years 14 Co-operative Societies have taken up the trade and last year did business worth Rs. 18,00,000 making a profit of Rs. 1,40,000. A bio. and tech. station has been set up at Balugan to work on life histories of fish and utilise the resources of the lake. Government transport has been provided from Kuanaz (Mahanauli estuary) to Cuttack to market the catches.

(iii) **Inland.**—The rivers and tanks form a great potential source of fishing though Hilsa in Orissa is not as tasteful as that in the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy are the economic species. These breed only in rivers and in large ponds which resemble rivers during rains as in the Sambalpur District. Collection of fry is carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur. An organised fry trade exists in Lakhmanath in the Balasore District. Government have nurseries in 56 fry distribution centres and supply 20,00,000 fingerlings annually.

The fisheries are owned mostly by private individuals. Government fisheries are controlled by the Revenue Department. Although people realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multiple owners of water areas prevent active development. The activities of the Fishery Department have been confined to propaganda which, without executive authority, has not led to appreciable results. The prohibition of killing of fry in canals, paddy fields, etc., by legislation and of letting of sewage into inland waters, the construction of dams with fish ladders and the placing of Government fisheries under the control of the Fisheries Department are all under consideration. The post-war inland fisheries development scheme now in operation envisages rapid cleaning and stocking of tanks by forming co-operative fish farms. 20 such farms are now in operation on the results of which would depend the large scale establishment of collective fish farms.

TRAVANCORE

[N. This article was prepared before the formation of the Travancore-Cochin Union was announced.]

The Department of Fisheries An independent department is now under the direct control of Government.

The coast line of Travancore is 172 miles long and is marked by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 3,000 square miles. Out of this vast expanse of fishable waters, only a distance of 5-7 miles is exploited at present and the value of the industry to the State at present is estimated at about Rs. 1,20,00,000 per year. The surf swept coast is singularly

deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months the fury of the breakers is a source of great hindrance to fishing. From Cape Comorin to Travandrum the unsinkable catamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible craft going fishing craft. From Quilon to the northernmost boundary of the State, small country made canoes are used and from October to June, when weather conditions are favourable seine nets are extensively employed.

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horse-mackerel, tunny, Jew fish, whiting, mackerel and thread fins. In economic importance however, shoal fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter fish, sardines, white bait and ribbon-fish take precedence. Butter fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, while cat-fish, white bait and ribbon-fish are predominant in the southern half. This conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoal fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the sea bottom. During favourable seasons, butter-fish, white bait, ribbon fish and cat fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for inland consumption and for export. The value of exports annually about Rs. 55,00,000 worth of salted fish, the greater part of which is sold in the adjoining Tamil districts and Ceylon.

As the important shoal fish are seasonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others. During these favourable seasons large catches are landed daily along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying. But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigerating plant for the preservation and storage of fresh fish.

The Department also succeeded in devising a cheap and efficient method of packing frozen fish for transport over distances within 72 hours by rail. Although, by this means, it was found possible to send frozen fish to all important inland towns in South India, the method did not prove a commercial proposition owing to its high cost and the competition of lead fish from Malabar; consequently it had to be abandoned for the duration of the war. Now there are proposals to work the Cold Storage Plant.

Fish Curing.—The prevalent methods of fish curing being imperfect and very often unhygienic, the salted and dried fish produced in India are usually inferior in quality, which accounts for the low prices they fetch and the limited demand. In order to stimulate demand by improving the quality, the Department of Fisheries has prepared a scheme of hygienic methods of curing; and experiments on dehydration of fish are also in progress.

Shark Liver Oil.—The Department started the manufacture of shark-liver oil in 1939, and the oil is offered in the market under the trade name 'Sharkiverol'. The oil is roughly standardized to ensure Vitamin 'A' potency of 6,000-8,000 international units and is sold in the pure form after eliminating traces of free acids and sterine. Since maintenance of a high standard is the guiding principle of the Department, only oil extracted by special methods is used in the manufacture of shark liver oil and no attempt is made to blend it with cheap vegetable oils. During the last twelve months, about 14,500 lbs. of oil was produced, the greater part of which was exported to India and Ceylon. Though some degree of success has been achieved in the manufacture of Shark liver oil, the need for further improvement has not been overlooked. Researches on oil technology and determination of the specific properties of the oil obtained from various species of sharks are in progress in collaboration with the Department of Industrial Chemistry, with a view to improve methods of manufacture and suitable standardization.

The demand for other marine oils has also been steadily increasing. Sardine oil was very scarce for some time but it was more or less supplemented by turtle oil and the oil extracted from Balistia, popularly known as leather jackets.

Other marine products also came into prominence. The war situation stimulated investigation of the commercial possibilities of some of the common sea weeds found along the coast of Travancore. The extraction of iodine from Sargassum and of Agar from Gracilaria was attempted by the Department of Industrial Chemistry which undertakes a survey of the distribution of sea weeds, as a result of which the manufacture of Agar has been started on a commercial scale.

Lake Fisheries.—The lake fisheries constitute an important section of the industry. A chain of interconnected lakes extends from the borders of Cochin to Travandrum. The largest of them is about 30 miles long and ten miles across, at its broadest part. A great advantage is their proximity to the sea and their temporary or permanent communication with the sea, which bring them under tidal influence. Certain varieties of fish and prawns migrate into these lakes periodically either in search of some special type of food or suitable spawning grounds. The most important of these migratory forms is prawn, the annual catch of which is estimated at Rs. 25,00,000, out of which about Rs. 15,00,000 worth of dried prawn pulp was being exported to Burma and Singapore. But after the fall of Burma, the prawn industry was confronted with an unprecedented slump which threatened the economic welfare of a large section of the fishing population who depended mainly on prawn fishing; but the crisis was averted to some extent by discovery of new markets in India and Ceylon through Departmental propaganda. Experiments were also conducted for improving methods of preservation and for the preparation of new products out of prawn. As a result of these endeavours, a new product called powdered prawn, suitable for making prawn cutlets, chutnies, pastes and curries has been produced and will soon be placed on the market. A better method of preservation which will prolong the keeping qualities from two months, which is the normal period now, to eight months is also being demonstrated to the public.

Shell Fish Industry.—The shell fish industry of the lakes is now confined mainly to the collection of lime shells from certain regions of two of the major lakes. These supply all the lime required for building purposes in the State and recently a scheme has been drawn up for exploiting these extensive resources for the manufacture of cement.

Large beds of edible oysters are also found in three of the lakes. At present these are not very popular as an article of food but investigations are under progress for culturing them on the same principles as those followed in Europe and for finding markets for liver oysters outside the State.

While in the rest of India inland fisheries are very unfavourably situated as many of the rivers and tanks dry up in summer, in Travancore fresh water fisheries are a source of perennial fish supply. There are about 120 varieties of fresh water fish some of which grow to very large size.

Research Activities.—A combined Aquarium and Marine Biological Laboratory was recently completed under the auspices of the University of Travancore. The Aquarium which is one of the largest in Asia is open to the public and the Laboratory, in addition to training students for post-graduate research degrees also functions as a bureau of fisheries.

The Marine Biological station of the Department has so far completed seven pieces of research relating to marine and backwater fisheries, the most noteworthy of which are the "Food habits of the Shoal fishes of the coast," "A survey of

the prawn fisheries" and "The causes of spoilage in dried prawns." The Department also read three papers at the last session of the Science Congress and contributed a few short notes to Current Science. At present there are a small number of research students working in the Marine Biological Laboratory.

UNITED PROVINCES

Fisheries investigations in the United Provinces date back to the sixties when Dr. Day, as Inspector General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of India. His report on the freshwater fisheries of India (1876) includes replies to his questionnaire to District and Taluq officers in the United Provinces which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good. One of the results of Day's investigation was the enactment of the Government of India Fisheries Act of 1897.

The possibilities of developing fisheries in the U.P. however was for the first time considered by the Government of the U.P. in 1920 in connection with a reference from the Punjab Government about the regulation of fishing in the Jumna. The Government decided to institute an investigation into the possibility of establishing a Fisheries Industry in the U.P.

An inquiry was conducted by Mr. Edey whose report was published in 1923. Despite the general impression that Mr. Edey dealt mainly with sporting fish and not with fish as food for the general public, his investigations were comprehensive and his recommendations sound. Due to this general misunderstanding resulting from Edey's own imperfect summary of his recommendations in the report and his unrealised hope that extensive imports of sea fish were about to commence which might render the development of inland fisheries unnecessary, no serious attention was paid to his report.

In 1943 as part of the programme for post-war reconstruction and more immediately to provide against the prevailing shortage of food caused by the War, the development of fisheries received consideration. It was, however, felt that exploitation of the fisheries to increase the supply of fish to towns and the Army was the immediate need and should take precedence of fisheries survey and fisheries research. The Government therefore decided to take immediate steps to provide a regular, abundant and cheap supply of reasonably good quality fish in the market in Lucknow and other important cities. Energetic action was taken by the Government through the Co-operative Department, War Supply staff:—

To improve the existing sources of supply by encouraging market contractors to increase supplies and where this was not possible by directly recruiting fishermen, supplying them with boats and nets and intensively fishing rivers, tanks and jhils, to seek and develop new sources of supply hitherto unexploited;

To improve transport by the provision of ice and refrigeration vans;

To improve the marketing of fish by direct sale to the public and the Army at equitable rates far below the ruling market prices.

Post-war.—The scheme which was put through at Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and Naini Tal was extended to other large consuming centres in 18 out of 48 districts.

In March 1944 the need for a technical expert was felt and a Fisheries Development Officer was appointed in the Department of Animal Husbandry to help immediately in the proper expansion of the supply scheme which had been launched and ultimately to plan a Scientific Department of Fisheries for the United Provinces.

A comprehensive five years' plan of post-war development was drawn up by the Fisheries Development Officer and was approved by the Government.

In response to the general demand to grow more food a scheme for stocking as many suitable tanks as possible in the 6 districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi was sanctioned jointly by the Government of India and the U.P. Government early in 1945 and has proved a success. The scheme has since been extended to 31 districts.

Rivers being the primary source of supply of food fish it was realized that side by side with intensive culture and exploitation the conservation and control of river fisheries should receive attention. A staff of 6 wardens, 15 assistant wardens and 21 watchers is being recruited to patrol the rivers. A fisheries research laboratory at Lucknow has been established for continuous study of conditions obtaining in the rivers and tanks and to initiate suitable measures of fish conservation and culture which will keep pace with intensified exploitation. A suitable site at the Tanda Falls (Mirzapur) has been selected for a research fish farm. As waters above 3000 ft. are devoid of food fish the well-known mirror carp of Europe which has done remarkably well in Ceylon and on the Nilgiris has been brought to the Kumaon Division for stocking rivers.

A comprehensive Fisheries Act to control and develop the fisheries of the Provinces has been passed this year. For the socio-economic uplift of the fishermen war time controls were utilized to benefit both the producer and the consumer. A voluntary Fishermen Association on a new model has been formed at Allahabad for a stretch of 80 miles of the Ganges. The members have contributed over 4,000 Rupees towards their benevolent fund for providing credit and amenities.

WEST BENGAL

Before the year 1920, there was one Fisheries Department to serve the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1920 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. Three years later in 1923 the Bengal Fisheries Department was abolished under retrenchment measures.

During the 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta soared consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by a small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the fishermen gradually became worse due to exploitation, and the fisheries in general were getting depleted owing to various causes. As a result the public began to demand the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organize and develop the fishing industry on modern lines. The Bengal Government therefore appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the fishing industry in the Province and to suggest schemes for development with a view to augmenting the fish supply, to examine ways and means to bring down the existing price of fish, to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport and better marketing, and to establish cold storage plants for short-term preservation and factories for the utilization of fish by-products. On the basis of the survey report submitted by the expert, the Fisheries Department of the then United Bengal was re-established in May 1942, with a view to organize the fish trade under war emergency conditions and to conserve the existing supplies.

The Province of Bengal was partitioned in August 1947 into East Bengal and West Bengal; the former came under the Pakistan Dominion

and the latter under the Indian Dominion. The technical personnel were also divided. After the partition of the Province, the Fisheries Department of the West Bengal Province was re-organized under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the technical control being vested in the Technical Assistant Director in charge of the Department.

Production and Supply.—On the basis of present population figures, which have been estimated at about 25 millions, West Bengal needs about 32,000 maunds of fish per day, calculating on the basis of 2 ounces per adult per day, as against an estimated production of 2,000 maunds and an uncertain import varying from 1,000 to 2,500 maunds per day according to season.

Potentialities.—As a result of the partition of the Province, most of the potential fisheries—fresh water, riverine, estuarine and coastal—have fallen to East Bengal, leaving to this Province only about 12 lakh acres of upland water area excluding the few big rivers, creeks and canals, and a limited coast line of about 25 miles where foreshore fishing is in existence, though not on an extensive scale.

Of the 12 lakh acres of upland water area for fresh water fish cultivation, over two-thirds remain practically dry during several months of the year. They will have to be improved by desilting, re-excavation, etc., before they can be utilized for fish production. The remaining areas consisting mostly of large tanks and beels are also found in a large majority of cases to be filled up with submerged and floating vegetation including water hyacinth, necessitating a long-term programme of development.

Most of the small rivers of West Bengal are in a dying condition and the scope for the development of riverine fisheries, consequently, is very poor.

Due to the partition of the Province, the scope for the development of foreshore fisheries is also very limited as the major portion of the coastal areas are now within East Bengal, leaving to this Province the Moore, Frazerganj and Sangar Islands near the mouth of the Hooghly River and the coastal area of Contal sub-division in the district of Midnapore where about 1,000 fishermen usually catch fish during the cold weather months (November to February).

The only area within this Province where fishing may be undertaken, more or less on an extensive scale by helping the fishermen with nets and boats, and by organizing quick transport system under refrigerated condition, is the rivers, creeks and canals of Sunderban estuaries in the district of 24 Parganas.

Lack of Gear and Men.—Statistics indicate that fish production in West Bengal has been steadily falling since 1942-43 due to the following reasons:—

(a) Death of a large number of fishermen in the famine of 1943 and subsequent epidemics. Departmental survey made in the year 1945 indicated that the number of fishermen actually engaged in fishing was about 1,08,000 in West Bengal. Assuming that the average per capita catch of fish per day is 3 seers, the total output of fish per day would be about 8,000 maunds as against the need of about 32,000 maunds for the whole of the Province. About 10,000 fishermen have so far migrated to West Bengal from East Bengal as refugees. Their rehabilitation in their own profession would solve the problem to some extent.

(b) Destruction of a large number of fishing boats owned by fishermen due to the Denial Policy adopted by the Government during the last war years, and subsequent diversion of an appreciable percentage of fishermen to non-fishing occupation.

(c) Serious scarcity and abnormal rise in the prices of yarn for nets, timber for boats, and other capital goods, the essential pre-requisites for fishing, have compelled the fishermen to have recourse to fishery owners and fish merchants with consequent danger of exploitation. Thus the profession is losing some of its old attraction.

Fresh Water Schemes.—A scheme has been undertaken which aims at developing some of the vast water areas locally known as beels with financial and technical help to owners from Government, the financial help being in the form of loan. The estimated capital expenditure of the scheme is about Rs. 11,73,000 as against the expected production of 94,000 maunds of fish within a period of 5 years.

Another project aimed at the opening up of nursery units in the rural areas of the Province for nursing of carp spawn and subsequent distribution to pond culturists at cost price has been put into operation at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,10,700. It is expected that about 21,500 maunds of extra fish would be available within a period of 5 years.

Side by side with the above schemes, two more schemes have been undertaken—one for stocking the culturable tanks in different Unions with carp fry at Government cost at the start, the cost being recoverable from the tank owners with interest, and the other for the improvement of the partially derelict tanks in the dry districts of the Province by de-silting and re-excavation at Government cost and subsequent leasing out for fish cultivation to fish culturists on rental basis. The cost of the first scheme has been estimated at Rs. 8,70,000 against an estimated production of 27,000 maunds of extra fish and the second at Rs. 28,50,000 as against an estimated production of 4,50,000 maunds of fish.

Estuarine Scheme.—To help in the exploitation of the estuarine areas of the Province on an extensive scale, a refrigerated power-craft carrier scheme has been undertaken at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12,00,000 as against an estimated extra production of 2,50,000 maunds of fish.

Foreshore and Off-shore Scheme.—This scheme aims at the extensive exploitation of foreshore and off-shore fisheries of the Bay by organizing fishermen groups on share catch basis, the nets, boats and other requisite accessories being supplied by Government free. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 4,00,000, and the expected outturn of fish about 36,000 maunds.

Technological Industries.—A project aimed at the production of shark liver oil, fish meal, processed fish, etc., has been put into operation by using the existing Government Fish Curing Yard at Jomput (Contal) as the shark catching base and the field station for processing of the by-products. The Departmental Technological Laboratory in Calcutta is being used for final refining and standardization of the produce. The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000.

In addition to the aforesaid development schemes, another project has been undertaken for distributing nets and boats to the needy fishermen of the Province at subsidized rates, at a total cost of Rs. 13,25,000. The extra production is estimated at about 1,25,000 maunds.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

THE control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India. For financial and budget matters there is a Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications). The superior staff of the Directorate in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, one Deputy Director-General (Complaints), 4 Directors, 1 Assistant Directors-General and 4 Assistant Deputy Directors-General.

For postal purposes, India is divided into ten circles, namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Madras, East Punjab, United Provinces, Assam, Orissa and Delhi. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Assam Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts and Telegraphs. Orissa and Delhi are under Additional Postmaster-General. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces, the Rajasthani, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh Unions.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Directors of Postal Services, Assistant Postmasters-General and Assistant Directors while in the Assam Circle the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Presidency Postmasters of the

Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post Offices, are directly under Directors of Postal Services. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself, a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed.

The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit and accounts work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Indian Audit Department and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountant-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit and accounts work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work, and are known as combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph branches of sub-post offices.

INLAND TARIFF

Inland Tariff is applicable to Aden, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below and is as follows:—

| | When the postage is prepaid | When the postage is wholly unpaid | When the postage is insufficiently prepaid |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Letters | Annas Pies | | |
| Not exceeding one tola | 2 0 | Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery) | Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery) |
| And every additional tola | 1 0 | | |
| Book and pattern packets. . . . | | | |
| For the first five tolas or fraction thereof | 0 9 | | |
| For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas | 0 3 | | |

Postcards

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Single | 9 pies |
| Reply | 1½ annas |

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory)

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight:—

| | Rs. a. |
|--|--------|
| Not exceeding 40 tolas | 0 6 |
| For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight | 0 6 |
| Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas. | |

All parcels to Aden and Pakistan should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee

Rs. a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 4

Ordinary Money Order fees

For every sum of Rs.10 or fraction thereof 0 2

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

Telegraphic Money Order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries)

telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below:—

Express.—Rs. 2-8-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Rs. 1-4-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees

| | Rs. a. |
|---|--------|
| Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100 | 0 4 |
| Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 | 0 5½ |
| Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 | 0 8 |
| For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000 .. | 0 2 |
| For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 | 0 1 |

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

FOREIGN TARIFF

Foreign Tariff is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal, to Pakistan or to Portuguese India except as indicated below and is as follows:—

Letters.—To Aden, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates.

To all other countries. { 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single 2 annas.
" Reply 4 annas.

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3½ annas.

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below:—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

| | Via Gibralt. | Rs. a. p. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| For parcel | | |
| Not over 3 lbs. | 1 11 0 | |
| Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. .. | 3 5 0 | |
| " 7 " " " 11 " .. | 5 2 0 | |
| " 11 " " " 22 " .. | 8 5 0 | |

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

Limits of weight

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit.

To all other destinations—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.—11 lbs. 20 lbs. or 22 lbs.

Limits of Size

Letters.—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 30 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 30 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note.—Printed papers sent open, i.e., without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 30 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 30 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To Aden or Ceylon—2 ft. in length by one foot in width and depth.

Money Orders

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|--------|
| On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 | 0 3 |
| On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 | 0 7 |
| On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 | 0 6 |
| On each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas. | |

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows:—

| | Rs. s. |
|--|--------|
| On any sum not exceeding £1 | 0 4 |
| " " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 | 0 7 |
| " " " £2 | 0 10 |
| " " " £3 | 0 13 |
| " " " £4 | 1 0 |
| " " " £5 | 1 0 |
| for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas. | |

Registration fee

For each letter, postcard and packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 4 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India.—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 300 8

For every additional Rs. 300 or fraction thereof 8

Note.—Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not exceed £20 8

For every additional £20 or fraction thereof 8

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article. 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

AIR MAILS

Letters and postcards are as a general rule, sent by air as far as possible in the inland post without payment of any air surcharge. Packets can be sent by air in the inland post and letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fee. Such letters can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. The inland air fee for packets is one anna for each tola or part in addition to ordinary postage.

For Air fees to Foreign countries see the Post and Telegraphic Guide.

Registered and unregistered parcels can also be sent by Air Mail on certain air routes. The charges are one rupee for the first 40 tolas and 8 annas for every additional 20 tolas or part thereof.

Air Letter Service.—A new light weight "Air Letter" service for use by civilians has been introduced from the 1st December 1944, which is available for writing to most of the Empire countries and H.M.'s Forces overseas. It has been extended to U.S.A. from 1st June 1947. The postage rate is 6 annas per air letter, except for U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland for which the rate is 8 annas.

A special air letter form is available from post offices at a cost of 6 annas per form. Similar forms of private manufacture, bearing an indication that they have been approved by the Head of a Circle, can also be used, but they should be prepaid with the prescribed charge.

Air letters cannot be registered or insured, nor are any enclosures permitted. No other facility, such as express delivery, is available.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS

At the close of 1946-47, there were 131,634 permanent and 37,977 temporary Post and Telegraph officials, 26,130 post offices, and 165,885 miles of mail lines. During the year, 2,263 million articles, including 68.4 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 15.3 crores were sold for postal purposes; about 52.1 millions of money orders of the total value of Rs. 171.7 crores were issued; 1,224 thousand Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs. 56 lakhs were sold; a sum of Rs. 30.50 crores was collected for tradesmen on V.P. articles, about 3.1 million insured articles valued at 133 crores of rupees were handled. Customs

duty aggregating over 272 lakhs was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to about 412 lakhs were paid to Indian Military pensioners and over 5,000 lbs. of quinine and 7,308,400 tablets of substitutes for quinine (e.g. Meparine) were sold to the public. On 31st March 1947, there were 3,973,000 Savings Bank Accounts with a total balance of Rs. 112 crores and 92,490 Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate Insurance of Rs. 19 crores.

TELEGRAPHS

Up to 1912 the telegraph system in the sub-continent was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles on the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

Amalgamation.—In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced on 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, now consists of the engineer-in-charge (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs, with two Deputy Chief Engineers and four Asst. Chief Engineers. For Engineering Construction work, there is one Asst. Chief Engineer with three Directors of Telegraphs, and some Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General with one Controller of Telegraph Traffic, and one Assistant Deputy Director-General. To assist in Telephone work there is one Deputy Director-General (Telephones) and two Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Telephones, and in Wireless matters there is one Assistant Dy. Director-General (Wireless). There are also one Assistant Deputy Director-General (Maintenance) and two Asst. Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs under the Deputy Chief Engineer (Maintenance).

In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes the sub-continent was formerly divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer. In 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This Circle is now under the charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs in the Pakistan P. & T. Dept. On the 31st March 1921 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. In 1946 the Bengal and Assam Circle was divided into two Circles, namely Bengal Circle and Assam Circle, in charge of a Postmaster-General, and a Director, with headquarters at Calcutta and Shillong respectively. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches

In the Circle are controlled by the Postmaster-General, Calcutta and the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Shillong the former officer now having under his control the West Bengal P. & T. Circle, which lies within the Indian Dominion. There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to look after the speedy disposal of traffic. There are now 18 Engineering Divisions. With effect from 1-7-1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches have been amalgamated into a Single Service, viz., Telegraph Engineering Service - Class I.

There has been much expansion on the Telephone side of the Department consequent on the acquisition of the telephone systems at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Ahmedabad by Government. Separate Telephone Districts which are quite independent of the respective Postmaster-General were created at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from 1st April 1943. The Ahmedabad Telephone system has been placed under the administrative charge of the Bombay District. The Chief Officers of the Bombay and Calcutta Districts are designated General Managers, Telephones. Recently a new Telephone District has also been formed at Delhi where there has been considerable telephone expansion during the war.

The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

INLAND TARIFF

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:

| For delivery in India | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--|
| <i>Private and State Express, Ordinary.</i> | | | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| Minimum charge .. | 1 10 | 0 13 | |
| Each additional word over 8 .. | 0 2 | 0 1 | |

| For delivery in Burma & Pakistan | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--|
| <i>Private and State Express, Ordinary.</i> | | | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| Minimum charge .. | 2 12 | 1 6 | |
| Each additional word over 8 .. | 0 4 | 0 2 | |

Note:—Ordinary telegrams for Burma are not accepted at present.

| For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Private and State, Private and State.</i> | | | |
| | Ex-press. | Ordinary. | Ex-press. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Minimum charge .. | 2 0 | 1 0 | 2 8 |
| Each additional word over 12 .. | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 3 |
| The address is charged for. | | | 0 2 |

| Additional charges | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Minimum for reply-paid telegram .. | Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram except in the case of Burma, for which the minimum amount payable is Rs. 2-12-0 for Express and Rs. 1-6-0 for Ordinary. | Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram. |
| Notification of delivery .. | | | |
| Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first .. | | | 4 annas. |

Collation One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

| | Rs. |
|--|-----|
| If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. | 2 |
| If only one of the offices is closed .. | 1 |
| If the telegram has to pass through a closed intermediate office, additional fee in respect of each such office. | |

For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.

| Boat hire Amount actually necessary. | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Press telegrams | | | |
| | For delivery in India. | For delivery in Ceylon. | |
| | Ex-press. | Ordinary. | Ex-press. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Minimum charge .. | 1 8 | 0 12 | 1 8 |

Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, Pakistan and Burma, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon .. 0 2 0 1 0 2

The address is free.

| Number of words | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| Name of the addressee and address .. | 4 words | | |
| Greeting indicated by a number .. | 1 word | | |
| Name of sender .. | 1 word | | |
| Total .. | 6 words | | |

EXTRA

Each additional word over 4 words in item (a) or over one word in (c) or each additional word indicating number in item (b) above.

The sender of a greeting telegram selects a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases and writes it on an inland telegram from either in full or the corresponding number in words (not in numerals) and tenders the same to the telegraph office. The number denoted by the sender is signalled and at the office of destination the corresponding phrase is reproduced on the special form and delivered to the addressee.

The sender of a greeting telegram should write the words "Greetings telegram" in some conspicuous place on the telegram form.

A multiple greeting telegram is accepted at the specified above plus a copying fee of 4 annas for each address after the first.

Greetings telegrams are accepted by telephone for onward transmission but will not be delivered by telephone. If the address contains a telephone number, the telegram is delivered according to the address given against the number in the Telephone Directory.

Greetings telegram forms and envelopes are also available for sale in all Government Telegraph Offices at a cost of annas two a form and an envelope for transmission through the post as letters or as book packets if the conditions laid down in Clause 57(a) of the Post Telegraph Guide, including the restriction about five words in manuscript, are fulfilled.

A list of phrases which have been adopted with corresponding numbers for the use of the sender in the text of the telegram will be found below.

For delivery in Pakistan and Burma

| Express. | Ordinary. |
|----------|-----------|
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 2 8 | 0 4 |
| 1 4 | 0 2 |

Note:—Ordinary Press Telegrams for Burma are not accepted at present.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on the following festive occasions from or to any Telegraph Office in India and Jammu & Kashmir State but not Licensed (Railway and Canal) and Portuguese Government Telegraph offices:—

- (1) New Year
- (2) Christmas
- (3) Diwali
- (4) Birthday
- (5) Id
- (6) Conferment of title
- (7) Marriage
- (8) Examination
- (9) Bijoya
- (10) Journeys
- (11) Elections
- (12) Acknowledgment for greetings
- (13) Miscellaneous.

These greetings telegrams are sent out for delivery in specially printed pictorial forms and envelopes. If tendered on Sundays and Telegraph holidays and during the period when the booking of ordinary telegrams is suspended, they are accepted at Express rates and on payment of Late fees, when due.

| Rate | | Express | | Ordinary | |
|--|---------|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| (a) Name of the addressee and address .. | 4 words | | | | |
| (b) Greeting indicated by a number .. | 1 word | | | | |
| (c) Name of sender .. | 1 word | | | | |
| Total .. | 6 words | 1 4 0 | | 0 10 0 | |
| Each additional word over 4 words in item (a) or over one word in (c) or each additional word indicating number in item (b) above. | | 0 2 0 | | 0 1 0 | |

STOCK PHRASES FOR GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

| Number | Phrases |
|--------|---|
| One | Diwali. .. My heartiest Diwali greetings to you. |
| Two | Id. .. Id Mubarak. |
| Three | Bijoya. .. Heartiest Bijoya greetings. |
| Four | New Year .. A happy New Year to you. |
| Five | Birthday. .. Many happy returns of the day. |
| Six | .. Best congratulations on new arrival. |
| Seven | Conferment of Title. .. Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you. |
| Eight | Marriage. .. Best wishes for a long and happy married life. |
| Nine | Christmas. .. A merry Christmas to you. |
| Ten | Examination. .. Heartly congratulations on your success in the Examination. |
| Eleven | Journeys. .. Best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey. |

Elections.

Twelve .. Hearty congratulations on success in Election.

Miscellaneous.

Thirteen .. Many thanks for your good wishes.
Fourteen .. Congratulations.
Fifteen .. Loving Greetings.

Inland De Luxe Telegrams.

Senders of Greeting-telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary).

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed artistic forms and envelopes.

This De Luxe service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a De Luxe telegram should write before the address the special instruction — LX — which will not be charged for.

FOREIGN TARIFF

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

| | Ordry. | Defd. | D.L.T. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Europe via I. B. C.— | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. | 0 13 | 0 6½ | 0 4½ |
| Ireland .. | 0 13 | 0 6½ | 0 4½ |
| Belgium .. | 1 2 | 0 9 | 0 6 |
| Holland .. | 1 2 | 0 9 | 0 6 |
| Germany .. | 1 4 | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| Switzerland .. | 1 4 | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| Spain .. | 1 4 | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| France .. | 1 3 | 0 9½ | 0 6½ |
| Italy, City of the Vatican .. | 1 5 | 0 10½ | .. |
| Other Offices .. | 1 4 | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| Norway .. | 1 4 | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| Bulgaria .. | 1 5 | 0 10½ | .. |
| Russia .. | 1 5 | 0 10½ | 0 7 |
| Turkey .. | 1 5 | .. | .. |
| Czecho-Slovakia .. | 1 5 | 0 10½ | 0 7 |
| Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I.R.C. .. | 0 13 | 0 6½ | 0 4½ |
| Canada (all Zones) .. | 0 13 | 0 6½ | 0 4½ |
| United States of America .. | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 5½ |
| South America .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Buenos Aires .. | 3 4 | 1 10 | 1 1½ |
| Rio de Janeiro .. | 3 2 | 1 9 | 1 1 |
| Valparaiso .. | 3 4 | 1 10 | 1 1½ |
| West Indies .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica via I. R. C.— | .. | .. | .. |
| Imperial .. | 0 13 | 0 6½ | 0 2½ |
| Havana .. | 2 5 | 1 2½ | 0 14½ |

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—

One-third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

CODE TELEGRAMS.

Code telegrams (except for the U.S.A. and countries within the British Empire) are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire and for the U.S.A. are accepted at 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (Vide clause 425, P. & T. Guide..)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses, Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio Telegrams

For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta or Madras the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

| | Total charge per word | Ordinary. | Code |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| (1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below .. | 0 13 | 0 | 8 |
| (2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy .. | 0 8 | 0 | 5 |
| (3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships .. | 0 12 | 0 | 7½ |

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address the instruction "R.P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

Daily Letter-Telegrams

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted for non-Empire countries and Australasia on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter-Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante, Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

The class prefix for Daily Letter-Telegrams will be DLT.

Night Letter-Telegrams

Night Letter-Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries, except Australasia, with which the Daily Letter-Telegram Service (DLT) remains in force, at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter-Telegrams, except as follows:—

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking.

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter-Telegrams will be NLT.

Empire Social Telegrams

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of telecommunication and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following

the day of acceptance: where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available, an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter. Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs. 3-6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction-GLT which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word.

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe."

De Luxe Telegrams

Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e., Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT, etc.), is charged for such telegrams.

Greeting Telegrams (Foreign)

Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted for most non-empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th Jan. inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram. To all Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Social Telegrams.

GROWTH OF TELEGRAPHS

At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,306 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable. Compared to this, there were 122,000 miles of line including cable and 1,277,800 miles of wire including conductors on the 31st March 1947. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 80 respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,020.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures:—

| | 1897-98. | 1945-46. |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Inland .. { Private .. | 4,107,270 | 22,165,500 |
| State .. | 860,382 | 3,688,984 |
| Press .. | 35,910 | 840,558 |
| Foreign .. { Private .. | 735,679 | 3,229,761 |
| State .. | 9,896 | 151,637 |
| Press .. | 5,278 | 103,540 |
| | 5,754,415 | 30,179,980 |

The outturn of the workshops during 1946-47 represented a total value of Rs. 1,36,76,000.

The number of messages handled during the year 1945-46 by departmental wireless stations in India was nearly 579,000. This shows an increase of about 232,000 over the previous year.

With effect from 1st April 1943 the Licensed Telephone Systems at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with effect from September 1, 1943, the Licensed Telephone Systems at Ahmedabad and Karachi were acquired by Government. On the 31st March 1947, there were about 2,600 exchanges and 126,964 telephones operated by the department and licensed system. About 4.7 million trunk telephone calls were handled during the year 1946-47.

The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1946-47 was Rs. 38,96,85,000. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1947 amounted to Rs. 31,65,29,600 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs. 26,48,85,300, the result being a net gain of Rs. 5,16,44,300.

BROADCASTING

FOR several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by radio clubs in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and great credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected at Bombay and Calcutta, the service from the former being inaugurated by the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO station in London, of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news, bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Owing to financial difficulties the Indian Broadcasting Company went into liquidation with effect from March 1, 1930. Since then the Government of India have been controlling broadcasting in this country. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All-India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee.

In 1931, Government felt justified in embarking on a policy of development and, as a first step, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was granted for a 20-kW mediumwave station to be established at Delhi. This station was actually opened on January 1, 1936.

In the year 1936 a special fund of Rs. 40,00,000 was created for the development of Broadcasting in India. At that time there was, in addition to the mediumwave centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, a 0.25 kW mediumwave centre at Peshawar which was being operated by the N.-W. F. P. Government.

Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing the scheme of expansion were placed in January 1937. It included 10 transmitters which were put into operation as follows:—

Lahore 5-kW mediumwave: December 16, 1937; Delhi 10-kW shortwave: December 16, 1937; Bombay 10-kW shortwave: February 4, 1938; Lucknow 5-kW mediumwave: April 2, 1938; Delhi 5-kW shortwave: June 1, 1938; Madras 10-kW shortwave: June 16, 1938; Madras 0.2-kW mediumwave: June 16, 1938; Calcutta 10-kW shortwave: August 16, 1938; Tiruchirappalli 5-kW mediumwave: May 16, 1939; Dacca 5-kW mediumwave: December 16, 1939.

Peshawar, which was taken over from the N.-W. F. P. Government on April 1, 1937, was converted into a 10-kW mediumwave centre on July 16, 1942.

In the year 1942, the Government of India decided to install a high power shortwave transmitter which would be capable of providing broadcasting service to foreign countries.

A 100-kW transmitter was opened on May 1, 1944 forming an important landmark in A.I.R.'s development programme.

Later at the request of the Government of

the U.K. five shortwave transmitters including one 100-kW shortwave transmitter were installed as an urgent war measure. These were subsequently taken over by the A.I.R.

After the partition of India, the regional stations at Peshawar, Lahore and Dacca were handed over to the Pakistan Broadcasting Service.

All-India Radio.—All-India Radio is an "attached" office of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. Its head is the Director-General, All-India Radio, whose office is located in Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Other officers at headquarters: Chief Engineer, four Deputy Directors-General, two Deputy Chief Engineers, Director of Programmes, Director of Programme Planning, Director of Public Relations, Director of Staff Training School, Director of Listener Research and two Assistant Directors of Administration.

Air Stations.—The broadcasting stations are situated at Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Cuttack, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Bombay. Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Varanasi, Baroda, Allahabad and Jullundur. Each regional centre consists of studios and office buildings, transmitter installations and receiving centre installations. The technical facilities at the studios provide for simultaneous programme transmissions, channels for rehearsals and tests, listening rooms, recording facilities, etc. The studios at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are air-conditioned. All the centres are equipped with mediumwave transmitters which furnish a first-grade service in their vicinity and second-grade service in the Province in which they are. At Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, shortwave transmitters have also been provided for serving areas within a radius of about 500 miles from the centres. The receiving centre at each station is the link between the News Service Division at Delhi and the station itself, and is used for relaying news bulletins and important broadcasts from Delhi.

The stations transmit for about seven to eleven hours a day. This is generally split up

into three transmissions, morning, afternoon and evening. Programmes are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Programme Executives and Programme Assistants. Details are worked out well in advance of their schedule dates and are published in the fortnightly journals of All India Radio. Programmes are broadcast in 13 Indian languages and in English. The general programme consists of music, talks, plays, feature programmes and programmes for women and children. Rural programmes are broadcast from all stations with the exception of Calcutta which broadcasts a special programme for industrial areas. Educational broadcasts are radiated from Bombay, Calcutta, Tiruchirappalli and Delhi.

Broadcasting House.—Probably the largest centre of broadcasting activity in the East Broadcasting House was completed in 1943. Architecturally, it is one of Delhi's newest and most striking sights. It represents from the point of view of equipment, the latest practice in radio engineering. With its air-conditioned studios, each with an individual acoustic pattern to suit every variety of sound reproduction, its control room—a model of scientific efficiency—its dramatic control panels and effects and echo rooms it constitutes a landmark in every sense of the word in the history of Indian broadcasting.

New Service Division.—This occupies a wing of Broadcasting House in Delhi and provides a total of 22,980 news bulletins for (a) Home Service (in English and fifteen Indian languages) and (b) external programmes (in English, three Indian languages and eight foreign languages). All the news bulletins are prepared in the News Service Division and broadcast from the transmitters at Delhi set apart for news. Each station relays the bulletins suitable for its listening areas. A few minutes are set apart at each station for local news. This period accommodates news of purely local interest.

The News Service Division has a Monitoring Service to watch foreign broadcasts and will shortly have correspondents at the principal provincial centres in India.

CENTRAL HOME NEWS SERVICES

| Language | Broadcasts from | Number of bulletins | Total duration of news (in hours) |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| English | All stations of AIR .. | 1,460 | 304 |
| Hindustani | Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Jullundur, Amritsar, Patna, Nagpur, Allahabad | 1,460 | 304 |
| Tamil | Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Delhi | 1,095 | 243 |
| Telugu | Madras, Delhi Vijayawada .. | 1,095 | 243 |
| Bengali | Calcutta, Delhi | 1,095 | 243 |
| Marathi | Bombay, Delhi, Nagpur .. | 1,095 | 243 |
| Gujerati | Bombay, Delhi, Baroda .. | 1,095 | 243 |
| Kannada | Bombay, Delhi | 730 | 243 |
| Punjabi | Jullundur, Amritsar, Delhi .. | 730 | 243 |
| Assamese | Delhi, Shillong-Gauhati .. | 730 | 243 |
| Kashmiri & Dogri .. | Delhi, Srinagar | 730 | 182 |
| Gurkhali | Delhi | 350 | 41 |

External Services.—The broadcasts from these are radiated from Delhi but they are distinct from the programmes of the Delhi (regional) station. Altogether twenty-four news bulletins a day in twelve languages—nine foreign and three Indian—are broadcast. The languages used in External Services are Burmese, Kuoyu, Cantonese, Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, English, Hindustani, Tamil, Gujarati, Pushtu, Indonesian.

EXTERNAL NEWS SERVICES

| Language | Area covered | Number of bulletins (in the year) | Total duration of news in hours (in the year) |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| English | East & South-East Africa, East and South-East Asia, Mauritius, Reunion .. | 1825 | 350 |
| Hindustani | East & South-East Asia, East and South-East Africa, Mauritius, Reunion .. | 1095 | 182 |
| Tamil | East & South-East Asia | 730 | 122 |
| Gujarati | East & South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion | 365 | 61 |
| Pushtu | North-West Frontier | 1095 | 135 |
| Afghan-Persian | Afghanistan, North-West Frontier | 365 | 61 |
| Persian | Iran | 365 | 61 |
| Arabic | Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, East Africa, Southern Coast of Arabia | 365 | 91 |
| Burmese | Burma | 730 | 122 |
| Indonesian | Indonesia & Malaya | 730 | 152 |
| Kuoyu | Far East, Central and East China | 365 | 61 |
| Cantonese | Far East, Burma, Malaya and South China | 365 | 61 |

| Language | Area covered | Total Duration (hours) | No. of News Bulletins | Total Duration of News (hours) | Talk & Commentaries (hours) | Music & Entertainment (hours) |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. English | East & South-East Asia, East and South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion | 720 | 1800 | 348 | 32.4 | 339.6 |
| 2. Hindustani | East & South-East Asia, East and South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion | 630 | 1080 | 180 | 36 | 414 |
| 3. Tamil | East & South-East Asia | 540 | 720 | 120 | 39.6 | 380.4 |
| 4. Gujarati | East and South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion | 180 | 360 | 60 | 20.4 | 99.6 |
| 5. Pushtu | North-West Frontier | 360 | 1080 | 126 | 10.8 | 223.2 |
| 6. Afghan-Persian | Afghanistan, North-West Frontier | 210 | 360 | 60 | 19.2 | 130.8 |
| 7. Persian | Iran | 270 | 360 | 60 | 26.4 | 183.6 |
| 8. Arabic | Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, East Africa, Southern Coast of Arabia | 270 | 360 | 72 | 32.4 | 165.6 |
| 9. Burmese | Burma | 180 | 720 | 120 | 27.6 | 32.4 |
| 10. Indonesian | Indonesia & Malaya | 270 | 720 | 132 | 19.2 | 118.8 |
| 11. Kuoyu | Far East, Central and East China | 180 | 360 | 60 | 24 | 96 |
| 12. Cantonese | Far East, Burma, Malaya and South China | 180 | 360 | 60 | 24 | 96 |

Research and Maintenance Departments.—These two departments are located in New Delhi. The Research Department deals with all technical problems, concerning reception and transmission. Special studies are undertaken on ionospheric data and forecasting transmission conditions, field strengths of short and medium wave stations, atmospheric noise levels prevalent in various parts of India, studio and recording characteristics and development of cheap receivers. The Department also maintains a field station at Todapur near Delhi where the frequencies of All-India Radio Stations are constantly checked. The Maintenance Department handles problems which arise in the upkeep and day-to-day operation of the engineering equipment used by All-India Radio in addition to maintaining Central Stores Depot.

Radio Journals.—A. I. R. publishes programme journals in English (Indian Listener), Urdu (Awaz) and Hindi (Sarang) from Delhi, Bengali (Betar Jagat) from Calcutta, Tamil (Vanoli) from Tiruchirappalli and Gujarati

(Nabhovali) from Baroda taken over on December 16, 1948. The following figures give the circulation of the journals. The fall in the circulation in 1947-48 is ascribed to the partition of the sub-continent.

| | Indian Listener | Awaz | Sarang | Betar Jagat | Vanoli | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1930-31 | 2,750 | .. | .. | 1,520 | .. | 4,270 |
| 1931-32 | 2,750 | .. | .. | 2,000 | .. | 4,750 |
| 1932-33 | 3,600 | .. | .. | 1,700 | .. | 5,300 |
| 1933-34 | 4,500 | .. | .. | 1,700 | .. | 6,200 |
| 1934-35 | 8,000 | .. | .. | 1,750 | .. | 9,750 |
| 1935-36 | 13,500 | 500 | .. | 1,900 | .. | 15,900 |
| 1936-37 | 16,500 | 2,100 | .. | 2,400 | .. | 21,000 |
| 1937-38 | 18,500 | 5,500 | .. | 2,800 | 500 | 27,300 |
| 1938-39 | 21,250 | 6,000 | 2,500 | 3,100 | 1,250 | 33,100 |
| 1939-40 | 18,500 | 8,250 | 5,000 | 3,900 | 3,230 | 38,880 |
| 1940-41 | 20,000 | 13,250 | 7,500 | 4,350 | 6,250 | 51,350 |
| 1941-42 | 24,000 | 14,750 | 8,500 | 5,500 | 8,800 | 61,550 |
| 1942-43 | 23,500 | 14,500 | 7,250 | 6,650 | 9,150 | 61,050 |
| 1943-44 | 22,750 | 15,000 | 7,250 | 7,000 | 10,150 | 62,150 |
| 1944-45 | 23,200 | 17,250 | 8,250 | 6,900 | 11,150 | 66,750 |
| 1945-46 | 25,500 | 17,500 | 8,250 | 6,825 | 12,100 | 67,175 |
| 1946-47 | 28,900 | 24,000 | 11,000 | 8,603 | 17,496 | 90,089 |
| 1948 (Dec.) | 21,638 | 3,533 | 8,760 | 16,185 | 29,550 | 78,079 (1947-48) |

Monitoring Office.—The Monitoring Service keeps a watch on transmissions from all the main broadcasting systems of the world, monitors news commentaries and selected talks transmitted from those stations in English, in Indian languages and in some foreign languages, totaling 12 different languages from as many as 24 different countries.

Public Relations.—For establishing and maintaining contact between All-India Radio and its listeners there is a Director of Public Relations at Headquarters and a Public Relations Officer attached to each Station.

Listener Research.—The primary purpose of Listener Research is to determine the listening habits and programme preferences of radio listeners by ascertaining from time to time their reactions to programmes broadcast. This information is necessary for planning programmes calculated to have the maximum listening appeal. Collection of authentic information on this subject is the task which the Listener Research Department of AIR has to fulfil. Although Listener Research in this country is still in its infancy, a good deal of information on the listening audience and on trends of listening has already been collected and more light is constantly being shed on this absorbing subject. For this purpose, contact with listeners is maintained by a system of listening panels, postal enquiries and sample surveys. By utilising all recognised methods of assessing listener reactions, AIR is trying its best to provide programmes suited to the needs of its listening audience. There is one Director and one Assistant Director of Listener Research at Headquarters and one Listener Research Officer at each station in charge of this work.

Advisory Committees, established at the broadcasting centres in consultation with the Provincial Governments, keep the Director-General, All-India Radio, in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters. For advising the Director-General, All India Radio, on the choice of a generally acceptable vocabulary for Hindustani, a Hindi-Urdu Standing Advisory Committee was formed in 1946. The first meeting of the Committee was held in May and June of the same year.

Post-War Development.—Towards the end of the war, the development of broadcasting in India was actively considered. Taking into account the overall requirements of the country, the capacity of the average listener to afford a radio set and the paramount necessity for keeping in touch with the ordinary citizen, a

plan of development over a period of eight years was evolved. The plan has as its aim the provision of a broadcasting service throughout the country which would, in due course, enable any listener in any part of the country to receive a programme on a cheap receiver.

The Government of India have formulated an eight-year plan which has been taken up for immediate implementation.

Installation of three 20 kW medium wave transmitters for rural programmes, one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Installation of two high-power and one 20 kW medium wave transmitters at Allahabad.

Installation of 20 kW medium wave transmitters one each at Nagpur, Vijayawada, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gauhati (Shillong), The Capital of East Punjab and Calicut.

Installation of eight high-power medium-wave transmitters for urban programmes, two each at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Construction of studio buildings at Madras and Calcutta.

Provision of additional studio facilities at the existing broadcasting centres.

In their choice of new centres, the Government of India have been guided by the following factors:

- Demands of the linguistic areas hitherto unprovided with a service and the importance of the language from the literary point of view and from the size of population speaking the language.
- Demands of the various provinces.
- Density of urban and rural population within the service area of the broadcasting centre and its potentialities in bringing in increased revenue.
- Importance as an educational and cultural centre, and availability of programme talent at the centre or within easy reach.
- Density of rural population and distribution of villages and hamlets within the service area, which will determine the centre's usefulness as a rural centre.

Because of the various factors involved in the opening of new stations, such as, acquisition of sites, construction of new buildings, etc., a

certain amount of delay is inevitable. In order to provide an interim service until the complete plans for each centre are carried out, the Government of India have undertaken the construction of "pilot" stations. These pilot stations are to form the nucleus of the future services and, in addition to the meeting of the immediate needs of the areas concerned, they would help to cultivate the potential talent at the centre and also make the people more radio-minded. Such a pilot station has already been opened at Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur and Vijayawada and two more are under construction at Ahmedabad and Jullundur.

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout India. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applications, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during recent years.

Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued to Municipalities or other public bodies for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in public places by the Postmaster-General of the Province. A licence issued for this purpose covers the use of one wireless receiver and any number of loudspeakers at one place only but does not cover any external wiring erected outside the premises of the licensee.

A Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence is, however, necessary in the case of clubs, institutions, messes, etc., for reproducing broadcast programmes at subscriptions, dances, concerts, bazaars, etc., to which the public are admitted. This licence is also issued by the Postmaster-General at a fee of Rs. 25 and is valid for one year. The number of wireless receiver licensees in India has increased, the total for India numbering 281,998 in November 1948.

The growth of Broadcast receiver licences at the end of each year beginning with 1937 is given below:

| Year | Licences | Year | Licences | Year | Licences |
|------|----------|------|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1937 | 50,680 | 1941 | 1,47,121 | 1945 | 2,02,829 |
| 1938 | 61,480 | 1942 | 1,65,675 | 1946 | 2,32,368 |
| 1939 | 92,772 | 1943 | 1,76,061 | 1947 | 2,38,274 |
| 1940 | 1,19,417 | 1944 | 1,93,585 | 1948 (Nov.) | 2,81,998 |

It would be seen from the above that the 12 years between 1937 and 1948 saw an increase in the licence figures from 50,680 to 2,81,998. The rate of increase might have been even higher but for the limited supplies during the war and production bottlenecks and import restrictions in the post-war years.

Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless receivers into India have increased rapidly in recent years, though lately there has been some decline.

RADIO RECEIVERS IMPORTED (upto 31-3-1947)

| Year | Number | Value Rs. |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| 1936-37 | 26,925 | 25,17,442 |
| 1937-38 | 29,567 | 28,11,415 |
| 1938-39 | 28,110 | 25,85,528 |
| 1939-40 | 43,684 | 40,62,138 |
| 1940-41 | 38,866 | 35,31,956 |
| 1941-42 | 52,416 | 41,73,266 |
| 1942-43 | 18,930 | 19,70,027 |
| 1943-44 | 5,384 | 7,43,919 |
| 1944-45 | 895 | 1,50,947 |
| 1945-46 | 5,982 | 7,04,197 |
| 1946-47 | 1,07,111 | 1,69,61,790 |

EFFECTIVE FROM THE 16th MARCH 1949 TO 31st MAY 1949.

| S. No. | Station | Type | Power K.W. | Call Sign | Frequency Kc/s | Wavelength Metres | Transmission Time (IST)* |
|--------|----------|------|------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Delhi | M.W. | 10 | VUD | 886 | 338.6 | 0730-0930 1230-1430 1700-2300 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 10 | VUD 2 | 7290 9680 7290 4960 | 41.15 30.99 41.15 60.48 | 0730-0930 1230-1430 1700-1830 1845-2300 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 5 | VUD 3 | 15290 17760 | 19.62 16.89 | 0700-0900 1250-1430 1800-1820 1900-2130 2200-2300 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 10 | VUD 4 | 11850 | 25.32 | 0700-0900 1250-1430 1800-2300 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 100 | VUD 5 | 15190 11790 15190 9590 | 19.75 25.45 19.75 31.28 | 0700-0830 0845-0930 1800-1830 1845-2130 |
| | Delhi | M.W. | 1 | VUD 6 | 690 | 434.8 | 0730-0930 1230-1430 1700-2300 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 100 | VUD 7 | 15160 16.83 17830 15160 17800 | 19.79 16.83 19.79 16.85 | 0700-0830 1100-1930 2030-2115 2140-2345 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 7.5 | VUD 8 | 11830 6010 11830 | 25.36 19.92 25.36 | 0700-0745 0845-0900 1250-1420 1730-1945 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 7.5 | VUD 9 | 6010 15350 9680 15350 9670 | 49.92 19.54 30.99 19.54 31.02 | 2015-2345 0700-0745 0845-0900 1250-1320 1410-1420 1730-2345 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 20 | VUD 10 | 17830 15290 7275 17830 15170 | 16.83 19.62 41.24 16.83 19.78 | 0700-0830 1100-1800 1815-18.5 2030-2115 2140-2345 |
| | Delhi | S.W. | 20 | VUD 11 | 11890 9660 21510 7275 11790 1231 | 25.23 31.06 13.95 41.24 25.45 215.7 | 0700-0830 0845-0930 1100-1830 1945-2130 2200-2300 0730-0930 1245-1430 1700-2300 |
| 2 | Bombay | M.W. | 1.5 | VUD B | 1231 | 215.7 | 0730-0930 1230-1430 1700-2300 |
| | Bombay | S.W. | 10 | VUB 2 | 7240 9550 7240 4880 | 41.14 31.41 41.44 61.48 | 0730-0930 1245-1430 1700-1915 1930-2300 |
| | Bombay | S.W. | — | VUB 3 | 9550 7240 9550 7240 | 31.41 41.44 31.41 41.44 | 0730-0930 1245-1430 1700-1915 1930-2300 |
| 3 | Calcutta | M.W. | 1.5 | VUC | 1420 | 211.3 | 0630-0830 1230-1500 1700-2300 |
| | Calcutta | S.W. | 10 | VUC 2 | 7210 9530 7210 4840 | 41.61 31.48 41.61 31.98 | 0630-0830 1230-1500 1700-1830 1845-2300 |
| | Calcutta | S.W. | — | VUC 3 | 9530 7210 9530 7210 | 31.48 41.61 31.48 41.61 | 0630-0830 1230-1500 1700-1830 1845-2300 |
| 4 | Madras | M.W. | 1.0 | VUM | 1420 | 211.3 | 0700-0900 1230-1500 1600-1700 1730-2230 |

* Subtract 5½ hours from GMT.

EFFECTIVE FROM THE 16th MARCH 1949 TO 31st MAY 1949—(Contd.).

| No. | Station | Type | Power KW. | Call Sign | Frequency Kc/s | Wavelength Metres | Transmission Time (IST)* |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Madras | S.W. | 10 | VUM 2 | 7260 9590 9590 4920 | 41.32 31.28 31.28 60.98 | 0700 0900 1230 1500 1600 1700 1730 2230 |
| | Madras | S.W. | | VUM 3 | 9590 7260 7260 7260 | 31.28 41.32 41.32 41.32 | 0700 0900 1230 1500 1600 1700 1730 2230 |
| 5 | Lucknow | M.W. | 5 | VUW | 1022 | 293.5 | 0730 0930 1230 1400 1700 2230 |
| 6 | Tiruchirappalli | M.W. | 5 | VUT | 758 | 395.8 | 0710 0900 1300 1415 1700 2230 |
| 7 | Jalgaon | M.W. | 0.25 | VUJ 2 | 1333.3 | 225.0 | 0730 0900 1800 2130 |
| 8 | Patna | M.W. | 5 | VUZ 2 | 1131 | 265.3 | 0730 0900 1230 1400 1700 2230 |
| 9 | Cuttack | M.W. | 1 | VUK 2 | 1355 | 221.4 | 0700-0900 1300 1400 1700 2130 |
| 10 | Ambur | M.W. | 0.05 | VUA 2 | 1305 | 229.9 | 0800 0930 1800 2130 |
| 11 | Shillong | M.W. | 0.05 | VUS 3 | 1460 | 205.48 | 0700 0830 1700 2115 |
| 12 | Gandhi | M.W. | 1 | VUG 3 | 780 | 384.6 | 0700 0830 1700 2115 |
| 13 | Nagpur | M.W. | 1 | VUN 3 | 1200 | 232.6 | 0730 0900 1230 1400 1700 2230 |
| 14 | Vijayawada | M.W. | 1 | | 810 | 357.1 | 0700 0830 1730 2200 |
| 15 | Bombay | M.W. | 5 | VUQ | 1200 | 250 | 1730-0900 1800 2230 |
| 16 | Allahabad | M.W. | 1 | | 770 | 380.6 | 0800 0900 1730-2130 |

* Subtract 54 hours for GMT.

British Broadcasting Corporation

THE British Broadcasting Corporation maintains a small office in New Delhi, to act as a liaison point between its broadcasting headquarters in London and the broadcasting organisations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, as well as to maintain contact with listeners in these countries to the B.B.C.'s Overseas Programmes.

Its function is purely one of liaison. No transmitting of programmes takes place outside London.

The office in New Delhi was first established in 1947 with the then primary object of conducting listener research for the B.B.C.'s Overseas Programme, broadcast from London, in both English and in five Eastern languages.

Early in 1947 the scope of the office was slightly expanded with the appointment of a senior B.B.C. Representative from London, to handle all matters of co-operation, interchange of ideas and material and public relations, between the B.B.C. and its sister broadcasting organisations in India.

Pakistan and Ceylon have since been added to the scope of its contacts, but the general shape of the office remains the same, with as its two main strands of work, Listener Research and Public Relations.

With Listener Research, the office helps to form a liaison between listeners to the B.B.C. Programmes in these countries and the broadcasting planners and artists working in London. It aims to ensure that the B.B.C.'s Eastern Services—which is broadcast especially for the three

Dominions and when can be heard daily between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., satisfies the needs of its audience, keeps up-to-date with changing opinions and requirements. It aims to keep listeners in touch with news and trends of thought in the Western countries; and by reporting back to London the views of listeners, helps to introduce new features and programmes which meet with the interests and needs of the listeners in these communities.

It aims too to maintain a similar contact between the planning departments in London and the listeners in these countries to the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service broadcast in English over the twenty-four hours daily and which is directed specially to India, Pakistan and Ceylon every day from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

In carrying out this work, the B.B.C. Listener Research Officer has toured most areas in the three Dominions enquiring at first hand into the reception of the programmes and assessing from suggestions, appreciations and frank criticisms, how far they are fulfilling the listeners' needs.

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

One method of promoting cordial relations is by a constant interchange of ideas, scripts and through reciprocal arrangements for the re-broadcasting of news, cultural items and great public occasions. So, through such co-operation, the B.B.C. was enabled to re-broadcast the ceremonies of August 14 and 15 and similarly, there were re-broadcasts in the Dominions on such occasions as the Royal Wedding in November, 1947.

Such re-broadcasts often require careful planning in terms of timing and technical facilities and the work of the B.B.C. Office in New Delhi helps to meet these arrangements.

Also, by means of recordings made by the B.B.C. Transcription Service, of programmes broadcast in London on any of the Home or Overseas Services, the B.B.C. can offer broadcasting concerns all over the world, records of outstanding items such as concerts, Western Music, or talks given by authorities on matters of general cultural and educational interest. Being in recorded form, other broadcasting concerns can use them in their programmes at times best suited to the habits of their audiences.

So a link can be formed between the East and the West especially in the spheres of thought and culture.

Similarly through the co-operation of such broadcasting organisations as All India Radio the B.B.C. Office can also send recordings of the Indian Scene back to London for broadcast to the English people and so foster and maintain an exchange of ideas between the Dominions and Great Britain.

The B.B.C. also maintains a News Correspondent in New Delhi whose work is to report to London for inclusion in B.B.C. News Bulletins, news items from the three Dominions. The present holder of this post is Douglas Stuart. The present B.B.C. Representative is B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave.

The address of the B.B.C. Office is: Post Box 109, New Delhi.

CIVIL AVIATION

THE development of internal air services in the sub-continent was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). The first air service was organised by the then undivided Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was a purely Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the hot-weather season of 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which air mail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as soon as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aviation enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across the sub-continent, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to sub-continent stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Commission for Air Navigation and under this she was under an obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was taken up after this by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Commerce when Sir Joseph Bhore, then a member of Government holding that post, led.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Mr. Moonje, then a member, for some time strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in civil aviation.

With the intervention of the war, flying had to be confined to war work but this enabled India to skip over two generations of gradual progress, since numerous aerobomes originally built for defence purposes passed into use as civil aeroplanes. The network of radio and meteorological facilities established during war served as a nucleus in building up post-war services on a much more expanded scale. As a result of this on 1st Jan. 1919 it became possible to commence the operation of daily air services on many trunk air routes in the sub-continent, not operated before the war, with aircraft obtained from dispersal stocks and suitably converted to meet the requirements of scheduled air services.

HISTORY OF AIR SERVICES

To take up the thread from where we left Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question, and arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Services between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December, 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Lahore being carried to and from each week. This convenience of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief feature of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the western service of Imperial Airways continued to Delhi, but technically the service from Karachi eastwards belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried.

On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter

with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mail. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was succeeded by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into his task. The solution of the problem was largely assisted by a great deal of spadework carried out by Col. Sheldermine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding post in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd. from and to England.

The acute financial stringency following on the world depression necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL AIRWAYS

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1932. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways Ltd. for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across the sub-continent from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company called the Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. was formed with a majority of Indian Directors, in which Imperial Airways Ltd. held 51 per cent of the shares, Indian National Airways Ltd. 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent. This company then operated jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant-Cowan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways and to develop feeder and other internal air services in the north of the sub-continent. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten-year contract with the Government of India, they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with the Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935 owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in the west of the sub-continent through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd. Under a ten-year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi services. From the beginning of 1935, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services, Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second Trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME

The initiative in this development was taken by the British Government. In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder

air mail services in India, viz., Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July 1938 and all first class mails to Empire participating countries were conveyed by air. On the Empire system of air services, Imperial Airways and its associated companies, including Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. flew a total distance of approximately 7,000,000 miles in 1938 as against 4,300,000 in 1937 and the total load carried rose from 6,315,400 to 12,392,000 ton-miles. In the early months of 1939, 550 tons of mail consisting of 50,000,000 letters were carried, each letter travelling on an average of 4,750 miles.

The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September 1939 on the outbreak of the war with Germany, but a restricted service was maintained until June 1940 when, on Italy's entry into the war, air mails to the United Kingdom were totally suspended. In December 1940 the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain and Durban were investigated and a "short circuiting" route was inspected by Major J. R. McIndrie, Deputy Director General of the British Overseas Airways. Air Service to England was renewed in August 1945. The Empire Air Mail scheme was finally abandoned with effect from 1st April 1947.

India-England Airgraph Service This new service was inaugurated on February 2, 1947. The airgraphs were photographed on a miniature film measuring about half an inch square. The films were sent throughout by air, and a photograph (one-inch, measuring about five inches by four inches, of the original letter, was made from the film and delivered to the addressee. The rate of postage originally fixed at fourteen annas was reduced to eight annas on March 2. The airgraph service was discontinued in July 1945.

INTERNAL AIR SERVICE

In 1937 Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. This service operated twice weekly during the fair season.

Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Barod, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the former Kathiawar States. The service was terminated in 1940. The twice weekly Bombay-Pooné-Kolhapur line was also terminated owing to war conditions in 1940.

During the period of the war and up to the end of 1945 Tata Airlines, Bombay, and Indian National Airways, New Delhi, the only active operating companies in the sub-continent at that time were operating a number of trunk and feeder air services with lend-lease aircraft loaned to them under wartime contracts with the Government of India who controlled the entire load capacity on the said air services to meet the cost of operations from defence and other civilian traffic was carried only when space was available after meeting military demands.

Concurrently work had been proceeding during the war years and Sir Frederick Tynnes was placed as Officer-in-Charge for preparing a Post-War Plan for the development of Civil Aviation in the sub-continent. Soon after the termination of the war, on 1st January, 1946, the lend-lease aircraft loaned to the two companies were withdrawn and replaced by surplus Dakota type aircraft purchased from the United States Army and Navy Liquidation Commission. With these aircraft the two companies commenced commercial operations under agreements with the Government of India. Under these

agreements Government guaranteed the companies a fixed percentage of the capacity revenue on their services. In return control was exercised over a portion of the load capacity required for Government priority traffic. The following services were operated under the terms of this contract:

TATA AIRLINES

Karachi-Ahmedabad-Hyderabad (Dn)
Madras-Colombo daily.
Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi, daily.
Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta (from 1st April 1946, twice a week).

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Delhi-Cawnpore-Allahabad-Calcutta, daily.

Delhi-Jodhpur-Karachi, daily.

Delhi-Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar, three times a week.

Apart from these services, operated under the guarantee arrangements, the following new services were also commenced:

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.

Bombay-Jammagar-Lahore (from 25th June 1946, three times a week).

Bombay-Bhopal-Nagpur-Lucknow (from 25th June 1946, once a week).

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Delhi-Rampur-Lucknow (from 7th February 1946, daily).

DECCAN AIRWAYS LTD.

Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Madras (from 1st July 1946, three times a week).

Hyderabad-Bangalore (from 1st July 1946, twice a week).

In pursuance of the provision made in Rule 135 of the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, an Air Transport Licensing Board was constituted in July 1946, since under rule 131 of the said rules no scheduled air services could be operated after the 1st October 1946 except under a licence granted by the Board.

Up to 31st December 1948, the Air Transport Licensing Board had granted temporary and provisional licences for the operation of the following air services:

| S. No. | Name of the Company | Route |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Air India Ltd., Bombay | Delhi-Jaipur (temporary licence) Bombay-Calcutta Bombay-Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi Bombay-Karachi Ahmedabad-Karachi Ahmedabad-Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras-Colombo Madras-Bombay-Bhopal-Bombay-Tiruvandrum |
| 2. | Indian National Airways Ltd., New Delhi | Delhi-Lucknow Lahore-Faransi-Jodhpur-Ahmedabad Delhi-Lahore Delhi-Jodhpur-Karachi Delhi-Calcutta Calcutta-Rangoon Karachi-Madras-Lahore Deori-Amritsar |
| 3. | Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay | Bombay-Jammagar-Lahore Lahore-Karachi Bombay-Lahore-Gwalior-Agra-Delhi Bombay-Bhavnagar Jammagar-Bhavnagar-Ahmedabad Jammagar-Madras Bombay-Indore-Kanpur |
| 4. | Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay | Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta Nagpur-Jubbulpore-Ahmedabad-Kanpur-Lucknow Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madras |
| 5. | Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta | Calcutta-Bombay-via-Vizagapatnam-Madras-Bangalore Calcutta-Bombay |
| 6. | Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta | Calcutta-Patna-Benaras-Lucknow-Delhi Calcutta-Cuttack-Kalahabad-Kanpur-Delhi Delhi-Amritsar Calcutta-Chattagram |
| 7. | Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., Calcutta | Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar Srinagar-Amritsar (Freight only) |
| 8. | Deccan Airways Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan) | Madras-Hyderabad-Nagpur-Bhopal-Delhi Hyderabad-Bangalore Hyderabad-Bombay Madras-Bewara (temporary licence) |
| 9. | Orient Airways Ltd., Calcutta | Calcutta-Akyab-Rangoon |
| 10. | Air India International Ltd., Bombay | Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London |
| 11. | Jupiter Airways Ltd., Madras | Madras-Vizagapatnam-Nagpur-Agra-Delhi |

A total of 97 applications from 20 air transport companies for operating air services on 78 routes covering the whole of the sub-continent was received by the Air Transport Licensing Board during the year 1946. During the years 1947 and 1948, 107 fresh applications were received, of which 93 were for new routes and the total number of air transport companies which had submitted such applications rose to 23.

The grant of provisional licences by the Board was continued during 1948-49 and the following further provisional licences were granted. In addition various changes in the frequencies and routes of scheduled air services were authorised:

| S. No. | Name of the Company | Route |
|--------|---|--|
| 1. | Deccan Airways Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan) | (i) Hyderabad-Bewara-Vizagapatnam (ii) Nagpur-Jubbulpore |
| 2. | Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay | (i) Bombay-Poona-Bangalore (ii) Bombay-Rajkot-Morvi |
| 3. | Air India Ltd., Bombay | Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad |
| 4. | Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta | Calcutta-Gauhati-Bagdogra-Molanbati |
| 5. | Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay | (i) Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta (Night Airmail) (ii) Madras-Nagpur-Delhi (Night Airmail) (iii) Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore (iv) Patuxia-Sourabaya-Darwin-Sydney (v) Bombay-Karachi-Zaidan-Tehran |
| 6. | Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta | Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon Hongkong-Shanghai |

POSITION ON 1st JANUARY, 1949.

AIR SERVICES OPERATED BY INDIAN AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

| S.No. | COMPANY. | ROUTE. | FREQUENCY. |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 1. | AIR INDIA LTD., BOMBAY | Bombay-Calcutta Bombay - Ahmedabad - Jaipur - Delhi Bombay-Delhi Bombay-Ahmedabad-Karachi Bombay-Karachi Bombay - Hyderabad - Madras - Colombo Bombay-Madras Madras-Bangalore-Cambay-Cochin-Trivandrum | Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Twice Daily. Daily. 5 Weekly (Sun Tue Thri Fri Sat). 6 Weekly (Daily except Sundays). |
| 2. | INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS LTD., NEW DELHI | Delhi-Lahore Delhi-Jodhpur-Karachi Delhi-Calcutta Calcutta-Rangoon | 10 Weekly Daily. Daily. 6 Weekly (Daily except Sundays). |
| 3. | AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY | Bombay-Keshor-Porbandar-Jamnagar Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Karachi Bombay-Indore-Cawade-Delhi Bombay-Bhavnagar Jamnagar-Bhavnagar - Ahmedabad Jamnagar-Madras Bombay-Indore-Kanpur | 3 Weekly (Tue Thri Sat). Daily. 3 Weekly (Mon Wed Fri) " " 1 Weekly (Mon). 3 Weekly (Tue Thri Sat) |
| 4. | DECCAN AIRWAYS LTD., BOMBAY | Madras-Hyderabad - Nagpur - Bhopal-Delhi Hyderabad-Bangalore Hyderabad-Poona-Bombay | Daily. Daily. Daily. |
| 5. | INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES LTD., BOMBAY | Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta | Daily. |
| 6. | AIRWAYS (INDIA) LTD | Calcutta - Bhubaneswar - Vizagapatnam-Madras-Bangalore Calcutta - Vizagapatnam - Madras - Bangalore Calcutta-Dacca | 3 Weekly (Ex Cal. Sun Mon Fri, Ex Bang. Mon Tue Sat). 3 Weekly (Ex Cal. Tue Thri Sat, Ex Bang. Sun Thri Fri). 10 Weekly (Daily, add service Tue/Thri Fri). |
| 7. | BHARAT AIRWAYS LTD., CALCUTTA | Calcutta - Patna - Benaras - Lucknow-Delhi Calcutta - Gaya - Allahabad - Kanpur - Delhi Delhi-Amritsar Calcutta-Chittagong | 3 Weekly (Ex Cal. Mon Wed Fri, Ex Delhi Tue Thri Sat). 4 Weekly (Ex Cal. Tue Thri Sat Sun, Ex Delhi Mon Wed Fri Sun). 3 Weekly (Tue Thri Sat). Daily. |
| 8. | DALMIA JAIN AIRWAYS LTD., CALCUTTA | Delhi-Amritsar - Jammu - Srinagar Srinagar - Amritsar (Freight only) | Daily. 3 Weekly (Mon Wed Sat). |
| 9. | AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL LTD., BOMBAY | Bombay-Cairo-London | 2 Weekly (Ex Bom. Wed Sat, Ex Lon. Thri/Sun). |

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Some interesting statistics of the traffic carried by Indian air services, scheduled and non-scheduled, during 1947 and 1948 are given below —

| Particulars | 1947. | 1948. |
|--|------------|------------|
| (A) SCHEDULED SERVICES | | |
| Miles flown | 9,361,673 | 12,618,765 |
| Number of passengers carried | 260,209 | 318,810 |
| Mail carried in lbs. | 1,101,050 | 1,582,645 |
| Freight carried in lbs. | 6,110,172 | 12,152,711 |
| Capacity Ton Miles operated | 18,596,778 | 26,320,058 |
| Load Factor | 79.4% | 75.3% |
| Regularity (percentage of the number of services operated to number of services scheduled) | 97.3% | 99.15% |

(B) NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Miles flown | 3,801,797 | (Not yet available.) |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|

EXTERNAL AIR SERVICES

The question of India starting her own external air services to other countries had occupied the attention of the Government of India ever since the end of the war, but the first concrete step was taken only about the end of 1947, when the Government approved a scheme for the establishment of an Indian air service between India and the United Kingdom. A new company was formed for this purpose under the name of Air India International Ltd. The Government of India held 49 per cent of the share capital with an option to increase this to 51 per cent at any time. On the Board of Directors of this company, Government have their own nominee as a "Special Director" who has certain over-riding powers. During an initial period of five years any losses incurred by this company will be made good by Government but any payment so made shall have to be repaid out of subsequent profits made by the company. The India United Kingdom service, equipped with the most modern type of Lockheed Constellation 40-seater aircraft, commenced operation on June 8, 1948 on the route Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London when the 'Malabar Princess' took off from the Santa Cruz airport with 35 passengers, and 164 bags containing about 1,700 lb. of letter mail.

This service now operates twice weekly between Bombay and London.

Plans for the development of air services to the Far East are also nearly complete. Provisional licences for this purpose have been issued to two companies, *i.e.*, Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta and Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay. These services will operate on the following routes:

- (1) Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong-Shanghai (Bharat Airways Ltd.)
- (2) Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Batavia-Sourabaya-Perth-Sydney (Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd.)

The proving flights of these services have already been completed satisfactorily and it is expected that the services will be soon operating on a regular basis. For the present the Indian Overseas Airlines would operate only as far as Singapore but as soon as conditions permit, it is planned to run the service upto Sydney in Australia.

As a result of bilateral air transport agreements negotiated with various countries, foreign air services passing through India have largely

increased in number. At the present time services to and across India are operated by Pan American Airways, Trans World Air Lines, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Air France, K.L.M., Qantas Empire Airways, China National Aviation Corporation, Orient Airways, Pak Airways, Siamair Airways, Philippine Airways, Iranian Airways and Ethiopian Airways.

AERODROMES

In 1939 there were only 12 civil aerodromes in India with aerodrome staff and other necessary facilities. During the war, the Defence Department took over the control of all civil aerodromes and the services of all Air Traffic Control Officers were loaned to the Air Force. The Air Forces continued to exercise control over these aerodromes till 1945 when, due to improvement in the war situation, gradual transfer of the aerodromes to civil aviation commenced. During the war, the development of aerodrome was rapid, with the result that at the end of the war India had several hundreds of aerodromes, many with 2,000 yard paved runways.

Under the post war plan of the Government of India, framed before the partition, it was proposed to develop 4 International, 10 Major, 32 Intermediate and 57 Minor aerodromes in India. Because of the partition in August 1947, these plans had to be modified and under the revised scheme it was proposed to have 3 International, 7 Major, 13 Intermediate and 22 Minor aerodromes in the Indian Dominion. At present all these aerodromes except 14, mostly Minor, are already staffed and equipped to deal with aircraft operations. In addition, there are 20 aerodromes in the various States which have acceded to India.

Since partition, Bombay Airport (Santa Cruz) has become the first port of entry from the West for the Indian Dominion and is provided with customs, immigration and health facilities. Extensive development works are in progress at Bombay Airport to cope with the anticipated increase in air traffic. To meet the demands of the increasing international air traffic through the Calcutta (Dum Dum) Airport, India's gateway to the East, considerable expansion of the airport is planned.

Night Lighting Equipment Twenty-four aerodromes are at present equipped for night-flying operations. The night flying equipment in use at some of the stations at present is of the emergency type consisting of paraffin flares, lanterns and glim lamps. Portable electric

flare paths are provided at two stations and it is proposed to acquire more of these sets to be installed at other stations. Schemes are in hand to provide permanent electric runway lighting, taxiway lighting, and approach lighting, etc., at all the Major and International airports.

Operations At the close of war, the Civil Aviation Department took over by stages operational control of a number of aerodromes including those originally belonging to it before the war. The technique of Air Traffic Control during the war was developed to a very high standard to ensure safety of aircraft operations. Air Traffic Control was brought under three heads, namely, Area Control, Approach Control and Airfield or Local Control. Of these, with a view to minimising the staff, Approach and Local Controls have, for the present, been combined together. Area Control Centres have been established at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Forty-three Aeronautical Communications Stations, 36 of which are operated by the Director General of Civil Aviation and 7 by Airline Operating Companies on an agency basis, have been established by the Government of India.

On an average, there are at present seven Navigational Aids and seven Air Ground Communication Channels available at the International airport in conformity with the pattern laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation. Provision has been made in the future plan for further augmentation of navigational aids by the installation of up-to-date methods of Instrument Landing System, Ground Control Approach System, Air Ground Control Radar at all International airports. Long range navigational aids have also been planned for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to give coverage to an aircraft flying over the sea. At the other airfields, almost all the navigational aids and aircraft communication channels recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organisation have been provided. In addition, facilities exist for point to point communication on both radio telegraphy and telephony between the adjacent airfields and also between the International airfields. These need to be point links have been further expanded to improve communication between the stations in India as well as between the International airports in India with those in the adjacent countries. It has been planned to provide aerodrome service in the nature of Inter-communicating Tele-Talk System, Public Address System and Speech Recording Apparatus at Control Towers for recording the telephone communication with aircraft.

There are three important ancillary units within the Communication organization of the Civil Aviation Department. These Units are known as Radio Construction Unit, Radio Stores Depot, and Radio Development Unit. The new installations and major repairs are carried out by the Construction Unit. Radio Stores Depot is the central stores responsible for the distribution of all equipment to the stations. Radio Development Unit, which came into existence in January, 1948, is engaged in carrying out research and development work on problems pertaining to the Aeronautical Communication Service.

During the year 1947, a handbook entitled "AERADIO" giving details of radio facilities and other useful information was compiled. The first edition of this handbook was published in July, 1947.

In order to facilitate exchange of ideas and to co-ordinate the requirements of Airline Operating Companies with regard to Navigational Aids and Communication facilities in Civil Aviation, a body known as Communication Consultative Committee was formed at the end of 1946. The Civil Aviation Department and Airline Operating Companies are represented in this Committee.

The meetings of this Committee are held every year and it has already proved its usefulness in co-ordinating the requirements of Navigational Aids and Communication facilities in the country.

AIR TRAINING

Facilities are available in the aeronautical communications service for the training of operators and service personnel at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Saharanpur. During the year 1948, this Centre trained nearly 285 trainees. It is considered to be the best equipped establishment of its kind in South-East Asia. Various instructional courses are provided and these cater for persons with varying attainments and experience.

In order to meet the shortage of pilots in the country the Government of India sanctioned in 1949 a Scheme for training about 300 pilots in a period of 3 years. Preliminary training upto 100 hours experience is provided at the Flying Clubs and completion of the training provided at the C.A.T.C., Allahabad. The Centre will also provide for training of Air Traffic Control Officers and other similar personnel principally for employment in the Civil Aviation Department. The entire Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 74 lakhs on Capital account and Rs. 25 lakhs as recurring expenditure.

The Flying School at Allahabad started operations on September 23, 1948. Four Asst. Pilot Instructors have so far been trained and another batch of 8 is under training at present and will finish the course shortly. Arrangements are in progress for the recruitment of trainees for the pre-entry stage of Flying Training Scheme and for the completion course at this School. Plans are also in progress for the opening of a school for training of Ground Engineers.

Flying Clubs—Flying Clubs provide facilities for ordinary citizens to learn to fly at concessional rates. To a limited extent they also give flying training for commercial aviation and are now integrated in the new Flying Training Scheme. There are, at present 9 subsidised Flying Clubs in India with Headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Barrackpore, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Jullundur Cantt. and Nagpur and three non-subsidised Flying Clubs, viz., the State Aviation, Jodhpur, Hyderabad State Aero Club, Hyderabad and Mysore Flying Clubs, Bangalore. It is proposed to open and subsidise our more Flying Club in Assam during 1948-49. During the year 1948, the Clubs carried out 24,096 hours flying.

Some progress has been made in organising gliding activities. The Indian Gliding Association at Poona has been subsidised with effect from December 1, 1948. A capital grant of Rs. 60,000 has been given to the Association in addition to a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum and a bonus of Rs. 250 for each pilot trained.

Details for the establishment of an Indian Aeronautical Society for the advancement of aeronautical science and engineering have been finalised and the society was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Bangalore on 27th December, 1948. The headquarters of the society is at New Delhi. It is hoped that the society would help a great deal in the expansion and development of aeronautical science.

Aeronautical Maps—The preparations of a series of aeronautical maps on the scale of 1:1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India. Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps in this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" Series and the "India and Adjacent Countries" Series. In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date, it was decided to concentrate on "Carte Internationale" Series only. The Government have also undertaken to print aeronautical maps

covering Indian territory conforming to the I.C.A.O. recommendations. The 4th Session of Map Division Meeting of I.C.A.O. was held at Brussels in March 1948 in which India participated. The recommendations made therein are awaiting approval of the I.C.A.O. Council.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and has been elected to its Council. Mr. K. M. Bhaia was the first Representative of India on the Council of I.C.A.O. followed by Mr. B. M. Gupta and Mr. D. Chakravarti. India took part in all the Assembly meetings and was represented in important Committee and Division meetings.

At the invitation of the Government of India, the ICAO South East Asia Regional Air Navigation Meeting was held in New Delhi during November-December, 1948. Over two hundred delegates from 14 States and two International Organisations, viz., the International Meteorological Organisation and International Air Transport Association, attended.

The Government of India have concluded bilateral air transport agreements with U.S.A., Netherlands, France, Sweden, Pakistan and Ceylon. Bilateral agreements are also under negotiation with other countries including U.K., Australia, Switzerland, Norway and Egypt.

MANUFACTURE

There were no aircraft manufacturing activities in India before the last World War and engineering activities were limited to the overhaul and repair of aircraft and engines by various Companies such as Tata Airlines, Bombay, now Air India Limited, Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi, Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, Indian Air Survey and Transport Co. Ltd., Calcutta and De Havilland Aircraft Company, Karachi.

An Aircraft Factory for the manufacture of aircraft became a strategic necessity after the outbreak of War. The Hindustan Aircraft Company was started in the Year 1940 as a commercial venture, by Mr. Walchand Hirachand in association with the Government of Mysore, initially for the assembly and ultimately for the manufacture of aircraft. In the year 1941 the Government of India decided that they should themselves take a more active part in the Company's affairs and equal shares were held by the Government of India and Government of Mysore and Messrs. Walchand Hirachand. The scheduled manufacturing programme could not progress very much, as the material was not reaching the factory due to shipping difficulties. A limited number of aircraft were constructed from the material and components imported between the period 1940-43, and the Director General of Civil Aviation was responsible for the inspection of this project on behalf of the Government of India.

With the Allied Air Forces in India making increasing demand for service and overhaul work, it became necessary for the Government of India to secure the control of the Aircraft Factory. Subsequently the Government of India bought Walchand's interest. Later on the Factory was handed over to the U.S.A.A.F. under a managing agent's agreement for the duration of the War. At the end of 1945 the management reverted to the Government of India and Mysore State. During the War this Factory carried out repair, overhaul, maintenance and servicing of American Air Force aircraft and engines. At one time it employed about 13,000 people. On the conclusion of the war with Japan in 1945, the Factory was re-organised by the Government of India under the Department of Industries and Supply for the conversion and overhaul of Army Dakotas for the use of Civil Airlines. It is now engaged on the conversion and overhaul work both for Civil Aviation and the Air Forces. It has also a programme of assembling and manufacturing of Trainer aircraft for the Air Forces. It is the policy of the Government of India to develop this Factory into a manufacturing concern.

The following other aero-material and parts are now being manufactured by the under-mentioned Companies in India. They are approved for this purpose by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India. The inspection of the manufacture is carried out in accordance with standard aeronautical practice in U.K. and U.S.A.

Aero-Aluminium Sheets—The Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd., P. B. 361, 5 Council House Street, Calcutta is approved for the manufacturing, storage and distribution of Aircraft Aluminium Sheets to British Standard Specifications 214, 216, and 217.

Aero-Tyres and Tubes—The Dunlop Rubber Company (Ltd.), Saneet, Hooghly District, is approved for the manufacture, repairing and remoulding of aircraft tyres and tubes.

The Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Ltd., Hay Bunder Road, Sewree, P.O. Box No. 197, Bombay, is approved for the manufacture of Aircraft Tyres and Tubes.

Aircraft Solders—The Eyring Smelting Co., Ltd., Hile Road, Kaddipore, P.O. Box No. 10007, Calcutta, is approved for the manufacture, storing and distribution of Aircraft solders.

Wooden Aircrews—The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, is approved for the manufacture and repair of Wooden Aircrews.

Aircraft Gaskets—Messrs. Handcastle, Wanda Co., Ltd., Allee Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, is approved for the manufacture of Gaskets.

Plywood—Plywood-Products, Singapore, is approved for the manufacture of aircraft Plywood to Aeronautical Specification D.T.D. 427.

Aeroplane Cotton Fabric—To specification D.T.D. 407 will be undertaken by Messrs. Buck-Incham & Gamble Co., Ltd., and Bunn & Co., Madras Ltd. as soon as the new machinery which has been received by them has been installed.

RESEARCH

Research and development work in Aeronautics is still in its infancy in India. The pressing need for it has not been felt so far since aircraft operations in this country in the past have been of limited scope and the aircraft industry remained in an undeveloped state. The position has changed today and aircraft design and manufacturing activities have been started in Hindustan Aircraft Limited and elsewhere, and as a consequence the necessity has arisen for initiating research on advanced problems of aircraft design, for developing materials of indigenous origin and for the introduction of advanced aeronautical engineering training in universities and technical institutions. Recent advances in civil air transport design and practice have also brought in their wake complicated problems relating to air-worthiness and safety in operations. In view of these developments, the necessity for a separate research and development branch in the Civil Aviation Department was anticipated even during the war. A small Research and Development Organisation was created in April, 1946. The work of this organisation so far has been mainly concerned with engineering problems relating to modification and repair of aircraft, operational problems concerning aircraft performance at various altitudes, development and use of Indian materials for aircraft construction, advice on advanced aeronautical education and training, the encouragement of fundamental research in aeronautics and the formation of an aeronautical society for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge of aeronautical science.

A post-graduate course in aeronautical engineering was introduced in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in December, 1942 and since then the Institute has been the only advanced training centre for aeronautical

engineers in India. The Department of Aeronautics of the Institute is equipped with a wind tunnel and apparatus for structural research. The Institute will be the centre of fundamental aeronautical research in this country. Wind tunnel research at the Institute is being supported by an annual grant from the Department of Civil Aviation.

It is proposed to establish a research laboratory under the aegis of the Civil Aviation Department where practical problems of particular interest to Civil Aviation will be investigated. One such experimental problem is the collection of data on flight loads by means of V.G. Recorders installed in transport aircraft. There are many other problems of tropical operations such as temperature accountability in aircraft performance, power plant protection, development of special safety devices, the evaluation of the effects of turbulence, etc., which could advantageously be investigated in the research laboratory with a view to ensuring greater safety in operations. The research laboratory will also be engaged in certain aspects of civil aircraft design development work and will eventually have to undertake the examination of "prototype" aircraft for purposes of type certification.

Considerable progress in original aircraft design work is being made at Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and advances in this field will require the services of a research and development establishment organised on the lines of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in England and the N.A.C.A. Laboratories in America. The proposed research laboratory of the Civil Aviation Department is intended to serve as the nucleus around which future aeronautical research and development activities may grow in such a manner as to be of maximum benefit to the aircraft industry for evolving original aircraft designs and for developing and perfecting the methods of fabrication.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

In view of the anti-inflation policy of the Government the development programme has had to be slowed down this year, and the provision for next year also is on a considerably restricted scale.

The budget estimates for the year 1949-50, under the two demands, Revenue and Capital, pertaining to Civil Aviation, as compared with the budget estimates and the revised estimates for the current year are as follows:—

| | B.E. for 1948-49. | R.E. for 1948-49. | B.E. for 1949-50. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Aviation | 2,13,98,000 | 1,93,00,000 | 2,53,00,000 |
| Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation | 4,08,84,000 | 3,00,00,000 | 2,92,00,000 |

The following table shows at a glance the budget estimates for 1949-50, compared with the budget estimates for 1948-49:

| Sub-heads. | B.E. for 1948-49. | R.E. for 1948-49. | B.E. for 1949-50. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. Direction and Inspection | 27,12,400 | 25,39,800 | 29,85,800 |
| B. Aerodromes and Air Route Service .. | 26,67,000 | 27,64,200 | 42,77,400 |
| C. Aeronautical Communication Service .. | 53,20,000 | 44,55,000 | 57,85,800 |
| D. Grants for Aviation purposes | 3,00,200 | 6,25,000 | 3,00,000 |
| E. Works | 54,24,500 | 59,76,000 | 51,11,200 |
| F. Aeronautical Training and Education .. | 46,20,600 | 26,80,000 | 55,95,000 |
| G. Air Transport Development | 10,00,000 | .. | 10,00,000 |
| H. Special Services and Miscellaneous Expenditure | 22,300 | 22,000 | 30,000 |
| I. Deduct lump cut for economy | 8,00,000 | .. | .. |
| J. Charges in England | 1,22,000 | 2,38,000 | 2,15,000 |
| Total Rs. | 2,13,98,000 | 1,93,00,000 | 2,53,00,000 |

A. DIRECTION AND INSPECTION :

B.E. for 1948-49 27,12,400 { Increase
Rs. 2,73,200
B.E. for 1949-50 29,85,800.

The provision under this head is intended to meet the pay and allowances of the officers of the Headquarters Organisation and the Inspection Organisation. The Headquarters Organisation co-ordinates the activities of the various services of the Civil Aviation Department whereas the Inspection Organisation carries out the important responsibility of assuring the airworthiness of aircraft, which entails the supervision of materials from their origin to their incorporation in the aircraft and the daily maintenance of aircraft and the licensing and supervision of the personnel and organisation

engaged in the work. The increased provision for the next year is partly due to the strengthening of the Headquarters Organisation necessitated by the all round increase in the activities of the Civil Aviation Department, and partly by the increase in the salary of the existing officers consequent on the drawal of yearly increments, etc.

B. AERODROME AND AIR ROUTE SERVICE.

B.E. for 1948-49 26,67,000 { Increase
Rs. 16,10,400
B.E. for 1949-50 42,77,400

The Aerodrome and Air Route Service deals with (i) Aerodrome Operations, (ii) Estate and Equipment and (iii) Aerodrome Planning

With the growth of air transport in India, the responsibilities of this Organisation have considerably increased. There are at present 46 civil aerodromes in operation in India, besides a number of aerodromes in States, which are maintained by the State authorities. A few additional aerodromes, the exact location and number depending on the development of air transport, will have to be opened next year for which additional staff will have to be sanctioned. Besides, the Aerodrome Organisation is at present without adequate transport facilities. As there are a number of installations at an aerodrome which, for technical reasons are situated far away from the main aerodromes and also from each other, it is necessary that adequate transport facilities should be provided at each aerodrome for the conveyance of staff and stores from one place to another. The increased provision for the next year is partly due to the provision of these facilities and partly to the provision of additional staff for the existing aerodromes and a few new aerodromes which are proposed to be opened during the course of the next year.

C. AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE.

B.E. for 1948-49 53,20,000 { Increase
Rs. 4,65,800
B.E. for 1949-50 57,85,800

As a result of revolutionary developments in the technique of radio for aviation, it became necessary to organise a service in 1946 exclusively for providing radio communication facilities to aircraft in flight. The organisation is still being built up, and the expenditure on this organisation will naturally continue to be comparatively high for some years to come. There are at present 46 Communication Stations controlled by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India throughout India including certain States. In order to ensure the maintenance of a uniform and efficient service, the communication stations on the important aerodromes situated in States are also maintained and controlled by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India.

D. GRANTS FOR AVIATION PURPOSES.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 3,00,200 { Decrease
Rs. 200
B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 3,00,000

The provision under this head is only an appropriation for the Civil Aviation Fund. It does not in fact constitute an item of expenditure but is only a transfer to a fund.

E. WORKS.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 54,24,500 { Decrease
Rs. 3,13,300.
B.E. for 1949 50 Rs. 51,11,200.

The provision under this head is intended to meet the expenditure on (i) minor works and (ii) maintenance and repairs, etc., of Aerodromes, buildings, landing grounds and roads. A reduced provision has been made in the estimates for the next year as only those works will be undertaken which are absolutely essential and cannot be postponed.

F. AERONAUTICAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 46,29,600 { Increase
Rs. 9,65,400
B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 55,95,000

The amount shown above includes a provision of Rs. 15-25 lakhs for the payment of subsidies to Flying and Gliding clubs which also assist in the training of civil aviation personnel.

For 1949-50, the provision of Rs. 15-25 lakhs is expected to just cover ten clubs and the Aero Club of India. Funds permitting, it is also proposed to grant subsidies to some flying clubs in the States and to other flying centres which are growing in some of the major Provinces as satellites of the existing clubs. Subsidy has

also been granted to the Indian Gliding Association, Bombay, from the 1st December 1948, to enable it to revive its activities and organise gliding clubs in India. For schemes devised to foster air-mindedness among the younger generation, a provision of Rs. 36,000 was made during 1948-49. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the estimates for 1949-50. Steps are being taken to start Model Aeroplane Clubs in Universities and Colleges. An aeronautical Society has been formed for promoting the advancement of the profession of Aeronautics in India. The society includes among its members scientists, engineers and technical personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

G. AIR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 10,00,000

B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 10,00,000

During last year, the number of passengers travelling on Indian air services increased from 2.6 lakhs in the previous year to 3.42 lakhs and the mileage flown by scheduled services increased from 94 millions to 134 millions. The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs shown above is intended for subsidising Air India International if this becomes necessary.

H. SPECIAL SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 22,300

B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 30,000.

The provision under this head is for meeting the expenditure incurred on flights undertaken by aerodrome officers in the performance of their duties and special training of these officers. The increase in the provision is due to more flights necessitated by the increasing activities of the Civil Aviation Department.

I. CHARGES IN ENGLAND.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 1,22,000

B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 2,15,000

The increase under this head is on account of increased requirements of leave and deputation salaries and sterling overseas pay to be paid to certain officers.

J. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION.

The table below shows the provision made in 1949-50 budget as compared with the provisions made in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 :-

| | B.E. for 1948-49. | B.E. for 1948-49. | B.E. for 1949-50. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Aviation Works | 3,49,19,400 | 2,25,60,000 | 2,11,48,700 |
| Meteorological Works | 30,600 | 30,600 | 47,500 |
| Equipment | 59,34,000 | 74,69,400 | 80,03,800 |
| Total Rs. .. | 4,08,84,000 | 3,00,60,000 | 2,92,00,000 |

A. AVIATION WORKS.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 3,49,19,400 { Decrease
Rs. 1,37,71,400
B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 2,11,48,000

India being a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, has to develop her aerodromes to conform to the standards laid down by them. This involves a huge programme of construction which will take a number of years to complete. In view of the anti-inflation policy, it is proposed to slow down the programme for the present and the provision for the next year therefore has been considerably reduced. The programme for the next year includes the construction of terminal buildings, residential buildings, W.T. and Receiving Stations, Hangars, etc. at the three International airports and also other aerodromes, e.g., Madras, Alibabad, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Nagpur, Gaya, Dhursuguda, Banaras, Patna, Bagdogra, Gauhati, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Mangalore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Jubbulpore, Ajmer, Bezwada, Belgaum, etc.

B. METEOROLOGICAL WORKS.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 30,600 { Increase
Rs. 16,900
B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 47,500

The provision under this head is required for buildings, etc. for the Meteorological services. The increase in the provision is due to slight anticipated increase in the number of such works.

C. EQUIPMENT.

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 59,34,000 { Increase
Rs. 20,69,800
B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 80,03,800

The provision under this head is made up of equipment required for (a) The Training School, (b) Air Routes and Aerodromes and (c) Communications Service. Most of the equipment required replacement. For effecting this, such equipment as is available from the Disposals Directorate is being taken over. It is also proposed to buy from abroad certain important items which are not available with the Disposals Directorate.

RAILWAYS

It was only after the railways had proved to be a definite asset to the nation in England that their construction in the sub-continent was contemplated. And then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway.

Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853; wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the 1857 flare-up the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt by the authorities as there was no private capital in the sub-continent readily available for railway construction. English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose.

By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were: (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North-Western Railway; and (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the whole railway system of the sub-continent as it exists today.

EARLY DISAPPOINTMENTS

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. return coupled with the free grant of all the land required, in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 2 1/2% to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working.

The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attribute this to the unusually high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions. The result was that by 1859 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 1,66,4 lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness.

Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1862-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1863-87); the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam-Bengal (1891) were

constructed under guarantee, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 1,000 miles.

FAMINE AND FRONTIERS

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth.

A step of even greater importance was taken when the States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Indian State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 1,250 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,805, and narrow 67).

Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Punjab incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harial and Bolan Passes were enormously costly, it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khopar Pass added largely to this necessity, but unprofitable outlay.

REBATE TERMS ESTABLISHED

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent, but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Banquet, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to.

The Bard Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3 1/2 per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. and of rebate from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium.

Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot

or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas.

This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, the Punjab area, Assam and Bombay.

RAILWAYS BEGIN TO PAY

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the sub-continent vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The development of irrigation in the Punjab area and Sind transformed the North-Western Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines this was the Cinderella of the Railways in the sub-continent—it had become the chief target of the critics who protested against the wisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year.

In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year again there was a reversion to a profit, and the net railway earnings continued to increase steadily till they reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918-19. This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920-21 and in 1921-22 there was a loss of over £6 millions.

These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the Budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924-25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget. The terms of the separation are

referred to in a later paragraph while the profits of the railway in the years from 1924-25 onwards are given below:

| Year. | Contribution to General Revenues. | Transferred to Railway Reserve Fund. | Total Gain or Loss. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1925-26 | 5,49,00,000 | 3,79,00,000 | 9,28,00,000 |
| 1926-27 | 6,01,00,000 | 1,49,00,000 | 7,50,00,000 |
| 1927-28 | 6,28,00,000 | 4,57,00,000 | 10,85,00,000 |
| 1928-29 | 5,23,00,000 | 2,58,00,000 | 7,81,00,000 |
| 1929-30 | 6,12,00,000 | 2,08,00,000 | 4,04,00,000 |
| 1930-31 | 5,74,00,000 | 10,95,00,000 | -5,19,00,000 |
| 1931-32 | — | -4,95,00,000 | -9,20,00,000 |
| 1932-33 | — | — | -10,25,00,000 |
| 1933-34 | — | — | -7,96,00,000 |
| 1934-35 | — | — | -5,06,00,000 |
| 1935-36 | — | — | -4,00,00,000 |
| 1936-37 | — | — | 1,21,00,000 |
| 1937-38 | 2,76,00,000 | — | 2,76,00,000 |
| 1938-39 | 1,37,00,000 | — | 1,37,00,000 |
| 1939-40 | 4,33,00,000 | — | 4,33,00,000 |
| 1940-41 | 12,16,00,000 | 6,30,00,000 | 18,46,00,000 |
| 1941-42 | 17,00,00,000 | — | 28,08,00,000 |
| 1942-43 | 20,13,00,000 | 8,86,00,000 | 45,07,00,000 |
| 1943-44 | 37,64,00,000 | 13,25,00,000 | 50,84,00,000 |
| 1944-45 | 32,00,00,000 | 17,88,47,200 | 49,88,47,200 |
| 1947-48 | 32,00,00,000 | 6,20,03,676 | 38,20,03,676 |

† Figures preceded by a - indicate a withdrawal from the Railway Reserve Fund.

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs. 95.48 crores in 1936-37; but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 12.12 lakhs.

CONTRACTS REVISED

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22½ per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and U.P. and Bihar. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually worked it.

Under these new conditions the East Indian Railway Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date of purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal.

But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the sub-continent's railways in order to counter-balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

IMPROVING OPEN LINES

These changes induced a corresponding change in railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Mutta line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete.

There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed: the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1929; the three routes which were surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Imkong valley route.

These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of the sub-continent found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the Chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counter-checks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary.

Accordingly in 1901-02 Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State Agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines.

Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1904, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government

with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced on 1st April 1924.

Some Difficulties. Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" which was being printed as appendix 'B' to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938-39. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(a) the directly controlling authority of the State-owned systems aggregating 21,356 miles on the 31st March 1943.

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 19,163 miles.

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in the Dominion.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra-municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments.

Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction.

The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

THE RAILWAY BOARD

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and overruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed reorganization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923.

The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and two members. The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub-divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects.

The reorganization carried out in 1921 has for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, Railway Administrations and public bodies by leading to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and 11 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors are working under them.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st 1929. In the slump of the 4th decade of the present century, however, it was found difficult to maintain the Bureau over the war of 1939 came on, it had its own chief. The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on 1st July, 1940, and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal, now the E. & A. Railways.

The growing importance of labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

During the depression which began with the thirties it was decided to hold in advance many superior posts including those of Member, Traffic; Member, Engineering; Director, Civil Engineering and Director, Mechanical Engineering. Some of these posts have since been revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee presided over by Sir Ralph Wedderburn the Central Accounts organisation of railway was taken over by the Railway Board. The present superior staff in the railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 3 Members, 10 Directors, a Secretary and 33 deputies and assistants.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller. This office was made permanent in 1932.

ACCOUNTS

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted

by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Railway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board.

There are two important systems of administration organisation on the Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be coterminous) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting directly to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office.

Railway Conference.—A Clearing Accounts Office with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchange between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and E. B. & C. I. Railways later.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

THE GAUGES

The standard gauge is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of evenclock. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted, it was decided to find a more economical gauge; for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus

Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system.

Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with the Rajputana lines and Kathlawar and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore. These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari railway, cannot be long delayed.

Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2' 6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in the sub-continent have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. Here the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London.

The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23 the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed.

The subject has also been discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature. The old undivided Government of India, however, followed a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State management. The East Indian Railway was taken over for State management on 1st January, 1925, and from then on the policy continued, the latest additions to State management being the Bengal and North Western and R. B. and K. and K. and N. railways which were taken over on the 1st January 1945. From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system named as the Oudh and Tibet Railway.

At the end of 1929 30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the Company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

SEPARATE FINANCES

The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 54 per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced

in the Assembly on the 2nd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates, and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profit in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

Reserves.—(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years.

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

This resolution was examined by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly on 3rd March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the

original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 2rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 1rd was to accrue to General Revenues.

At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which would include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the C. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

Reorganisation Problems.—The principal allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution has since been amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March 1923 which provided, *inter alia* that from 1st April 1923 so much of the convention as provides for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceases to be in force and until a new Convention is adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines—between the railway reserve and general revenues shall be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues.

The growing complexity of railway administration and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this reorganisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railways, including the provision of power. This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation. It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis.

THE POPE COMMITTEE

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. A. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation. The Committee started work during 1932-33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis'.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of the second report related to:—

1. Intensive use of locomotives,
2. Intensive use of coaching stock,
3. Intensive use of machinery and plant,
4. Disposal of uneconomical wagons,
5. Combining resources between railways,
6. Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations,
7. Ticketless travel,
8. Methods of increasing earnings.

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisations were set up on most of the important Railways. Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest means whereby economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased.

Now that the methods of working on the railways by stages have been overhauled these organisations have been abolished.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, 1937

As a result of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, the Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were:

To examine the position of State-owned railways and to suggest such measures as may otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

(a) secure an improvement in net earnings, due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport; and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis.

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board. Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination. Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for by E. C.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, 1947

As a result of the recommendations of the Railway Standing Finance Committee, the Government of India appointed the Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 which assembled on 24th of April, and consisted of:—

Chairman: Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Neogy, then M.L.A. Central and **Members:** Khan Mohammed Yamin Khan, then M.L.A. Central; Prof. Humayun Kabir, Labour Leader; Col. N. D. Bahadur, American Railroad Consultant; Sir George Cuthie, Ex-General Manager; J. N. Nanda, Ex-General Manager; K. R. Rama Iyer, Additional Financial Commissioner and **Secretary:** M. N. Chakravarti, Railway Traffic Officer.

The following were the terms of reference:— (1) Suggesting ways and means of securing improvement in net earnings by (a) economies in all branches of railway administration, and (b) by any other means. (2) Ascertaining the extent of staff surplus to requirements and suggesting practical methods of absorbing them in railway service.

Within a few months of the assembly of the Committee, the sub-continent entered a period of unprecedented political and communal unrest and the climax was reached when Partition was decided upon. As conditions were not at all favourable for arriving at firm and useful conclusions, in regard to staff surpluses and measures for economy and securing improvement in net earnings, it was decided to disperse the Committee temporarily by the middle of October, 1947. It was also decided that when conditions became more favourable the Government would reassemble the Committee to enable them to complete their report.

K. C. Neogy, the Chairman, had to leave the Committee on his appointment as the Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation of Refugees. The new Chairman is Pandit Bhubayanath Kunzru.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued during the year 1947-48 with Khwaja Sir Mohamed Nout as its President.

The functions of the Committee are to investigate and make recommendations on—

- (1) Complaints of "undue preference" Section 42(A) of the Indian Railways Act.

- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves;
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals—Section 46 of the Indian Railways Act;
- (4) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise;
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate; and
- (6) Complaints that railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42(B) of the Indian Railways Act.

The closest possible contact between the Railways and the business community was maintained by means of the Central and Local Advisory Committees, which were first introduced in 1923, meetings with Chambers of commerce, Trade Associations and personal contact by railway officers with business firms.

POSITION IN 1946

All Railways

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on 31st March 1946, was made up of—

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Broad gauge | 20,686.60 miles. |
| Metre gauge | 16,001.23 " |
| Narrow gauge | 3,827.08 " |

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Class I | 36,899.48 miles. |
| Class II | 2,557.08 " |
| Class III | 1,061.35 " |

During the year 1945-46 no new constructions were undertaken though some new surveys were sanctioned.

| Class I Railways. | Number of seats in passenger carriages—1944-45. | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1st | 2nd | Inter. | 3rd |
| 5' 6" | 20,658 | 40,696 | 56,593 | 615,741 |
| 3' 3½" | 9,054 | 11,324 | 16,864 | 289,286 |

Finances.—The gross traffic receipts of the Indian Government Railways (including worked lines) amounted to Rs. 225.71 crores in 1945-46 or an increase of 9.36 crores over the previous year.

Statement showing calculation of contribution to General Revenues and appropriation to Railway Reserve Fund during the year 1945-46.

| | Commercial. | Strategic. | Total. |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Receipts (1945-46) Gross traffic receipts | 2,23,11.79 | 2,31.97 | 2,25,73.76 |
| Subsided Companies, Govt. share of surplus profits, etc. | 3.01 | .. | 3.01 |
| Interest on Depreciation Reserve Funds and Reserve Fund Balances | 4,77.30 | 15.29 | 4,92.59 |
| Railway Miscellaneous Receipts | 23.93 | .. | 23.93 |
| | <u>2,28,40.03</u> | <u>2,47.26</u> | <u>2,30,93.29</u> |
| Expenditure Working expenses | 1,58,51.40 | 3,62.22 | 1,62,13.62 |
| Payments to worked lines | 2,36.30 | .. | 2,36.30 |
| Indian States and Railway Companies' share of surplus profits | 1.28 | .. | 1.28 |
| Interest | .. | .. | .. |
| On capital outlay | 25,99.01 | 1,10.32 | 27,09.33 |
| On capital contributed by Railway Companies | 8.38 | .. | 8.38 |
| Land and Subsidy | —29 | .. | —29 |
| Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 1,03.03 | 1.51 | 1,04.54 |
| | <u>1,87,99.20</u> | <u>4,74.05</u> | <u>1,92,73.25</u> |
| (ii) Surplus | 40,46.83 | —2,26.79 | 38,20.04 |
| Payments to General Revenues | 34,26.79 | —2,26.79 | 32,00.00 |
| Transferred to Railway Reserve | 6,20.04 | .. | 6,20.04 |

ACCIDENTS

The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on the Railways excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1947-48 as compared with the previous years —

| Cause. | Killed | | | | Injured. | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47* | 1947-48* | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47* | 1947-48* |
| A. — Passengers. | | | | | | | | |
| In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. | 40 | 89 | 103 | 299 | 251 | 253 | 375 | 763 |
| In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains | 664 | 716 | 707 | 607 | 2,346 | 2,309 | 3,002 | 2,979 |
| In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 | 56 | 4 | 11 | 27 |
| Total | 706 | 805 | 814 | 908 | 2,653 | 2,566 | 3,388 | 3,769 |
| B. Railway servants. | | | | | | | | |
| In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. | 46 | 53 | 33 | 21 | 183 | 211 | 217 | 195 |
| In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains | 271 | 286 | 265 | 171 | 6,714 | 7,384 | 7,993 | 6,274 |
| In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles | 43 | 42 | 31 | 21 | 16,655 | 19,565 | 21,249 | 15,602 |
| Total | 360 | 381 | 329 | 213 | 23,552 | 27,160 | 29,459 | 22,071 |
| C. — Other than passenger and railway servants. | | | | | | | | |
| In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. | 71 | 61 | 41 | 39 | 153 | 153 | 95 | 111 |
| In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains | 3,072 | 3,167 | 3,270 | 2,968 | 1,297 | 1,017 | 1,402 | 1,163 |
| In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles | 27 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 136 | 116 | 114 | 93 |
| Total | 3,170 | 3,252 | 3,326 | 3,012 | 1,586 | 1,286 | 1,611 | 1,367 |
| Grand Total | 4,229 | 4,438 | 4,469 | 4,133 | 27,771 | 31,012 | 31,458 | 27,507 |

* NOTE: Figures for 1946-47, and for previous years are inclusive of ex Bengal, Assam and North Western Railways. While those for 1947-48 are exclusive of ex Bengal, Assam and North Western Railways, but inclusive of Eastern Punjab and Assam Railways for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

The Chief Railways

Bengal-Assam

The Bengal-Assam Railway (now divided between India and Pakistan; the part of the railway in India is called Assam Railway) is constructed on the metre-gauge, starting from Chittagong and running through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It was worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

The Assam-Bengal Railway came under State-management and was amalgamated with the E. B. Ry. with effect from 1st January 1942 and the combined system was named as Bengal-Assam Railway.

The Dibru-Sadiya Railway was purchased by the Government and amalgamated with the Bengal-Assam Railway from 1st April 1945.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Mileage open | 3,554.81 |
| Capital at charge | Rs. 87,31,35,000 |
| Net earnings | Rs. 4,73,11,000 |
| Earnings per cent. | 5.42% |

Bengal-Nagpur

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatishgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatnam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

The State took over the line from October 1, 1944.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Mileage open | 3,388.14 |
| Capital at charge | Rs. 81,91,26,000 |
| Net earnings | Rs. 1,69,67,000 |
| Earnings per cent. | 2.07% |

Bombay, Baroda and Central India

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently

extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

The State took over the management with effect from January 1st, 1942.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Mileage open | 3,404.23 |
| Capital at charge | Rs. 77,45,65,000 |
| Net earnings | Rs. 7,10,04,000 |
| Earnings per cent. | 9.17% |

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the 1875 upheaval ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line,

paying the shareholder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkund Railway was amalgamated with it.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Mileage open | 4,063.55 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 1,56,88,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 12,47,34,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 7.95% |

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Ponná to Ranchur where it connects with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and to Allahabad where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 153 miles on the Bhoré Ghat and 94 miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900 the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1925, when the State took over the management.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Mileage open | 3,531.26 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 1,18,50,99,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 11,34,38,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 9.57% |

Madras and Southern Mahratta

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calcutta. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

The contract was terminated and it was decided to bring the railway under State management on the 1st April 1911.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Mileage open | 2,910.31 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 56,17,31,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 8,22,26,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 15.71% |

North-Western Railway

That part of the North-Western Railway which lies in Indian Union territory is now called the East Punjab Railway. The North-Western Railway began its existence as the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western Railway. It was the longest railway in the sub-continent before the partition under one administration.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Mileage open | 6,881.27 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 1,53,04,70,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 9,02,32,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 5.90% |

Oudh-Tirhut

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Bengal and Assam Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

The Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge and opened for traffic in 1884. Later on extensions were added between 1906 and 1916.

The Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways came under State-management from 1st January 1913. From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system was named as Oudh-Tirhut Railway.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Mileage open | 2,679.67 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 30,54,75,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 5,07,13,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 16.60% |

South Indian

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The contract was terminated on 1st April 1944, when the State took over the management.

1945-46

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Mileage open | 2,549.25 |
| Capital at charge .. Rs. | 46,92,94,000 |
| Net earnings .. Rs. | 5,78,71,000 |
| Earnings per cent. .. | 12.33% |

Bikaner

The line was owned by the former Bikaner Government. It was worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration upto 31-10-1924 when it was taken over by the Bikaner Government.

Total mileage open 883.05

Jodhpur

The railway was worked at first by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration upto 31-10-1924, and was later worked by the Jodhpur Durbar. At present the Railway consists of 318.74 miles of Indian section and 506.95 miles of Durbar lines.

Total mileage open 1,125.69

Mysore

These lines are the property of the Mysore Government. Of the 9 lines 5 sections were worked by the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway. Of these 3 lines were taken over by the Mysore Government from 1-10-1919 and the other two from 1-1-1938. The Railway consists of 609.47 miles of metre-gauge and 128.80 miles of narrow-gauge lines.

Total mileage open 738.27

Hyderabad

The Railway was constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State, which took over the management from 1-4-1930. It consists of 57.82 miles of Indian sections and 1,302.16 miles of Hyderabad State lines.

Total mileage open 1,359.98

AFTER PARTITION

The year 1947-48 that brought about the division of the country into India and Pakistan created unimaginably huge problems for the Indian Railways in many directions. The most serious of all these problems was that of partitioning two main railways, North-Western and the combined Bengal-Assam Railways. The division took place formally on August 15, 1947. On that day the Indian portion of the North Western was constituted into Eastern Punjab Railway, and the parts of the Bengal-Assam in the province of Assam were formed into Assam Railway. As a result of the partition the Assam Railway was completely cut off from all railways in India. Some sections of railway lines in Western Bengal were merged partly in East Indian and Oudh-Tirhut Railways, and partly in Assam Railway.

Before we proceed it may be explained that the term 'Indian Railways' when used with reference to the period after 1947-48 includes all the railways that lie in Indian Union Territory, that is to say, all the railways except the North-Western and the Bengal-Assam, but including the newly formed Eastern Punjab and Assam Railways.

There was a marked decline in military traffic during 1947-48 as compared with the previous year. The quantum of goods traffic also registered a considerable decrease. The passenger traffic, however, marked an appreciable increase. The earnings from passenger traffic on all Indian Railways increased by over 7 per cent and excluding the North-Western, Bengal-Assam, Eastern Punjab and Assam Railways, goods traffic also showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. The gross traffic receipts of the Indian Government Railways amounted to Rs. 163.13 crores.

The following tables show the position of earnings, traffic, etc. of all the Indian Railways during 1947-48 :

ALL INDIA RAILWAYS, 1947-48.

| Items. | Indian (I and II) Govt. Railways (including P. & Assam Railways and N.G. of E.I. Railway). | |
|---|--|-----------|
| | 1947-48 | 1947-48 |
| Gross earnings (Crores) Rs. | 183.69 | 166.23 |
| Total working expenses (Gross) Rs. | 156.50 | 151.93 |
| Operating ratio per cent. . | 85.20 | 91.40 |
| No. of passengers originating (Millions) .. | 1,044.12 | 929.08 |
| Passenger miles (Millions) | 33,644.34 | 30,086.47 |
| Earnings from carriage of passengers (Crores) Rs. | 73.25 | 65.10 |
| Average earnings per passenger mile (Pies) | 4.18 | 4.15 |
| Freight tons originating (Millions) .. | 73.46 | 65.68 |
| Freight ton miles (Millions) | 20,398.30 | 19,250.99 |
| Earnings from carriage of goods (Crores) Rs. | 86.33 | 79.18 |
| Average earnings per freight ton mile (Pies) | 8.13 | 7.90 |
| Total train miles (Millions) .. | 157.01 | 139.68 |
| Gross earnings per train mile .. Rs. | 11.70 | 11.90 |
| Working expenses per train mile .. Rs. | 9.97 | 10.88 |
| Net earnings per train mile .. Rs. | 1.73 | 1.02 |
| Net earnings per mean mile worked .. Rs. | 7.989 | 5.440 |

INDIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The figures include statistics of worked lines of Indian Government railways, but exclude Indian Government portions worked by the Jodhpur and H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways and N.-W. and E.B. Railways and E.P. and Assam Railways.

| Items. | 1938-39 (pre-war) | 1939-40 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gross earnings .. (Crores) Rs. | 73.98 | 77.63 | 152.38 | 160.40 | 149.45 | 157.42 |
| Total working expenses .. | 47.49 | 48.04 | 99.93 | 108.10 | 117.88 | 142.92 |
| Operating ratio .. Per cent. | 64.19 | 61.88 | 65.58 | 67.39 | 78.88 | 90.79 |
| No. of passengers originating .. (Millions) | 355.26 | 349.05 | 597.02 | 675.39 | 752.03 | 902.26 |
| Passenger miles .. (Millions) | 12,588.13 | 12,321.12 | 24,917.30 | 27,518.55 | 27,910.13 | 29,012.57 |
| Earnings from carriage of passengers .. (Crores) Rs. | 20.41 | 20.10 | 49.82 | 56.45 | 57.46 | 62.23 |
| Average earnings per passenger mile (Pies) .. | 3.11 | 3.13 | 3.84 | 3.94 | 3.95 | 4.12 |
| Freight tons originating .. (Millions) | 64.91 | 68.87 | 69.29 | 70.72 | 67.23 | 63.90 |
| Freight ton miles .. | 17,056.49 | 18,381.46 | 21,175.36 | 21,975.45 | 20,688.95 | 18,962.55 |
| Earnings from carriage of goods .. (Crores) Rs. | 48.52 | 52.16 | 77.21 | 78.81 | 72.65 | 75.34 |
| Average earnings per freight ton mile (Pies) .. | 5.46 | 5.45 | 7.00 | 6.89 | 6.74 | 7.63 |
| Total train miles .. (Millions) | 135.38 | 137.45 | 119.00 | 127.63 | 131.29 | 134.70 |
| Gross earnings per train mile .. Rs. | 5.46 | 5.65 | 12.81 | 12.57 | 11.13 | 11.69 |
| Working expenses per train mile .. Rs. | 3.51 | 3.50 | 8.40 | 8.47 | 8.78 | 10.61 |
| Net earnings per train mile .. | 1.96 | 2.15 | 4.14 | 4.10 | 2.35 | 1.08 |
| Net earnings per mean mile worked .. | 11.212 | 12.550 | 23.030 | 22.947 | 13.851 | 6.256 |

Standing Finance Committee: The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met seven times during the financial year 1947-48 and examined the various proposals of the Government with regard to capital and revenue expenditure, to be incurred in 1948-49. These proposals had to be scrutinized as usual by the Committee prior to their being placed before the Constituent Assembly, and related to the purchase of locomotives and spare boilers from North America, notice of special purchase of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Extensions, provision of a through direct route between Assam and India, doubling of lines between Buddi-Barkhaga Chat on the G.I.P. Railway, a hospital for G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. at Bombay, and purchase of ferry steamers for the O.T. Railways. The Committee also discussed many other problems.

Advisory Council: The Central Advisory Council met twice during the year and discussed a number of points. Apart from the C.A.C., Local Railway Advisory Committees also held 58 meetings and discussed a great number of important subjects, such as additional facilities to public, train-timings, catering on trains, etc.

Amenities for Public: No marked improvement was noticeable in this direction during the year.

Total Mileage: The total route mileage at the end of the year was 33,985 inclusive of Assam and Eastern Punjab Railways.

Trade Dispute: Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha's award on the trade dispute between Indian Government Railway Administrations and their workmen was received by the Government on May 15, 1947 and published for general information in March 1948.

Strikes: During the year 1947-48 there were no major strikes on the Railways. The total number of man-days worked during the year came to 24,694,994, and the man-days lost to 565,495, or approximately 2.29 per cent of the man-days worked. These figures, however, do not include those for North Western or the Bengal Assam Railways from April 1, 1947 to August 14, 1947, but they include those for Eastern Bengal or Assam Railways from August 15, 1947 onwards upto March 31, 1948.

Cost of Staff: On March 31, 1948, the total number of staff of all grades employed on the open line of Indian Government Railways, exclusive of Bengal Assam, North Western, Assam and Eastern Punjab Railways, stood at 747,947, marking an increase of 47,923 persons over the figures of the previous year. The total cost of the staff was Rs. 59,81,25,746, showing an increase of Rs. 10,56,59,017 over the preceding year. The total number of employees on all Indian Railways and in the office of the Railway Board and other offices subordinate thereto, excluding the staff employed on construction, and those employed on Bengal

Assam, N.-W., E.P. and Assam Railways stood at the end of 1947-48, at Rs. 23,712 as compared with 771,993, at the end of 1946-47.

Grain Shops: There were 647 grainshops at the close of the year. The loss incurred on maintaining these shops for purposes of affording relief in kind to the staff came to Rs. 22.79 crores for the year.

Acquisition of lines: During the year the Government decided to buy the following lines from the companies which owned them.

1. A rebate-aided narrow gauge, 12.61 miles, Matheran Hill Light Railway, owned and worked by the Matheran Steam Light Tramway Co. Ltd., with effect from April 1, 1948.

2. Pachora-Jamner Railway, rebate-aided narrow gauge, 34.62 miles owned by the Pachora-Jamner Railway Co. but worked by G.I.P. Rly., with effect from April 1, 1948.

3. The 66.35 mile Kishanganj Extension and the 29.09 mile Teesta Valley Extension, both narrow gauge owned by the rebate-aided Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extensions Company and worked by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co., with effect from October 20, 1948.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Schemes regarding electrification of 1,302.50 miles of certain sections of Indian railways were considered during the year.

Construction of 8 new lines, aggregating 547.49 miles was under progress during the year; and 5 new lines, 102.45 miles in all, were opened. During the same period sanction was given for the construction of two new sections, namely, Barwadih-Sarnadih section a length of 41.28 miles, and a line to connect the Assam Railway with the rest of India, involving 68.5 miles of conversion from narrow gauge to metre gauge and about 76.5 miles of fresh construction in West Bengal and Assam. Besides, 8 surveys, aggregating about 1,000 miles, were sanctioned during the year.

As for further development, it was decided to concentrate on the 12 high priority projects mentioned below.

| Project. | Length in miles. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Indian-Assam connection | 145 miles M.G. (68.5 miles conversion, and 76.5 miles new construction) |
| 2. Barwadih-Chirimiri (Bijuri) | 151 B.G. |
| 3. Barwadih-Manikpur | 250 B.G. |
| 4. Umaria Branch | 7 B.G. |
| 5. Champa Branch | 26 B.G. |
| 6. Ghoradongri-Pathekhara Branch | 12 B.G. |
| 7. Barwadih-Talcher | 272 B.G. |
| 8. Kuria-Karjat | 35 B.G. |
| 9. Extension of the Argada Branch | 25 B.G. |

10. Kantabanji-Sambalpur .. 110 B.G.
11. Jogbani-Kosi Dam .. 35 B.G.
12. Rampur Lalkua .. 38 B.G.

Other projects that have not been included in the above list would be considered by the Central Board of Transport, province by province, in consultation with the representatives of provincial Governments as co-opted members. Any project considered to be both necessary and urgent would be included in the above list.

REVISION OF FARES

With effect from January 1, 1948, fares were fixed as follows:-

| | Pies per Mile. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| First class .. | 30.0 |
| Second class .. | 16.0 |
| Inter-class (Mail or Express) .. | 9.0 |
| Inter-class (Ordinary) .. | 7.5 |
| Third class (Mail or Express) .. | 5.0 |
| Third class (Ordinary) .. | 4.0 |

Rates were also enhanced in respect of Monthly Season Tickets, platform tickets, etc.

The repercussions of the heavy drop in traffic due to partition on the earnings during the year would have been serious but for the general enhancement in freight rates.

Railway Collieries: There was a decrease of 759,021 or 18.44 per cent as compared with the previous year in the total output of coal from the principal railway collieries during the year 1947-48, the output for the year being 3,356,519. Out of this, 2,805,089 tons were despatched to the railways. That formed 27.7 per cent of the total coal consumption of the railways during the year.

1949-50 BUDGET

The table below shows the principal figures of the budget estimates for 1949-50 as compared with the revised estimates for 1948-49.

| | Revised Estimate 1948-49 | Budget Estimate 1949-50 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (In Lakhs of Rs.) | | |
| TRAFFIC RECEIPTS | | |
| Gross traffic receipts .. | 204.50 | 210.00 |
| Working expenses .. | 155.80 | 159.03 |
| Depreciation Reserve .. | 11.29 | 11.47 |
| Payments to worked lines. | 1.56 | 1.62 |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .. | 168.71 | 172.12 |
| A.—Net Traffic Receipts .. | 35.79 | 37.88 |
| Miscellaneous Transactions Receipts .. | 3.45 | 3.16 |
| Expenditure .. | 1.17 | 8.72 |
| B.—Net Misc. Receipts .. | 2.28 | 5.56 |
| Net Railway Revenues (A & B) .. | 38.07 | 32.32 |
| Interest Charges .. | 22.24 | 22.84 |
| Net Surplus .. | 15.83 | 9.44 |

ROADS

THE sub-continent's road system may be briefly described as follows:

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the sub-continent, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the sub-continent from the Khyber to Calcutta; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 98,000 miles of metalled road in the sub-continent.

None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta Road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length. The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement; and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic.

As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and the Bengal area on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgable waterways which dissect it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kucha" roads amounting to approximately 205,000 miles, some of which are good motor traffic during the dry weather.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

On the whole it is reasonable to say that the sub-continent's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for its needs and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Allocation to Provinces.—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended thrice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Dominion Legislature in November 1947. Its main features may be described as follows: The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Union, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the

cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport.

With the levy of a surcharge on petrol, the share of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund was increased from 2 annas to 2½ annas per gallon with effect from October 1, 1931. Up to the end of March 1946, the Fund had received Rs. 25.3 crores, and after transferring Rs. 4.8 crores to the Reserve, the sum available for distribution to Provinces, Minor Administrations and States was Rs. 20.5 crores or Rs. 19.7 crores excluding Burma's share prior to separation. Of this, the actual distribution upto 31st March 1946 to the Provinces was Rs. 17.8 crores and to the Minor Administrations and States Rs. 2.4 crores.

Feeder Roads.—Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929, all Provincial Roads were financed exclusively from the general revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenues supplemented by provincial grants. The object of creating the Road Fund in 1929 was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure from provincial and local revenues, but unfortunately the ten years following the introduction of the Fund were marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that Provincial Governments and local bodies had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments was to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was originally being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, subsequently laid down that at least 25 per cent. of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on Feeder Roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Until the beginning of the War, the Road Fund had resulted in the construction of 382 new bridges or causeways in the provinces and centrally administered areas, besides the modernisation of 1,230 miles of roads, construction of 1,500 miles of fair-weather roads and improvement of 22,000 miles of existing metalled roads.

However, in spite of the inauguration of the Central Road Development Fund, the total expenditure on roads suffered a decrease. The expenditure in 1938-39, which amounted to Rs. 602.1 lakhs in the Governors' Provinces, was Rs. 41.7 lakhs less than in 1928-29.

The revenue from motor transport was steadily increasing in these years. In 1938-39, the total revenue of the Central Government and Provincial Governments from this source was Rs. 960 lakhs, representing an increase of Rs. 358 lakhs over the total road expenditure in the year.

WAR IMPROVEMENT

The war however invested roads with a new importance. Some works of road improvement were taken in hand to facilitate the operation of motor transport during the war years and are being continued. Road expenditure has continued to increase but a substantial part of such increase has to be set off against the rise in the cost of works because of the general increase in the cost of materials and labour. Owing to petrol rationing, the revenue from road transport did not register any appreciable increase till 1944 but since then it has rapidly resumed its upward trend.

In the year ending 31st March 1946, the total revenue from motor transport was over Rs. 26 crores (including duty on aviation spirit) and the total road expenditure was less than Rs. 15 crores, as per particulars below:—

ROAD TRANSPORT REVENUE, 1945-46 (In lakhs of rupees)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Central Government:— | |
| Duties on motor spirit* | 17.02 |
| Import duty on motor vehicles & parts | 1.89 |
| Excise duty on tyres | 1.24 |
| | 20.15 |
| Provincial Governments:— | |
| Provincial taxes and fees on motor vehicles | 2.58 |
| Petrol Sales Taxes | 3.76 |
| | 26.49 |

ROAD EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---|-------|
| On P.W.D. Road from Provincial Revenues:— | |
| Road Improvement | 3.11 |
| Road Maintenance | 6.79 |
| | 9.90 |
| On P.W.D. roads from the Central Road Fund | 1.42 |
| Total on P.W.D. Roads | 11.32 |
| Expenditure on Local Board Roads, estimated | 3.00 |
| Total | 14.32 |
| *Includes aviation spirit. | |

ROAD MILEAGE

On the administrative side roads are a provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to local bodies varies considerably from province to province but in the Dominions as a whole about 80 per cent. of the extra-municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils, including a certain mileage, mainly in the Central Provinces which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency. Within Municipal areas, all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

The grand total of the mileage of extra-municipal roads maintained by public authorities in the sub-continent including the States was 303,142 on March 31, 1944; of this the total mileage for Governors' Provinces amounted to 220,898, for Centrally administered areas 6,604 and for the States 75,640.

The total mileage of roads with modern surface, either bituminous or cement roads, was 17,109 and the total mileage of waterbound macadam roads was 81,041, making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surfaced or water-bound macadam of 98,240.

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 204,902. These roads are of three types: firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel, moorum, etc., on natural soil; secondly, roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather; and thirdly, roads of natural soil which are unmotorable.

The total mileage of roads that are motorable was thus 221,690, out of which 126,374 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 95,316 miles motorable in fair weather.

Out of the 227,502 miles of roads in what was formerly called British India, no less than 178,233 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies, while the P.W.D. and M.E.S. maintained 49,269 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Madras with 38,375, out of which, however, only 530 was modern surfaced, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern roads was the pre-partition Punjab with 5,061 miles, out of a total provincial mileage of 24,979.

There were, in addition, the roads maintained by Municipalities, the length of which was approximately 18,433 miles, made up of 10,840 miles of metalled roads and 7,593 miles of unmetalled roads.

BUILDING PROGRAMME

Considerable interest began to be taken before the end of the war in the need for an extensive programme of road development both for the purpose of assisting the transition from war to peace and for fostering the economic advancement of the sub-continent. In December 1943 the Chief Engineers of the various provinces and important States met in Conference at Nagpur and recommended that the sub-continent should be ready for a programme involving the improvement of the entire road system and designed to increase the road mileage to 400,000. This was estimated to cost Rs. 450 crores. If this scheme, known as the Nagpur Plan, was carried through, the sub-continent's total road mileage, on completion of the plan, would be as under: National Highways 18,000; Provincial Highways 72,000; Major District Roads 60,000; Other District Roads 100,000 and village roads 150,000.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

While the Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments and States endorsed these recommendations in general terms, there

was no general acceptance of a time-limit for the accomplishment of the plan. However five-year programmes for commencement from April 1947 and representing varying proportions of the Nagpur scheme were prepared by the Provinces for their respective areas in 1945-46. These Programmes, exclusive of National Highways (i.e. main arterial roads of national importance) were estimated to cost Rs. 146.80 crores over the five-year period, the following being the allotments (in crores of rupees) proposed by the individual provinces: U.P. 30.72; (old undivided) Bengal 23.34; Bombay 20.80; Madras 20.77; Bihar 13.60; (old undivided) Punjab 12.40; Sind 8.85; C.P. & Berar 7.00; Assam (before detachment of part of Sylhet) 5.32 and Orissa 4.00. The Programmes embraced the construction or Improvement of 80,000 miles of roads as under:

Provincial & District Roads.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Mileage improvement | 33,393 |
| Mileage, new construction | 17,509 |

Village Roads.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| New construction & Improvement .. | 30,093 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|

Some of the provinces, particularly Bombay and Madras, have since revised and reduced their 5-year programmes. In Madras, the target now for the 5-year period is an expenditure of Rs. 8½ crores and in Bombay Rs. 5½ crores.

The progress of the development programme has been very slow and has lagged behind schedule owing to various causes such as delay in acquisition of lands, inadequate supplies of road machinery, steel & cement, shortage of technical personnel, railway bottleneck in transport of road materials, etc. Although two years of the 5-year period elapsed by the end of March 1949, little visible progress is noticeable except in parts of the United Provinces and in some border areas.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The Central Government, as part of their contribution towards post-war development in the provincial field and as part of a concerted plan for the co-ordinated development of land transport as a whole, accepted liability for the construction and maintenance of the National Highways outside the States with effect from 1st April 1947. Of the 18,000 miles of National Highways at present delineated, 15,000 are in India & Pakistan and the remaining 2,000 in States and States Unions.

The five-year plan for the development of National Highways was estimated to cost Rs. 36 crores. Although financed by the Centre, the actual execution of the work would be carried out through the Provincial P.W.D's. It was expected that as a result of this expenditure, about 5,421 miles of National Highways would be improved and 787 miles of new National Highways constructed in the Governors' Provinces.

The largest new construction of National Highways was to be undertaken in Bihar, the Punjab area and the Bengal area—260 miles, 110 miles and 100 miles respectively. In the States it was planned to construct, during the next 15 years, 264 miles of new National Highways and to improve 2,654 miles, but the allocation of the cost between the Central Government and the States had not been settled. At the time, Rs. 2 crores had been provisionally earmarked for expenditure by the Central Government on National Highways in the States for the following 5 years.

Vehicles.—Civilian motor vehicles on the country's roads in March 1947 (excluding the States) numbered 168,368 made up of 13,673 motor cycles, 81,318 cars, 8,804 taxis, 23,050 passenger buses, 40,107 goods lorries and 1,416 miscellaneous vehicles as shown in the statement attached below. There are also 6,292,000 bullock carts in use.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN INDIA & PAKISTAN, MARCH 1947

In March 1947, pre-partition India (excluding States) had 1,68,368 civilian vehicles on the roads, representing an increase of 23,674 vehicles on the 1946 figure, as per details given below. As between the Provinces, the largest increase, amounting to 9,454 vehicles, occurred in the Province of Bengal, where goods vehicles alone registered an increase of 4,653.

For the sake of comparison, totals for 1946 as also for 1939 (pre-war) are given alongside the 1947 totals in the following table:—

| Province | Motor Cycles | Private Cars | Public Service Vehicles | | | | Goods Vehicles | | Miscellaneous | | Total all Vehicles | | Total number of Motor Vehicles |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Motor Cabs | | Other P. S. Vs. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Diesel Engin- ed | Others | Diesel Engin- ed | Others | Diesel Engin- ed | Others | Diesel Engin- ed | Others | | | |
| Madras | 1,736 | 10,957 | — | 397 | 25 | 4,314 | 22 | 3,962 | — | 97 | 47 | 21,513 | 21,509 |
| Bombay | 2,157 | 16,436 | — | 1,609 | 199 | 2,913 | 63 | 8,689 | — | — | 262 | 31,204 | 31,466 |
| Bengal* | 1,542 | 17,255 | — | 4,570 | 1 | 4,635 | 5 | 12,454 | — | 69 | 6 | 40,525 | 40,531 |
| U.P. | 1,271 | 9,863 | — | 666 | 3 | 3,000 | — | 3,523 | 4 | 687 | 7 | 19,000 | 19,007 |
| Punjab | 2,628 | 6,260 | — | 274 | — | 3,167 | — | 1,983 | — | — | — | 14,312 | 14,312 |
| Bihar | 870 | 5,111 | — | 458 | — | 672 | — | 2,332 | — | 6 | — | 9,449 | 9,449 |
| C.P. & Berar .. | 780 | 2,901 | — | 94 | — | 911 | — | 1,519 | — | 32 | — | 6,237 | 6,237 |
| Assam | 492 | 3,276 | 1 | 141 | — | 1,294 | — | 2,922 | — | 355 | 1 | 8,480 | 8,481 |
| N.-W.F.P. .. | 197 | 1,102 | — | 121 | — | 504 | — | 513 | — | 4 | — | 2,471 | 2,471 |
| Orissa | 150 | 803 | — | 20 | — | 327 | 1 | 455 | — | — | 1 | 1,735 | 1,736 |
| Sind † | 421 | 2,311 | — | 162 | — | 327 | — | 811 | — | — | — | 4,032 | 4,032 |
| Delhi | 1,216 | 3,823 | — | 216 | 9 | 461 | — | 634 | — | 9 | — | 6,350 | 6,350 |
| Ajmer | 35 | 493 | — | 14 | — | 80 | — | 64 | — | — | — | 686 | 686 |
| Coorg | 4 | 89 | — | 14 | — | 51 | — | 250 | — | — | — | 408 | 408 |
| Baluchistan .. | 144 | 638 | — | 47 | — | 157 | — | 465 | — | 182 | — | 1,633 | 1,632 |
| Total March 1947 .. | 13,673 | 81,318 | 1 | 8,803 | 237 | 22,813 | 91 | 40,016 | 4 | 1,412 | 333 | 1,68,065 | 1,68,368 |
| " " 1946 | 10,142 | 74,846 | — | 8,065 | 253 | 20,068 | 112 | 30,082 | — | 1,126 | 365 | 1,44,529 | 1,44,604 |
| " " 1939 | 8,898 | 91,477 | — | 5,740 | — | 20,023 | — | 18,158 | — | — | — | 1,11,296 | 1,11,296 |

* Excluding Chittagong.

† Figures relate to March 1946.

MILEAGE OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS IN INDIA AS ON 31st MARCH 1944. (Pre-partition including Pakistan)

| PROVINCE | METALLED ROADS | | | | UN-METAL- LED ROADS Total Un-surfaced | Grand Total (all surface) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | MODERN SURFACES | | Water Bound Macadam | Total (Surfaced) | | |
| | Bituminous | Concrete | | | | |
| Madras | 484 | 46 | 23,456 | 23,986 | 14,389 | 38,375 |
| Bombay | 529 | 95 | 9,966 | 10,590 | 7,972 | 18,562 |
| Bengal | 1,118 | 59 | 2,698 | 3,905 | 25,706 | 29,611 |
| U. P. | 1,117 | 227 | 6,640 | 7,984 | 24,523 | 32,507 |
| Punjab | 5,058 | 3 | 412 | 5,473 | 19,506 | 24,979 |
| Bihar | 1,266 | 248 | 2,162 | 3,676 | 25,731 | 29,407 |
| C.P. & Berar | 416 | 1 | 5,383 | 5,800 | 3,227 | 9,027 |
| Assam | 547 | - | 313 | 860 | 10,206 | 11,066 |
| N.W.F.P. | 1,911 | 14 | 108 | 2,033 | 3,632 | 5,665 |
| Orissa | 41 | 1 | 3,124 | 3,166 | 8,158 | 11,324 |
| Sind* | 375 | 104 | 15 | 494 | 9,881 | 10,375 |
| TOTAL GOVERNORS' PROVINCES | 12,892 | 798 | 54,277 | 67,967 | 1,52,931 | 2,20,898 |
| Delhi | 187 | 18 | 25 | 530 | 155 | 685 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 128 | - | 252 | 380 | 112 | 492 |
| Coorg | 45 | - | 284 | 329 | 57 | 386 |
| Baluchistan | 616 | - | 29 | 645 | 3,274 | 3,919 |
| N.W.F.P. Tribal Areas* | 289 | - | 75 | 364 | 758 | 1,122 |
| Total C.C. Areas | 1,565 | 18 | 665 | 2,248 | 4,356 | 6,604 |
| Total British India | 14,457 | 816 | 54,942 | 70,215 | 1,57,287 | 2,27,502 |
| Total Indian States† | 1,806 | 120 | 26,099 | 28,025 | 47,615 | 75,640 |
| Grand Total | 16,263 | 936 | 81,041 | 98,240 | 2,04,902 | 3,03,142 |

* Figures relate to 31st March 1943 as later figures are not available.

† Provisional figures.

INLAND WATER-WAYS

IN pre-railway days inland navigation was highly developed in the sub-continent. But unfortunately it has not progressed in parallel with rail and road development as it has done in other countries like France or Germany or the U.S.A. There are several reasons for this but the most important single reason is the lack of a co-ordinating authority to maintain the water-ways and provide the appropriate navigation facilities. There is no question that the provision of navigable conditions on the water-ways is essential if we want to induce industrial and agricultural traffic to use the quickest and cheapest form of transport for heavy goods and bulk cargoes from the interior to the ports, both for internal distribution and export to world markets.

If we consider conditions in the old days on the main water-ways of India and Pakistan we find that the Indus was navigable from the sea to Attock, a distance of about 1,000 miles, the Chenab as far as Wazirabad, 800 miles, and the Sutlej as far as Ludhiana, 800 miles. The Ganges was navigable up to Kanpur as late as 50 years ago, and only a hundred years ago the Jumna was navigable as far as Agra. All these rivers are unnavigable today. Navigation on the Indus and other Punjab rivers is restricted to short distances up and down stream of the Sukkur Barrage and steamers seldom ply on the Ganges up-stream of Patna.

There are, of course, parts of the sub-continent where canal navigation is still active. In the Madras Presidency for instance, the Godavari Canal, including the Innanagudan Canal, the Kistna Canal, the Buckingham Canal, the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal, the West-Coast Canal and the Vedaranyam Canal are important high-ways for water-borne traffic. The Godavari and Kistna Deltas are indeed

the chief means of transport in that region and afford a cheap and ready mode of access to all markets. The Buckingham Canal has played an important part in the trade of the country traversed by it, and in particular during the last war when the traffic was heavy it afforded considerable relief to railways. On the West Coast the water-ways form the chief means of communication and transport in the interior of the country. In Orissa, too, there are some 250 miles of navigable canal in constant use.

Then there are the important water-ways of Bengal, East and West. The records of imports and exports into and from Calcutta show the extent to which the largest sea-port in India depends upon its water-way communications. Dealing first with imports, about 25 per cent. of the merchandise which flows into Calcutta from the rest of India is water-borne of which no less than 63 per cent. comes from Assam. As regards exports from Calcutta about 32 per cent. is carried by water and of this 72 per cent. goes to Assam. The total inland water-borne traffic of Calcutta amounts to approximately 45,00,000 tons of which 34 per cent. is carried by inland steamers and 66 per cent. by country boats. In 1945, 1,04,00,000 passengers were carried by steamer service in East and West Bengal.

Altogether it has been estimated that the amount of boat traffic over Government maintained channels is in the neighbourhood of 250 mln. ton-miles per annum. But this figure works out to little more than one per cent of the pre-war goods traffic by railway. It is therefore obvious that as matters stand to-day inland water transport forms an insignificant proportion of the nation's transport services. This becomes doubly clear when we consider the tremendous scope for expansion which still exists for the water-borne

traffic of the sub-continent. The total length of water ways in India and Pakistan which afford perennial flow amounts to about 25,000 miles, comprising 10,000 miles of rivers and 15,000 miles of canals. Of the former, as many as 6,000 miles are navigable to a minimum of about three feet draught, and of these again about 5,000 miles are in the north-east of India comprising the Provinces of old Bengal and Assam. The canals are mostly for irrigation but is estimated that about 4,000 miles would be suitable for power-driven craft, and the remaining 11,000 could be utilized for boat traffic.

THE FUTURE

The question of improving India's natural water-ways is receiving close attention of the local Governments, and the Central Water-ways Irrigation and Navigation Commission is endeavouring to co-ordinate these efforts on a country-wide as well as multi-purpose basis. It is deplorable that in some areas navigation has been completely neglected for the over-ruling benefits of irrigation. Possible extension of navigation can only obtain fruition by consideration of the multi-purpose use of our water wealth on a regional basis irrespective of political boundaries.

Conservation of water resources on a multi-purpose basis offers the following potential new navigable water-ways, or the resuscitation of old ones:—

i. Bengal (East and West)

a. A new canal to connect the coal-fields of Bengal and Bihar with the port of Calcutta.

b. Resuscitation of the Bhagirathi route to the Ganges.

- c. Resuscitation of the inner boat route connecting Calcutta to East Bengal to shorten the existing route by 50 per cent.
- d. Resuscitation of the river routes to North Bengal as visualized in the Tista Valley Project.
- e. Resuscitation of the old Brahmaputra and Dhalleshwari Rivers in the Dacca and Mymensingh Districts.
- ii. **Assam**
Resuscitation of the Dihing, Dihu, Dhansiri and Kalung Rivers in Upper Assam.
- iii. **Bihar**
 - a. Resuscitation of the Gandak and Kosi series of rivers.
 - b. Extension of navigation on the Sone River for about 150 miles as visualized in the Sone Valley Project.

- iv. **United Provinces and Central India**
 - a. Resuscitation of the Gogra River which would afford navigation facilities up to Fyzabad as in former days.
 - b. Flood control on the Betwa and Chambal rivers holds promise of ample discharge in the dry season, to permit navigation on the Jumna from Etawa to Allahabad, and on to Calcutta via the Ganges.
- v. **Central Provinces**
The Narbada and Tapi pass through the Central Provinces and a number of States before they join the Arabian Sea in the Bombay Presidency. Investigations are in progress to assess the value of these rivers for multi-purpose development including navigation.
- vi. **Madras**
Possible development of the Godavari, Pranitha, Wardha, and Wainanga rivers suggest other main lines of communication and taking into consideration the possible

development of the Tapi river it may be found practicable to obtain a transcontinental line by connecting the Wardha and Tapi rivers.

vii. Orissa

- a. The Orissa coastal canal between the Hooghly and Dhamra rivers, together with an extension of the Mahanadi delta system to link with the Madras Canal system would afford inland navigation from Assam to Madras.
- b. The Mahanadi Project visualizes the provision of navigational facility on the Mahanadi river to Sambalpur about 300 miles from the sea.

- viii. **East Punjab, West Punjab, Sind**
Resuscitation of the rivers Indus, Chenab and Sutlej would restore 2,600 miles of river communication to their former navigability, but the interests of established irrigation may stand in the way of reviving these communications to any extent.

PORTS BOMBAY

THE Port of Bombay is over 75 square miles in extent and is a comparatively modern creation. The decision of Government to constitute a Trust to administer the affairs of the Port originated in the apprehension of Government that the interests of trade were being seriously endangered by the monopoly of landing and shipping facilities being acquired by private companies holding large tracts of foreshore land, most notably the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, which was accordingly purchased by Government in the year 1869 and placed in the hands of a public trust.

During the first few years of its existence, however, the Board was faced with increasing deficits owing to competition from private wharf-owners holding the remainder of the foreshore land. The rights of these private wharf-owners were also, therefore, acquired by Government and vested in the Board in 1879, since when the Port of Bombay has been progressively developed and expanded.

The Board consists of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government, and twenty-four members, of whom two are elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, eight by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two by the Bombay Municipality, one by the Mill-owners' Association, one by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the remaining ten, which include two representatives of labour, are nominated by Government.

The entire administration of harbour conservancy and lighting, pilotage, docks, bunders, railway and land estates is vested in this Board and is subject to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Harbour.—Bounded on the north and east by the mainland of India and on the west by a narrow peninsula which forms a natural breakwater, the harbour is naturally protected from the violence of the south-west monsoon and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year. It is about 12 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a minimum of 32 feet at low water in the entrance fairway. Spring rise above datum is 14 feet 1 inch and the range between mean low and mean high water spring tides is 11 feet 6 inches so that the Port is well-endowed by Nature to accommodate deep-draft shipping.

The Port and its approaches are well-lighted, being served by the Prongs, Kennery and Sunk Rock Light Houses, an unattended Floating Light Vessel, the South Entrance and Prongs Reef Light Buoys, and other subsidiary lights, the more important of which are

the Dolphin Rock and Tucker Beacon Lights. The first two light-houses are directly connected by wireless with the Pilot Vessels and the Port Signal Station on the tower of Ballard Pier, while the Wireless Beacon installed on Kennery Island enables ships fitted with direction-finding gear to take bearings from its signals when approaching Bombay.

Passenger Facilities.—Trans-oceanic passenger traffic is mostly dealt with at the Ballard Pier

Station, Coastal and Harbour Passenger traffic is dealt with at the New Ferry Wharf.

The total number of overseas passengers embarking and disembarking at Bombay in 1947-48 exceeded 1,50,000 while the number of passengers carried by the coastal and ferry services was over 2,100,000.

| Name and date of completion | Width of entrance | Maximum available depth on sill at M.H.W.N. | Water area | Estimated quayside | Number of Berths |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|------------|--------------------|--|
| Prince's Dock (1886) | 66'-0" | 24'-0" | 36 acres | 6,910 | 9 |
| Victoria Dock (1888) | 80'-0" | 26'-0" | 25 " | 7,805 | 13 |
| Alexandra Dock (1914) | 100'-0" | 33'-0" | 49 " | 13,125* | 20 (plus 6 berths for ferry steamers.) |

* Does not include Ballard Pier.

Movement into and from Alexandra Dock is not restricted, ships being able to pass through an entrance lock 750'-0" by 100'-0" at all states of the tide.

The Victoria and Prince's Docks are connected by a communication passage. These Docks which were affected by the fires and explosions of April 1944 are in the course of reconstruction and are being provided with modern transit sheds.

The three Docks together have a water area of 104½ acres and about 6 miles of quayside; extensive open storage and shed and warehouse accommodation for the reception and storage of goods, exists.

Dry Docks. The main features of the two Dry Docks are as follows:—

| Name of Dry Dock and date of completion | Length | Width | Depth on sill at mean high water neaps | Remarks |
|---|----------|---------|--|--|
| Hughes Dry Dock (1914) | 1000'-0" | 100'-0" | 32'-0" | Divisible into two compartments so that 2 ships can be accommodated at a time. |
| Merewether Dry Dock (1891) | 525'-0" | 65'-6" | 24'-0" | .... |

Bunders and Timber Ponds.—Beyond the Docks are the "bunders" or open wharves and basins, where coasting and country craft traffic and overseas cargo from the Docks and stream are handled. These bunders have an aggregate quayside of nearly 5 miles and are equipped with cranes, sheds and other facilities for loading, unloading and storing cargo, but the labour for handling cargo at the bunders is not provided by the Port Trust and so the wharfage charges are much lower than in the Docks.

The bunder traffic is an important item in the trade of the Port, over 12½ lakhs tons or roughly one-fourth of the total tonnage of the Port being handled annually over the bunderwharves.

Adjoining the bunders are the Timber Ponds covering an area of over 60 acres, where every facility for storage and handling of timber is provided.

Bulk Oil Depots.—There are three groups of bulk oil installations, one each for liquid fuel and lubricating oil, kerosene oil, and petrol, all on land, aggregating 83 acres in extent, leased by the Port Trust.

Ample storage space is available within the Port area for grain (80 acres), cotton (127 acres, 1,000,000 bales), and manganese ore (30 acres, 300,000 tons). Large areas have also been reserved for the landing and storage of other commodities such as Coal, Bricks and Tiles, Building Stones and Iron.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY

The Port maintains its own railway system which handles nearly 50 per cent of the rail-borne goods traffic of Bombay. Its yearly traffic to and from the trunk Railways amounts to over 2,000,000 tons, and its local station-to-station traffic is approximately the same in volume. The principal commodities carried are cotton,

grain and seeds, oil cake, manganese ore, sugar, kerosene and other bulk oils, coal, charcoal and china clay.

Though only 7½ miles in actual length, it comprises nearly 120 miles of main lines and sidings all directly linked with the inter-railway exchange yard at Wadala, the various storage depots and the Docks and Wharves.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1947-48

| | General Account | Pilotage Account | Special Receipts or Special Expenditure |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| Revenue | 5,15,95,492 | 6,31,748 | 34,48,230 |
| Expenditure | 4,25,92,789 | 9,81,801 | 34,48,230 |
| Surplus | 1,18,92,703 | | |
| Deficit | | 3,50,053 | |

STATISTICS SHOWING CARGO HANDLED DURING THE PERIOD

1938-39 to 1947-48

| Year | Imports | Exports | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1938-39 | 3,209,000 | 1,887,000 | 5,096,000 |
| 1939-40 | 3,350,000 | 1,975,000 | 5,325,000 |
| 1940-41 | 2,849,000 | 2,184,000 | 5,033,000 |
| 1941-42 | 3,214,000 | 2,895,000 | 6,109,000 |
| 1942-43 | 3,521,000 | 2,835,000 | 6,356,000 |
| 1943-44 | 4,437,000 | 2,189,000 | 6,626,000 |
| 1944-45 | 4,573,000 | 1,595,000 | 6,168,000 |
| 1945-46 | 4,548,000 | 1,902,000 | 6,450,000 |
| 1946-47 | 3,776,000 | 1,499,000 | 5,275,000 |
| 1947-48 | 4,663,000 | 1,657,000 | 6,370,000 |

Statistics showing the volume of shipping handled during the period 1938-39 to 1947-48.

| Year | No. of vessels entered docks and berthed at Harbour Walls | Net registered Tonnage |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1938-39 | 1,862 | 5,041,888 |
| 1939-40 | 1,797 | 5,200,545 |
| 1940-41 | 1,749 | 6,143,010 |
| 1941-42 | 1,757 | 6,098,905 |
| 1942-43 | 2,543 | 6,654,964 |
| 1943-44 | 2,137 | 6,151,200 |
| 1944-45 | 1,631 | 5,268,719 |
| 1945-46 | 2,247 | 6,510,843 |
| 1946-47 | 1,671 | 5,226,808 |
| 1947-48 | 2,064 | 5,938,019 |

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Nominated by Government: Chairman, V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., S. S. Vasist, O. Krishnam, Commodore H. R. Indgo-Jones, C.I.E., R.N., M. M. Chudasama, N. S. Sen, M.M.S.T., Brig. Madhau Singhji, M.L.I., David S. Brulker, Dinkar Desai, Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, B. K. Patel, I.C.S.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: R. W. Bullock, A. Kirkwood-Brown.

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber: M. A. Master, Ramdas Kishchand, Sankalchand G. Shah, Madhavji M. Bharti, P. M. Chinal, Madanmohan R. Ruia, Mangaldas B. Melita, Murarji J. Vaidya.

Elected by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: M. L. Dahanukar.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation: Gordhanadas G. Morarji, V. B. Gandhi.

Elected by the Millowners' Association: Krishnaraj Madhavjee Damodar Thackersey.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary, A. S. Bakre.

Deputy Secretary, E. H. Shmoes.

Chief Accountant, C. F. Lynn.

Deputy Chief Accountants, O. V. B. Hyde, R. B. C. Cour-Palais.

Chief Engineer, F. M. Surveyor.

Deputy Chief Engineer, P. E. Golvala.

Docks Manager, F. Seymour-Williams.

Deputy Docks Managers, G. K. Dukes, V. Vaz, Shank A. K. M. Jafar, V. A. Kashikar, M. H. Savani.

Railway Manager, H. A. Gaydon.

Deputy Manager, Operation, P. M. Boyce.

Deputy Manager, Commercial, M. E. A. Kizilbash.

Deputy Conservator, R. C. Vint.

Harbour Master, H. W. L. T. Davies.

Manager, Land and Bunders Department, H. G. Doshi.

Deputy Manager, E. M. Bhacka.

Controller of Stores, R. C. Master.

Deputy Controller of Stores, P. V. Thadani.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. N. V. Nene.

Health Officer, Dr. A. J. Mhatre.

Chief Labour Officer, Batuk H. Melita.

Legal Adviser, S. D. Nariman.

CALCUTTA

Calcutta, the principal port in India is situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly which is formed by the uniting of three offshoots from the parent River Ganga. The port is about 80 miles from the mouth of the river and 120 miles from the Western Channel Light Vessel at Sandheads. Calcutta is both a receiving and distributing centre for Assam and the northern and central parts of the sub-continent. It is fed by products brought by a network of railways as well as by the water-borne traffic of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

The River Hooghly is subject to strong tides and sudden alterations in the depths on the bars and pilotage is compulsory. To compensate for these sudden changes the Commissioners maintain a permanent River Survey Service and in addition to the daily publication of charts, maintain Tidal Semaphores and Track Boards to indicate the latest depths available. The bars are sounded to the nearest 3 inches and the pilots allot draughts to the same limit. Pilots board the vessels at the Sandheads from the Pilot Barges which are fitted with V.T. and D.F. gear. The largest vessel to enter the port was 16,600 tons gross tonnage but the normal limit is 520 feet in length and 25-29 feet draught at spring tides depending on the time of year.

Navigation for small craft is not difficult as the channel is well marked but ignorance of the local rules may cause grave danger to seagoing vessels using the channel.

Anchorage is available at Saugor Roads, Haldia, Kalpi, Diamond Harbour, Ulularia and Garden Reach of which Haldia, Ulularia and Garden Reach are available only for ships on passage to and from the Port or in emergency.

In the port ships lie to moorings when in the stream or alongside jetties with cables forward and aft.

Accommodation in the docks is not suitable for passenger ships as sanitary arrangements are provided for lascars crews only. Special arrangements can be made if notice of arrival is given.

Quays and Docks.—The Kidderpore Docks and the King George's Dock are the two important docks in the Harbour. The former consist of Nos. 1 and 2 Docks and Turning Basin. There is a lock entrance 580 feet long by 80 feet wide from the river which gives access to the Dock system. Dock No. 1 is 2,700 feet in length by 600 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet of water and has twelve berths serving single-storey cargo sheds. Dock No. 2 has a length of 4,600 feet by 400 feet and also provides a depth of 30 feet of water. It has five general berths serving double storey sheds and five coal berths. In addition there are new general berths totalling 1,850 feet in length with a depth of water of 30 feet have been completed in Dock No. 2; the berths serve single storey transit sheds. One new coal berth and a horse jetty in Kidderpore Dock No. 2, 488'-6" in length with a depth of water of 35'-0" has also been added.

King George's Dock comprises a lock entrance 700 feet long by 80 feet wide, five import berths, one export berth, a berth for the discharge of non-dangerous petroleum in bulk which is also equipped with 2 cranes of 2 ton capacity each and which can be used as a laying up berth. Three of the import berths are served by three storey sheds, two import berths by single-storey sheds, and the export berth by a two storey shed. Each berth is 600 feet long and can accommodate vessels drawing up to 30 feet of water. The petroleum berth is 600 feet long. One laying up berth 500 feet long with a depth of water of 17 feet is provided. Three lighter berths, total length 900 feet with a depth of water of 8 feet, are situated on the south bank and these berths are complete and in use. One heavy lift berth for Lighter 400 feet long with a depth of water of 7 feet is close by.

The river entrance to the Dry Docks has been permanently closed by the construction of a wall of steel sheet piling at the river end of the Dock. This permits removal of the caisson and increase the effective length of Dock No. 2 to 680 ft.

Five dry docks, owned by the Port Commissioners, are available for the use of shipping, three in Kidderpore Docks and two in King George's Dock. In the Kidderpore Dry Docks, one 4-ton crane is located between Nos. 1 and 2 Dry Docks. Breakdown cranes of 15 tons capacity can be brought close to No. 2 Dry Dock. A five ton crane is available at 13 Berth for lifting material ashore on to trucks for use at No. 2 Dry Dock, and in the King George's Dry Docks four 3-ton cranes are available two on each side of the dry docks.

Jetties.—The Garden Reach Jetties consist of a coaling jetty for ships up to 460 feet in length and four jetties for ships up to 600 feet, the transit sheds are double storey. Calcutta Jetties are situated on the river side below Howrah Bridge. There are nine jetties with a total length of 4,735 feet, but only seven of them are available for ocean-going steamers, one berth is used for loading lighters and country flats and one berth is used as a workshop by the Commissioners' Engineering Department. The depth of water available below M.L.W.S.T. varies according to the season of the year.

Petroleum Wharves at Budge are situated some 14 miles below the entrances to the docks. There are five pontoon jetties for ocean-going vessels and one for flats and barges at which non-dangerous petroleum and its products are discharged. Of the five pontoon jetties, one is reserved for the discharge of dangerous petroleum.

Warehouses.—The floor area of covered space under control of the Calcutta Port Commissioners is approximately: Transit Sheds 5,997,000 sq. ft.; Warehouses 2,840,000 sq. ft.; under construction Transit Sheds 77,000 sq. ft.

Coal.—There are at present six coaling berths at Kidderpore Dock No. 2 and one at Garden Reach Jetty. Two of the Dock berths are fitted with mechanical coal loading gear and one more is at present being mechanised. The rate of supply to ships is 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day at the Labour Berths and 4,000 tons per day at night at the Mechanical Berths. At Garden Reach Jetties, 4,000 tons per day and night.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is supplied in the stream and in Kidderpore Docks, King George's Dock and at Jetties in the river. Ten crafts are available for supply of water to ships. Direct supplies from quays and jetties where hydrants are available are controlled by the Port Commissioners or the Calcutta Corporation. These supplies are obtained partly from Corporation mains but largely from tube wells recently constructed in the Dock Area and operated by the Commissioners.

Unfiltered water is supplied to ships in Kidderpore Docks, G. R. Jetties and at "B" Berth, King George's Dock at the rate of 18 tons per hour. Ships at Kidderpore Docks, King George's Dock and G. R. Jetties wanting unfiltered water for boiler use, pump it from the dock or the river with their own pumps, the rate of pumping depending on the capacity of the vessels' pumps.

Overall Capacity of Port.—The average daily deadweight tonnage, for the month of February 1945, of all import cargo discharged in the Port of Calcutta was 11,700, average daily export tonnage for the same period was 9,900. These figures can be taken as representing the average capacity of the port in a peak month. Coal exports for this period were appreciably below pre-war figures for other types of cargo were correspondingly higher. The maximum tonnage for both imports and exports on any one day during February 1945 was 30,000.

The Port is administered by a Port Commission with jurisdiction under the Calcutta Port Act from Buj to Komnagar and under Indian Ports Act from Sagarheads to Kalna about 56 miles above Calcutta.

Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.—N. M. Ayyar, Chairman; S. L. Dass, Deputy Chairman.

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—L. P. S. Bourne, H. C. Bauman, A. L. Cameron, M. G. Robson (Actg.), R. J. Clough, J. Elkins, C.B.E., J. Morshead (on leave). *Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association.*—C. Ormer, *Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.*—Dr. S. B. Dutt, Bar-at-Law, Dr. N. Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.). *Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.*—K. D. Jafan. *Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce.*—Kassim A. Mohomed; *Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.*—A. D. Khan, I.C.S.; *Nominated by the Government.* Capt. F. L. Hemming, R.N., V. Nihakanan, P. C. Mukerjee, S. C. Satyavadi.

Principal Officers.—Secretary.—P. C. Mitter; Traffic Manager.—F. D. C. Sumner; Chief Accountant.—A. J. Rose, A.C.R.A.; Chief Engineer.—R. M. H. Garvie, M.I.C.E.; Controller of Stores.—T. M. Barrell; Chief Mechanical Engineer.—N. M. Irvine, B.Sc., M. Mech. E.; Deputy Conservator.—Lt.-Cmdr. E. L. Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.); Port Pilotage Officer.—G. B. Hadley; Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. P. J. Anderson, M.C., O.I.E., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Retd.); Consulting Engineers and London Agents.—Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton.

COCHIN

The Port of Cochin, one of the five major ports in India, is a natural harbour lying on the direct route to Australia and the Far East from Europe.

It is open for deep-water traffic in the worst monsoons and provides a splendid anchorage at all times of the year. Any ship passing through the Suez Canal can enter the port even in the roughest weather. It has a strategic importance in South East Asia. It serves a vast hinterland of industrial planting areas comprising the States of Cochin and Travancore and the Southern districts of the Madras Province. Foreign and coastal steamer lines touch the Port regularly and Cochin is the passenger port for the United Kingdom, etc., in South India.

The Port consists of an extensive area of sheltered backwaters behind an opening, 400 yards wide. Partly in Indian Dominion and partly in Cochin State, its location is lat. 9° 58' and long. 76° 14' E.

A Broad gauge railway connects the Port through the Cochin State and S. I. Ryas, to all the main cities in India. Willingdon Island acreage situated in port area is a place of halt for Air India Service between Madras and Trivandrum.

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. The entrance channel is 450 ft. wide and about 3 miles long, buoyed on both sides according to regulations. The activities of the port are mainly centred in Willingdon Island which has been reclaimed in the backwaters by dredged soil from the inner channels. Since 1930 the harbour has been in regular use. A powerful tug has been provided for the convenience of shipping. A hotel on modern lines run by Spencer & Co. has been constructed by the Port to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the Port.

Inside the harbour there are fourteen fore and aft berths, one swinging berth, one passenger berth and four wharf berths. 12 level lashing wharf cranes have been provided at the wharf berths, capable of lifting weights upto 3 and 10 tons. A floating crane for lifts upto 50 tons is also available. Sailing craft are moored with their own gear in a separate anchorage. One ware-house and eight sheds in Willingdon Island are available for storage of goods. There are three sheds at the main wharf for the handling of goods in transit. Vessels are brought into or taken out of harbour at practically any state of tide, day or night. There is a boat wharf with one 5-ton and three 2-ton hand cranes. There is a dry dock 240 ft. long and 14 ft. wide, suitable for vessels of less than 143 ft. draft but this is mainly intended for docking craft belonging to Harbour Authority and a fitting out wharf 300 ft. long with 11 ft. deep, close to Dry Dock, Bunker coal, Diesel and fuel oil are available. Fresh water from tank barge is supplied at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton during day, night or holiday, with a minimum of Rs. 40 per vessel per day delivered on board.

The principal imports are foodgrains, mineral oils, coal, piece goods, hardware, metals and provisions.

The principal exports are coir and coir products, tea, rubber, cashew kernels, ginger, pepper and spices.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1943-44 TO 1947-48.

| Year | Imports | | Exports | | Total |
|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | |
| 1943-44 | 89,339 | 82,177 | 1,71,516 | | |
| 1944-45 | 2,26,118 | 71,257 | 2,97,375 | | |
| 1945-46 | 3,80,564 | 1,11,991 | 4,92,555 | | |
| 1946-47 | 9,70,312 | 2,96,026 | 1,266,338 | | |
| 1947-48 | 8,50,995 | 3,16,315 | 1,167,310 | | |
| | (Dead weight) | (Dead weight) | (Dead weight) | | |

The affairs of the Port are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India and under the immediate control of the Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer appointed by that Government and advised by an Advisory Committee representing the Governments of India, Cochin and Travancore, the local Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities.

Off. Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer.—V. Srinivasan; *Executive Engineer.*—C. V. Venkiteswaran, B.E.; *Port Officer.*—H. G. Fletcher, J.P.; *Harbour Master.*—B. Brook; *Traffic Manager.*—Topen Bhose, B.A.; *Chief Accountant.*—A. N. Ayya-wami, M.A.; *Port Health Officer.*—Dr. A. N. Sinha, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.; *Mechanical Superintendent.*—R. Bately; *Secretary and Statistical Officer.*—J. Cyril Raj, M.A.

MADRAS

The Madras Harbour is an artificial one formed by two arms projecting from a low, sandy coast. There is a lighter fleet consisting of 55 crafts which include licensed and unlicensed crafts owned by firms and others. Two tugs are available for assisting vessels and two for towing the lighter fleet. Loading and discharging by means of lighters are effected on a frontage of about 5/8 of a mile partly ferro concrete wharves and partly at the west quay equipped with steam, electric and hydraulic cranes. There are about 8.2 acres of transit shedding alongside the quays for the accommodation of all types of cargo and also 10.76 acres of warehouses for lease to exporters or importers. There is a shipway for the repairs of small craft up to 965 tons. Ships get their water alongside the quays or from water boats. Large passenger vessels habitually use the quays which have direct railway connection with the neighbouring railways. Coal for bunkers and oil fuel are always available.

The affairs of the Port are administered by a Board of Trustees which function under the Madras Port Trust Act.

The Port is about 3/5 mile square (excluding boat basin, etc.) with an area of approximately 200 acres.

There is accommodation for 18 vessels inside the harbour, 9 at Moorings and 9 at Quays. The depth at moorings ranges from 28 ft. to 31 ft. 6" and at quays from 26 ft. to 30 ft. Pilotage is compulsory. There are no navigational difficulties and the Port is approached direct from the open sea.

The Income and Expenditure for the year 1947-48 were Rs. 93,01,000 and Rs. 75,70,298 respectively.

The chief imports are coal and coke, food grains, mineral oils, railway materials, metals, timber, building and engineering materials, cement, etc., Government stores, motor cars, provisions, cycles and parts and accessories of cars and trucks, beer and wines, paper and stationery, tanning substances, including wattle bark, glass and glass ware, hardware and chemical manures, seeds and nuts, hides and skins, vegetables and provisions, cotton, oil cake, bone meal, piece goods, food grains, turmeric, ores, and tobacco are the principal exports.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1938-39 TO 1947-48

| Years | Imports | | Exports | | Total |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | |
| 1938-39 | 763,702 | 385,343 | 1,149,045 | | |
| 1939-40 | 895,651 | 391,956 | 1,287,606 | | |
| 1940-41 | 625,109 | 289,126 | 914,235 | | |
| 1941-42 | 573,296 | 297,372 | 870,668 | | |
| 1942-43 | 337,188 | 158,501 | 495,709 | | |
| 1943-44 | 696,007 | 374,079 | 1,070,086 | | |
| 1944-45 | 2,053,606 | 511,461 | 2,565,067 | | |
| 1945-46 | 1,833,496 | 648,232 | 2,481,828 | | |
| 1946-47 | 1,490,229 | 336,674 | 1,736,903 | | |
| 1947-48 | 1,382,795 | 278,399 | 1,661,194 | | |

Trustees of The Port: Appointed by Government.—G. P. Alexander, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., *Chairman*; W. G. W. Reid, General Manager, M. & S. Railway; K. Durai General Manager, S.I. Railway; R. K. Vaish, M.A., *Collector of Customs*; T. M. S. Mann, L.C.S., *Director of Industries*; Commerce; S. Guruswami, *Representative of labour*.

Elected by Commercial Bodies.—(Representing the Corporation of Madras): G. Rangiah Naidu, (Representing Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras); C. Mainprize, J. R. Galloway, E. W. Hatchelor, C.I.E., H. R. Gossay, (Representing the Madras Trades' Association); S. Anantaramakrishnan, (Representing the Southern India Chamber of Commerce); M. S. V. Aradappa Chetty, D. C. Kothari, V. S. L. Nathan, (Representing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce); Y. V. Lotah, (Representing the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association); Y. R. Gaitonde, Mohamed Mustun Sheriff Sahib.

Principal Officers: Port Engineer.—G. P. Alexander, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., *Deputy Conservator of Port*; L. J. Whitlock, *Chief Accountant*; G. Venkataraya Rao, M.A., L.A.S., M.I.C.A., *Traffic Manager*; W. S. Vaidyanathan, B.A., *Executive Engineer*; S. Sagarbhushanam, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E., *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer*; F. G. Cooper, *Medical Officer*; M. T. S. Subramaniam, M.I.C.B.S., D.I.M., D.I.H.

VIZAGAPATAM

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925. In 1933, the harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now provides the following facilities:

An Entrance Channel, sheltered by hills, with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered inside harbour, provided with three quays berths, each 500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit shed. Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk; one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth. In addition, a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided, at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways. Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the port. A timber jetty berth for bunkering fuel oil has been provided. Behind this, oil storage tanks are installed.

Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service to the pier. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour consists of four tugs of 1,000, 600, 450 and 400 H.P.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided; but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 366 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownerships. The construction of another Dry Dock to take ships upto 600 ft. in length is being contemplated. The port has a floating crane and can deal with lifts upto 50 ton capacity.

There is a special railway connection, linking in with the Central Provinces. Additional railway lines for development of the hinterland are being surveyed.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1947-48

| | Receipts. Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Port Fund | 38,03,537 | 38,40,543 |
| Pilotage Fund | 87,116 | 64,043 |

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1944-45 TO 1947-48

| Year | Imports | Exports | Total |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1944-45 | 1,19,675 | 2,85,480 | 4,05,155 |
| 1945-46 | 57,987 | 4,10,812 | 4,68,829 |
| 1946-47 | 99,909 | 5,38,675 | 6,38,584 |
| 1947-48 | 1,70,417 | 5,45,994 | 7,16,411 |

The Port is administered by the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), through the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Principal Officers. *Port Conservator*, P. C. Mukerjee, General Manager, B.N. Railway, Calcutta; *Port Administrative Officer & Port Engineer*, S. Nampudiah, Vizagapatam; *Deputy Port Conservator*, L. H. Ghosh, Vizagapatam; *Superintendent, Traffic*, J. K. Ghose, Vizagapatam; *Chief Accountant*, P. T. Mathew, Vizagapatam.

Other Ports ALLEPPEY

Alleppey, the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore, is situated about 50 miles north of Quilon and 35 miles south of Cochin. Alleppey is an open port. There is a mud bank off and near the pier which affords smooth water for shipping operations. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage & disposal of all fresh produce, and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

Port dues are 9 pies per registered ton.

The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Principal Port Officer, M. Raja Raja Varma, B.A.

BALASORE

Balasore, situated on the right bank of the Sundarling river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants.

Balasore as a port is practically defunct. Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no sea-borne trade. There is no import trade.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar city, formerly the capital of Bhavnagar State, and now the administrative headquarters of Gohilwad division of the Union of Saurashtra, lies near the head of the Gulf of Cambay in Lat. 21° 47' N., Long. 72° 08' E.

The port facilities comprise a deep water anchorage at Ghogo, a concrete jetty capable of berthing two ocean-going vessels and complete with modern crane and rail facilities five miles

north-west of the anchorage, and a fully equipped steel jetty for small coasting vessels 8 miles further up the Bhavnagar creek from concrete jetty.

There is ample warehouse accommodation and direct rail connection between the jetties and the metre gauge system of India.

BIMLIPATAM

Bimlipatam is 22 miles north-west of Waltair. It is connected by good roads with Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, hemp, myrobalans, nicer seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels to foreign ports.

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance except import of jute from Chittagong.

No steamers call at this Port from July 3, 1940 to end of war. Vessels anchor from 6 to 8 fathoms abreast the river Gouthiani during the south-west monsoon, and a little further to north in the north-east monsoon (Barings are different). Bottom is sandy and rocky.

Dues are to be paid according to schedule; overtime fees, ground rent, and boat license fees are also charged.

CALICUT

Calicut, the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin. It is 413 miles by rail from Madras. The port is practically closed during the south-west monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Nativecraft of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore.

Beylore seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port. It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish-manure. The foreign import trade, consists chiefly of general merchandise.

CHANDBALI

Chandbali situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River, is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags.

CUDDALORE

Cuddalore is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry. Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom. The city wall is connected to the main line by railway.

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels, oils and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coastal trade consists mainly of grain, pulse and coal. The foreign import trade is chiefly in boiled betelnuts from the Malay Straits.

CUTCH MANDVI

The Harbour is situated in the Gulf of Kutch, is protected against westerly winds by the Albert Edward Breakwater, 1,850 feet long, and craft of from 9 to 10 feet draught can enter the harbour at High Water Neaps. There is also a pier and pitched slope where country craft can secure alongside and work cargo.

The Port is unfortunately exposed to the full blast of the South-west Monsoon gales, and is closed for maritime traffic from about the end of April until the month of September.

During the fairweather season, coastal steamers of the B.I.S.N. Coy. and the B.S.N. Coy. call regularly and anchor about 1½ miles south of the port, passengers and cargo being discharged into small craft for conveyance between steamers and shore.

Cutch Mandvi Lighthouse. A light is exhibited at an elevation of 115 feet from a white masonry tower 56 feet in height situated on the south-west bastion of Mandvi Port. A light is also exhibited at an elevation of 39 feet from the end of the breakwater.

The trade of the Port amounts to Rs. 135 Lakhs annually. Recent commercial undertakings include a Match Factory, Oil Mills and Metal Works.

CUTTACK

Cuttack, is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers. It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared.

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal railway which has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere.

DHANUSHKODI

Dhanushkodi is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the south east extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier belonging to the S.I. Ry. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on the pier into steamer batches.

The Port is an open roadstead. The ferry steamers of the S.I.Ry. are moored at their own pier. No other steamers call here.

There are no channels or anchorages at the Port.

Port dues are collected on the net tonnage of vessels calling under the Indian Port Act XV of 1908. No other charges are collected at the Port.

Average annual receipts of the Port are Rs. 1,200 and charges Rs. 3,000.

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), cotton piecegoods and beedies, and imports—aracanuts, coconuts, hides and skins and hardware.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS DURING 1947-48

| | Tons |
|-----------------|--------|
| Imports | 3,519 |
| Export | 20,254 |

The Port Conservator, Dhanushkodi, is the principal officer of administration of the Port.

DWARKA

Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage. After the development of Port Okha, Dwarka has lost its importance as a port. Consequently the ocean-going steamers between Bombay and Karachi at present generally do not touch at Dwarka but at Port Okha. Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

GOPALPUR

Gopalpur in the Ganjam District is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the B.N.Rly. It lies between Lat. 19° 13' N, Long. 84° 52' E; R of T. Sp. 6½ ft., Neap 4½ ft.

The chief imports are provisions, grain, tobacco, coriander seeds, soap nuts, empty bottles, potatoes, ginger, matches, coconut oil, and the exports are paddy, pigs, rice, gingelly seeds, dry leaves, horse grain, prawns, skins, and clava oil. There is passenger trade with Burma.

The Port is an open roadstead. Cargoes are landed and shipped on beach. Anchorage in 6 to 7 fathoms, sand and mud.

Port dues: Foreign vessels 3 annas per ton per voyage; coasting vessels, 1 anna per ton once in 30 days. Working cargo, about 2 annas per ton and lanching and shipping about Re. 0-14-0 per ton.

Port Conservator: A. D. Bhavanasi; Lloyd's Agents, The Coromandel Co. Ltd.

KAKINADA

Kakinada, is situated on the Cocanada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, about 80 miles south of Vizagapatnam and 270 miles north of Madras. In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency. Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada Canal.

The trade of the port like other open roadstead ports was effected by the war. Foreign export trade of tobacco and palmira fibre has resumed, likewise coastal trade comprising of turmeric, pulses, castor and groundnut oil.

Import trade at present is confined to occasional consignments of Burma Teak.

KANDLA

Kandla Creek forms a natural harbour with good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for large ocean-going cargo steamers. The Port was opened for traffic in 1931 and has been recognised in Admiralty Chart No. 43 in the Gulf of Kutch.

The port area consists of 13,70,000 square feet of reclaimed land and has immense space for extension of reclamation.

The port has 6 miles of anchorage with depth of water at L.W.M.O.S.T. of over 36 feet and with ample swinging space. The reinforced concrete pier can berth 2 ships at a time. Steamers over 300 feet in length are moored along the outside of the pier. There is also a timber jetty which can accommodate vessels upto 800 tons. This jetty is also used for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers at any state of tide.

All over the Kutch coast there are well equipped lighthouses which are efficiently maintained. The Channel leading from the Gulf of Kutch into the Port is well defined by Buoys and Beacons erected in the foreshore. Pilots meet steamers at the outer Tuna Buoy. There are sufficient facilities for warehousing and more are being provided. The Port is connected by telephone and telegraph and rail with the hinterland. There is a dispensary, a dharamsala and a guest-house.

Port charges are very moderate and it is the policy of the State to encourage shipping. Port dues are Re. 0-1-0 per net registered ton. Pier dues vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24 per day according

to the tonnage of a ship. Lighthouse dues of Re. 0-1-0 per net registered ton are recovered once in six months.

The income from port dues and other port charges for the year 1946-47 was Rs. 57,000 and expenditure for general maintenance of the port was Rs. 49,000.

| Year | Imports | Exports | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1945-46 | 7,149 | 8,810 | 16,259 |
| 1946-47 | 35,812 | 13,631 | 79,446 |

MANGALORE

To the south of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore, open to the coasting trade of Karwar, Honavar and Bhalkal. Mangalore is situated at the junction of the Gorpur & Netravati Rivers, about 170 miles south of Mormugao. It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland. It is the north western terminus of the South Indian Railway.

It is an open roadstead, steamers anchor about 2 miles off the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms of water. Native craft of small draft enter the backwater at all states of the tides and anchor in the inner anchorage. Vessels of low tonnage berth at the wharves. Vessels above 60 tons anchor in backwater, and the cargo is conveyed by lighters from the anchorage to the wharves. The length of the landing and shipping wharves at present is 3,156 ft. and an extension of 880 ft. opposite the Railway Goods shed is under construction to facilitate rail-cum-sea traffic. There are three hand cranes at the Port. One of 5 tons within Customs enclosures and the other two 1½ tons at North and South reclamation respectively. For the use of 5 tons crane a fee of 12 annas per ton lift, is charged by this department.

Mofsa Launch 'Mangalore' is available for towing lighters and vessels from backwater to sea and vice versa and conveying passengers and ship's papers to and from the steamers at the outer anchorage. In addition there are also 3 private launches available at the Port for hire.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, rubber to Ceylon and Gile, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other coconut produce there for sale.

The income and expenditure for the Minor Ports Fund for 1946-47 were Rs. 27,800 and Rs. 31,000 respectively.

MASULIPATAM

Masulipatam is the principal port in the delta of the Krishna River. It is an open roadstead. A flashing light is exhibited. There is a conical buoy 4 miles eastward of the Lighthouse marking the position for boats to wait outside the bar in order to communicate with vessels approaching the Port. The roadstead is capacious and holding ground good. A convenient anchorage is in depths of 5½ fathoms, about 5½ miles east-south-eastward of the Lighthouse.

Port dues are at Rs. 0-4-0 per ton. Landing or shipping fees are charged at Re. 0-12-0 per ton of cargo.

Normal annual income is about Rs. 25,000 and expenditure is Rs. 20,000.

The chief export commodity is groundnuts to foreign countries and ordinarily averages about 130,000 tons a year. Imports are very small.

A port officer is in charge of the Port.

Port Officer.—L. G. Hardas.

NAVLAKHI

Navlakhi is one of the chief ports of Saurashtra and has a fine situation on the coast of Saurashtra. Ships anchor about three miles from the pier. Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre-gauge line of the Morvi section, Saurashtra Railway, and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajputana, Gujarat and Saurashtra. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade. It has ample godown space for storage purposes.

NAGAPATTINAM

Nagapattinam, the Chief Port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles South of Kankal. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber. Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Nagapattinam Beach Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing areas to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kadivaiyar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, a great place of pilgrimage for Muhammadans, is a wharf of Nagapattinam. Steamers anchor in the roads about a mile off from the shore and cargo is transported between ship and shore by country crafts of which abundance is available locally. The depth on the bar varies from 1½ feet to 3½ feet L.W.O.S.T. according to season.

Port dues two to six annas per ton. Landing and shipping dues 7½ to 1 annas per ton.

The principal exports from Nagapattinam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief providing centre for the colonies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

The principal imports are betelnuts and Lummehella logs.

Port Officer.—M. L. Advani.

OKHA

Port Okha, situated in a detached portion of the former Baroda State in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiawar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean going traffic and commodities.

It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast. The Harbour scheme has been well designed; there is an excellent terra-concrete jetty, served by railway lines and trams, alongside which large vessels can lie at all states of the tide, and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The warehouse accommodation and railway connections are good. Okha is far removed from the large centres of population, being 231 miles from Wadiwan Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass.

Rapid expansion scheme is being put into effect by extending the pier to accommodate three vessels and creating two more mooring berths.

The Port has an area of 2 sq. miles and the harbour 6 sq. miles.

One R.C.C. pier which can accommodate ships up to 559 ft. long with a draft of up to 28½ ft. at all states of tide. There is also a single mooring buoy. Two to three coasting steamers can also lie at their own anchors in the harbour in stream. The berths at the mooring buoy and anchorage in stream are restricted to a draft of 18 ft. at present but as soon as a dredger is available, these berths will be able to accommodate steamers up to 26 ft. draft.

Statistics showing the growth of the Port. —**TRAFFIC HANDLED IN TONS.**

| Year | Tons | Year | Tons | Year | Tons |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1926-27 | 16,196 | 1933-34 | 1,82,411 | 1940-41 | 1,69,366 |
| 1927-28 | 51,535 | 1934-35 | 1,95,220 | 1941-42 | 2,49,110 |
| 1928-29 | 80,527 | 1935-36 | 1,98,713 | 1942-43 | 2,74,702 |
| 1929-30 | 73,108 | 1936-37 | 1,78,831 | 1943-44 | 2,00,125 |
| 1930-31 | 73,909 | 1937-38 | 2,32,188 | 1944-45 | 2,50,602 |
| 1931-32 | 1,35,545 | 1938-39 | 1,75,182 | 1945-46 | 2,05,550 |
| 1932-33 | 1,71,118 | 1939-40 | 2,97,408 | 1946-47 | 2,51,583 |
| | | | | 1947-48 | 3,81,848 |

Steamers that cannot enter the harbour due to deep draft, are, weather permitting, allowed to discharge cargoes at the outer anchorage and barges can be supplied if asked for.

Ships are navigated during day light hours only. Small coasting steamers can enter and leave the harbour at any state of tide. The larger ships however have to wait for slack water.

Port dues Rs. 0-1-0 per ton. Pier dues Rs. 20 per day and Pilotage charge Rs. 100 each way.

The wharfage charge on cargo is recovered according to railway classification. It is very nominal and includes services of handling goods, warehousing and insurance against fire for six months.

Imports and Exports of Principal Goods.—The principal commodities of export are cement, salt, oil seeds and heavy chemicals. About 60 thousand tons of cement and salt each are exported. The imports comprise all varieties from coal, petroleum products, heavy and light machinery, railway materials and all types of merchandise, hardware, glassware to wines and spirits and foodstuffs.

Principal Officers.—Port Officer.—Capt. D. V. Singh. Harbour Engineer.—B. C. Mehta; Harbour Master.—Capt. D. V. Singh.

The expansion of the port and trade is carried out on systematic lines. Areas are set apart for residential purposes where plots of suitable sizes are given on generous terms. Industrial area linked up with railway sidings to the port and station with sea frontage, suitable for industries of various magnitude, from ship-building yard to oil mill, offers great facility for enterprise.

PORBANDAR

The capital town of Porbandar State is situated half way between the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Ocean going steamers anchor at about 1.2 mile from the shore. Port of Porbandar is an important regular Port of call for the B.I.S.N.Co. Ltd's steamers to embark and disembark passengers to and from Africa. It has been so for the last 25 years. The cargo is discharged into lighters at the open roadstead which are towed to the creek by Port tugs. The length of the quay wall, which runs throughout the length of the creek, is about 1,000 yards. The wharf area is more than one square mile. There is metre-gauge railway line running right along the quay wall, which connects port of Porbandar with various important business centres in the interior of India, such as Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay. The port being an open roadstead is closed for steamship traffic between 15th May and 15th September being the period of high seas and monsoon on this coast.

The principal imports at this port are wet and dry dates, timber, coal, sugar, machinery, petrol, kerosene, coconuts, jaggery, etc. The exports are salt, cement, glue, white clay powder and stone.

During the war the trade of Porbandar was chiefly coastwise.

Port Officer.—D. V. Bhatt; Chief Customs Officer.—R. S. Raja Iyer, u.com.

QUILON

Quilon, the "Coilum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. Vessels anchor about 1 mile from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place.

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, timber, fish, ilmenite and cashew kernel. The export of cashew kernel in steamers bound for U.S.A. ports is carried on during the seasonal months—August to May—by means of floating docks. Raw cashew nuts from Portuguese East Africa is the chief item of import from foreign countries through this port. During seasonal months, food grains & sundry cargo are also imported. Since steamers can anchor in deep waters (7 to 8 fathoms) quite close to the shore the port has got facilities for improving the trade.

SURAT

Surat is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river navigable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

TELLICHERRY

Tellicherry is situated on the Madras-Mangalore line of the South Indian Railway and is about 94 miles south of Mangalore and 14 miles south of Cannanore a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade.

Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other Ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the Port. Facilities for landing and shipping of cargo are provided. There is a pier with 4 one-ton cranes and one five-ton crane, wharf wall extending to nearly 600 feet on either side of the pier. Port dues leviable on steamers vary from 4 annas to 6 annas a ton according to the character of the voyage of the steamer.

The principal exports are coffee and pepper brought down from interior areas by road, such as copra, coconuts, sandalwood, tea, ginger, timber, rosewood and chief imports are grains and pulses, salt, kerosene oil, piecegoods, metals and glassware.

TUTICORIN

Tuticorin, an important port of southern India, is situated near the southern edge of the Coromandel Coast. It has the largest trade in South India next to Madras and Cochin. The port is open all through the year and ships have to anchor in open roadstead 5 to 6 miles off the shore. Harar Island upon which the lighthouse is situated affords considerable protection to lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping and the work is seldom interrupted by

bad weather. The port commands a very large import and export trade and is a direct link to Colombo, other coastal ports in India and foreign ports.

The chief articles of export are cotton, senna leaves, onions, chillies and livestock. The South Indian Railway runs along side the landing and shipping wharves from which goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

The port has an area of 15.7 acres.

Vessels anchor in open roadstead 5 or 6 miles from shore. There is a boat channel 400' wide from shore to deep water with depth of 11'-0" L.W.O.S.T. For handling the cargo from cargo boats, there are six piers of lengths 315', 478', 138', 288', 328' and 255'. Cargoes up to 5 tons can be handled by cranes.

The port is safe for ships all through the year. There are two lighthouses one at Hare Island and the other at Devil's point. The light at Hare Island is an Aga white light 1 second, eclipse 9 seconds, visibility 14 miles and candle power 1,000 British Candles. The light at Devil's point is a flash light giving 30 flashes per minute, visibility 11 miles and candle power 207 British candles.

Landing and shipping dues of Rs. 0.11-3 pence are charged generally. Foreign steamers—3 annas per ton; coasting steamers—2 annas per ton; sailing vessels—1 anna per ton.

The income and expenditure as per the Administration Report for 1947-48 were Rs. 3,16,575 and Rs. 4,37,077 respectively.

The Port stands second in rank among minor ports and third in the Province.

A total 1,54,599 tons of goods were imported in 1947-48; the chief imports being grains, coal, cotton, machinery, scrap iron, coconuts, firewood, palm-yeat, Bakel baskets. 77,802 tons of goods were exported in 1947-48, the principal exports being onions, chillies, cotton, yarn, fibre, senna, goods salt, sheep, dry fish, cotton piece and cotton waste.

The Port is administered by a Board of thirteen trustees.

Chairman, Port Trust, R. V. Raman, I.A.S.; Port Officer, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Port Trust, W. A. Bow Samter.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE history of Indian currency is fully summarised in the Reports of the Herschell, Fowler and Babington-Smith Committees, and the Chamberlain and Hilton Young Commissions. This historical retrospect is confined to a brief review of the facts and events of the past which chiefly influence the present and serve as a guide to the future.

Prior to 1818 India was suffering from political as well as currency chaos with a variety of coins of both silver and gold of different denominations in circulation. By the Act of 1818 the East India Company made the silver rupee of 180 grains 11/12ths the unlimited legal tender for South India. They substituted the silver rupee for the gold pagoda as the standard coin of the Madras Presidency where gold coins had been the standard currency for hundreds of years.

However the various Presidencies under the East India Company had rupees of different weights and fineness and the rupee of one Presidency was not legal tender in another. Great inconvenience, therefore, arose in making payments, and in actual payment they were weighed as bullion. A uniform system of coinage was, therefore, found necessary which was obtained by the Act of 1835. The 1835 Gold and Silver Coinage Act was enacted so as to make the rupee unlimited legal tender and deprive the gold coins of their legal tender character throughout British India. But in order to avoid the embarrassing fluctuations in the rate of exchange with gold standard countries consequent on the severe slump in the silver market from 1872 onwards, it was decided in 1893, in accordance with the recommendations of the Herschell Committee, to close the mints to the free coinage of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage was followed by an appreciation of the rupee, and by 1898 it had reached the level of 1s. 4d. The rupee remained unlimited legal tender, and was the standard of value for all internal transactions.

Sterling Exchange Standard.—The policy adopted in 1893, by the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, had for its declared object the establishment of a gold standard for India, and the Fowler Committee was invited in 1898 to consider how this object could best be secured. This Committee favoured the making of the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India and recommended, at the same time, that "the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. The result would be that, under identical conditions, the sovereigns would be coined and would circulate both at home and in India."

This recommendation was accepted by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India and the effective establishment of a gold standard based on a gold currency thus became the recognised object of Government

and their advisers. But Government's first attempt to introduce gold into circulation was not a success, and the Indian currency system developed in the years that followed along lines different from those foreseen in 1898. Gold never became a substantial part of the circulation. Apart from small change, the internal currency consisted almost entirely of tokens, one printed on silver, the rupee, and the other on paper, the currency note. Their value was maintained at 1s. 4d. gold (there was during this period no difference between gold and sterling) by the offer of the Secretary of State to sell bills on India without limit of amount at 1s. 4d., and by the sale of drafts on the Secretary of State on occasions when, owing to temporary variations in the currents of trade, exchange tended to fall below the 1s. 4d. level. The latter process was not, however, the subject of a statutory obligation, nor was it in practice carried out as a matter of course. For instance the Secretary of State had to be consulted before offers of reverse remittances were announced, and the Government of India never went so far as to undertake to offer sterling drafts in all circumstances. The standard thus evolved was commonly known as a gold exchange standard, although in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.

The Chamberlain Commission was appointed in April 1913 to inquire, among other things, whether the then existing practice in currency matters was conducive to the interests of India. It reported: "The people of India neither desire nor need any considerable amount of gold for circulation as currency, and the currency most generally suitable for the internal needs of India consists of rupees and notes. A mint for the coinage of gold is not needed for purposes of currency or exchange, but if Indian sentiment genuinely demands it, and the Government of India are prepared to incur the expense, there is no objection in principle to its establishment either from the Indian or from the Imperial standpoint; provided that the coin minted is the sovereign or the half sovereign; and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian sentiment should prevail. If a mint for the coinage of gold is not established, refined gold should be received at the Bombay Mint in exchange of currency. The Government of India should continue to aim at giving the people the form of currency which they demand, whether rupees, notes or gold, but the use of notes should be encouraged. The essential point is that this internal currency should be supported for exchange purposes by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling."

Thus, in effect, the Chamberlain Commission abandoned the ideal of a gold standard based on a gold currency and accepted in its place an exchange standard with an excrecent currency

of sovereigns not essential to the working of the system. Owing to the outbreak of the First World War no action was taken on these recommendations.

Fluctuations. The war of 1914-18 put the currency system of India, in common with those of other countries, to a severe test. The price of silver rose to unprecedented heights. The world demand for silver was unusually keen, particularly for coinage. The coinage of British Empire alone absorbed nearly 108 million ounces during 1915-18 as against 30.5 million between 1910-13. The material of the silver token became worth more than its face value. The Government found it difficult to continue their unlimited offer of rupees at the long-established rate. There was a keen demand for Indian exports, and there were exceptional disbursements to be made on behalf of the British Government. Internal currency had to be in some way provided, and it could no longer be provided on the old terms. Simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the world's silver mines coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27s. 6d. per ounce; by May 1919 it was 58s.; and on December 17 of that year it reached 78s. Confronted with these difficulties, the authorities allowed the rupee, so long anchored at 1s. 4d., to break loose from its moorings and follow the course of silver prices. The rate of exchange accordingly rose rapidly until it reached 2s. 4d. sterling in December 1919. The effect of these measures was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 4d.

The 2s. Ratio.—The Babington-Smith Committee was appointed in May 1919 when the rate was 1s. 8d., "to examine the effect of the War on the Indian Exchange and Currency system and practice, to make recommendations as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintaining a satisfactory monetary circulation, and to ensuring a stable gold standard."

These terms of reference precluded the Committee from considering alternative standards of currency and the Committee recommended the stabilisation of exchange at 2s. gold after taking into account the high range of silver prices and the importance of safeguarding the broken character of the rupee. It also recommended that during periods of exchange weakness, the Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of reverse councils. Furthermore, it advocated the movement of gold to and from India free from Government control, fixation of the statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve

at 40 per cent. of the gross circulation and the revaluation of the sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve at 2s. to the rupee.

An important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, appended a minority report in which he urged (1) the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related at the ratio of 15 to 1, (2) the continuance of the then existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver as full legal tender, (3) the stoppage of silver rupees of 165 grains being minted as long as New York quoted silver over 92 cents and the minting of 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, and (4) the sale of reverse drafts on London only at 1s. 3-20/32d. and the meeting of drafts by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 4-3/32d. per rupee.

In making its recommendations, the majority was largely influenced by (1) the rise in the gold value of silver and (2) the decline in the gold value of sterling which was then about 30 per cent. below par. Actually the subsequent fall in the price of silver from 89½d. per ounce in February 1920 to 44d. in June 1920 outstripped the preceding rise. Moreover while this report was being written, the British Government was accepting the Cunliffe Committee's Report prescribing a deflationary policy for Britain.

Fall in Value.—The majority's recommendations were, however, accepted by the Secretary of State. The public mind, however, in February 1920, however, coincided with a keen demand for remittances to London, and steps were at once taken to maintain the new exchange rate of 2s. gold recommended by the Committee by the offer of reverse councils at a rate founded on that ratio, allowance being made for the depreciation of sterling in terms of gold, as shown by the dollar-sterling exchange. The rates for reverse councils offered by the Government thus varied from 2s. 3-20/32d. sterling to 2s. 10-27/32d. sterling. By the Indian Coinage Amendment Act of 1920, the sovereign was made legal tender at Rs. 10. The attempt to hold the rate of 2s. gold was not successful; and the Government of India thereupon tried, with effect from the weekly sale on June 24, 1920, to maintain it at 2s. sterling. This attempt also failed and was abandoned on September 28. The Government of India at this period were unable to contract currency in India at the pace at which world prices were falling. All they could do was to avoid further inflation and to effect some measure of contraction. This was insufficient to arrest the falling tide of exchange, which early in 1921 fell below the low level of 1s. 3d. sterling and 1s. gold. The 2s. ratio, passed in 1920, remained on the statute book and was ineffective for purposes of tender of gold to the currency office.

During this period the export trade was arrested and the import trade mounted when the precise converse was demanded and Government's action created an artificial movement of the transfer of capital from India to England; large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the reverse council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for bidding for Bills and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits.

Recovery.—In this way the weekly biddings for the million of reverse councils varied from 120 millions to 130 millions and the money market was completely disorganised. In turn, business was severely affected and immense losses were incurred by all importers. Government sold 555 millions of reverse councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio, the loss on this account being Rs. 35 crores. According to an official statement, currency was contracted to the tune of Rs. 31½ crores in 1920-21 and the process was continued in the following two years by the transfer of sterling securities held in London to the Secretary of State's cash balance

and by the discharge of the Indian Treasury Bills held in the reserve. The tide consequently definitely turned by January 1923; and Government exchange recovered to 1s. 4d. sterling, and showed a general tendency to move upward. It reached the level of 1s. 6d. sterling in October 1924 at which time it was equivalent to about 1s. 4d. gold. From that time till March 1926, the upward tendency of exchange continued, but it was prevented from rising above 1s. 6d. by free purchases of sterling on the part of Government. Meanwhile sterling was restored to parity with gold about the middle of 1925 and the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. gold when the Hilton Young Commission was appointed in 1926.

HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION

The system existing in 1926 was summed up by the Hilton Young Commission in the following words: "At the present time Indian currency consists of two kinds of token, paper notes and silver rupees, which are mutually convertible. The paper notes are in form a promise by the Government of India to pay the bearer on demand a specified number of rupees. The rupee is a silver coin 180 grains in weight and 11/12ths fine.

"The value of both forms of token currency in relation to sterling is at present being maintained between the gold points corresponding to a gold parity of 1s. No obligation has been assumed, but Government as currency authority have freely purchased sterling when the rate has stood at 1s. 6-3/16d., and in April 1926, authorised the Imperial Bank, to make an offer on their behalf to sell sterling at 1s. 5-7/8d. The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government.

"For the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency, the Government of India hold two reserves, the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. The former is composed of the proceeds of the note issue and is held as a backing against the notes in circulation; the latter has been accumulated from the profits of the coinage of silver rupees and is designed primarily to maintain the external value of these coins. The permanent constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve provides for a holding of gold and silver metallic reserves of not less than 50 per cent. of the total note circulation, and for the balance to be held in rupee and sterling securities. These permanent provisions have not yet become operative and in the meanwhile the Reserve is governed by transitory provisions under which the fiduciary portion is limited to a maximum of Rs. 100 crores and the balance of the reserve is held in gold and silver coin and bullion. The Gold Standard Reserve at present amounts to £40 million. It is invested in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities."

The Commission's views on this system were: (1) The system is far from simple, and the basis of the stability of the rupee is not readily intelligible to the uninitiated public. The currency consists of two tokens in circulation, with the unnecessary co-existence of a third full-value coin which does not circulate at all. One form of token currency is highly expensive and is liable to vanish if the price of silver rises above a certain level. (2) There is a cumbersome duplication of reserves, with an antiquated and dangerous division of responsibility for the control of credit and currency policy (the former being with the Imperial Bank). (3) The system does not secure the automatic expansion and contraction of currency. Such movements are too wholly dependent on the will of the currency authority. (4) The system is inelastic. The utility of the provision for elasticity made on the recommendation of the Babington-Smith Committee is affected by the methods of financing Indian trade.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD

The Commission held the view that "the currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and conspicuously visible." It, therefore, recommended a gold bullion standard whereby an obligation should be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limits at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. It would establish the principle that gold is the standard of Indian currency at a fixed ratio. Simultaneously it recommended that the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

Other main recommendations of the Commission were:—

(i) The necessity of a unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a central banking system. Detailed recommendations are made about the constitution, functions and capacities of the Bank which should be a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(iii) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(iv) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(v) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(vi) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(vii) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(viii) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(ix) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(x) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent. within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xi) The silver holding on the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(zix) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(zi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(zix) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(zz) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(zix) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(zix) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(zix) During the transition period the currency authority (*i.e.*, the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(zix) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d.

(zz) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(zix) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(zix) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

Minute of Dissent.—In a minute of dissent to the report, Sir Purshottam Das Thakurani said: "The position, as I view it, is that the Government and people of India stand committed to the principle recommended by the Fowler Committee and adopted by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The Fowler Committee recommended and the Government adopted gold standard based on gold reserves and a gold currency as the currency system of India. I do not think that it is possible to improve upon the ideal of a gold standard based on gold reserves. India has today sterling and rupee securities equal to about four and a half times the value of her gold coin and bullion in reserve. It is neither feasible nor desirable that the sterling securities should be realised and converted into gold forthwith or in any manner other than the safest and most gradual to the markets of the world. The proportion of gold to securities in the currency reserves demonstrates the necessity of the free inflow of gold into India being permitted in the normal course."

On the question of the central banking institution, he held the view that the ends in view would be better served by developing the Imperial Bank of India into a full-fledged Central Bank.

As regards the exchange ratio, he said: "I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian currency system. I have very great apprehensions that if the recommendations of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation. Why, therefore, gamble on uncertain factors if India's natural ratio of 1s. 4d., that stood for 20 years unshaken by the crisis of 1907-08 and shaken only after 1917 by a world convulsion and then too mainly because of the embargo on the import of gold, is still within India's reach? The facts and figures that I have stated, and the records from which I have quoted, conclusively show that the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a 1s. 6d. ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question—indeed they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli* achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country."

Act of 1927.—The Currency Bill of 1927 embodying the recommendations of the majority report was passed into an Act with an amendment that the obligation placed on Government was in regard to the purchase of gold and sale of gold or sterling and not gold exchange as originally proposed. The Act came into force on April 1, 1927. Its main features were:—

(1) The silver rupee, the silver half-rupee and the currency notes were all legal tender without limit, but open to issue at the will of Government. The parity of exchange was 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee.

(2) Gold coins were no longer legal tender, but could be received at any Government currency office and at any Government Treasury other than a Sub-Treasury as bullion at the rate of 8.47512 grains fine gold per rupee.

(3) Gold in the form of bars containing no less than 40 tolas (15 ounces) fine could be offered for sale in unlimited quantities to Government at the Bombay Mint, and Government was under a statutory obligation to buy gold at the rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola fine.

(4) Holders of legal tender currency were given the right of obtaining gold at the Bombay Mint or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London, provided they paid for an amount of gold or sterling of not less value than 1,055 tolas (400 ounces) of fine gold. As for sterling Rs. 21-3-10 was to buy as much sterling as was required "to purchase one tola of fine gold in London at the rate at which the Bank of England" was bought by law to give sterling in exchange for gold, after deducting therefrom an amount being the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to London, including interest on its value during transit. As the latter rate would vary, the Governor-General-in-Council had to notify from time to time the rate determined for this purpose.

Thus strictly speaking, the monetary standard created by the Act of 1927 was a sterling exchange standard with the proviso that it was like the gold exchange standard so long as sterling did not go off the gold parity. Moreover, it would have been a gold standard if Government had exercised the option of offering gold in exchange for rupees. While it retained most of the old features condemned by the Commission namely the conversion of silver rupee into paper currency, the duplication of reserves and the separation of currency from credit control, it represented

an improvement over the pre-1916 standard by ensuring a statutory gold parity for the rupee and a statutory obligation on Government with regard to the purchase of gold and sale of gold or sterling.

Ratio Controversy.—The main controversy in the following years centred on the exchange ratio. From the beginning, however, Government were finding it necessary to take special measures to maintain the ratio of 1s. 6d. owing to its weakness. On February 10, 1927 when the Imperial Bank desired to borrow Rs. 2 crores from Government, it was charged seven per cent. as against the bank rate of six per cent. This created the impression that Government had changed their regulations under the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1923 without making a public announcement and that this had been done as a part of the measures to sustain the rupee exchange at 1s. 6d. Government had to remit about £7 millions between February 15 and March 31 1930 during which sterling bills were difficult to obtain from the market and Government decided to raise the price of money in India by raising the interest on the emergency currency to be given to the Imperial Bank from 7 to 8 per cent. on February 14, 1930. The position deteriorated further by November 1930 owing to rumours about the change in the ratio, and sterling to the tune of £5,650,000 was sold between November 1930 and March 1931 on speculative account.

The weakness of the exchange was followed by contraction of currency during the same period. The net contraction of note currency during the five years ending 1931 was Rs. 102½ crores. The Secretary of State for India made the following statement in the House of Commons on February 11, 1931:—

"The Government regard the rupee question as having been settled in 1927, when the Indian Legislature passed the Currency Act by which the rupee was rated at 1s. 6d. gold. The Government will use all the means in their power to maintain this rate in accordance with their statutory obligations."

THE CRISIS OF 1931

By 1931 the situation had become critical owing to the economic depression resulting in the precipitate fall of agricultural prices, slump in trade and a serious deterioration in the budgetary position of the Government of India. The ways and means position was attempted to be buttressed by short-term loans in the form of treasury bills which mounted upto Rs. 83.4 crores by August 1931 and thereafter by taxation and retrenchment. The flight of capital from India could not be checked and Government had to sell £11 millions sterling to maintain the ratio at the lower exchange point between August and September 10, 1931.

On September 21, 1931, the pound sterling was divorced from gold; India had a Currency Ordinance, and the Secretary of State announced Government's currency policy in terms which were not in conformity with the Currency Ordinance. The confusion thus created necessitated the declaration of moratorium for three days in respect of banks and this unprecedented event was followed by the issue on September 24 of the Gold and Sterling Regulation Ordinance of 1931. The first Ordinance sought to suspend the operation of Section 5 of the Currency Act of 1927 relating to Government's obligation to sell gold or sterling at rates fixed therein in view of the emergency, while the Secretary of State made it clear before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in London that "It has been decided to maintain the present currency standard on a sterling basis."

The Indian Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance of 1931 had the object of maintaining the sterling paper standard by strict regulation of dealings in foreign exchange and the prevention thereby of the export of capital by nationals. The Imperial Bank of India was authorised to

allocate exchange for certain definite purposes such as normal trade needs, excluding the import of silver and gold, contracts done before September 21 and reasonable personal and domestic purposes. The linking of the rupee with sterling involving the loss of its freedom was strongly opposed by the public. Happily, however, the apprehensions did not materialise; but the change ensured the flow of trade between India and the British Empire while placing India at a disadvantage in respect of her trade with countries having a gold standard. An outstanding feature of our trade thereafter was the unusual exports of gold.

SECOND WORLD WAR

The table given below gives figures of money supply in India and Pakistan, which is defined as the total of currency in circulation plus the demand deposits of banks, including the deposits with the Reserve Bank, minus cash reserves of banks including their deposits with the Reserve Bank. This covers all forms of liquid assets in the country and includes not only cash balances with the public but also Government deposits with the Reserve Bank constituting the cash balances of Government. In the absence of

accurate estimates of the amount of small coin in circulation, the figures for total money supply exclude small coin. The figures for the cash balances with the public are derived by deducting from total money supply the deposits of Government with the Reserve Bank of India:—

During the war period the total money supply increased from Rs. 317 crores to Rs. 2,313 crores owing to the spectacular rise in the net accrual of sterling from the supplies balance of payments on private as well as on Government account, i.e., including the payments on account of the supply of goods and services to His Majesty's and Allied Governments in India against recoverable war expenditure. Though the war ended, the upward trend continued until the total money supply reached Rs. 2,643 crores at the end of 1945-46.

During the year 1946-47 the wartime upward trend in money supply was arrested, and the total money supply (excluding small coin) tended to decline. To be more precise, money supply receded to Rs. 2,567 crores in March 1947, as compared with an all-time peak of Rs. 2,652 crores in April 1946. During the first half of

the year 1947-48, the money supply showed a further sharp recession of Rs. 119 crores, touching a low of Rs. 2,448 crores by August 1947. From September 1947, however, this trend appears to have been reversed, money supply again showing a rise of Rs. 109 crores by the end of March 1948. On the whole, money supply showed a net fall of only Rs. 10 crores. The cash balances with the public, on the other hand, showed a steep rise of Rs. 108 crores from Rs. 2,105 crores at the end of March 1947, to Rs. 2,213 crores at the end of the year under review, mainly reflecting a sharp decline in Government deposits with the Reserve Bank of India from Rs. 462 crores to Rs. 344 crores. This fall is partly due to the heavy Governmental outlays on refugee relief, defence and food subsidies, as well as on Capital account. The continued rise in the cash balances of the public, also presumably occasioned by the gradual widening of the free sector of internal trade following decontrol, indicated the persistence of inflationary conditions, attributable mainly to the lag in agricultural as well as industrial production, and was reflected in a continued rise during the year in the general price level and living costs.

TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY

(Rupees in crores).

| | August 1939 | August 1945 | March 1946 | March 1947 | March 1948 |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1) Notes in circulation | 169 | 1,139 | 1,219 | 1,242 | 1,304 |
| 2) Demand deposits of banks (scheduled and non-scheduled) | 141 | 671 | 735 | 711 | 762 |
| 3) Deposits with Reserve Bank | 41 | 500 | 643 | 562 | 457 |
| 4) Cash reserves of banks (scheduled and non-scheduled) | 34 | 146 | 120 | 116 | 121 |
| 5) Money Supply excluding rupee coin and small coin | 317 | 2,164 | 2,477 | 2,399 | 2,402 |
| 6) Circulation of rupee coin .. .. . | .... | 149 | 166 | 168 | 155 |
| 7) Total Money Supply (excluding small coin) .. .. . | .... | 2,313 | 2,643 | 2,567 | 2,557 |

CURRENCY STATISTICS

(In lakhs of rupees)

| | Notes in Circulation. | Notes held in Banking Department. | Total Notes Issued. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Average of Fridays</i> | | | |
| 1938-39 | 182.36 (7.97) | 28.28 (1) | 210.64 (7.98) |
| 1947-48 | 1,227.52 | 47.12 | 1,274.65 |
| 1948-49 | 1,231.84 (5.58) | 22.02 | 1,253.86 (5.58) |
| March 1948 | 1,303.78 | 12.89 | 1,316.68 |
| April | 1,312.03 (8.11) | 11.59 (1) | 1,323.62 (8.12) |
| May | 1,310.40 (24.14) | 14.51 | 1,324.96 (24.14) |
| June | 1,292.18 (38.27) | 10.96 | 1,312.15 (38.27) |
| July | 1,254.03 | 38.26 | 1,292.30 |
| August | 1,229.36 | 40.17 | 1,269.53 |
| September | 1,212.19 | 32.86 | 1,245.05 |
| October | 1,214.29 | 25.68 | 1,239.97 |
| November | 1,205.74 | 18.89 | 1,224.63 |
| December | 1,192.52 | 15.74 | 1,208.25 |
| January 1949 | 1,194.38 | 15.32 | 1,209.70 |
| February | 1,178.88 | 15.62 | 1,194.50 |
| March | 1,171.70 | 14.86 | 1,186.57 |
| April | 1,184.69 | 14.44 | 1,199.12 |

[NOTE:—Pakistan notes are shown within brackets. They were issued from April 1948 to June 1948 when the State Bank of Pakistan was established.]

TRENDS IN NOTE CIRCULATION

The impact of the busy season on note circulation in 1948-49 has been on a mild scale, as indicated in the following Table (Source: Reserve Bank Bulletin, May, 1949) which gives absorption (+) or return (-) of notes in circulation in the Indian Dominion during the busy season period, October 1948 to March 1949, as compared with the corresponding period (India and Pakistan) of 1947-48.

(In crores of rupees)

| | 1948-49 | 1947-48 |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| October | + 9 | + 19 |
| November | + 1 | + 7 |
| December | + 17 | + 25 |
| January | + 9 | + 37 |
| February | + 8 | + 25 |
| March | + 5 | + 18 |
| Total | + 47 | + 131 |

[NOTE I:—Figures for 1947-48 relate to India and Pakistan, while those for 1948-49 relate to the Dominion of India only.]

II:—India notes, returned from circulation in Pakistan and adjusted during the period under review, have been taken into account in arriving at the figures for 1948-49.]

During the financial year 1948-49, there has been a net contraction in notes in circulation, for the first time since the war, of Rs. 8 crores made up of

(i) slack season (April to September 1948) return of Rs. 55 crores and

(ii) busy season (October 1948 to March 1949) absorption of Rs. 47 crores.

The net contraction of Rs. 8 crores in notes in circulation during 1948-49 in respect of the Dominion of India compares with a net absorption of Rs. 62 crores in 1947-48 (for India and Pakistan).

Sources of Supply.—As regards the sources of additions to money supply during wartime, the total net accrual of sterling from the balance of payments on private as well as Government's account was the largest part of what might be termed as the inflationary potential. The budget deficit on revenue account and the defence expenditure on capital account were other constituents of this inflationary potential. The addition to the internal debt of the country acts largely as a deflationary influence; but has been reflected partly in the high and rising level of Government balances recently and the expansion of the public's cash balances given by the addition to the aggregate amount of note circulation, rupee coin and small coin and of deposits of banks, scheduled and non-scheduled, measures the extent of monetary inflation. The progressive series of each of these factors since 1939-40, are given below:—

| | (Rupees in crores) | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1939-40 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| Total net accrual of sterling to end of period since the beginning of the war | 100 | 1,680 | 2,026 |
| Budget deficit including Defence Capital Expenditure, progressive .. .. . | .... | 635 | 795 |
| Total of Both | 100 | 2,315 | 2,821 |
| Increase in note circulation, rupee coin and small coin circulation, and in total deposits of scheduled banks. | 82 | 1,706 | 2,048 |
| Increase in deposits with the Reserve Bank, progressive | 9 | 340 | 596 |
| Total of Both | 91 | 2,052 | 2,644 |
| Increase in the Rupee debt of the Central Government since March 31, 1939, progressive | 18 | 860 | 1,200 |

Absorption of Currency.—The wartime absorption of legal tender currency amounted to Rs. 1,198.64 crores of which notes accounted for Rs. 988.89 crores or 85 per cent., rupee coin for Rs. 142.16 crores or 11.9 per cent. and small coin for Rs. 67.59 crores or 5.6 per cent. The decline in the relative as well as the absolute expansion of note circulation which began in 1943-44 was further accelerated in 1946-47. But this declining tendency in currency absorption noticed from 1943-44 was arrested during 1947-48, the total absorption being higher at Rs. 53.97 crores, as compared with Rs. 31.11 crores in 1946-47. Notes in circulation registered an increase of Rs. 23.26 crores to Rs. 1,242.03 crores at the end of 1946-47 as against Rs. 133.89 crores in 1945-46, Rs. 202.39 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 238.91 crores in 1943-44. The annual rate of expansion declined to 2 per cent. in 1946-47, from 12 per cent. in 1945-46, 23 per cent. in 1944-45 and 37 per cent. in 1943-44. The decline in the relative as well as the absolute expansion of note circulation, which began in 1943-44, was replaced by a rising tendency during 1947-48, notes in circulation registering an increase of Rs. 62.33 crores to Rs. 1,304.36 crores at the end of 1947-48. The annual rate of expansion moved up to 5 per cent. in 1947-48. The average circulation for the year showed only a small increase of Rs. 4.86 crores.

With the cessation of the legal tender character of the standard rupee coin with effect from November 1, 1943, the quaternary rupees, the nickel rupees, and Government of India one rupee notes constitute as from that date the total amount of rupee coin in circulation. The aggregate amount in circulation of the Government of India one rupee notes and quaternary rupees stood at Rs. 123.81 crores at the end of October 1943. The circulation of rupee coin rose to Rs. 137.33 crores at the end of 1943-44, to Rs. 147.28 crores at the end of 1944-45, to Rs. 165.73 crores at the end of 1945-46 and to Rs. 167.67 crores at the end of 1946-47. The demand for rupee coin showed a steep fall during 1946-47 the absorption amounting to Rs. 1.94 crores as compared with Rs. 18.35 crores in 1945-46 and Rs. 10.05 crores in 1944-45. During 1947-48, however, rupee circulation showed a decline of Rs. 12.34 crores to Rs. 155.35 crores at the end of March 1948. A net return of rupee coin of Rs. 12.34 crores was witnessed, indicating a probable reversal in the wartime trend.

The absorption of small coin was at its height during the war period and amounted to Rs. 67.59 crores between September 1939 and August 1945. While the year 1945-46 witnessed a steep fall in the demand for small coin, it was not as steep

as in the case of rupee coin and notes in the following year. The absorption in 1946-47 was smaller at Rs. 5.91 crores compared with Rs. 9.98 crores in 1945-46 and the record figure of Rs. 19.20 crores in 1944-45. During 1947-48, the absorption was lower at Rs. 3.98 crores, the monthly absorption ranging between Rs. 79 lakhs in August 1947, and Rs. 4 lakhs in March, 1948.

New Designs.—The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, told the Indian Parliament, in May 1949, that the King's effigy on Indian currency notes would be replaced by the Ashoka Pillar, and the currency notes thus newly designed were expected to be put into circulation within the following few months. Changes in the designs of coins, including that of replacement of the King's effigy, were under the consideration of Government. The Finance Minister made it clear that no change was proposed in the existing denominations of notes and coins at present; nor was it proposed to demote the existing currency which would continue to be fully legal tender along with the newly designed notes and coins. He added that Government had no intention to replace the King's effigy with that of Mahatma Gandhi on coins and notes.

Seasonal Movements.—A study of the absorption and return of currency since 1920-21 indicates a fairly regular seasonality. The "busy" season when currency is absorbed begins usually in August, September or October and ends with December, January or February. The "slack" season of return of currency usually begins in January, February or March and extends upto July, August or September. In the pre-war years, there was a fair amount of regularity in the periodicity of the busy and the slack seasons. The war time monetary expansion distorted this even movement. The period of absorption that began in September, 1939 did not stop, as usual in the first quarter of 1940, but continued until the end of June, 1940, there being a return of currency from July to September. Again the next period of absorption beginning in October, 1940 extended over June, 1941 followed by a return of currency only during July, 1941. There was continued absorption during the entire period from August, 1941 to June, 1944, a period during which wartime monetary expansion reached its peak. Again there was a return of currency only during July, 1944. The period of absorption once more extended from August, 1944 to June, 1945, a return of currency taking place again in July, 1945. The next period of absorption which began in August, 1945 ended after December, 1945, there being a return of currency during January, 1946. There was an absorption of currency during February to June 1946, a period which is otherwise covered by the slack season. The return of currency began once again in July 1946 and ended after September, 1946, there being an absorption of currency from October, 1946 to March, 1947. During 1947-48, there was a return of currency during the period April to September 1947, and an absorption of currency during October to March, 1948. Thus, the tide of currency expansion during the war, resulting from steadily growing Governmental outlays, submerged the seasonal ebb and flow of currency. However, the month of July appeared to mark the bottom of the slack season, and despite the rising wartime trend in currency circulation, the seasonal fall in the demand for currency, reaching its maximum in July asserted itself in 1941, 1944 and 1945 when returns of currency were noticed in that month. With the end of the war, although the tempo of currency expansion slackened appreciably, seasonality did not immediately reappear, and currency absorption was noticed in the slack months of February to June, 1946. The return of currency from July to September, 1946, and the absorption in the busy months of October 1946 to March 1947, marked the beginnings of a process of return to normal conditions and the reappearance of currency trends in conformity with the normal seasonal pattern. These trends appeared to have asserted themselves more fully during 1947-48, when a return of

currency was witnessed in the months of April to September 1947, and an absorption during October 1947 to March 1948, which periods coincide with the slack and busy seasons of the year.

Before the wartime expansion of currency and credit got under way, opposite trends were witnessed in the movements of the volume of currency circulation and of demand deposits in the busy and the slack seasons. Note circulation tended to rise and demand deposits to contract in the busy season and *vice versa* in the slack season. During the war both deposits and currency circulation continued to expand, the incidence of the seasons being reflected in their varying rates of expansion. There was a greater percentage increase in demand deposits than in note circulation during the first half of the year corresponding generally to the slack season, while a comparatively larger expansion in note circulation than in deposits occurred in the second half of the year, which corresponds to the busy season.

During the year 1946-47, the pre-war tendency for notes in circulation and demand deposits to move in opposite direction during the different seasons re-appeared. Notes in circulation showed a reduction of 3 per cent. in the slack season of the year 1947-48. In the busy season, however, the rate of increase in note circulation, which had shown a deceleration from 15 per cent. in 1944-45 to 5 per cent. in 1946-47, showed an increase to 11 per cent. in 1947-48, owing mainly to the large issues of notes following the partition.

NOTE CIRCULATION

The denominational pattern of note circulation underwent a considerable change as a result of the promulgation of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1946, issued in January, 1946, under which notes of the denomination of Rs. 500 and above ceased to be legal tender. These notes were exchanged during the year for notes of lower denominations. The amounts of notes of these denominations outstanding on 31st December, 1947 were Rs. 3 lakhs in the case of Rs. 500 denomination, Rs. 1.12 lakhs of Rs. 1,000 denomination and Rs. 21 lakhs of Rs. 10,000 denomination, as against Rs. 26 lakhs, Rs. 113.37 lakhs and Rs. 18.46 lakhs respectively on 31st December, 1945. Rs. 100 notes recorded the highest increase of Rs. 51.40 lakhs, as against Rs. 12.30 lakhs only in the Rs. 100 denomination, while Rs. 5 notes registered a decline of Rs. 1.09 lakhs. The circulation of Rs. 100 denomination, which had fallen from Rs. 495.84 lakhs at the end of 1945 to Rs. 488.71 lakhs at the end of 1946 mainly on public apprehensions of the possible demonetisation of this denomination, rose to Rs. 540.11 lakhs at the end of 1947. The large issues of Rs. 100 notes are attributable, in part, to the exodus of funds almost entirely in bank notes of this denomination accompanying the mass migrations after the partition.

The circulation of Rs. 10 denomination also increased from Rs. 545.40 lakhs to Rs. 557.70 lakhs, its share in the gross circulation, however, falling from 43.3 per cent. to 42.0 per cent. at the end of 1947. The circulation of Rs. 5 notes, on the other hand, showed both an absolute and a relative decline, the circulation falling from Rs. 197.00 lakhs to Rs. 195.10 lakhs, while the Rs. 2 denomination showed a rise from Rs. 25.42 lakhs to Rs. 33.09 lakhs. As between the Government of India one rupee notes and notes of Rs. 2 denomination, the public showed a marked preference for the former. The steep fall in the absorption of all denominations of small coins noticed in 1946-47, continued in the year 1947-48, the decline being most noticeable in the case of four anna coins.

On the eve of separation of Burma from India, an Agreement, embodied in the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order,

1937, was arrived at between the two countries, with the object of causing the least possible disturbance in the currency systems of India and Burma during the initial stages of separation. Under this Order, the currencies of both countries were to continue to be closely linked and managed by the Reserve Bank of India. Under the stress of the Japanese war, the Government of Burma and the office of the Reserve Bank of India in Rangoon temporarily moved to India. In June, 1942, the responsibility for Burma notes was transferred from the Reserve Bank of the Government of India along with the assets held by the Bank as cover against these notes, the intention being to hand over the liability along with the assets to the Government of Burma as soon as they re-established themselves in Burma. The outstanding liability for the pre-war issues of Burma notes, which had been transferred from the Reserve Bank of India to the Government of India in June, 1942 was transferred together with the assets held against them, to the Government of Burma in June, 1946.

In June, 1946, the Government of Burma decided to sever the currency link with India and to establish an independent currency to be managed by a Currency Board in London with effect from 1st April, 1947. Authority was taken by an Order-in-Council in August, 1946 to amend the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937 with a view to terminating the joint monetary arrangements with India by six months' notice. The notice, which was served on the Governor-General with effect from 1st October, 1946, expired on 31st March, 1947 and with it the currency system of Burma was delinked from that of India. In order to enable the Reserve Bank of India to wind up its affairs in Burma, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was amended in March, 1947 to provide for the deletion of all references to Burma appearing in the Act. The Reserve Bank's office in Rangoon formally ceased to function in that country on 1st April, 1947.

In view of the ample time given to all bonafide holders of high denomination notes, which had been demonetised on January 12, 1946, to exchange their holdings, the Government of India announced on February 28, 1947 that no further claim for their exchange would be received after that date. The total notes exchanged upto March 31, 1947 amounted to Rs. 134,72,97,000 consisting of Rs. 21,70,000 worth of Rs. 5,000 denomination, Rs. 112,44,87,000 of Rs. 1,000 denomination and Rs. 22,96,40,000 of Rs. 10,000.

Arrangements with Pakistan: Following the decision to partition India into two Dominions from August 15, 1947, the Governor-General issued, on August 14, an Order called the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947 with a view to maintaining a united monetary system for the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, pending the establishment by the Pakistan Government of machinery to regulate currency and banking. The Order embodied, among other things, certain provisions relating to currency and coinage which were to be in force until September 30, 1948, but which by a subsequent amendment would be effective only up to June 30, 1948.

Following certain decisions arrived at as a result of discussions held in March 1948 between the Bank and the representatives of the Governments of the two Dominions, the Order of August 1947 was amended by the Pakistan Monetary System and Reserve Bank (Amendment) Order 1948, issued jointly by the Governors-General of India and of Pakistan on March 31, 1948. The amendment provided that the Bank would continue as the currency authority in Pakistan up to June 30, 1948 only and not September 30, 1948, as laid down in the original Order. India notes, however, were to continue to be legal tender in Pakistan up to September 30, 1948.

In terms of the foregoing Order, Bank notes of the current pattern inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" in English and

Urdu were put into circulation in Pakistan from April 1, 1948. Pakistan Government one rupee notes in the pattern of India Government notes (with the words "Government of Pakistan" inscribed), and Pakistan coins of distinctive designs but of the same denominations as India coins were also put into circulation as from that date. These notes and coins are not legal tender in India.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

The exigencies of the war necessitated the institution of strict exchange control which was exercised by the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India. Payments and remittances were allowed freely to countries within the sterling area but the same system of control through the medium of banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange was maintained for transactions with countries outside the sterling area. Sales of the currencies of countries outside the sterling area continued to be restricted, while exports to these countries were only permitted provided the foreign currency proceeds were sold to the authorised dealers in foreign exchange thus ensuring the full conservation and mobilisation of the country's foreign exchange resources. Despite the end of the war and the resumption of financial and commercial relations with many countries previously under enemy occupation, the Exchange Control policy remained unaffected.

On March 25, 1947, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was enacted to retain the powers granted under the Financial Provisions of the Defence of India Rules with certain modifications. It closely followed the Exchange Control Bill in the United Kingdom. The effect of the new measure is to continue the existing system of exchange control. It is an enabling measure giving wide powers to the Central Government and the Reserve Bank to control transactions in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of bullion and currency notes. The Finance Member in his speech at the second reading of the Bill said that it was the intention of Government to allow payments for current transactions freely but to restrict transfers of capital unless directly connected with the furtherance of trade, and to aim at making the rupee multilaterally convertible as soon as practicable. In the meantime, in order to maintain India's balance of payments in equilibrium, it was necessary to continue import control and also to take advantage of the transitional period allowed by the Fund rules, under which India could continue exchange control for a period of three years.

Rupee Unlinked.—In terms of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement signed in July, 1946, the United Kingdom undertook to negotiate with the holders of the sterling balances for the settlement of these balances and to make currently-earned sterling multilaterally convertible for current transactions, within one year of the signature of the Agreement. Consequent on this obligation to negotiate settlement of the sterling balances, a delegation from the United Kingdom visited India in February for a preliminary discussion.

Another factor conditioning the background to foreign exchange relationships is the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Consequent on India's membership of the Fund and the fixing of par values in accordance with the Articles of the Fund Agreement, sterling has ceased to be the sole determinant of the external value of the rupee. The convertibility of the rupee into other currencies was therefore provided, for by the enactment of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1947, which was passed by the Central Legislature in April, 1947. The amendment repealed Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which had obliged the Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may determine from time to time in conformity with their obligations as a member of the Fund.

AGREEMENT WITH U. K.

A delegation from the Government of India proceeded to London early in July 1947 to conclude the sterling balances negotiations inaugurated in February, when a delegation from the United Kingdom had visited India. Pending the completion of these negotiations, it was found necessary to impose restrictions on transfers of capital from India to the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries to prevent a flight of capital from India. The general permission given for transactions in sterling area currencies was accordingly cancelled and the opening of new accounts in such currencies by persons domiciled in India was made subject to the Reserve Bank's permission. Remittances to sterling area countries were also restricted.

The negotiations with the United Kingdom were concluded during August, and a Financial Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom, covering the period up to December 31, 1949, was signed on August 14, 1947. Under the terms of the Agreement, which became effective from July 15, the Reserve Bank of India opened two accounts, namely No. 1 and No. 2 Accounts with the Bank of England. The total sterling asset of the Reserve Bank of India were fixed at £1,160 million as on July 14, 1947, which amount was credited to No. 2 Account. Out of the balance in this Account, an amount of 565 million comprising an initial release of £35 million for current purposes and £30 million as a working balance was credited to No. 1 Account. The Agreement provided that the balance in No. 1 Account would be freely available for payments in respect of current transactions in any currency area and would, therefore, be fully convertible for current purposes. Any sterling received after the date of the Agreement in respect of current transactions and any sums transferred from No. 2 Account were to be credited to this account. No. 2 Account was not to be used for current transactions and operations were to be confined to certain agreed transfers of a capital nature.

A delegation from the U.K. visited India in January 1948 for further negotiations with the Government of India regarding the sterling balances following which the Financial Agreement was extended up to June 30, 1948. Under the extended agreement, a sum of £18 million was transferred from No. 2 Account to No. 1 Account, for purposes of current expenditure up to June 30, 1948. As requested by the British delegation, with a view to co-operating with other members of the sterling area in conserving the foreign exchange resources of the area by restricting the country's expenditure in hard currency areas (which have been defined to include almost the whole of the American Continent, the Belgian monetary area, Japan, the Philippines, the Portuguese monetary area, Sweden, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein), the Government of India also agreed to purchase part of their requirements of U.S. dollars from the International Monetary Fund and so limit their expenditure in hard currency areas in the first six months of 1948 as to ensure that such expenditure would not exceed receipts from those territories together with the dollars which might be purchased from the Fund, by more than £10 million, the amounts to be paid to the Fund as charges not being included in this calculation.

On the partition of India, the Reserve Bank in its capacity as bankers to the Government of Pakistan also became the authority responsible for the administration of exchange control in Pakistan. However, as it was intended to set up an independent exchange control for Pakistan, it was agreed by the two Dominion Governments that, from January 1, 1948, each Dominion would separately retain her own foreign exchange earnings and meet her foreign exchange expenditure out of such earnings.

Foreign exchange for travel outside the sterling area for purposes of business, education and health continued to be sanctioned on the previous scales, but in view of the dollar stringency, which developed during the year, applications for travel

to the United States and other difficult currency countries were subjected to closer scrutiny.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was amended in December 1947 making the import of gold or silver into any part in India without the permission of the Reserve Bank illegal. However, by a notification of January 21, 1948, general permission was given to bring or send gold or silver, provided it is in transit to a place outside India and Pakistan.

Sterling Balances Drop.—The sterling balances which reached the peak figure of Rs. 1,733 crores at the end of 1945-46, declined by Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 1,612 crores during 1946-47. This reduction was due mainly to the large imports of food. During 1947-48 the reduction was somewhat smaller due to the restrictive import policy which was introduced towards the close of 1947 and the balances fell by only Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 1,545 crores. In the first ten months of the financial year 1948-49, there was a further drop of Rs. 556 crores in these balances. The heavy outgo was mainly due to the payment to the U.K. Government, in accordance with the agreement reached with them in July 1948, of Rs. 281 crores for the purchase of annuities for financing the payment of sterling pensions and the acquisition of the defence installations and stores left behind in India by the U.K. at the end of the war. The second was the payment to the State Bank of Pakistan of Pakistan's share of these balances following the separation of its currency from that of India. This payment has been continuing as the sterling and other assets of the Issue Department are handed over in instalments as Indian notes are withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan and handed over to the Reserve Bank. Sterling to the extent of Rs. 177 crores had been handed over to the Pakistan State Bank by March 1949. The third factor responsible for the decline was (and is still) India's adverse balance of payments on current and capital account.

Under the Indo-British Agreement, signed in July 1948, it was agreed that India's free sterling account which had a balance, at the end of June 1948, of 180 million would be credited with an equivalent sum during the period July 1949 to July 1951. In pursuance of this policy and also with the immediate object of reducing the inflationary pressure in the country, import controls were relaxed during the course of the year, and they resulted in substantially increasing the available supply of goods in the country.

Unfortunately, however, it was not long before it became evident that India was frittering away its sterling balances at an alarming rate. It was stated in London early in May 1949 that India had already drawn not only the £80 million sterling-free balance brought forward from 1947-48 available up to June 1949, under the agreement, concluded last year, but had also heavily drawn on the 40 million sterling allotted for 1949-50. The factors leading up to this situation were officially explained in New Delhi as follows:—

Following upon the sterling balances agreement of July, 1948, India relaxed in a very large measure the somewhat stringent import controls that were till then in force in order primarily to meet the inflationary situation which had developed in the country and also to facilitate the utilisation of the sterling releases which in the previous year had proved difficult. The Government of India, however, kept a strict watch on the exchange position and when it became apparent as early as the beginning of this year that the sterling balances were being depleted at an undesirably rapid rate, considered the advisability of increasing the rigidity of the import controls.

Any sudden reversal of the import policy would have had in the inflationary context of the time not only an undesirable effect on the Indian economy, but would also have hit British export trade. Government decided, therefore, to take advantage of a meeting between the officials of India and the U.K., which was timed to be held in February this year, to review the working of the sterling balances agreement to suggest to the U.K. that releases in addition to those agreed

upon in July should be made in order to enable India to continue importing at a reasonable level those goods which were required for the needs of Indian economy.

The export of such goods from the U.K. might also help the British export drive. This suggestion was accordingly made and the British delegation to the conference agreed to let India have the British Government's considered reactions to this proposal.

The trend of this answer was not satisfactory and the whole approach of the memorandum to the problem was such that the Finance Minister of India found himself unable to accept the proposal. India's answer was that as the spending of India's own money was India's own concern, she saw no reason to discuss with any foreign Government how that money was to be spent; and as it had become apparent from the memorandum that the British Government were not willing to increase India's free sterling resources, there was no point in delaying any further the inevitable action necessary to restore equilibrium, viz. the suspension of the open general licence.

Accordingly, on May 3, 1949, the open general licence was suspended. The Government of India had been wanting to cancel the open general licence earlier, but had held back in order to accommodate the British Government.

Had the British Government informed India in February, when the question was put to them, that they would not agree to any further releases, the action which had been taken on May 3, would have been taken then, except that it might have been possible to avoid the jolt which the sudden cancellation of the open general licence gave to both Indian and British trade. The delay of ten weeks in the British Government's reply caused a reduction in India's sterling balances of no less than £42 million. India had to make advance drawings from her 1949-50 allotment of £40 million solely due to the delay in the reply of the U.K.

BREITON WOODS ORGANISATIONS

The year 1945-46 witnessed the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as in terms of the Final Act, countries representing more than 65 per cent. of the total of the quotas had signed the Bretton Woods Agreement before December 31, 1945. In order to secure for India the advantages of original membership of the Fund and of the Bank, the Government of India promulgated an Ordinance on December 21, 1945, providing themselves with the necessary powers for signing the Agreement. This was done on December 27. The inaugural meeting of the Boards of Governors of the Fund and of the Bank was held at Savannah (Georgia) in March 1946. It dealt with the procedural steps necessary before these institutions could begin operations. India, by virtue of being one of the five largest quota holders appointed one Executive Director on the Fund and one on the Bank. In September 1947, the thirty-nine members of the Fund were notified to communicate to the Fund within thirty days, the par value of their currencies, expressed in gold or U.S. dollars, and based on the rates of exchange that prevailed sixty days before the Fund Agreement came into effect. According to the Articles of Agreement, the Fund could notify a member, or a member could notify the Fund that the par value communication, if it was unsatisfactory and could not be maintained without excessive dependence on the Fund. In such cases agreement on a suitable par value was to be reached between the Fund and the member within a reasonable period determined by the Fund. Before making a final decision as to the most satisfactory rate for the rupee, the Government of India invited proposals and comments from interested bodies and persons. After a thorough examination of the various proposals had been made, the Government decided that the existing par value should be maintained, which, based on the rupee-sterling rate of 1s. 6d. and the London/New York parity of 4.03 dollars per pound, works out to

Rs. 350,852 per \$100, or, with the U.S. Treasury's buying rate for gold of \$35 per ounce, the gold content of the rupee equals 0.264001 grammes. This par value was accepted by the Fund. On 18th December, 1946, the schedule of par values of the currencies of member countries was announced by the Fund.

India's Contribution.—India was called upon to pay to the Fund its subscription of \$100 million by 1st March, 1947. This had to be paid partly in the form of gold and partly in the form of rupees. Under the rules of the Fund, the gold subscription had either to be 25 per cent. of a country's quota or 10 per cent. of its net official holdings of gold and U.S. dollars whichever was less. As 10 per cent. of India's gold and dollar holdings was the lower figure, gold of this value was transferred to the Fund. Of the rupee subscriptions, a certain amount was credited to the Fund's account in the books of the Reserve Bank and the balance was paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest-bearing promissory notes convertible on demand into rupees by crediting the par value to the account of the Fund. After the receipt of the subscriptions, the Fund announced that it was in a position to commence operations and sell the currencies of members in accordance with its rules and regulations from 1st March, 1947.

In October, 1946, the Central Legislature, while approving the payment of India's subscription to the Bank, also approved the continued membership of the Fund and the Bank. The balance due on account of 2 per cent. of India's subscription amounting to \$5,000,000 of which \$40,000 was paid on 27th December, 1945, was paid in U.S. dollars on 12th August, 1946. In payment of the 2 per cent. of its capital subscriptions, the Bank received until the time of the first annual report \$143,780,883.70 in gold and U.S. dollars out of a total of \$153,400,000. Another call was made for the payment of 5 per cent. of the subscriptions payable in the local currencies of the members by 25th February, 1947. India paid \$20,000,000 (Rs. 6,61,70,400) on account of this, partly in cash and partly in non-negotiable non-interest-bearing securities. Thus in 1947 India paid \$60,000,000 to the Bank (45 per cent. of its capital subscription), of which \$2,000,000 were paid in Indian currency.

Limited Help.—The present position is that certain countries of key importance in the world economy are rapidly running out of exchange resources, while the magnitude of the reconstruction task with which they are faced is far greater than was foreseen in 1945 and 1946. While the task is largely one of self help, a continuance of the flow of imports is necessary to enable the countries engaged in reconstruction to utilize fully their own productive resources. The Fund and the Bank can give only limited financial help. If the reconstruction is not completed, the constructive efforts already made for international co-operation to attain greater production and higher living standard will be jeopardized. The world is approaching a turning point at which the alternatives are clear. Either we seek through a concerted effort, the goals of expanded production and higher standards of living or we resign ourselves to economic conflict and impoverishment.

During the 13 months ended March, 1948, the Fund's operations consisted mainly in selling U.S. dollars against the members' currencies. The total of such sales amounting to \$8,000 million. Of these, sales to the U.K. amounted for \$300 million, France \$125 million, the Netherlands \$62.5 million and Belgium \$33 million. As India's requirements of U.S. dollars for the six months ending June, 1948, were estimated to exceed her own receipts and the amount of about \$10 million made available to her by the U.K. in terms of the Lend-Lease Agreement between them, India, for the first time in March 1948, applied to the Fund for U.S. dollars and following its asset purchase 48.25 million.

The second annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund and the Bank was held in London in September 1947. At this meeting, the Governor for China was elected Chairman of

the Board of Governors, and the Governors for France, India, the U.K. and the U.S. Vice-Chairmen. Following the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947, it was decided that the quota of the prepartition India in the Fund and her subscription to the capital stock of the Bank should continue to be the 'quota' and 'subscription' of the Dominion of India.

In the year ended June 30, 1947, five additional members were admitted to membership in the Fund, making a total of 41 members and two further applications were received. In the year ended June, 1948, the Board approved membership applications from Finland, Austria and Australia. The total number of members on March 1948, of the Fund and the Bank, was 46 each. The admission of the new members resulted in an increase in the authorised subscription to the Fund as on February 29, 1948, to \$7,961.00 million, and the subscribed capital of the Bank as on March 31, 1948, to \$8,263.10 million. In accordance with the Fund agreement, the Fund was also taken action in prescribing a margin for gold transactions by members. This margin has been fixed at 1 of one per cent. above and below the exclusive of certain specified charges. These margins are directed at stabilizing the price of monetary gold for all members and preventing any insignificant divergencies from part of the external value of member currencies through transactions in gold. In June 1947, with a view to preventing the extension of external gold transactions at premium prices, which generally involve a loss of gold from monetary reserves and which might contribute to the undermining of exchange stability, the Fund requested all its members to co-operate in the elimination of such transactions. Regarding subsidies on gold production, the Fund announced, on December 11, 1947, its policy in relation to it, placing every member proposing to introduce new measures to subsidise the production of gold, under an obligation to consult the Fund on the specific measures contemplated. The Canadian Government consulted the Fund on their proposal for a subsidy on gold production and the Fund approved of the proposal. (Also see under *Billion*, the para on Gold Sales and the I.M.F.).

A Catalyst.—It must be stated that the International Bank cannot, and was never intended to, provide the external financing required for all the projects of reconstruction and development of the post-war years. Its function is to provide a catalyst by which production may be generally stimulated and private investment encouraged. The Bank has upto now placed particular emphasis on the problems of European recovery. To date the loan requests from European countries have been primarily for reconstruction programmes and much progress has already been made towards the reconstruction of the nations of Europe, though it has not been uniform.

The capital funds of the Bank required to be paid in by member governments amount to only 20 per cent. of the Bank's total subscribed capital: of the \$1,509,985,000 paid in capital only \$27,075,000 is represented by U.S. dollars, the remainder being in local currencies of various members other than the U.S. At present, the demand is primarily for U.S. dollars and the availability of the Bank's capital funds for lending is practically limited to approximately 725 million dollars. For loanable resources in excess of this amount, the Bank must look to the sale of its securities in the private investment market, for the time being predominantly the U.S. market. However, it will not be possible for the Bank to sell its securities in the market unless investors have confidence that their funds will be used only for economically sound and productive purposes. On July 15, 1947, the Bank made the first public offering of its bonds consisting of \$100 million ten year 2½ per cent. and \$150 million 25 year 3 per cent. at par. They were substantially oversubscribed. At present, however, the U.S. is the only market available in which the Bank's securities can be sold in large amounts. It may, however, be reasonably anticipated that in the

future, as conditions improve, non-American capital may be tapped by the Bank's borrowing operations.

Apart from the United States, which consented to the use of the whole of her paid-up capital for lending purposes, and Belgium which consented to the extension of a loan for 2 million dollars in Belgian francs out of her paid-up capital, none of the other members has given approval to the Bank for the use of its capital amount for lending purposes.

Up to March 31, 1948, eleven countries, namely, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Iran, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia applied to the Bank for loans. The interest charged by the Bank on all the loans is 3½ per cent. In addition, the Bank will also charge a commission of one per cent. On all the loans annually to be set aside in a special reserve fund. Except in the case of Luxembourg, repayment of the principal will start after the expiry of five years. Thereafter, capital repayments will begin at a moderate rate and increase gradually so as to ensure complete repayment of the loans by the due date. The Bank sent a fact-finding mission to Poland to conduct technical studies prior to dealing with its application for a loan, and another mission to Brazil and the Philippines in accordance with the Bank's policy of keeping itself informed of economic developments in member countries.

By the end of 1948, 16 nations, had applied for loans from the Bank totalling \$509 million, including \$250 million to France and \$195 million to the Netherlands. Subsequently, the Bank granted 2 loans to Mexico totalling about \$35 million, and one of \$15 million to the Philippines, both for hydro-electric development.

WORLD BANK MISSION

In the middle of January 1949, a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, headed by Mr. A. S. G. Hoar, Assistant Loan Director of the Bank, toured the country at the invitation of the Government of India who had applied for a loan from the Bank. Government had submitted to the Bank a representation urging the grant of an adequate dollar loan for the purchase of machinery, including tractors and fertilisers, to carry out certain major land reclamation and hydro-electric projects. It was stated that the estimated area of waste land which could be usefully brought under the plough, is about 65 million acres, but Government, taking a realistic view of the problem, proposed to reclaim within the next five years only six million acres and thereby accelerate food production. The purpose of the Mission's visit was to form a first-hand appreciation of the economic and financial situation and, in particular, to discuss the Government's various plans for industrial and agricultural projects. The Bank is enjoined by its statute to lend prudently. Translated into practical terms, this means that the Bank has to make sure that any project which it finances are soundly conceived, well worked-out from a technical standpoint, supplemented by adequate internal finance and the availability of good managerial and other skills. It was, accordingly, the object of the Mission, as it travelled around India for six weeks in January-February 1949, to weigh against these standards the various projects which were under consideration. The results of the Mission's visit are not yet known, but it is confidently expected that an adequate dollar loan to India would be granted in due course.

On the Board of Governors of the Bank is Sir Chintaman Jeshumkhi (due to retire as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in mid-June, 1949), with his alternate Mr. N. Sundaresan. Among the Board of Executive Directors is Mr. Sundaresan with Mr. D. S. Savkar as alternate. On the Bank's Advisory Council is Sir C. V. Raman representing scientific interests. The Bank continually endeavours for as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible and 23 different countries are now represented.

COINAGE

THE act of 1818 marked the beginning of the Indian Coinage System when the silver rupee of 180 grains troy 11/12ths fine was made unlimited legal tender by the East India Company for South India, where gold coins had been in circulation. Seventeen years later, the Gold and Silver Coinage Act was enacted to extend the unlimited legal tender character of the rupee to the whole of India (which then included Pakistan) by substituting monometallism for bimetalism.

SILVER

Mintage of silver rupees was undertaken in this country in 1835. It continued till June 26, 1893 when the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was amended with a view to closing the mints for the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public. For four years, no Government rupees were coined with the object of attaching higher value to it as coin than bullion; but recognition was again undertaken in 1897 and 1898 following the conclusion of arrangements with Bhopal and Kashmir for replacing the State currency by Government rupees. In 1899 there was again no coinage of rupees; but the need for it in the following year resulted in resuming its mintage which continued almost uninterruptedly till 1922 when it was suspended. The Currency Act of 1927 made the silver rupee and the silver half-rupee legal tender without limit, but open to issue at the will of Government.

In 1940 the then Government of India decided, as a measure of conserving silver resources as far as possible in view of the rapid absorption of silver price, to adopt the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy for all three coins. Incorporated in the new rupee was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting.

All Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins of the old fineness were withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1941 and May 31, 1942, respectively and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees were called back with effect from May 1, 1943. These announcements marked the end of the policy which originated over 50 years ago of converting the rupee which had previously been a full value silver coin into a token. The return of coin was, however, meagre as, since the end of March 1943, the average price of silver was higher than the melting point of the standard silver rupee.

As standard silver coins have been demonetised, it is no longer illegal to hoard or melt them or to purchase or sell them at a value other than their face value; consequently, large quantities of coin have been hoarded or melted and sold for their bullion content. Under the Indian Coinage Amendment Act

1918, silver two anna pieces are no longer coined and issued, but coins previously issued continue to be legal tender.

New one-rupee notes were issued through the Reserve Bank of India in July 1941; the issue of these notes does not affect the earlier issue of the Government of India one-rupee notes of the 1935 King George V pattern which continue to be legal tender.

Between 1835 and 1946, the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian mints totalled 755,29,90,130 comprising 16,30,78,572 of William IV, 352,13,80,138 of Victoria, 98,28,53,552 of Edward VII, 180,74,83,517 of George V, 98,02,178 of George VI standard and 106,71,92,173 of George VI quaternary standard.

The issue of quaternary rupee coin was discontinued from June 1946 when the reform for the introduction of the nickel rupee was launched.

In April 1947, the Government of India enacted the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1947. Under the authority thus taken, the Government issued on May 24, 1947, two notifications, authorising the minting of rupee coin of pure nickel and prescribing its (standard) weight, dimensions, design, etc. The new coins, which were first issued from the Reserve Bank on June 2, 1947, were similar in design to the pure nickel half and quarter rupees, bearing on the obverse the King's effigy with the words, "George VI King Emperor", and on the reverse a tiger, the word "India", the year of issue and the denomination in English, Urdu, and Devanagari Scripts.

The issue of quaternary (silver) rupee coin was discontinued from the end of May, 1946. The mintage of India nickel rupees during the year 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 11,51,39,000.

Rupees were not minted between 1922 and 1940. India rupee coin minted during 1947 amounted to Rs. 10.26 crores, against Rs. 3.49 crores in 1946 and Rs. 22.59 crores in 1945.

On March 11, 1940, Section 5 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was modified by an Amending Act. The amendment reduced the silver content of the four-anna coin from 11/12 or 41.4 grains of fine silver to 50 per cent or 22.4 grains. This brought the silver four anna coin into line with the British subsidiary coinage. With a view to preventing counterfeiting, the Government of India directed on July 1, 1943, that the quarter-rupee coin minted during and after August 1943 should have the same security edge as quaternary rupees and half rupees.

In 1941-42, the design of the half-rupee coin of 1941 and after was altered so as to make it conform to that of the quaternary rupee coin. The minting of the quaternary half and quarter rupee silver coins was, however, suspended by a notification in May 1946 in order to enable the government to discharge the obligation to

return in kind, within five years of the end of the war, the 226 million ounces of silver borrowed from the U. S. Government between 1943 and 1945.

WITHDRAWAL OF SILVER COIN

All Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins were withdrawn with effect from April, 1941, and May 31, 1942, respectively, and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees and half rupees were called back from May 1, 1943. The amount of rupee coin withdrawn from circulation is given below:—

| | (In lakhs of rupees) | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
| William IV 1835 | .. | .. | .. |
| Queen Victoria | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | 0 01 | 0 01 | .. |
| Standard Silver | .. | .. | .. |
| Rupees .. | 13 39 | 2 88 | 0 51 |
| Other Uncurrent | .. | .. | .. |
| Coin .. | 0 12 | 0 18 | 0 80 |
| Defective Quaternary | .. | .. | .. |
| Rupees .. | 0 21 | 0 17 | 15 82 |
| Total .. | 13 73 | 3 21 | 17 13 |

CIRCULATION OF RUPEES

With the cessation of the legal tender character of the standard rupee coin from November 1, 1943, the Government of India one rupee notes (issued from July 1940), quaternary silver rupees (issued from December, 1940 up to the end of May 1946), and nickel rupees (issued from June 1947) constitute the total amount of rupee coin in circulation. The aggregate amount of these, which had stood at Rs. 137.33 crores at the end of 1943-44, rose steadily to Rs. 167.67 crores at the end of 1946-47. During 1947-48, however, rupee circulation showed a decline of Rs. 12.34 crores to Rs. 155.33 crores at the end of March, 1948.

ABSORPTION OF RUPEES

Since the year 1942-43, which experienced the highest wartime absorption of rupee coin (44.93 crores) the demand for this form of currency has shown a decline. In 1946-47, there was a steep fall in the demand for rupee coin, the absorption amounting to Rs. 1.94 crores, as compared with Rs. 18.35 crores in 1945-46. During 1947-48, a net return of Rs. 12.34 crores was witnessed, indicating a probable reversal in the wartime trend as witnessed during the years following World War I. There was a return of rupee coin from May to October, 1947, and again during December, 1947, and March 1948, totalling Rs. 16.42 crores.

SMALL COIN ABSORPTION

The absorption of small coin was lower at Rs. 3.98 crores in 1947-48, compared with Rs. 5.91 crores in 1946-47, indicating the declining trend in the rate of absorption.

NOTES, RUPEES AND SMALL COIN IN CIRCULATION (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

| | Circulation* | | | Increase or Decrease (in circulation) | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Notes † | Rupee Coin ‡ | Total ‡ | Notes | | Rupee Coin | | Small Coin | |
| | | | | During the month ‡ | Progressive from April ‡ | During the month ‡ | Progressive from April ‡ | During the month ‡ | Progressive from April ‡ |
| 1938-39 .. | 178.36 | 155.33 | 1,459.70 | .. | 62.23 | .. | 13.39 | .. | 7 |
| 1947-48 .. | 1,301.36 | 155.33 | 1,459.70 | .. | 135.01 | .. | 12.34 | .. | 3.98 |
| 1948-49 .. | 1,169.35 | 149.43 | 1,318.78 | .. | 123.34 | .. | 5.90 | .. | 22 |
| March 1948 .. | 1,304.36 | 155.33 | 1,459.70 | 117.55 | 62.23 | .. | 12.34 | 4 | 3.98 |
| April .. | 1,298.97 | 154.00 | 1,452.97 | + 4.61 | 4.61 | 1.33 | 1.33 | + 23 | 23 |
| May .. | 1,300.60 | 153.91 | 1,454.55 | - 8.37 | 3.76 | 6 | 1.39 | 125 | 48 |
| June .. | 1,275.07 | 153.41 | 1,428.49 | - 25.53 | 29.29 | 53 | 1.92 | + 22 | 70 |
| July .. | 1,233.18 | 151.18 | 1,384.36 | - 41.09 | 70.38 | 193 | 3.85 | 7 | 63 |
| August .. | 1,215.18 | 149.32 | 1,364.49 | - 18.80 | 89.18 | 216 | 6.01 | 4 | 59 |
| September .. | 1,201.76 | 148.01 | 1,349.77 | - 10.12 | 99.60 | 131 | 7.32 | 19 | 40 |
| October .. | 1,211.29 | 147.25 | 1,358.54 | 9.44 | 90.16 | 76 | 8.08 | + 12 | 52 |
| November .. | 1,197.64 | 147.71 | 1,345.35 | - 16.56 | 106.72 | 46 | 7.02 | 15 | 37 |
| December .. | 1,188.29 | 147.75 | 1,336.04 | - 9.41 | 116.49 | 28 | 7.90 | 12 | 25 |
| January 1949 .. | 1,173.97 | 146.63 | 1,320.60 | - 15.13 | 131.29 | 20 | 7.70 | - 11 | 14 |
| February .. | 1,161.71 | 149.97 | 1,311.68 | - 8.36 | 139.65 | 2.34 | 5.36 | 2 | 12 |
| March .. | 1,169.35 | 149.43 | 1,318.78 | - 4.61 | 135.01 | 51 | 5.90 | 10 | 22 |
| April .. | 1,181.38 | .. | .. | 12.03 | 12.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* At the end of period. † Quaternary and nickel rupee coin, and Government of India one rupee notes. ‡ Figures from July, 1948, include India notes returnable from Pakistan under the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947.

NICKEL

By a notification issued on May 23, 1946 the Central Government directed that the half and quarter rupee coins of the same size and weight as the quaternary coins shall be printed in pure nickel. Pure nickel coins of the denominations of four annas and eight annas were issued towards the end of May, 1946.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scallops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The advisability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel was withdrawn from circulation in 1924 but is still being received at issue offices only.

On account of war activities, the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 the Government of India issued a new half-anna coin which economises metal and is convenient to the public. Further with a view to economising the use of nickel, it was decided to mint new half-anna pieces and the one-anna coin and the later two-anna coin in a nickel-brass alloy instead of the cupro-nickel alloy. The notification of January 24, 1942, provided for the mintage of the new half-anna coin of a square shape and equal to three-fourths the weight of one-anna piece. According to this notification, the half-anna and one-anna pieces were minted in nickel-brass composed of 79 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc and 1 per cent. nickel. A similar change in the metallic contents of two-anna piece was announced on March 21, 1942.

Towards the end of November 1945, the Government of India decided that further requirements of two-anna and one-anna pieces should be minted in the cupro-nickel alloy instead of nickel-brass alloy which had been adopted as a wartime expedient and later found unsatisfactory.

In May 1946 the Central Government authorised the minting and issue of half and quarter rupee coins in pure nickel owing to

"inadequate supplies of silver in the open market and the prevailing high prices in India." These new coins were exactly the same size and weight as the early silver coins with designs usually adopted for decimal coins of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively. The new coins have no security edge and have been designed with the margin lettering and head of the King on one side and the name of the country, the denomination in three languages, English, Devanagari and Urdu, with the figure of an Indian tiger on the reverse.

The efforts started in 1906 to avoid the wasteful use of a metal of high value like silver for coinage achieved their objective in 1947 when the Indian Coinage Act was amended further with a view to authorising the Government to issue all coins including the rupee in any metal. In the case of the half-rupee coin, the existing position was that the silver half-rupee was legal tender for any amount, but the nickel half-rupee only for a sum not exceeding one rupee, under the same Act and, all half-rupee coins are legal tender for a sum not exceeding ten rupees, while coins of smaller denominations would continue to be legal tender for one rupee as before.

Eight anna cupro-nickel coins were withdrawn with effect from October 1, 1921 and are now received at the Issue Offices only.

COPPER AND BRONZE

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency (now East and West Bengal) by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844. The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows:—

| | Grains |
|--|--------|
| troy. | |
| Double piece or half-anna | 200 |
| Piece or quarter-anna | 100 |
| Half-piece or one-eighth of an anna | 50 |
| Pie being one-third of a piece or one-twelfth of an anna | 33½ |

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins were as follows:—

| | Standard weight in grains troy. | Diameter in millimetres. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Piece | 75 | 25.4 |
| Half-piece | 37½ | 21.15 |
| Pie | 25 | 17.45 |

Since 1924 double piee coin has been and is being withdrawn from circulation but it is still received at Treasuries and Issue Offices.

With a view to protecting further issues of piee against hoarding resulting from the black market value of the metallic contents rising above the face value, the Government of India issued in February 1943 a new design of piee, which economises the metal and is expected to be convenient to the public. The Finance Department notification dated February 23, 1943, provided for the mintage of the new piee with a smaller diameter and a circular hole in the centre, reduced in weight from 75 grains to 35 grains and with a metallic composition of 97 per cent. copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and one-half per cent. tin instead of the former fineness of 95½ per cent. copper, 3 per cent. tin, and 1½ per cent. zinc. The notification also provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of half-piee and pie pieces. The new piee was issued from the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank on February 1, 1943.

GOLD

Since 1870 there has been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs suspended as from 1891-92 was undertaken for a short period in 1918 only. The Currency Act of 1927 provided that "gold coins whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint or at any Mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India but such coins shall be received at any Government Currency Office, at the rate of 8,47,512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

DECIMALISATION

With a view to simplifying accounting and facilitating calculations the Government of India had under consideration the introduction of a decimal system of coinage in India. The occasion, calling for a huge recoinage programme necessitated by the unpopularity of the nickel brass coin introduced in 1942 as a wartime measure, was considered to be most opportune for the proposed reform. The proposals under this system were that the rupee would remain unaltered and the half-rupee and the quarter-rupee, while retaining their present shape, size and weight, would be issued as 50 cents and 25 cents coins. The existing lower denominations of small coin would, however, be discarded and, instead, cupro-nickel coins of 10 cents, 5 cents and 2 cents and bronze coins of 1 cent and, if necessary, ½ cent would be issued. A bill incorporating the above changes was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1946 and circularised to elicit public opinion. The matter was, however, allowed to rest due to the great changes which followed in August 1947.

BANKING

MODERN banking in India owes its origin to the British agency houses operating in Bombay and Calcutta in the eighteenth century. The banks in those days were connected with the introduction of their notes. The crisis that overtook the agency houses in the first half of nineteenth century had an adverse effect on this type of banking. Broadly, the history of Indian banking may be divided into three sections, one connected with the influence of the Presidency Banks, second following the establishment of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921, and third under the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India.

PRESIDENCY BANKS

The history of the Presidency Banks again falls into three well-defined stages. The Bank of Bengal was started in 1806, and it took 34 years more before the Bank of Bombay came into existence. The Bank of Madras however came only three years later in 1843. Prior to 1862, these Banks had the right of note issue and their main activity was to facilitate the borrowing operations of the East India Company and the financing of the trade of British merchants. Naturally, they were subject to Government control and their business was restricted by the terms of their charter.

In 1862, these banks were deprived of the right of note issue and were authorised to transact paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of

their right of issue, they were given use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work in the cities and towns where they had their branches. Four years later, however, they were deprived of the paper currency business and by the Act of 1876 severe restrictions were imposed on their business. This system continued till 1920 when the Presidency Banks were merged into the Imperial Bank of India.

IMPERIAL BANK

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920, as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. A more detailed reference to the salient provisions in the Act will be found in the earlier editions of the Year Book; but it may be mentioned here that under the agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank continues to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at all places in the Indian Dominion where there was a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India before 1934.

The Imperial Bank has at present 185 branches and over 200 sub-offices. Mr. A. R. Chisholm is the Managing Director, and Mr. N. G. Irvine is the Deputy Managing Director. The progress of the Bank is summed up below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | Capital | Reserve | Govt. Deposits | Other Deposits | Cash | Investments | Dividend for year |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| 30th June | | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 547 | 371 | 2,220 | 7,016 | 3,433 | 1,652 | 16 per cent. |
| 1922 | 562 | 411 | 1,672 | 6,336 | 3,355 | 909 | 16 " |
| 1923 | 562 | 435 | 1,256 | 7,047 | 2,913 | 925 | 16 " |
| 1924 | 562 | 457 | 2,208 | 7,062 | 2,195 | 1,175 | 16 " |
| 1925 | 562 | 477 | 2,252 | 7,588 | 3,582 | 1,413 | 16 " |
| 1926 | 562 | 492 | 3,254 | 7,590 | 4,503 | 2,188 | 16 " |
| 1927 | 562 | 507 | 1,904 | 7,317 | 2,283 | 2,050 | 16 " |
| 1928 | 562 | 517 | 796 | 7,331 | 1,377 | 2,535 | 16 " |
| 1929 | 562 | 527 | 2,074 | 7,233 | 3,041 | 2,409 | 16 " |
| 1930 | 562 | 537 | 1,391 | 7,003 | 1,606 | 2,969 | 16 " |
| 1931 | 562 | 542 | 1,596 | 6,615 | 1,717 | 3,077 | 14 " |
| 1932 | 562 | 515 | 1,908 | 6,149 | 2,201 | 2,979 | 12 " |
| 1933 | 562 | 520 | 582 | 7,423 | 2,508 | 3,073 | 12 " |
| 1934 | 562 | 527 | 791 | 7,483 | 2,165 | 3,092 | 12 " |
| 1935 | 562 | 542 | .. | 7,243 | 1,676 | 3,783 | 12 " |
| 1936 | 562 | 550 | .. | 7,894 | 1,976 | 4,254 | 12 " |
| 1937 | 562 | 550 | .. | 8,314 | 2,168 | 4,065 | 12 " |
| 1938 | 562 | 552 | .. | 8,118 | 1,628 | 3,975 | 12 " |
| 1939 | 562 | 557 | .. | 8,392 | 1,459 | 4,280 | 12 " |
| 1940 | 562 | 562 | .. | 9,603 | 2,482 | 4,857 | 12 " |
| 1941 | 562 | 582 | .. | 10,891 | 1,526 | 6,439 | 12 " |
| 1942 | 562 | 575 | .. | 16,346 | 2,352 | 11,387 | 12 " |
| 1943 | 562 | 585 | .. | 21,452 | 5,376 | 12,970 | 12 " |
| 1944 | 562 | 600 | .. | 27,778 | 2,831 | 14,562 | 12 " |
| 1945 | 562 | 607 | .. | 25,037 | 4,159 | 15,417 | 14 " |
| 1946 | 562 | 612 | .. | 26,677 | 6,010 | 15,864 | 14 " |
| 1947 | 563 | 625 | .. | 28,659 | 4,289 | 16,419 | 14 " |

Summary of Balance Sheet as on June 30, 1948.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | ASSETS. | Rs. |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Paid-up Capital | 5,62,50,000 | Loans & Advances | 97,60,60,786 |
| Reserve Fund | 6,25,00,000 | Premises, furniture etc. .. | 1,53,94,940 |
| Deposits | 289,63,51,159 | Investments | 147,18,47,466 |
| Dividends | 47,79,014 | Other Items | 1,55,79,499 |
| Profit & Loss A/c. | 48,46,849 | Cash & Bank Balances .. | 54,58,44,631 |
| Rs. .. | 302,47,27,322 | Rs. .. | 302,47,27,322 |

NATIONALISATION ISSUE

The question of nationalisation of the Imperial Bank has been hanging fire for some time, but opinion on its advisability is sharply divided. Speaking in the Dominion Parliament on February 10, 1949, Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, said that, "on a careful scrutiny of the matter, he had some doubts in his mind whether the management of commercial banks was a suitable sphere for nationalisation. 'I must say that I am not satisfied myself', remarked the Finance Minister, "with the organisation and working of the Imperial Bank under its present organisation. What I would like to do in the light of the criticisms which I have listened to is to see whether, without nationalising the Imperial Bank of India, it is not possible for us to secure the object which the members have in mind by undertaking a suitable revision of the Imperial Bank of India Act. What I want to do is to take in hand immediately the question of examining the provisions of the Act in the light of the actual experience or the working of it, and to see whether by revising the Act, we cannot put the Bank on a basis which would enable it to render the fullest possible service in the most suitable manner."

Reserve Bank of India

The idea of a central banking institution for the Indian sub-continent was mooted as early as in 1836 and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, the then Finance Member, in 1850. Eight years later, Mr. Dickson, the then Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. The question was again revived in 1914 by the Chamberlain Commission which went into the Indian currency and finance and was later thrashed out by the Hilton Young Commission. The latter came to the conclusion that central banking functions should not be combined with commercial banking and since it did not wish to rob the Imperial Bank of its commercial functions on the ground that such a step would arrest the progress of the country in one important sphere in which progress was most urgent and vital, it recommended a special central bank.

But the question remained undecided for nearly seven years owing to differences on its constitution. The matter was dropped after the introduction of two bills in the central Legislature and was reopened again in 1931 following the strong emphasis laid by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee in that year on the establishment of a Central Bank. The White Paper on Indian reforms carried the matter a step further when it laid it down as a condition that before responsibility in respect of finance was introduced at the centre a Reserve Bank free from political influence should be set up.

The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function on 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. On July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Charities House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

Prior to its nationalisation as from January 1, 1949 a detailed reference to which is made elsewhere, the share capital of the Reserve

Bank was 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores was provided by Government of the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintained share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of:—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors, appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(b) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(c) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

FUNCTIONS

The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz.:—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in India and Pakistan or of certain States in the subcontinent which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Bank Notes. The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at convenience the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1s. 6 49/64d. and not

higher than 1s. 6 3/16d. respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds. In April 1947 The Reserve Bank Act was amended consequent on India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the fixing of the par value of the rupee. The amended Sections 40 and 41 of the Act now require the Reserve Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms as the Central Government may determine from time to time.

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Allocation of Surplus. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Central Government may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Central Government.

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(A) If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is five per centum and so long as the share capital of the Bank is five crores of rupees.

(1) If the surplus does not exceed four crores of rupees. Nil.

(2) If the surplus exceeds four crores of rupees.

(a) up to such excess up to the first one and a half crores of rupees a fraction equal to one-sixteenth.

(b) out of each successive additional excess up to one and half crores of rupees—one-half of the surplus payable out of the next previous one and a half crores of excess.

Provided that the additional dividend shall be a multiple of one-eighth of one per cent. on the share capital, the amount of the surplus allocated thereto being rounded up or down to the nearest one-eighth of one per cent. on the share capital.

(B) If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is below five per centum, the said fraction of one-sixteenth shall be increased in the ratio of the difference between six and the fixed rate to unity.

(C) When the original share capital of the Bank has been increased or reduced the said fraction of one-sixteenth shall be increased or diminished in proportion to the increase or reduction of the share capital.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (11 of 1934) and of the Fourth Schedule to that Act (given above), the aggregate of the rate at which payment of the cumulative dividend and the additional payable to shareholders of the Bank under the said provisions is made shall not, so

long as this Ordinance (the Reserve Bank of India Limitation of Dividend Ordinance of 1943) remains in force, exceed four per cent. per annum on the share capital of the Bank; and the balance of the surplus of the net annual profits of the Bank shall be paid to the Central Government.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Central Government [Provincial Governments], provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks, and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) The Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Central Government a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Central Government.

The full text of the Act will be found in the earlier editions of the Year Book.

Nationalisation.—A proposal for the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank came up for consideration before the Central Assembly through a resolution on February 18, 1947. It may be recalled that the question as to whether the Reserve Bank of India should be a State or a shareholders' Bank aroused some controversy at the time when the first Reserve Bank Bill for constituting a shareholders' Bank on the lines recommended by the Hilton-Young Commission was proposed by Government in January 1927. At that time, the majority of the members opposed the Bill on the ground that a State Bank alone would inspire confidence among the people and that a shareholders' Bank would make domination by private financial interests possible. An influential minority, however, argued that a shareholders' institution alone would ensure freedom from interference in its working by political parties. The Government was prepared to accept the majority proposal but as no agreement was possible on the composition of the Directorate, the Bill was not proceeded with.

After the war, with the nationalisation of the Bank of England but more particularly with the formation of the Interim Government at the Centre, the demand for the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India was revived. In certain sections of the press and the non-official resolution mentioned above was the logical sequel. It was, however, withdrawn on the assurance of the Finance Member that Government would consider the proposition most carefully and sympathetically and if they were convinced that nationalisation of the Bank would be in the country's interests, they would not hesitate to take steps in that direction. This assurance was followed by an announcement by the Finance Member in the course of the budget speech on February 28, 1947 that Government had taken a decision to nationalise the Reserve Bank of India. He observed:

"I have since given further thought to the matter and am convinced that the advantages of nationalisation outweigh any possible disadvantages. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Reserve Bank of India should be nationalised, the time and manner of effecting the change being a matter of separate consideration in due course."

Subsequently, on September 2, 1948, the then Acting Minister of Finance, Mr. K. C. Neogy, introduced in the Dominion Parliament a Bill to bring the share capital of the Reserve Bank of India under State ownership. The Bill was designed to ensure greater co-ordination of the monetary, fiscal and economic policies of the State by bringing about a closer legal relationship between the currency authority in the country, the Reserve Bank—and the Government. Mr. Neogy gave an assurance that the Bank would continue to be run, as far as possible, on business principles, and that the various interests represented on its governing body would not be disturbed.

Members of Parliament welcomed the measure as the beginning of a policy of "nationalisation through compensation". The amount of compensation proposed to be paid to shareholders was Rs. 118-16 for every Rs. 100 share.

COMPENSATION.

The nationalisation Bill was passed on 4th September 1948, and the Act became effective from 1st January, 1949. The shares of the Reserve Bank were transferred to the Central Government on that date, by a notification under the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act. Compensation was proposed to be paid to persons registered as shareholders immediately before January 1, 1949. The Bank's share registers were finally closed from December 1, 1948.

An official statement is issued on December 17, 1948, announced that the promissory notes to be issued as compensation for Reserve Bank shares would be of the 3 per cent First Development Loan 1947-53 and repayable at par on October 15, 1975, or by three months' prior notice, at an earlier date on or after October 15, 1970. The half-yearly interest payment dates of this loan were April 15 and October 15, but as compensation would become payable only on January 1, 1949, the interest payable on April 15, 1949, would be for the period from January 1 to April 14.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governor.—Sir Benegal Rama Rao.

Deputy Governors.—C. R. Trevor, M. G. Vohkri.

The following have been appointed as Directors of the Central Board :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Bombay); Mr. B. M. Barla (Calcutta); Sir Shri Ram (New Delhi); Mr. C. R. Srinivasan (Madras); Sir Rustom P. Masani (Bombay); Sir Manilal B. Nanavati (Bombay); Mr. D. N. Sen (Calcutta); Mr. Shri Nivas (Benares); Mr. C. S. Katmasabhapati Mudliar (Bombay); Mr. R. M. Deshmukh (Amraoti); and Mr. K. G. Ambekar (Government Official).

The first four Directors have been appointed under clause (b) and the next six, under clause (c) of subsection one of section 8, of the Reserve Bank Act 1934, as amended by the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.

REPORT FOR YEAR

The Report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1948, shows a net profit of Rs. 10,38,28,428 against Rs. 8,02,27,309 in the previous year. Of the net profit, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been set aside for payment to shareholders of a dividend at four per cent, which is

the maximum rate fixed under the Reserve Bank of India (Limitation of Dividend) Ordinance of 1943. The balance of Rs. 10,18,28,428 is to be paid to the Government of India, out of which, in terms of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947, as amended in March 1948, the Government of Pakistan will receive a sum which bears the total of such surplus profits the same proportion as the total value of Pakistan notes in circulation in Pakistan on June 30, 1948, plus the total value of India notes returning from circulation in Pakistan in the year commencing on July 1, 1948, bears to the value of India notes and Pakistan notes in circulation in India and Pakistan on June 30, 1948.

Reviewing the general economic conditions in the country during the year, the report states that inflationary pressures gathered further momentum, particularly following decontrol in certain spheres and renewed additions to currency circulation resulting mainly from the depletion of Government balances accumulated during the war. Industrial production declined owing partly to a sense of frustration on the part of industrialists after the imposition of fresh taxation in the budget for 1947-48 and partly to growing labour unrest and the dislocation arising from widespread political disturbances.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Bank, the total value of the foreign sea-borne trade (private and Government) of India and Pakistan for the seven months ended January, 1948, amounted to Rs. 435.2 crores against Rs. 391.1 crores for the corresponding period in the previous year. A feature of this was the sharp rise under exports both on private and Government account. There was an improvement in the balance of trade which showed a small surplus of Rs. 11.8 crores compared with a deficit of Rs. 8.9 crores during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Because of the partition of the country, and the general uncertainty in the political and economic fields, the Central Government could not reach the borrowing target of Rs. 1,00 crores envisaged in the India Act for 1947-48. Their loan operations during the year were confined to the flotation of one new loan, namely, the 21 per cent Loan 1952 in November 1947, with a second issue of the same loan in June 1948, and the repayment of the two loans, namely, the 32 per cent Loan 1947-50 and the 24 per cent Loan 1948-52. The new loan issues were fully subscribed. The total subscriptions, including amounts of maturing loans tendered for conversion, being approximately Rs. 75 crores.

As in the previous accounting year, the operations regarding the repatriation of sterling stocks were confined to the repayment of the repatriated stocks not surrendered earlier. The total amount thus repatriated during the year amounted to £2,108,696, the rupee counterparts created aggregating to Rs.44,09,510.

SCHEDULED BANKS.

During the year under review, five banks were included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, while three banks were excluded from it, thus bringing the total number of scheduled banks to 39. The total number of offices and branches of scheduled banks declined by 76 from 3,566 to 3,490. In the Dominion Bank one bank was declared as a Pakistan scheduled bank and was included in the schedule.

BANKING TRENDS.

In contrast to the trend noticed last year, the total demand and time liabilities of scheduled banks generally showed an upward trend and stood at Rs. 1,110-84 crores on June 25, 1948, against Rs. 1,013-70 crores on June 27, 1947. Advances recorded a further increase from Rs. 403.9 crores on December 5 to Rs. 468-41 crores by the end of the year attributable partly to the conditions arising from Government's policy of gradual decontrol.

NON-SCHEDULED BANKS.

The Reserve Bank granted loans to 12 banks including two provincial co-operative banks, the total sum advanced during the year being Rs. 228.80 lakhs. The total number of non-scheduled banks increased from 359 at the end of 1946 to 682 at the end of 1947. Their total demand and time liabilities, however, showed a decline from Rs. 75.14 crores to Rs. 45-19 crores, presumably due to the disturbed conditions in the country. The ratio of their cash to total demand and time liabilities also declined from 8.4 per cent to 7-14 per cent.

STERLING ASSETS.

The sterling assets of the Reserve Bank of India showed on balance a decline of 29-48 crores, the total holding in the Issue and Banking Departments was on June 30, 1948, standing at Rs. 1,536.67 crores. The reduction was mainly the result of the deficit in the country's balance of payments position following heavy food imports on Government account as well as permissible capital transfers.

TRADE BALANCE.

During the year, India's balance of payments position has, on the whole, been adverse to the country, though during certain months it did have a favourable balance. While it is essential not to slacken vigilance on the monetary and fiscal front, the report adds, the country's central problem is essentially one of good administration and effective execution.

INFLATION.

Observing that the rate of readjustment to normalcy will necessarily vary from country to country, the report states that in a comparatively backward country like India, it is ever likely that increased prices might, at the margin, actually lead to a lower volume of output. According to the report, another important factor contributing significantly to current inflation is the large volume of public expenditure which has been occasioned by the upheavals following the partition of the country.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Addressing the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Reserve Bank on August 9, 1948, Governor Sir Chintaman Deshmukh noted the nation to achieve the desired price and general economic situation by producing a larger volume of goods and services, which would be supplemented by monetary weapons, if necessary. He continued: "As a result of the emergence of a new inflationary pressure during the year, there has been a reversal of the trend observed last year for a net contraction of currency. While during the accounting year 1946-47 notes in circulation recorded a net decline of 13.3 crores, during the same period in 1947-48 there has been an expansion of Rs. 96.9 crores. The circulation of three coins (including one rupee note), however, declined by 12.63 crores during the seven months ended May 1948, as against Rs. 5.53 crores only during the whole accounting year 1946-47.

Sir Chintaman said that the expansion of currency in 1947-48 had been much larger than what might be explained as being due to seasonal requirements and the expansion period itself had been prolonged by about four to six weeks. In the absence of reliable and up-to-date information on the changes in the volume of production it was not possible to say to what extent the expansion of currency was due to that factor. Indirect evidence suggested that there had been expansion in industrial production in a few directions since November 1947, but it was probably not large enough to explain the expansion in note circulation. Its special pattern suggested one or both of two possible causes, namely, the policy of decontrol and the greater deficit expenditure by Government (Central as well as Provincial) on both revenue and capital accounts. Taking the latter first, it was observed

that in the financial year 1947-48, the combined balances of the Governments of India and Pakistan went down by Rs. 118 crores as against Rs. 95 crores in 1946-47.

STRESS AND STRAIN.

The banking system passed through a year of great stress and strain following the partition of the country. Some banks numbering about 300 had to close down their branches in Western Pakistan for want of staff and on account of apprehension regarding security of life and property, while a few others shifted their head offices to the East Punjab and Delhi. Government realised their difficulties and decided to help them. Confidence was long restored to some extent. Sir Chintaman, however, warned them that they should give careful attention to the writing off of bad debts and the training of staff. Such advances were almost invariably owing to destruction of property or other reasons should be treated as bad debt, lest they should nourish a false sense of security. Notwithstanding these shocks, the banking system had on the whole a record which was not altogether

depressing. The scheduled banks' deposits had increased during the year by about Rs. 100 crores and advances and bills discounted had risen, especially after the adoption by Government of decontrol, to the record level of Rs. 500-21 crores on April 16, 1948, as compared with Rs. 496-30 crores last year.

Normally such progress would be welcome as indicating the ability of banks to finance the growing needs of trade and industry. Banks had generally refrained from undue expansion of credit; but some appeared to have shown progress at the cost of relaxing the accepted standards of banking practice in making advances, possibly out of a desire to meet the enforced cost of management and to maintain dividend levels. He thought it was necessary more than ever before to guard against that temptation by expressing the utmost care in the selection of credit risks and, particularly, to discourage advances for speculative purposes. Besides, their advances should be of such a nature that it would not add to the inflationary pressure but would only stimulate production.

EQUITIES MARKET.

Explaining the inactivity, in view of the inflationary situation, of the suggestion that the Reserve Bank should have taken positive measures to lift the equities market, Sir Chintaman said that extraneous factors apart, the health of the stock exchanges could be preserved by the observance of the professional code by those operating there. In order to assist them in securing that, the management needed the avoidance of a modicum of legislation. Such legislation should attempt to curb only unhealthy speculation, which implied recognition of the fact that healthy speculation, if properly directed, contributed a great deal to the efficient performance of the essential functions of the securities market. Sir Chintaman was inclined to favour Government's framing minimum legislation covering only the vital aspects of reform, rather than attempting a complete reorganisation of the stock exchanges. The legislation should be conceived in practical rather than theoretical terms and, before finalising proposals, Government should hold consultations with the authorities of the various stock exchanges.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

| | Notes held in the Bank and Department. | Notes in Circulation. | | Total Notes Issued. | Gold Coin and Bullion | | Sterling Securities. | Total Gold coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities. | Rupee Coin. | Govt. of India Rupee Securities. | Internal and other Commercial Paper. | Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities to Total Liabilities. |
|----------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Local Tender in India. | Local Tender in Burma. | | Held in India. | Held outside India. | | | | | | |
| 31st Dec. 1935 | 21.19 | 171.78 | | 192.97 | 41.55 | 2.87 | 66.19 | 110.61 | 57.12 | 25.54 | Nd | 57-231% |
| " " 1936 | 11.87 | 192.00 | | 203.87 | 41.55 | 2.87 | 71.31 | 115.73 | 64.76 | 23.38 | Nd | 56-768% |
| " " 1937 | 35.33 | 180.66 | 4.77 | 221.76 | 41.55 | 2.87 | 80.30 | 124.72 | 62.57 | 27.41 | Nd | 58-092% |
| " " 1938 | 18.13 | 180.26 | 17.54 | 206.43 | 41.55 | 2.87 | 59.56 | 104.92 | 70.19 | 32.32 | Nd | 50-339% |
| " " 1939 | 17.67 | 225.20 | 11.43 | 254.30 | 41.55 | 2.87 | 107.59 | 151.92 | 61.64 | 38.34 | Nd | 59-739% |
| 30th June 1940 | 11.09 | 235.01 | 12.70 | 258.80 | 41.54 | 2.87 | 131.50 | 175.91 | 33.32 | 49.60 | Nd | 67-966% |
| " " 1941 | 13.07 | 260.01 | 18.26 | 291.34 | 41.41 | Nd | 118.80 | 163.21 | 36.81 | 91.32 | Nd | 56-022% |
| " " 1942 | 13.23 | 417.23 | Nd | 461.56 | 44.42 | Nd | 266.85 | 311.27 | 28.00 | 123.29 | Nd | 67-439% |
| " " 1943 | 13.68 | 732.48 | Nd | 716.16 | 41.11 | Nd | 567.59 | 612.20 | 15.55 | 118.41 | Nd | 82-017% |
| " " 1944 | 12.02 | 931.38 | Nd | 943.40 | 41.41 | Nd | 828.33 | 872.74 | 12.82 | 57.84 | Nd | 92-311% |
| " " 1945 | 14.21 | 1,137.18 | Nd | 1,151.79 | 41.12 | Nd | 1,034.33 | 1,078.75 | 15.20 | 57.84 | Nd | 93-658% |
| " " 1946 | 17.21 | 1,236.87 | Nd | 1,254.08 | 44.41 | Nd | 1,135.33 | 1,179.74 | 16.50 | 57.84 | Nd | 94-072% |
| " " 1947 | 41.76 | 1,323.56 | Nd | 1,265.31 | 41.41 | Nd | 1,135.33 | 1,179.71 | 27.73 | 57.84 | Nd | 93-237% |
| " " 1948 | 59.66 | 1,329.43 | Nd | 1,351.09 | 41.41 | Nd | 1,135.33 | 1,179.74 | 43.51 | 127.84 | Nd | 87-518% |
| | | (51.57) | | (51.57) | | | | | (3.32) | | | |

N. Figures in brackets refer to Pakistan.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

| Year. | Paid-up Capital and Reserves. | DEPOSITS. | | | | | | Bills payable. | Other liabilities. | Total liabilities on 1 Assets. | Cash. | Bills purchased & discounted. | Balances held abroad. | LOANS AND ADVANCES. | | | Other Assets. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Central Government. | Government of Burma. | Other Government Accounts. | Banks. | Others. | Total. | | | | | | | To Governments. | To others. | Investments. | |
| 31st Dec. 1935 | 10.00 | 6.04 (a) | | | 28.34 | 26 | 34.65 | 11 | 71 | 45.47 | 21.57 | Nd | 17.39 | 100 | Nd | 5.29 | 22 |
| " " 1936 | 10.00 | 7.11 (a) | | | 13.87 | 27 | 29.28 | 9 | 70 | 31.07 | 11.07 | Nd | 14.86 | Nd | Nd | 6.16 | 1.08 |
| " " 1937 | 10.00 | 9.76 (a) | | | 20.16 | 127 | 31.19 | 12 | 56 | 41.87 | 29.41 | Nd | 3.61 | 2.06 | | 6.24 | 56 |
| " " 1938 | 10.00 | 4.87 | 1.05 | 4.36 | 22.18 | 84 | 24.20 | 9 | 87 | 35.16 | 18.54 | 8.26 | 1.14 | 1.06 | | 5.20 | 79 |
| " " 1939 | 10.00 | 6.73 | 1.54 | 4.58 | 18.87 | 1.16 | 32.88 | 9 | 51 | 43.51 | 17.74 | 10.11 | 6.98 | 1.20 | Nd | 0.42 | 1.06 |
| 30th June 1940 | 10.00 | 6.20 | 1.45 | 4.42 | 20.98 | 1.46 | 34.51 | 9 | 49 | 45.09 | 11.21 | 4.00 | 20.20 | 10 | 15 | 7.70 | 1.64 |
| " " 1941 | 10.00 | 15.03 | 3.26 | 4.17 | 30.02 | 2.37 | 54.85 | 39 | 2.07 | 67.31 | 13.19 | Nd | 47.33 | 15 | Nd | 5.27 | 1.37 |
| " " 1942 | 10.00 | 14.11 | 34 | 7.56 | 64.63 | 2.01 | 88.65 | 3.33 | 2.38 | 104.36 | 14.44 | 6 | 80.39 | Nd | Nd | 8.24 | 1.23 |
| " " 1943 | 10.00 | 8.42 | 63 | 9.98 | 58.24 | 3.05 | 80.32 | 1.60 | 7.19 | 99.11 | 13.84 | 51 | 75.88 | Nd | 22 | 7.38 | 1.28 |
| " " 1944 | 10.00 | 65.25 | 79 | 16.79 | 94.35 | 3.45 | 180.63 | 2.97 | 8.09 | 201.69 | 12.31 | 2.59 | 173.74 | 72 | 10 | 11.11 | 1.12 |
| " " 1945 | 10.00 | 277.97 | 71 | 22.96 | 80.19 | 17.93 | 399.76 | 3.78 | 12.55 | 425.89 | 14.49 | Nd | 388.13 | 70 | Nd | 21.44 | 1.13 |
| " " 1946 | 10.00 | 457.43 | 67 | 22.56 | 109.47 | 6.47 | 592.80 | 2.88 | 12.20 | 617.94 | 17.49 | Nd | 559.06 | Nd | 6 | 30.79 | 10.54 |
| " " 1947 | 10.00 | 390.70 | | 18.00 | 88.91 | 30.96 | 528.57 | 1.92 | 7.92 | 548.11 | 41.86 | Nd | 430.82 | 511 | 3 | 66.94 | 1.21 |
| " " 1948 | 10.00 | 284.30 | | 25.02 | 103.21 | 47.95 | 480.47 | 4.02 | 12.34 | 486.83 | 30.75 | 176 | 401.34 | 11 | Nd | 50.86 | 2.01 |
| | | (69.27) | | (5.66) | | | (74.92) | | | | | | | (3) | | | |

N. Figures in brackets refer to Pakistan.

The Exchange Banks

The banks carrying on exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of banks having their head offices in London, on the Continent, in the Far East or the U. S. A. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years, most of them, while continuing to play their main role, have also taken an active part in the financing of internal trade. Before the Great War, these banks used to do their business in India with money borrowed elsewhere; but the development of the money market in this country in the past three decades have enabled them to depend on internal deposits. No information is available as to how far each bank has secured deposits in India but the following statement published by the Reserve Bank of India throws light on the trend of their aggregate deposits and cash balances in India and Burma:—

| | Deposits Rs. in 000s. | Cash Balances Rs. in 000s. |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dec. 31, 1870 .. | 52.34 | 61.15 |
| " " 1880 .. | 3,39.88 | 1,80.00 |
| " " 1900 .. | 7,53.60 | 3,50.43 |
| " " 1900 .. | 10,50.35 | 2,39.58 |
| " " 1910 .. | 24,79.17 | 4,38.51 |
| " " 1920 .. | 74,80.71 | 25,17.53 |
| " " 1930 .. | 68,11.44 | 7,70.89 |
| " " 1940 .. | 85,32.81 | 17,19.40 |
| " " 1941 .. | 106,73.07 | 13,39.75 |
| " " 1942 .. | 116,85.27 | 12,00.96 |
| " " 1943 .. | 140,21.13 | 17,21.47 |
| " " 1944 .. | 165,36.93 | 19,10.00 |
| " " 1945 .. | 179,00.39 | 18,32.33 |

INVESTMENTS

Discussing the question of investment in greater detail we find that so far as India is concerned they consist to a great extent of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by branches outside India, the Indian branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India or Pakistan are sent home by the first

possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India and Pakistan for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India or Pakistan.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver, bullion.
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India and Pakistan is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF EXCHANGE BANKS AS PUBLISHED IN THEIR LAST BALANCE SHEETS

(In 000's)

| Name of Bank | Date of Balance Sheet. | Capital and Reserves. | Acceptances, Loans and Bills payable. | Miscellaneous Credit. | Deposits and Current Accounts. | Profit | Total Liabilities or Assets. | Cash in hand and at Bank and Bullion. | Investments in Govt and other Securities. | Bills of Exchange and Bills receivable. | Bills discounted Loans and advances. | Building and sundries including Loans for acceptances. | No. of offices in India and Burma. |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. | 31st Dec. 1945 | 6,000 | 1,375 | .. | 80,335 | 639 | 90,016 | 13,980 | 51,402 | 2,267 | 18,467 | 3,930 | 9 |
| Eastern Bank .. | " | 1,800 | 717 | 251 | 21,526 | 100 | 24,391 | 4,801 | 15,236 | 608 | 3,012 | 734 | 4 |
| Lloyds Bank .. | " | 26,810 | 38 | 30,610 | 867,844 | 1,030 | 926,310 | 166,768 | 580,626 | 9,272 | 117,130 | 52,544 | 18 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | " | 2,125 | 620 | .. | 33,532 | 196 | 36,702 | 6,297 | 18,758 | 1,518 | 8,923 | 1,206 | 8 |
| National Bank of India | " | 4,200 | 979 | .. | 61,804 | 574 | 67,557 | 16,563 | 31,658 | 11,501 | 7,167 | 668 | 11 |

GROWTH OF BANKING

The credit for giving an impetus to joint stock banking in India goes to a certain measure in the Indian Companies Act of 1860 which accepted the principle of limited liability, a factor indispensable to the raising of large amounts of capital. Till 1906 however, there were few banks in the country and their resources being meagre, the sphere of activity was also restricted. The *swadeshi* movement gave an impetus to indigenous banking activity in the country and between 1906 and 1913, the number of banks

with capital and reserves in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs doubled and their deposits increased from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 18 crores. The year 1913 however, gave, a rude shock when several banks led by the People's Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank went into liquidation; and though the First World War did give a fresh impetus, and the share of Indian joint stock banks in the aggregate deposits of banks in the country increased from 21 per cent. in 1914 to as much as 32 per cent. in 1920, it is a fact that between 1913 and 1924 as many as 161 banks failed.

Between 1924 and 1931 the joint stock banks in the country were adversely hit by the world depression; but the economic recovery that followed resulted in increasing the share of deposits of these banks from 31.6 per cent. in 1930 to 40.2 per cent. of the total banking deposits in 1936. The increase was mainly achieved at the cost of the Imperial Bank of India and the Exchange Banks. Since then there was a steady development till the outbreak of the Second World War excepting for a minor set-back in 1938 as the result of the closing down of the Travancore National and Quilon

Bank, Ltd.; and the pace of expansion accelerated during the war period as will be seen from the figures given below :—

SCHEDULED BANKS' CONSOLIDATED POSITION IN INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BURMA
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Average of Friday Figures. | No. of scheduled banks at the end of period. | Demand liabilities. | % of Demand liabilities to total deposits. | Time Deposits. | Savings Deposits. | Total Demand and Time Deposits. | Cash. | Balances with Reserve Bank. | Excess of Balances over statutory minimum. | Total Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank. | % of this to Demand liabilities. | Advances. | Bills Discounted. | Total Advances and Bills Discounted. | % of Advances to Demand Deposits. |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1940-41 | 63 | 163.90 (8.11) | 61.0 | 104.94 (57.59) | 37.58 | 268.84 (11.86) | 8.37 (12) | 36.42 | 26.13 | 44.79 | 16.66 | 122.13 (4.43) | 3.84 (15) | 125.97 (4.58) | 46.80 |
| 1941-42 | 59 | 211.37 (11.22) | 66.3 | 107.61 (4.24) | 37.24 | 318.96 (15.46) | 9.86 (70) | 36.65 | 23.93 | 46.51 | 14.58 | 120.29 (4.88) | 4.93 (9) | 125.13 (4.97) | 39.23 |
| 1942-43 | 61 | 306.28 | 74.6 | 104.21 | 48.30 | 410.49 | 12.97 | 55.73 | 38.33 | 68.70 | 16.73 | 95.68 | 2.18 | 97.86 | 23.83 |
| 1943-44 | 75 | 456.63 | 76.2 | 142.78 | 68.93 | 599.41 | 20.57 | 63.63 | 37.99 | 84.20 | 14.05 | 136.14 | 5.59 | 161.73 | 26.98 |
| 1944-45 | 84 | 581.80 | 75.1 | 194.12 | 90.58 | 778.92 | 27.31 | 89.25 | 56.90 | 116.56 | 14.96 | 224.22 | 11.16 | 235.38 | 30.22 |
| 1945-46 | 91 | 654.53 | 71.6 | 259.52 | 121.56 | 911.05 | 34.80 | 89.91 | 51.99 | 124.71 | 13.64 | 285.07 | 16.05 | 301.12 | 32.94 |
| 1946-47 | 96 | 725.54 | 69.2 | 323.11 | 133.94 | 1,048.65 | 41.11 | 81.25 | 38.51 | 122.36 | 11.67 | 406.39 | 21.32 | 427.71 | 40.79 |

Statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India relating to Banks in India and Pakistan for the year 1947, show that, despite the disturbances that followed on the heels of partition in August 1947, commercial banking in the two Dominions presented, on the whole, an encouraging picture and even recorded further expansion. The Bank's report observes, "Both the Dominion Governments took measures to mitigate the severity of the dislocation and to revive confidence by passing emergency ordinances. A few banks shifted their registered offices from Pakistan to the Indian Dominion. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank remained high throughout the year. Advances of scheduled banks were at a higher level than during the previous year. In the last quarter of 1947, they rose sharply. Investments did not vary appreciably from the previous year's level. As in the previous year, the flotation of new banks was restricted, and the opening of

new branches and change of location of existing branches, continued to be regulated by the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946."

With five new banks included during the year in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act and two excluded, the total number of scheduled banks came to 93 at the end of 1947, as against 96 at the end of 1946. At the end of 1947 there were in India and Pakistan, including the Indian States, as far as particulars available with the Reserve Bank of India 2,070 non-scheduled banks having paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs and over, 202 between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs, 131 between 50,000 and Rs. 1 lakh, and 216 below Rs. 50,000.

The table below shows the Demand and Time Liabilities, Cash Balances, Advances, and Bills Discounted of Scheduled Banks as shown by their weekly returns:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

| Year. | No. of Reporting Banks. | Demand Liabilities. | Time Liabilities. | Cash and Balance with R.B.I. | Advances. | Bills Discounted. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| (Average of Fridays.) | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 58 | 135.49 | 105.99 | 22.94 | 116.78 | 5.43 |
| 1940 | 60 | 155.68 | 106.16 | 37.91 | 131.78 | 4.05 |
| 1945 | 87 | 634.23 | 240.57 | 119.52 | 268.96 | 14.75 |
| 1946 | 93 | 722.05 | 310.41 | 126.03 | 372.76 | 20.44 |
| 1947 | 97 | 698.25 | 344.39 | 135.82 | 427.51 | 18.13 |

Contrary to the trend noticed during the past few years, the total demand and time liabilities of the scheduled banks did not maintain their continuous upward trend throughout 1946-47. From Rs. 1,039 crores, they reached an all-time high of Rs. 1,067 crores on November 2, 1946 but, receded thereafter. The proportion of demand to total liabilities increased from a little less than 57 per cent. on the eve of the War to 69.47 per cent. on June 28, 1946 and then slipped back to 65.82 per cent. in the following year. The increase in time liabilities in 1946-47 indicated a gradual progress towards pre-war pattern of bank deposits.

Though the deposits of banks increased since 1939, there was no corresponding rise in demand for bank finance in the war period and even though the subsequent increase was rather sharp, the banks were able to maintain high liquidity of their assets.

BRANCH BANKING

The tendency towards a rapid increase in the branches of Indian Joint stock banks noticed in the earlier years appeared to have lost its momentum in 1947. The number of offices of the exchange banks increased by two. The number of offices of scheduled banks increased by 61 from 3,480 to 3,541, while those of the non-scheduled banks declined from 2,041 in 1946 to 1,991 in 1947. Taking scheduled and non-scheduled banks together, there was only an increase of 11 in the number of offices during 1947. Owing to the disturbances following the political partition, many of the offices functioning in the eastern and western parts of the Country had to be temporarily closed.

The number of offices of the co-operative banks having paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. one lakh and over increased from 594 to 648.

During 1947, 13 new banks were floated. Control of capital issues under the provisions of the Emergency Provisions (Continuance, Ordinance, 1946, later enacted as the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947, was continued during 1947. The total number of applications from existing banks was 84 and from proposed banks 21.

The proportion of cash balances to total deposits of the Imperial Bank of India shows a continuous, though slight decline during the past three years, while that of the other Indian scheduled banks increased from 19.3 per cent. in 1946 to 20.7 in 1947. As a result, the cash balances of all the Indian scheduled banks increased from 18.2 per cent. in 1946 to 19.0 per cent. in 1947. The cash balances of the non-scheduled banks declined from 26.2 per cent. to 22.0 per cent., and that of the exchange banks remained unchanged at 17.7 per cent.

The rates of investments to deposits of the Indian scheduled banks was slightly higher during 1947; for the Imperial Bank, it rose from 56.9 per cent. in 1946 to 57.3 in 1947, and for the other scheduled banks from 44.7 per cent. to 46.5.

While the ratio of loans and advances to deposits of scheduled banks declined to 40.6 per cent. during the year from 41.9 per cent. in 1946, that of non-scheduled banks increased to 65.3 per cent. from 56.1 per cent. in the previous year.

War-time Anxiety.—It would be seen from the above table and the previous one that the percentage of advances to total deposits fell sharply, owing to wartime restrictions on trade and Government being the main financier of the country's economic activity, from 44.3 per cent. on September 1, 1939 to 31.7 on June 28, 1946 but increased in the following year to 40.6. Similarly, the proportion of cash to total deposits rose from 13.5 per cent. just before the outbreak of the War to 14.8 per cent. and then contracted to 14.1 per cent. in the following year. It might be noted that the proportion of cash to deposits reached the peak of 20.7 per cent. on December 27, 1940 as a result of the fall in economic activity following the collapse of France.

Surveying the developments in 1946-47, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, told the annual meeting of the Bank on August 4, 1947 that the swift expansion in advances was not due entirely to the normal demands of trade and industry but due, to an unwholesome extent, to abnormal factors like bullish markets and speculative

imports. Such business was evidence of immature or imprudent bank management. With a view to restoring a proper balance between their capital and deposits and also because of the provisions of the projected banking legislation, banks continued to make applications for raising their capital.

"Banking practices," observed the Governor of the Reserve Bank, "still leave much to be desired. There is yet, for instance, a propensity

towards declaring dividends from profits arising out of security transactions. I have also noticed a pronounced tendency on the part of some banks to window-dress their balance sheets. Considerable anxiety was felt about the ability of Indian banks to tide over smoothly the period of transition from war to peace, particularly because of the scramble for establishment of new banks during the years following 1943. As the year 1946 advanced, the public felt reassured that the worst was over."

PRESENT POSITION

The following table shows the position of the better known existing banks as it appears in "Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India and Pakistan for the year 1947":—

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

| | Capital. | Reserve. | Deposits. | Cash and Liquid Investments. | No. of Offices. |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Allahabad Bank | 46 | 106 | 29.38 | 17.20 | 70 |
| Baroda Bank | 100 | 105 | 32.81 | 22.46 | 39 |
| Bank of India | 150 | 284 | 68.63 | 44.75 | 32 |
| Bharat Bank | 201 | 40 | 19.02 | 14.09 | 253 |
| Central Bank | 314 | 353 | 123.15 | 86.18 | 361 |
| Imperial Bank | 563 | 625 | 286.59 | 207.08 | 437 |
| Indian Bank | 53 | 63 | 18.15 | 11.61 | 70 |
| Punjab National Bank | 87 | 100 | 59.64 | 39.56 | 275 |
| Union Bank | 40 | 21 | 5.33 | 4.17 | 5 |
| United Commercial Bank | 200 | 40 | 31.55 | 28.18 | 82 |

The following figures appearing in the Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the Joint Stock Banks having a paid capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs and over registered in India:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

| | Capital. | Reserve. | Deposits. |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1922 .. | 8.02 | 2.61 | 61.63 |
| 1923 .. | 6.80 | 2.84 | 44.42 |
| 1924 .. | 6.90 | 3.80 | 52.50 |
| 1925 .. | 6.73 | 3.86 | 54.49 |
| 1926 .. | 6.76 | 4.08 | 59.68 |
| 1927 .. | 6.88 | 4.19 | 60.84 |
| 1928 .. | 6.71 | 4.34 | 62.85 |
| 1929 .. | 7.86 | 3.66 | 62.72 |
| 1930 .. | 7.47 | 4.42 | 68.85 |
| 1931 .. | 7.80 | 4.28 | 62.26 |
| 1932 .. | 7.81 | 4.39 | 72.84 |
| 1933 .. | 7.78 | 4.55 | 71.67 |
| 1934 .. | 7.99 | 4.67 | 76.77 |
| 1935 .. | 8.17 | 5.02 | 84.44 |
| 1936 .. | 8.18 | 5.46 | 98.14 |
| 1937 .. | 7.25 | 5.53 | 100.26 |
| 1938 .. | 7.48 | 5.65 | 108.08 |
| 1939 .. | 8.25 | 5.39 | 100.73 |
| 1940 .. | 9.08 | 5.56 | 112.98 |
| 1941 .. | 10.12 | 6.06 | 127.64 |
| 1942 .. | 12.60 | 6.41 | 202.74 |
| 1943 .. | 18.71 | 7.82 | 343.84 |
| 1944 .. | 25.83 | 11.09 | 475.34 |
| 1945 .. | 31.82 | 13.26 | 601.17 |
| 1946 .. | 29.73 | 14.64 | 624.32 |
| 1947(A) .. | 39.87 | 15.78 | 623.34 |
| (B) .. | 57 | 25 | 27.39 |

(A) Banks with Regd. Offices in Indian Union.

(B) Banks with Regd. Offices in Pakistan.

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN THE SUB-CONTINENT.

| Name of Bank. | London Office—Agents or Correspondents. | Address. |
|--|---|--|
| Reserve Bank of India | London Office | 34-36, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. |
| Imperial Bank of India | Ditto | 25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| <i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i> | | |
| Allahabad Bank | Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. | 38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. |
| Bank of Baroda | Eastern Bank | 2 & 3, Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate, E. C. 3. |
| Bank of India | Westminster Bank | 41, Lothbury, E. C. 2. |
| Bank of Mysore | Eastern Bank | 2 & 3, Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate, E. C. 3. |
| Bharat Bank | National City Bank of New York | 117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Central Bank of India | Barclay's Bank and Midland Bank | 168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3 and 122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Dexkaran Nanjee Banking Co. | Barclay's Bank | 168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3. |
| Exchange Bank of India & Africa | Midland Bank (Overseas Branch) | 122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Habib Bank | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Indian Bank | National City Bank of New York | 117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Punjab National Bank | Midland Bank | 122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Union Bank of India | Westminster Bank | 41, Lothbury, E. C. 2. |
| United Commercial Bank | National City Bank of New York | 117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| <i>Exchange Banks.</i> | | |
| American Express Co. (Inc.) | London Office | 36, Haymarket, London (Temp.). |
| Banco Nacional Ultramarino | Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank | 39, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. |
| Bank of China | London Office | 59, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3. |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | Ditto | 34, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. |
| Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris | Ditto | 8-13, King William Street, E. C. 4. |
| Eastern Bank | Ditto | 2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3. |
| Grindlay & Co. | Ditto | 54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1. |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | Ditto | 9, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3. |
| Lloyds Bank | Ditto | 71, Lombard Street, E. C. 3. |
| Mercantile Bank of India | Ditto | 15, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3. |
| National Bank of India | Ditto | 26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. |
| National City Bank of New York | Ditto | 117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. |
| Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, N.V. | Midland Bank Ltd. (Overseas Branch) | 85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3. |

Banking Legislation

Ever since 1913 when the banking crisis in this country stressed the need for separate legislation to govern the working of banks, this problem has been confronting the authorities. The Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee examined the question in greater detail and advocated legislation for a Special Bank Act covering the various aspects of banking. Owing to the outbreak of War and subsequent constitutional developments, this measure could not be passed through the legislature. However, some of its more urgent provisions were brought into effect either by the amendment of the Company law or by the issue of Ordinances.

The original bill provided for (1) a clear but simple definition of banking, (2) for minimum capital so as to permit them of reasonable profits, (3) restrictions on the mode of investment and (4) for acceleration of the liquidation proceedings in order to minimise the inconvenience of depositors. In 1912, the Government of India got the approval of the legislature to amend the Indian Companies Act whereby Section 277F was added so as to define the word "bank", "banker" or "banking". In 1913 following the Bombay High Court's ruling that the exemption granted to banks by Government under a notification on January 16, 1937 from showing in their balance sheets the provision for bad and doubtful debts, the Indian Companies Act was amended by providing specifically the same exemption under Part F in the Third Schedule.

By amending Section 277 F and adding Section 277 H, Government prevented the banks from employing managing agents or any person either on commission basis or on a contract exceeding five years. It also laid down that no bank registered after January 15, 1937 shall carry banking business unless its subscribed capital is not less than half the authorised capital and its shares consist of ordinary shares only. While the already registered banks were allowed to have preference shares, they were compelled to extinguish the deferred shares. It further regulated the voting rights on the basis of the contribution to the share capital. The whole object was to prevent the issue of mushroom banks which had been so prominent a feature of the War years.

The Banking Bill moved in the Central Legislature in 1941 sought to tighten the control more rigidly than the original legislation proposed in 1939 and provided for (1) a definite ban on trading by banks and disposal of trading assets of the defaulting borrower within a specified period, (2) ban on the grant of unsecured loans to directors, their firms and companies, (3) the licensing of banks registered outside British India, (4) submission of monthly returns to the Reserve Bank in respect of assets and liabilities and half yearly returns regarding particulars of advances and investments, (5) return of unclaimed deposits to be filed with the Reserve Bank, (6) a special form of balance sheet, (7) authority by which the Central Government could direct the Reserve Bank to inspect the books of any bank, and (8) the Reserve Bank being the official liquidator of banks.

Select Committee Report.—The revised Bill was referred to a Select Committee whose report was presented to the Legislative Assembly on February 17, 1947. The consideration of the report was, however, postponed to subsequent session. The main changes proposed by the Committee in the Bill were:—

(1) Limiting the Reserve Bank's emergency power to suspend the provisions of the Bill to 30 days, (2) Widening the definition of "banking", so as to include the acceptance of time deposits also, (3) Providing that no company other than a banking company shall accept deposits repayable on demand, (4) Making the existence of managerial contracts subject to confirmation by a general meeting of shareholders and making the Reserve Bank the arbiter in questions of disproportionate

remuneration, (5) Introducing a somewhat elaborate but more workable basis for capital requirements replacing the original basis of population for capital requirements by one dependent on the territorial range of a company's activities, (6) Limiting the voting rights of any one shareholder to one-tenth of the total voting rights so as to prevent the control of the affairs of a banking company from passing into the hands of a small group, (7) Prohibiting a banking company from declaring dividends before it has written off all its capitalised expenses, (8) Debarring a banking company incorporated in India from taking on its board a person who is already a director of another banking company, (9) Placing on all banking companies incorporated in India an obligation to build up and maintain a reserve fund equal to the paid-up capital, (10) Making it necessary for all banks to obtain the permission of the Reserve Bank before forming a subsidiary company for purposes other than those expressly permitted under clause 19, (11) Requiring all banking companies to take out licences, (12) Prohibiting a banking company from holding shares in any company in the management of which any manager or managing director of the banking company is in any way concerned or interested, (13) Bringing down the minimum percentage of cash and approved securities to be held from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., (14) Giving the Reserve Bank free discretion to inspect a banking company at any time so that the public may not draw any pessimistic inference from the fact that a bank has been inspected, (15) Adding further to the powers and functions of the Reserve Bank so as to bring it into closer contact with banking companies and providing for an annual report by the Reserve Bank on the trend and progress of banking in the country, (16) Removing, in case of private banking companies, some of the exceptions granted under the Indian Companies Act, (17) Amending the Reserve Bank of India Act so as to enable the Bank under certain circumstances to come to the aid of a banking company by means of a loan against such securities as it may consider sufficient.

Unhealthy Developments.—The Committee also suggested that the constitutional difficulties standing in the way of extending the provisions of the Bill to partnerships and individuals carrying on banking business should be examined with a view to introducing legislation to bring them within the purview of the Bill.

Pending the enactment of the Banking Companies Bill, 1946, and with a view to controlling the unexplained expansion of branches and checking certain undesirable developments such as excessive expenditure on branches in relation to their resources, employment of untrained staff, etc., a Bill for the licensing of branches of banking companies was introduced in the Assembly on November 4, 1946. After being approved, it became effective from November 22.

Section 31 of the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended on November 16, 1946 putting on a permanent footing the ban on the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer. The ban had been imposed by the Government of India on May 18, 1946 by an Ordinance with a view to putting a stop to the unhealthy practice noticed in the case of certain banks of issuing bearer promissory notes with a stated period of maturity, which, in effect, constituted substitutes for currency notes.

BANKING ACT OF 1949

The Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies (otherwise known as the Banking Companies Bill), as reported by the Select Committee, was passed by the Indian Dominion Parliament on February 17, 1949 and brought into effect from March 16. The legislation, called the Banking Companies Act 1949, marks the culmination of the long and chequered career of the proposal for a Banking Companies Bill, first mooted in 1939. It

attempts to consolidate with certain modifications the relevant provisions concerning banking companies, contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and various *ad hoc* measures like the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946, the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, and the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, that were adopted from time to time pending comprehensive legislation.

As a result of the representation made by a deputation of the Indian Banks' Association, the Select Committee did away with certain stringent features of the original Bill. The Act is, on the whole, a salutary measure to check malpractices which may occur in the management of banks.

The following is a summary of the Act as published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, April 1949:—

The Act regulates all banking companies and covers all the Provinces of India and to Acceding States to the extent to which the Dominion Legislature has power to legislate for States in respect of banking. Banking has been defined as "the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise." Co-operative banks, however, have been excluded from the scope of the Act.

All banks working in the Provinces of India and in Acceding States to which the Act extends, are to be licensed. The licence is to be issued by the Reserve Bank, which may require to be satisfied that the applicant bank is in a sound position, and further in respect of a foreign bank, that the law of the country in which it is incorporated does not discriminate in any way against banking companies registered in India.

The Act lays down the minimum requirements relating to the paid-up capital and reserves of a bank incorporated in India; these requirements vary according to the geographical coverage of its operations.

Scheduled banks continue to be required to keep minimum reserves with the Reserve Bank and to submit weekly returns under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. All banks other than the scheduled banks are now required to maintain in cash with them or with the Reserve Bank, or partly in cash with them and partly with the Reserve Bank, 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. of their time and demand liabilities respectively, and to submit monthly returns giving details of cash held and time and demand liabilities as on each Friday of the month.

All banking companies are required, two years after the commencement of the Act, to maintain 20 per cent. of their demand and time liabilities in India in cash, gold or unencumbered approved securities, valued at a price not exceeding the current market price. They have also to maintain in the Provinces and Acceding States assets representing 75 per cent. of their demand and time liabilities at the end of each quarter.

The Act prohibits inter-locking directorates among banking companies and the employment of managing agents. It also prohibits the granting of unsecured loans or advances to any of the directors, or to firms in which the directors are interested. Monthly returns are to be submitted to the Reserve Bank relating to unsecured loans to companies in which the directors are interested.

The Reserve Bank has now the power, on a permanent statutory basis, to control not only the scheduled but also the non-scheduled banks, and, therefore, the entire joint-stock banking system. It may give directions to banking companies in regard to their lending policies; the purposes for which advances may or may not be made, the margins to be maintained, and the rate of interest to be charged on advances. It may caution or prohibit banking companies

generally or any banking company in particular, against entering into any particular transaction or class of transactions. It may call for periodical as well as *ad hoc* returns, and, in the public interest, it may also publish such information in any consolidated form it deems fit. It may inspect any bank either on its own initiative or on being directed to do so by the Government. The Reserve Bank's prior permission is required for the opening of new branches and the transfer of existing ones.

The Reserve Bank has also been given certain powers in respect of voluntary winding up and amalgamations of banking companies, and it may, on applying for it, be appointed as official liquidator.

The Reserve Bank is required to make an annual report to the Central Government on the trend and progress of banking in the country, with suggestions, if any, for the strengthening of the banking business in the country.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS

Long before the establishment of joint-stock banking companies in India, Pakistan indigenous bankers or *shroffs* flourished. Even at present they form an important credit agency in the banking system and are the only source of credit in many parts of the sub-continent. The difference between *shroffs* and money-lenders is that while the latter work generally with their own capital, the former use borrowed capital also either in the form of deposits from the public or by drawing and rediscounting *hundi*s. A certain number of indigenous *shroffs* work on modern lines and transact all kinds of business which the ordinary joint stock banks transact, including the issue of pass books and cheque books. They do not, however, publish balance sheets and their management is entirely in the hands of a single proprietor or a firm of proprietors.

No reliable estimates of the capital employed by indigenous bankers are available; but it is recognised that amongst the agencies financing agriculture, internal trade and small industries, they occupy a prominent position. Their operations are not attended with formalities and delay, and the majority of them combine banking with some form of trade and the capital employed in banking is not distinguished from that employed in trade.

In Bombay indigenous bankers on the approved lists of joint-stock banks get advances from these banks upto their respective limits. Banks also make advances against *shroffs' hundi*s, the period for which is usually 60 days. In all Provinces, the indigenous bankers get remittance facilities from the Imperial Bank on the same terms as the general public do.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee for linking indigenous bankers with the country's central banking institution, the Reserve Bank of India, on its formation, opened negotiations; but no agreement materialised since the indigenous bankers felt that the conditions laid down were rather irksome. The question was brought up for discussion again in 1946 when the Central Assembly considered the Banking Bill. The Select Committee has now suggested that indigenous bankers should be brought in line with joint-stock banks and the difficulties in the way of extending the legislation to them should be examined.

THE INTEREST STRUCTURE

Recent monetary theory looks on money rates as the basic influence at work in respect of a country's economy. Banks work within the conditions set by interest rates which, in turn, are regulated, under the modern monetary technique, by the central banking institution of a country. The yield on a non-terminable Government security is generally looked upon as a barometer of long-term interest rates, while the rate of the Imperial Bank on demand loans represents earnings on short term investments. The Imperial Bank's *hundi* rate is the

rate at which the Bank discounts first class trade bills. The call money rate is the rate for surplus money seeking investment and repayable at the option of the borrower or the lender subject to a minimum period of 24 hours. Bazaar Bill rates are the highest rates in the Indian money market and they are the rates charged by *shroffs*.

In the monetary history of the sub-continent the normal relationship between the short-term money rates and the long-term money rates is that the former stands higher than the latter. For three decades in the last century, the excess ranged between one and two per cent.; but since then, the difference has narrowed down and the latest tendency is that the short-term loan rates are actually lower than the long-term interest rates. This is mainly due to the exceptional demand of Government for loans.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank rate which was not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of the sub-continent until July 1, 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the banks on demand loans

against Government securities and is the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Reserve Bank of India Act. This rate enables the Reserve Bank to have direct contact with short-term rates and the money market and to encourage or discourage scheduled banks to obtain more cash.

The Bank rate of the Reserve Bank of India and the *hundi* rate of the Imperial Bank of India remained unchanged at three per cent. throughout 1947-48. As during the previous year, money conditions were generally stringent during the greater part of 1947-48. However, the inter-bank call money rate quoted by the larger scheduled banks remained nominally around $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the major part of the year. The 12 months rate which was quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. at the end of last year was quoted at that level up to June 28 but thereafter recovered to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. continuing unaltered throughout the remaining period under review.

Money Rates.—The following is the trend of the short-term money rates in the country since 1935-36:—

| Year. | Bank Rate. | Imperial Bank <i>Hundi</i> Rate. | | Call Money. | | Bazar Bill. | | Average Treasury Bill Rate. | Annual Deposits. | |
|---------|------------|----------------------------------|------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | High. | Low. | Highest. | Lowest. | H. | L. | | H. | L. |
| 1935-36 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1.21 | .. | .. |
| 1936-37 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.78 | .. | .. |
| 1937-38 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.97 | .. | .. |
| 1938-39 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1.63 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1939-40 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1.86 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1940-41 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.89 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1941-42 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.82 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1942-43 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 0.87 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1943-44 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.90 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 1944-45 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.49 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 1945-46 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.38 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1946-47 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.43 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Relative Rates.—The relationship between the long-term interest rates as represented by the yield on non-terminable Government loan and the short-term interest rates is established in the following table:—

| Year. | Yield on $\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. Rupee Security. | Average Bank rate. | Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1. |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1870 | 4.3 | 5.16 | + 0.86 |
| 1880 | 4.3 | 5.01 | + 0.71 |
| 1890 | 4.0 | 5.92 | + 2.07 |
| 1900 | 3.04 | 5.51 | + 1.87 |
| 1910 | 3.72 | 5.47 | + 1.74 |
| 1920 | 5.9 | 6.20 | + 0.07 |
| 1930 | 5.1 | 5.88 | + 0.78 |
| 1931 | 5.5 | 7.04 | + 1.54 |
| 1932 | 5.7 | 5.92 | + 0.70 |
| 1933 | 4.3 | 3.56 | — 0.74 |
| 1934 | 3.9 | 3.59 | — 0.40 |
| 1935 | 3.45 | 3.45 | — |
| 1936 | 3.52 | 3.00 | — 0.52 |
| 1937 | 3.63 | 3.09 | — 0.63 |
| 1938 | 3.55 | 3.00 | — 0.55 |

* From this year, the yield is on 3 per cent. Rupee Paper.

| Year. | Yield on $\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. Rupee Security. | Average Bank rate. | Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1. |
|----------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1940-41* | 3.79 | 3.0 | — 0.79 |
| 1941-42 | 3.69 | 3.0 | — 0.69 |
| 1942-43 | 3.77 | 3.0 | — 0.77 |
| 1943-44 | 3.57 | 3.0 | — 0.57 |
| 1944-45 | 3.33 | 3.0 | — 0.33 |
| 1945-46 | 3.14 | 3.0 | — 0.14 |
| 1946-47 | 2.90 | 3.0 | + 0.10 |

Clearing Houses.—The Principal Clearing Houses in India and Pakistan are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. In 1946-47 Clearing Houses were opened at Alleppey, Rajkot and Gaya and are being managed by the Imperial Bank of India. This brings the total number of Clearing Houses under the management of the Imperial Bank to 19. In Bombay, a Metropolitan Clearing Association was formed and registered in October 1946 to arrange for clearing for non-scheduled banks as the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House decided to restrict its membership and sub-membership only to scheduled banks.

CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS

(In lakhs of rupees)

| Year. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Madras. | Karachi. | Rangoon. | Cawnpore. | Lahore. | Delhi. | Total. | Other Centres. |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|
| 1919-20 | 10,56.76 | 8,83.02 | 33.95 | 23.13 | 94.74 | .. | .. | .. | 20,90.60 | .. |
| 1924-25 | 9,54.11 | 6,21.66 | 55.96 | 46.13 | 1,17.21 | 5.72 | 5.57 | .. | 18,06.36 | .. |
| 1929-30 | 9,60.97 | 7,96.66 | 82.19 | 26.49 | 1,20.70 | 7.56 | 8.17 | .. | 19,99.74 | .. |
| 1934-35 | 8,75.69 | 6,89.17 | 56.22 | 28.96 | 61.08 | 11.51 | 10.43 | .. | 17,33.01 | .. |
| 1935-36 | 9,18.65 | 7,16.74 | 69.23 | 30.12 | 72.00 | 11.69 | 11.16 | 13.73 | 18,43.35 | .. |
| 1936-37 | 9,23.67 | 7,62.38 | 91.39 | 31.94 | 83.75 | 11.51 | 11.40 | 15.61 | 19,31.66 | .. |
| 1937-38 | 9,66.93 | 8,15.56 | 1,09.64 | 35.53 | 82.07 | 11.91 | 11.21 | 18.27 | 20,51.12 | .. |
| 1938-39 | 9,31.65 | 7,86.22 | 98.91 | 32.66 | 81.40 | 11.76 | 10.36 | 18.58 | 19,74.54 | 28.31 |
| 1939-40 | 11,54.03 | 8,83.97 | 99.94 | 37.53 | 97.55 | 14.22 | 11.14 | 20.35 | 23,18.73 | 31.73 |
| 1940-41 | 10,08.53 | 8,02.32 | 1,08.65 | 46.76 | 1,18.64 | 19.20 | 16.33 | 28.53 | 21,48.96 | 42.28 |
| 1941-42 | 12,33.61 | 10,48.69 | 1,36.41 | 58.80 | 1,09.15 | 29.59 | 26.71 | 41.35 | 26,84.22 | 91.27 |
| 1942-43 | 10,74.66 | 13,45.23 | 1,31.40 | 77.51 | .. | 56.21 | 48.76 | 81.94 | 28,15.71 | 1,63.38 |
| 1943-44 | 17,18.61 | 19,66.69 | 1,96.80 | 1,01.36 | .. | 1,01.06 | 77.80 | 1,19.16 | 42,81.48 | 2,97.74 |
| 1944-45 | 23,51.59 | 22,36.97 | 2,37.37 | 1,24.54 | .. | 1,12.95 | 95.94 | 1,29.94 | 52,79.30 | 3,37.87 |
| 1945-46 | 28,26.21 | 24,87.60 | 2,98.23 | 1,45.49 | .. | 1,13.47 | 1,03.39 | 1,46.02 | 61,20.41 | 4,22.21 |
| 1946-47 | 28,42.25 | 28,59.08 | 3,78.00 | 2,01.82 | .. | 1,42.66 | 1,36.92 | 1,56.37 | 67,17.10 | 4,51.32 |
| 1947-48 | 29,39.56 | 24,77.12 | 3,61.99 | 2,30.58 | .. | 1,20.90 | 77.33 | 1,31.42 | 64,59.19 | 5,20.29 |

STOCK EXCHANGE

THE earliest reference to stock broking in the sub-continent dates back to the end of the 18th century when transactions in Government securities and the shares of the East India Company used to take place in Calcutta under a *room tree*. Similar references are also available about business in shares in Bombay before 1840. The boom following the American Civil war gave a great impetus to this business.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted by an indenture dated December 3, 1887. It has now about 500 members on its roll who carry no business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association. Trading is governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board. The present value of a broker's card is about Rs. 35,000.

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised way. This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombay under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. This legislation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee in 1923, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President. The majority report made a number of recommendations for the strengthening of discipline, extension of business hours, curtailment of holidays, annual election of the Board, annual declaration by members as to the class of business they propose to undertake, abolition of sub-brokers, use of a common transfer form, abolition of blank transfers on the reduction of the stamp duty, etc. The minority report of one member the late Mr. B. J. Desai laid stress on the reduction of holidays and minor improvements and was accepted by the Association.

Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee, with Mr. W. B. Morison as Chairman, "to examine and report on the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommendations."

The wild orgy of speculation that started in the share markets all over the country in 1913 called for Governmental action. On September 11, 1913, the Government of India issued Rule 91-C under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting with effect from the 24th of that month all stock exchanges in India from permitting or affording facilities for *bada* transactions or for the making of any contracts other than for ready delivery contracts. Speaking about the working of this Rule at the annual meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in 1945, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, however, complained that instead of achieving the objective, the Rule had only created "grey" markets all over the country. In December 1945, this rule expired following the termination of the War.

Bombay Bill.—In September 1947, the Government of Bombay brought forward a comprehensive Bill to control and regulate forward trading in the Province by consolidating the existing laws including the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. The Bill seeks to vest wide powers in Government in the matter of framing the rules of a recognised trade body and superseding its Governing Board. It also provides for Government recognition of an association for purposes of forward trading. The rules and bye-laws of a recognised association have to be approved by the Government and no alterations or additions thereto shall be made

without their prior approval. The Government have also the power to add to, vary or rescind any rules or bye-laws of the recognized association. It makes contracts, hitherto known as void, a penal offence, defines a ready delivery contract and bans trading in forward contracts at any place other than the trading hall of a recognised association.

Besides the premier share market in Bombay, occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market. In 1917 the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was registered, but it ceased to function after a brief period. A new stock market was opened in 1938 under the name of the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

Calcutta Association.—The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded at No. 2, New China Bazar Road (now known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), Calcutta, with 150 founder members in 1908. Fifteen years later, it was registered as a limited liability concern. The Association is controlled and managed by a Committee and has a membership of 232 brokers.

The only registered institution in South India of brokers dealing in shares and securities is the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., registered in 1937.

Of late, several stock markets have been started at other industrial centres. These include Delhi and Cawnpore. Plans for setting up a share market in Karachi are now under way.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange is also a registered body and recognised by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act.

Among the States, Hyderabad has recently started a stock market of its own.

CAPITAL MARKET

Until the beginning of the Second World War the capital market had made a slow but steady progress; but its pace quickly accelerated during the War period when the monetary inflation and the rising trend of industrial profits served as a first class stimulant to its growth which was spectacular. The post-war period has, however, served mainly towards consolidating the early gains. A broad idea of the expansion of the market can be had from the fact that between 1938-39 and 1946-47, the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India increased by Rs. 1,176 crores, while consent for the issue of capital was granted to the tune of Rs. 640 crores from May 17, 1943 to March 31, 1947. During 1947-48, however, the former declined by Rs. 7 crores, while for the latter consent was given to the tune of Rs. 165 crores.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES.

To canalise the resources of the capital market in Government loans, the Government of India introduced on May 17, 1943 control over capital issues. The control passed through several amendments, namely, (1) discouragement of long-range schemes till April 1944, (2) relaxation in regard to long range schemes from April 1944 onwards, (3) exemption of companies, other than banking and insurance companies, for capital not exceeding Rs. one lakh with effect from August 1945, and (4) the raising of this exemption limit to Rs. 5 lakhs in December 1945.

In order "to secure a balanced investment of the country's resources in industry, agriculture and the social services," the Government of India introduced in March 1947 a Bill proposing to keep in existence for five years, control over capital issues, hitherto secured by Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules and later by the Ordinance. The final Act was enacted on April 19 with the following features: (1) The duration of the control was to be reduced from five years to three years. (2) If an application for the issue of capital was refused, the Central Government was required, upon the request of the applicant, to communicate to him in writing the reasons for such refusal. (3) An Advisory Committee consisting of not more than five members was to be set up for reference to and advise on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

An analysis of the available statistics for the 28 months ended September 30, 1945, which marked the end of the Japanese War, shows that 4,666 companies applied for an aggregate issue of Rs. 385 crores and consent was given to 3,784 companies involving a total capital of Rs. 2604 crores. On the other hand, between March 1943 and 1946, the Government of India were able to raise by way of loans Rs. 980 crores. In other words, the war period witnessed the facilitation of Government borrowing at the cost of industrial development.

The post-war period, however, witness a reversal of the trend. Whereas in the 284 months of the war period, the total capital sanctioned was Rs. 2604 crores, in the 18 months of the post-war period it was as much as Rs. 380 crores despite the fact that the nature of control as reflected in the proportion of consents to applications had been very early the same in both periods. Consents for immediate schemes, which had been given preference in the war period, showed a decline in the post-war period in respect of both the number of companies and the amount sanctioned. Similarly, while the proportion of industrial issues to total issues had been larger during the war period, the industrial schemes predominated in the post-war period. An analysis of these statistics can be had on page 162 of the Currency Report for 1946-47. It is, however, significant that whereas capital issues allowed in 18 months ended March 31, 1947 amounted to Rs. 380 crores, Government borrowings during the financial

year ended March 31, 1947 totalled only Rs. 126 crores in the country. During the year ended 31st March 1948, only 541 applications were received for an issue of capital amounting to Rs. 103.1 crores. Out of these consent was given to 426 companies for an issue of Rs. 162.99 crores. The figures upto 14th August 1947 relate to undivided India while those after that date relate only to the Dominion of India. Further, the decline during 1947-48 was probably due to the uncertain political situation in the country and the continued weakness of the stock-market. From May 17, 1943 to March 31, 1948 the number of applications was 6,815, the number of companies sanctioned was 5,335 and the amount allowed 803.51 crores. For the next six months ending September 30, the number of companies sanctioned was 189 and the amount of money allowed 55.95 crores.

During nine months ending September 1948, new issues by existing concerns on favourable terms were mostly successful. For example, the Bank of India raised new capital for Rs. 1 crore by offering to its shareholders new shares Rs. 50 paid up—at a premium of Rs. 50. The Associated Cement made calls on the partly paid shares for nearly Rs. 2 crores. The South India Steam successfully issued 4½% 15-year debentures for Rs. 5 crores.

Government Borrowing.—The debt position of the Central Government reveals that the figures nearly doubled during 2nd War and post-war periods. The total rupee debt stood at Rs. 2,124.90 crores at the end of 1947-48. During 1945-46 & 1946-47, the Government was able to borrow Rs. 365.53 crores and Rs. 205.07 crores respectively. The figure, however, came down to Rs. 40 crores only during 1947-48, against the target of Rs. 150 crores envisaged in the budget. In June 1948, the Government of India made a fresh issue of 2½% 1962 loan for Rs. 35 crores and offered the entire amount for conversion purposes to the holders of 2½% 1948-52 loan which was due for retirement. A unique feature of this loan was that no cash subscription was invited from the public but the loan was floated exclusively for conversion purposes. The issue was successful and the entire amount was taken up.

During the same month a new short-dated loan 24% 1955 was issued at par & the total amount of Rs. 20 crores was fully subscribed. On 15th July, the outstanding amount of 2½% 1948-52 loan was repaid in cash. For three weeks in August, the accepted Treasury Bill tenders reached the high level of Rs. 6 crores a week. In the closing month of 1948, however, tighter money conditions resulted in the cessation of Treasury bill offerings. On 1st September 1948, the Government of Central Provinces &

Berar floated 3½% 1964 loan @ Rs. 99 for a total amount of Rs. 2 crores and the entire amount was taken up. Following the recommendations of economists and industrialists, Government announced the issue of Treasury Deposit Receipts for 6, 9 & 12 months @ 1, 1½ & 1¾% p.a. According to the Finance Minister's Budget statement, Treasury Deposit Receipts amounted to Rs. 4 crores in December 1948.

Investment Trusts.—The tremendous growth of the resources of the capital market has made the old investors, both institutional and individual, very powerful and has created a new set of investors. Besides the banks and insurance companies, several industrial investment trusts have come into existence.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION.

To provide medium and long-term credits for industrial concerns in India, particularly in circumstances where normal banking accommodation is inappropriate or recourse to capital issue methods is impracticable, the Government of India established in July 1948, The Industrial Finance Corporation under an Act of the legislature with a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores. Besides the Government and Reserve Bank, its shares have been allotted to and subscribed by only recognised institutions like Banks, Insurance Companies and Co-operative bodies. The Corporation is empowered to guarantee loans raised by industrial concerns provided they are repayable within 25 years and are floated in the public market, to underwrite the issues of stocks, shares or debentures by industrial concerns and to grant loans or subscribe debentures of industrial concerns repayable within 25 years. The ceiling for advance, etc. for any concern has been placed at Rs. 50 lakhs.

In September, the Corporation started working with Sir Shri Ram as Chairman and Mr. Ram Nath as Managing Director. According to the Finance Minister's statement in Parliament the Corporation has, since its inception, sanctioned 12 loans totalling Rs. 2.25 crores. Of these, six loans were for the purpose of assisting newly established concerns and six for assisting existing industries.

Similar Corporations are proposed to be started by the Provincial Governments with the object of providing medium & long-term finance of cottage and medium scale industries.

INDIAN SECURITIES

The following table indicates the broad trend of the prices of Indian securities during the war period and thereafter on the basis of the index numbers prepared in the office of the Economic Adviser to the undivided Government of India with 1927-28 as the base for the index:—

| | Government Securities | Variable Yield Industrial Securities | | | | | | | | | | General Index |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Fixed yield Industrial Securities | Cotton (22 shares) | Jute (20 shares) | Coal (13 shares) | Iron and Steel (13 shares) | Tan (19 shares) | Sugar (3 shares) | Cement (1 Share) | Paper (2 Shares) | Banking (8 Shares) | |
| August 1939 | 117.6 | 137.7 | 59.4 | 117.7 | 131.7 | 369.5 | 57.8 | 74.7 | 149.6 | 174.0 | 119.2 | 98.5 |
| 1939-40 | 111.2 | 131.5 | 85.1 | 64.3 | 161.5 | 529.3 | 69.0 | 97.2 | 162.8 | 346.7 | 116.6 | 120.5 |
| 1940-41 | 114.6 | 147.5 | 185.5 | 51.6 | 140.4 | 507.1 | 61.6 | 159.4 | 159.4 | 290.4 | 123.8 | 117.4 |
| 1941-42 | 115.9 | 155.9 | 111.0 | 57.2 | 132.5 | 509.3 | 77.7 | 107.2 | 193.9 | 323.9 | 133.3 | 120.0 |
| 1942-43 | 115.0 | 144.9 | 146.6 | 53.9 | 161.3 | 441.5 | 86.9 | 141.7 | 235.0 | 359.9 | 144.9 | 138.6 |
| 1943-44 | 117.2 | 164.3 | 198.8 | 65.6 | 227.2 | 555.9 | 118.0 | 211.4 | 278.4 | 488.0 | 190.9 | 182.2 |
| 1944-45 | 118.0 | 176.2 | 185.2 | 79.3 | 298.1 | 557.5 | 120.3 | 220.0 | 294.0 | 510.1 | 194.1 | 197.3 |
| 1945-46 | 118.6 | 187.0 | 199.0 | 100.9 | 356.4 | 651.1 | 131.8 | 215.3 | 287.6 | 509.2 | 217.6 | 220.8 |
| 1946-47 | 129.4 | 197.8 | 267.1 | 133.3 | 408.2 | 787.2 | 170.5 | 236.6 | 303.4 | 888.1 | 286.7 | 268.6 |
| 1947-48 | 117.2 | 169.9 | 191.3 | 90.7 | 260.7 | 525.9 | 145.5 | 164.8 | 216.6 | 609.3 | 222.6 | 191.9 |
| 1948 April-Dec. | .. | .. | 179.5 | 71.7 | 205.5 | 430.7 | 126.1 | 143.8 | 205.4 | 521.5 | .. | .. |

Initial Boom:—Stimulated by the widespread belief that the War would bring about soaring prices and monetary inflation, the stock markets developed a veritable boom right from September 1939 and Tata before was lifted up from Rs. 1,300 on July 25, 1939 to Rs. 2,332.8 on January 1, 1940. The series of German successes and the levy of the E.F.T. pricked the bubble thereafter and in May 1940, the market authorities in Bombay had to suspend work for a day and later suspend forward trading itself sine die. In the middle of June cash

dealings were resumed but the shares on the forward list, in which the outstanding business amounted to Rs. 11 crores of which again Tata Steels alone accounted for two-thirds, were given the protection of the minimum prices. Between October and December 1940, the authorities managed to reduce the volume of outstanding forward account by half under a scheme permitting restricted forward business.

The year 1941 provided two sets of quotations for shares on the forward list, one for cash dealings and another for forward transactions which were justified on account of the outstanding business. Throughout the year, the sentiment remained bright and Tata Deferreds were marked up from Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 2,353-8 in the forward market and to Rs. 2,290 in cash on December 3, 1941. The news of Japan's entry into the War, however, gave a severe jolt to the industrial share market which collapsed rather abruptly. The market was unable to transact any business for several days and the minimum prices had to be fixed for 28 scrips. Tata Deferreds fell from Rs. 2,353-8 on December 3 to Rs. 1,600, the official floor price, on December 16, then to Rs. 1,525, the new floor, on February 16, and further to Rs. 1,265 on March 27, 1942, and then finally to Rs. 1,210 on April 7, 1942 following the withdrawal of the floor rates.

Rise and Fall.—The Central Government's announcement regarding war risks insurance scheme on April 8 brought a message of cheer to the market unmoved by wild rumours about Japanese air raids and helped Tata Deferreds to creep forward to Rs. 1,650 on June 9. The recovery, however, proved temporary and the general inclination to prime commitments owing to war uncertainty forced Deferreds to slip back to Rs. 1,382-8 on July 2. Thereafter the trend was generally upward, but the Congress resolution of "Quit India" on August 7, 1942 resulted in closing down the market. Trading was resumed on November 19 with Tata Deferreds at Rs. 1,670 and pushed that share to Rs. 1,790 on December 1; but the air raids on parts of the sub-continent depressed the rate to Rs. 1,480 on December 25, 1942. The steady improvement in the war that followed lifted Deferreds again to Rs. 2,095 on March 9; but the Finance Member's warning against speculation in cotton and restrictions on dividends had a bearish effect on the market.

In the following financial year, the favourable position of industries due to very high war demands, the elimination of fears about the country being attacked and the growing pressure of idle funds against limited investment opportunities contributed to a boom in Industrials which recorded the largest gains in any single year since the outbreak of the war despite the levy of the E.P.T., the institution of cloth control, and restrictions on forward trading in bullion and on *badla* transactions in shares. Tata Deferreds touched the bottom at Rs. 1,837-8 during the year but advanced to Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944.

Upward Trend.—The upward trend was generally maintained thereafter; but the improvement was less marked owing mainly to the bearish vow of favourable war news. Tata Deferreds dropped from Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944 to Rs. 1,967-8 by the middle of April 1944; but banks and insurance shares slumped heavily following the explosion in Bombay docks. With the restoration of confidence following Government agreeing to reimburse the losses from explosion, Deferreds moved up to Rs. 2,290 on July 3. The following three months noted a recession on prospects of the early end of the war and the plantation shares were the worst to suffer. Deferreds declined from Rs. 2,290 on July 3 to Rs. 2,018-12 by September 8, 1944; but were subsequently pushed to Rs. 2,422-8 on January 9, on modification of peace psychology. The subsequent relapse was due to the budget jitters with Deferreds declining to Rs. 2,028-12 on March 28, 1945.

Beginning with a hesitant anticipation of early Allied victory in Europe, the market maintained stability till June 1946 despite the

surrender of Germany in May and then staged an impressive upswing which was strengthened by a strong competitive position for the Tatas as revealed in the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on British Expenditure in India and the announcement of the 24 per cent. 1950 loan. Tata Deferreds, which had stood at Rs. 2,012 just before the V-E-Day rose to Rs. 2,275 towards the middle of July and even the surrender of Japan in the second week of August did not create any nervousness. From the beginning of September again an optimistic sentiment was noticed with Calcutta assuming the leadership and was strengthened by the bullish statements of leading industrialists and by the issue of the 24 per cent 1950 loan marking another milestone in Government's cheap money policy. The Indian Government's budget surpassed the most optimistic expectations and the months of April to August constituted the upward phase during which the share prices reached their highest levels for the year and in many cases for all time. Tata Deferreds soared from Rs. 2,970 at the end of March to Rs. 3,640 in August 1946.

STRAIN AND STRESS

As the boom was being reached, an impression seems to have prevailed that it was to a certain extent artificial. The outbreak of communal disturbances, the declaration of a series of strikes including the postal strike and the long-drawn out strike at Hirapur, the severe jolt given by the Budget, the partition of the country and the subsequent wild orgy of communal disturbances in the Punjab all contributed to a downward trend throughout the next 12 months. Tata Deferreds collapsed from Rs. 3,640 in August 1946 to Rs. 1,550 in September 1947. Throughout this period, the market worked under abnormal strain and stress and, on many occasions, trading had to be suspended. The downward trend was, however, arrested when in November 1947, the Finance Minister presented an Interim Budget with no proposals for fresh taxation. Later on the agreement about Industrial Truce and the expectation of early decontrol cheered up the market and Tata Deferreds were pushed up to Rs. 2,007-8 on December 23.

The beginning of 1948, however, witnessed an easy tendency. The publication of the recommendations of the Congress Economic Programme Committee towards the end of February which recommended, *inter alia*, limitation of company dividends, had bearish effects. The budget which did not contain substantial relief in direct taxation, the Government's uncertain industrial policy, and the introduction of Estate Duty Bill on March 22 further aggravated the situation and Tata Deferreds were marked down to Rs. 1,517-8 on March 31 (the lowest during 1947-48).

Between April and September, the market continued to move within a narrow range with investors totally absent. There were various factors which had actions and reactions over the market. Tata Deferreds lowered around Rs. 1,000. In July, the publication of Dr. Thomas' report for regulation of Stock-Exchanges in India kept the market depressed but in September, the successful "police action" in Hyderabad and the publication of the Expert's Committee's recommendations on profit-sharing had cheerful effects—though short-lived.

The Committee presented a divided house with labour representatives dissenting. The Committee recommended that:

(i) The scheme proposed in the report should be tried out in the first instance for a period of five years and that it should apply only to (a) cotton textiles, (b) jute textiles, (c) steel (main producers), (d) cement, (e) manufacture of tyres and (f) manufacture of cigarettes.

(ii) Depreciation should be the first charge on gross profits and the rates of depreciation allowed for income-tax should be revised in conformity with what is required under present conditions.

(iii) Reserves should be the first charge on net profits which should be arrived after deduction of depreciation, Managing Agency commission and taxation. As a first charge 10% of net profits should be compulsorily set aside for reserves.

(iv) Six per cent on paid-up capital plus all reserves held for the purpose of business would be a fair return on capital under present circumstances. If in any year profits are not enough to provide this rate of return, the deficiency should be made up in the succeeding years, cumulatively.

(v) Having due regard to the conditions prevailing in the industries selected for an experiment in profit-sharing, labour's share should be 50 per cent of the surplus profits of the undertaking.

The downward trend in the market was accentuated by the publication of the Government of India's Anti-inflationary programmes which though generally favourable, contained a clause to limit dividends. Accordingly, on October 29, The Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Ordinance was promulgated which debarred companies from paying dividends in excess of the average of the cash distribution made during the two years ending March 1948 or 6% of the paid-up capital whichever was higher. This had a bearish effect and so Tata Deferreds were hammered down to Rs. 1,495. Later on, on calculation it was found that for many of the concerns the ordinance would not affect the distribution of dividends to any extent, and so confidence began to revive.

Slowly the market came to be dominated by a group of bulls who made fortunes in seeds and other commodities and as a result Tata Deferreds were lifted to Rs. 1,680 towards the close of the year.

The beginning of the year 1949 however witnessed hesitancy and caution in the market. Although the Government has time and again declared their inability to nationalise industries at present and that private enterprise has large enough scope for at least ten years to come, the market showed no signs of any revival of confidence among investors. Also the budget could not do much in the matter and so far except for a few speculative activities here and there, the market remains devoid of the usual colour. Tata Deferreds, for instance, have fluctuated narrowly between Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,700.

The table below gives approximate prices of leading industrial shares on certain days during the period August 15, 1947 to March 15, 1949.

| | 21st Aug. 1947 | 28th Feb. 1948 | 23rd Dec. 1948 | 15th March 1949 | Highest in 1948 | Lowest in 1948 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Tata Deferred | 1,965 0 | 1,750 0 | 1,681 4 | 1,666 4 | 2,017 8 | 1,460 0 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1,030 0 | 1,075 0 | 1,008 12 | 952 8 | 1,230 0 | 977 8 |
| Howrah Jute | 87 13 | 87 12 | 82 8 | 25 8 | 95 10 | 27 12 |
| Bengal Coal | 500 0 | 595 0 | 432 0 | 435 0 | 612 0 | 432 0 |
| Hasimara Tea | 106 0 | 121 0 | 54 0 | 48 8 | 125 0 | 48 0 |
| Carew Sugar | 20 2 | 15 3 | 9 10 | 8 10 | 18 0 | 7 12 |
| Cochin Malabar | 9 8 | 8 2 | 4 13 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 4 12 |
| A. C. C. | 164 0 | 171 0 | 157 8 | 150 0 | 190 0 | 148 0 |
| Central Bank | 97 4 | 86 8 | 86 0 | 87 0 | 99 0 | 80 8 |

§ After the issue of bonus shares.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ASSOCIATED Chambers of Commerce of India, Royal Exchange, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, (Head Office located in Calcutta)—Registered in 1920 under Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913) later on name altered from "Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon" to "Associated Chambers of Commerce of India" as per special resolution of the Association in 1932 and under section II, sub-section (5) of Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

Objects:—To promote and protect the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of the country; to take up, consider and discuss questions connected with or affecting such trade, commerce, industries and manufactures; to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting same; to collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to same; to act as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction; to support and establish or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees of the association or the dependants or connections of such persons, and grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any public general useful objects etc., etc.

In all there are three classes of members, viz. Original, Additional and Associate, there are 11 Chambers of Commerce from different parts of the country as members of the association. Annual subscription of each member whether Original, Additional or Associate is Rs. 120 per vote.

President:—A. J. Elkins, C.B.E., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta.
Secretary:—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 330. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint-stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1949-50:—

President:—A. J. Elkins, C.B.E., Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Vice-President:—A. L. Cameron, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Committee Members:—A. R. Elliott-Lockhart, C.I.E. (Gladstone, Lyall & Co., Ltd.); A. S. Officer (Bird & Co., Ltd.); A. P. Garabut (Shaw Wallace & Co.); P. G. Knott (MacKinnon Mackenzie & Co.); A. C. Watkins (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); W. A. Bell (Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.); E. A. Paterson (Jardine Henderson Ltd.).

Secretary:—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.; **Deputy Secretary:** J. B. Sutherland, M.B.E.; **Assistant Secretaries:** W. D. Bryden, T. R. Crook and J. J. Ratnay.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly.—J. R. Walker, F.T.I.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—R. J. Clough; C. A. Innes; H. C. Bannerman; M. G. Robson; L. P. S. Bourne; A. J. Elkins, C.B.E.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—T. Godley.

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—J. M. Grant; G. P. Chesney and W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—R. J. Oliver; A. Nicoll.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association; Indian Jute Mills Association; Indian Tea Association; Calcutta Tea Traders' Association; Calcutta Insurance Association; Calcutta Import Trade Association; The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India; Indian Mining Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Association; Indian Paper Makers' Association; Indian Engineering Association; Calcutta Jute Fabric Shippers' Association; Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association; Jute Fabric Brokers' Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association; Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association; Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association; Calcutta Flour Mills' Association; Calcutta River Transport Association; The Masters Stevedores Association and the Paint Federation; Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Mottisil Jute Balers' Association.

The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences are submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Licensed Measures Department of the Chamber was instituted in 1883 and is the only officially recognised concern of this nature in Calcutta. Its functions are mainly the weighing and/or measurement of cargo for freight purposes and for confirmation of invoice weights, and to act as arbitrator in cases of disputes over weights. Certificates issued for these purposes are accepted universally.

The Department is controlled by a special Committee and is supervised by a Superintendent (John Henfrey). Head Office Manager (F. W. Kendall), and four Assistant Superintendents (B. Perry, S. J. Warwick, E. A. Butchart and J. B. Gee Smyth). A Staff of 129 Inspectors and Officers carry out the work of measurement and weighing at the Calcutta Docks and Jetties and on vessels loading at river moorings.

Address:—Royal Exchange, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta 1.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887.

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities; to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 600. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint-stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

List of Associations Affiliated to the Chamber.—All-India Jute Mill Robin Manufacturers' Association; All-Bengal Electrical Contractors' Association; All-India Soap Makers' Association; All-India Tea Growers' Federation; Association of Engineers; Bengal Brickfield Owners' Association; Bengal Motion Pictures Association; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Banks' Association; Bengal Cotton Association, Ltd.; Bengal Industries Association; Bengal Stationers' Association; Bengal Bus Syndicate; Bengal Trades' Association; Bengal Tanners' Association; Bengal Oil Mills' Association; Brickfield Association, Korum; Bengali Jute Dealers' & Brokers Association; Brahmanbaria Merchants' Association; Calcutta Boot and Cloth Shops Association; Calcutta Electric Traders' Association; Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association; Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association; Calcutta Jute Exchange, Ltd.; Calcutta Paper Traders' Association; Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association; Calcutta Timber Merchants' Association; Calcutta Salt Association, Ltd.; Calcutta Rice Mills' Association; Calcutta Stevedores' Association; Calcutta Wine Association; Eastern District National Chamber of Commerce; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd.; Eastern India Federation of Builders; Faridpur Local Merchants' Association; Gramophone & Radio Dealers' Association; Grain & Pulse Dealers' Association; Indian Insurance Institute; India Society of Engineers; Indian Lamp Factories' Association; Indian Cement Distributors' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Tea Chest and Plywood Traders' Association; Indigenous Belting Industries Association; Indian Battery Manufacturers' Association; Metropolitan Banking Association; Khulna Chamber of Commerce; Menari Paddy & Rice Merchants' Association; North Bengal Timber Merchants' Association; Pabna Mahajan Samity; Tripura Tea Association; Retail Textile Dealers' Association; Sirajganj Bengal Cloth & Yarn Dealers' Association; West Bengal Iron & Sheet Merchants' Association; Vansapatil Dealers' Association; West Bengal Saw Mills Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Central Cotton

Committee, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Indian Coal Grading Board, Calcutta Corporation, Provincial Sugar Board, West Bengal Electricity Power Control Board, West Bengal Boiler Commission, Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee, P. & T. Regional Advisory Committee at Calcutta, Provincial Transport Authority and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental Committees.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1948-49.

President: K. Basu; **Vice-President:** P. Mukerjee; **Hon. Treasurer:** Dr. Satya Charan Law, M.A. Ph.D.

Members: D. N. Sen, Dr. S. B. Dutt, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ. Lond.), Barr-at-Law; I. B. Sen; Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D.; J. K. Mitter, M. A. Sin; S. Choudhri, B.A.; C. Ghose; C. L. Banerji; Sachin Ch. Roy, B.Sc., I.M.E.; M.L.E.; S. M. Bhattacharyya; Rai B. C. Mukerjee Bahadur; G. Basu, B.A., I.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. (Lond.), R.A., D. P. Goenka, S. C. Gupta, Tulsi Charan Roy, S. C. Roy, M.A., B.L., B. N. Banerjee.

Co-opted Members: J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, P. N. Talukdar, M.A. (Calcutta); A. K. Sen; B. T. Chatterjee, R. N. Dutt, S. C. Nandi; B. Maitra, M.Sc., F.C.S.; P. K. Banerjee.

Secretary: S. R. Biswas, M.A.
Sr. Asst. Secretary: B. C. Kundu, M.A.
Office: 1, Olive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
Telephone: Calcutta, 3929 (2 lines).
Telegram: "Conjoint."

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa)—The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was established soon after the formation of the new province of Orissa. It is registered under the Indian Companies' Act and is recognised by the Government of Orissa. It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitration and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has nearly 100 members on its rolls and is represented on all important Committees set up by Government for various purposes.

President: P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.; **Vice-President:** The Agent of Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohammad; **Hon. Jt. Secretaries:** J. Rama Murthi and T. R. Mohana Rao, B.A. **Address:**—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist., B. N. Rly.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay. The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest, to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general, to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the decision of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 302.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 500. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year. The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of twelve ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and ten members. The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies:—

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1948-49 and its representatives on the various public bodies:—

The General Committee, President: A. D. Finney, **Vice-President:** L. A. Halsall, **Committee:** G. M. Bathgate, W. B. Bryden, C. R. C. Gardner, W. M. Martin, C. F. Morris, R. W. Bullock, C. J. Damala, H. C. Macoll, V. F. Noel-Paton, G. N. Tod, **Secretary:** L. Boulle.

Representatives on

Bombay Legislative Assembly: C. P. Brandle, C. B. Sharpe.

Bombay Port Trust: R. W. Bullock, C. J. Damala, A. D. Finney, C. W. Warrington, V. F. Noel-Paton.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: W. M. Martin
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: R. W. Bullock.

Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission: H. F. Milne.

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: C. F. Morris.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samoilys.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Ex-Services Association, India: A. D. Finney.

Ex-Services Association, Bombay Branch: C. R. Azar.

Bombay Seamen's Society: L. A. Halsall.

Indian Sailors' Home: A. W. C. Brown and Capt. V. Dickelle.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: A. D. Finney.

Traffic Advisory Committee: L. Mudie.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Kt.

Railway Advisory Committees—

G. I. P.: C. W. Warrington.

B. E. & C. I.: C. W. Warrington.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall, C. J. Damala, A. P. Darlow and A. L. Hutson.

Government of Bombay Board of Communications: L. Mudie.

Bombay University: A. L. Hutson.

Bombay Provincial Transport Authority: W. W. Russell.

Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Committee: A. W. Percy.

Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee: E. Williamson.

Provincial Industries Committee (Bombay) and Miscellaneous Industries Sub-Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Regional Railway Advisory Committee: C. E. Bingham.

Special Work. One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer and country craft to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarf cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearance of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued every Monday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 18, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late.

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce—Object.—To foster and develop mutual help and co-operation amongst those who are directly or indirectly interested in Trade, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, etc. and safeguard the interests of commercial communities of India.

Membership.—Any firm, company, corporation, or individual doing business, lawyer, physician, banker or man of public importance is eligible for membership on payment of subscription as determined by the committee and on recommendation in writing by any two of its members subject to the approval of the committee.

Administration.—The affairs of the Chamber shall be administered by an Executive Committee the members of which are:—

President.—Hemanta Kumar Bose; **Vice-President.**—Bhabatosh Ghatak; **Hon. Secretary.**—Debi Sen; **Hon. Treasurer.**—J. N. Sen.

Members of the Executive Committee.—B. Roy of the Bhugachak Estate, Gushudun Chatterjee, Jibanitosh Ghatak, Shivananda Sarkar of the Zanbar Estate, Amritlal Mitra, Sall Basack, Sudhir Roy Chowdhury, Jagannath Koley, K. L. Chatterjee, G. Sen Gupta, J. M. Dey, Surendra Mohan Roy Chowdhury, M. Z. Haque, B. C. Roy Chowdhury of Churaman Est.

The Committee shall co-opt members if recommended by any of its members and by the Committee.

Address.—P-5, Canning Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: Cal. 4231.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.—The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd.; Ripley & Co.; Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.; Wilson & Co.; Best & Co., Ltd.; Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.; The Agent, Imperial Bank of India; The Deccan Sugar and Akhbari Co., Ltd.; Samalkot & Parry & Co., Ltd.; Vizagapatam; Oriental Salt Co. (1907) Ltd., Cocanada.

Members of the Committee.—S. A. Cheesman (Chairman), R. J. Haylock, A. W. Banks, W. Le Faucheur (Honorary Secretary).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.—The Federation has 112 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 6 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate.

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

- To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1948-49.

President.—Lalji Mehrotra, Bombay.
Vice-President.—K. D. Jalan, Calcutta.
Hon. Treasurer.—Tulsidas Kilchandi, Bombay.
Offg. Secretary.—G. L. Bansal.
Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to

abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of members, local and motusil. The local members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 500 and the Motusil members Rs. 250. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

Members of the Committee for 1948: President.—K. P. Goetka; **Senior Vice-President.**—K. M. Naik; **Vice-President.**—Shantiprasad Jain; **Members.**—Darab Cussetji Driver; K. D. Jalan; B. M. Birla; M. L. Shah; R. L. Nopany; K. L. Jatia; L. N. Birla; Dr. H. Ghosh; Lala Karam Chand Thapar; Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy; Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi; S. Padamul P. Chinnai; P. D. Hunsingkar; B. T. Thakur; Rangnath Banerji; G. D. Binani; Mulchand C. Parekh and Nandlal Kanoria.

Secretary.—Dr. R. D. Tiwari M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D. Litt.

Deputy Secretary.—I. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber:—

Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills' Association; Engineering Association of India; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Hemp Association; Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association; Indian Steel Makers' Association; Indian Chemical Merchants' Association; Jute Balers' Association; Gunny Trades' Association; Indian Rope Manufacturers' Association; Cycle Manufacturers' Association; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange; Calcutta Kirana Association; Calcutta Tube Importers' Association; Automobile Manufacturers' Association; Investors Association; Employers' Association; Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Sindhi Merchants' Association; Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association; Indian Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association; All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Cosmetic Manufacturers' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Sugar; (4) Piece-goods and Yarn; (5) Iron and Steel; (6) Coal and Minerals; (7) General.

REPRESENTATIVES ON VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES

Calcutta Local Advisory Committee (R. N. Railway).—K. M. Naik; **Governing Body of Tropical School of Medicine endowment Fund.**—K. M. Naik; **Traffic Advisory Board.**—K. M. Naik; **Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals.**—Dr. H. Ghosh; **Calcutta Local Advisory Committee (E. I. Railway).**—K. L. Jatia; **Social Works Committee, University of Calcutta.**—D. C. Driver; **Industrial Research Board, West Bengal.**—D. C. Driver; **Governing Body of Seth Anandram Jaisuria College.**—D. C. Driver; **Employment Advisory Committee.**

of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Vocational and Technical Training Sub-Committee of the Employment Advisory Committee and Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee.—M. L. Shah; *The Bengal Smoker Nuisance Commission*.—B. M. Bagri; *Clearance of Import Cargo Advisory Committee*.—G. D. Binani; *Consultative Committee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation*.—K. L. Jata; *Indian Central Jute Committee*.—K. D. Jalan and Bhagirth Kanoria; *Regional Advisory Committee of the Railway Priorities*.—Dr. R. D. Tiwari; *Advisory Sub-Committee on the E. I. Railway, Calcutta*.—Surajmull Mohita; *Port Committee of Export Advisory Council, Calcutta*.—Surajmull Mohita; *Seth Banishidhar Jagan Chatterjee Trust*.—B. M. Birla; *Howrah Goods Railway Advisory Committee*.—Mohamud Nopany; *Bengal Board of Boiler Attendants*.—S. Chaudhury; *Provincial Advisory Board of Indian Forest Utilisation*.—P. D. Himatsingka; *Provincial Transport Authority in Bengal*.—P. D. Himatsingka; *Marine Court of Enquiry*.—Dr. R. D. Tiwari; *Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals*.—Narendra Singh Singhi; *Price Fixation Board*.—K. K. Birla; *Textiles Trade Marks Advisory Committee*.—B. K. Birla; *Bengal Textile Institute*.—M. P. Mohita; *Calcutta Port Commissioners*.—K. D. Jalan; *Provincial Labour Advisory Board*.—K. D. Jalan; *Food Transport Advisory Committee*.—J. B. Elias.

Address.—102-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Phone.—Cal. 3242-3244 (Three lines).

Grams.—"Inchamb."

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Ambala Cantt. (East Punjab). The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Ambala, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882 in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the East Punjab Government and the Government of India.

The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues certificates of Origin of goods manufactured in the Dominion and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1948-49.

President.—R. B. Laln Janki Dass; *Vice-President*.—Dr. Dev Raj Narang.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Shri Sohan Lal; Sirdar Dilwar Singh; Kanwar Raj Nath; Shri Kamshi Ram Khosla; Shri Raghu Raj; Sardar Charanjit Singh; Seth Rattan Chand Aggarwal; Raghav Jasswant Singh; Seth Sudershan; Sardar Ujjal Singh; L. Yodh Lal; S. B. Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla; L. Bhagwan Dass; Shri D. D. Puri. *Honorary Secretary*.—Sirdar H. S. Bhalhaya, D.Com. (I.M.C.) F.I.S.A. (Ind.); *Assistant Secretary*.—Bawa Devinder Singh, B.A., L.L.B., F.I.S.A. (India).

Representation on Different Bodies: *Eastern Punjab Railway Local Advisory Committee*.—R. B. Laln Janki Dass; *State Aid Board of Industries, East Punjab*.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans; *Railway Rates Tribunal Advisory Committee*.—Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Shri K. R. Khosla; *E. P. Employment Advisory Committee*.—Dr. Dev Raj Narang; *Writing Contractors & Licensing Board, East Punjab*.—Sirdar H. S. Bhalhaya; *E. P. Electric Power Control Board*.—Shri Sohan Lal; *E. P. Provincial Labour Advisory Board*.—S. B. Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla; Shri D. D. Puri; Shri Hans Raj Dhandra; *E. P. Communication Board*.—Shri Raghu Raj; *Regional Advisory Committee for Rail Transport*.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans; *East Punjab Legislative Assembly*.—L. Bhagwan Dass.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.—The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

- To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
- To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
- To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.
- To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.
- To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.
- To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber had the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act, 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1949.

President.—Sgt. Bhawanji A. Khimji.

Vice-President.—R. G. Saraiya.

Members of the Committee (Elected).—Ambala Kiluchand; Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi; B. K. Setalvad; Sgt. Nagindas T. Master; Sgt. Ratilal M. Gandhi; Someshechandra M. Nanavati; Panalal Maneklal Chinnai; Pashubhai Patel; Anandji Haridas; Manubhai Bhikabhai Patel; Gopaladas P. Kapadia; Mahomed Hussein Hasham Vengli; Haridas Motilal Parikh; Jayantlal R. Trivedi; Morarji J. Vaidya; Sarabhai Pratapnari; Sankalchand G. Shah; A. P. Subavala; Dhirajlal N. Shroff; Navin H. Majum; Ratanchand Hirachand; Dewji Rattansey; Anandji Kanji.

(Co-opted) (3 individuals).—Naval H. Tata; Navinchandra Mafatlal; C. H. Bhabha.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies:—

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—Chhotabhai S.

Bombay, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust.—M. A. Master; Ramdas

Kilachand; M. R. Ruia.

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Dalyabhai

V. Patel.

Bombay Development Dept. Advisory Committee.—Manu Subedar.

University of Bombay.—Mangaldas B. Mehta.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Committee.—Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinnoy.

G.I.P. Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—

Chunilal B. Mehta.

B. & C. I. Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—

Ratilal M. Nanavati.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Chunilal

B. Parikh.

Trustees of the Chamber.—Seth Chattrabhai

Gordhandas; Seth Pranlal Devkarar

Nanjee; Gordhandas G. Morarji; J. C.

Setalvad; Sir Behram N. Karanjia.

Bombay Board of Communications.—Keshav-

prasad C. Desai.

Royal Institute of Science Advisory Com-

mittee.—Dr. K. A. Hamid.

Traffic Advisory Committee.—Prof. M. P.

Gandhi.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—Vijaysinh

Govindji; J. P. Mehta.

Hony. Adviser.—J. K. Mehta.

Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam.

Asst. Secretary.—K. P. Darn.

Address.—Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian

Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay

Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone.—Bombay, 25212.

Grams.—"Inchamb."

International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee. The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928:—

- To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely:
 - To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
 - To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.
 - To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 48 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1948-49.

President.—Lalji Mehrotra, Bombay.

Vice-President.—K. D. Jalan, Calcutta.

Honorary Treasurer.—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Offg. Secretary.—G. L. Bansal.

Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Madras Chamber of Commerce.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 800 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for each representative. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin.

There are 76 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1948. The officers and the committee of the Chamber are as follows:—

Chairman: B. W. Batchelor. *Vice-Chairman:* H. J. Womfor. *Committee:* K. H. Chambers; E. Donner; D. G. Leonard, M.L.A.; D. D. H. Thomas; H. G. P. Woodroffe. *Secretary and Adviser:* G. T. B. Harvey, C.I.E.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies:—

Corporation of Madras: R. W. Theobald. *Madras Port Trust:* J. E. Galloway; H. K. Goosery; C. Mainprize and B. W. Batchelor, C.I.E. *Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee:* J. H. Hendrie. *South Indian Railway Advisory Committee:* W. L. Knapp. *Board of Communications:* J. M. Kennedy. *Senate of the University of Madras:* H. J. Womfor. *Senate of the Annamalai University:* F. H. Oakley. *State Technical Scholarship Board:* F. H. Oakley. *Board of State Aid to Industries:* R. W. Theobald. *South Indian Nursing Association:* F. H. Oakley. *Madras City Estate Licensing Board:* C. D. Allerton. *Trade Marks Advisory Committee:* B. W. Batchelor. *Madras City Improvement Trust:* R. W. Theobald.

Office:—"Dare House," First Line Beach, Madras.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.—The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District,

Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj (Senior and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhadi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhur, Surgana, Jawhar and Janjira.

President:—G. V. Piranik.

Vice-Presidents:—K. H. Kabbur; S. P. Ogale and W. W. Wagh.

Secretary:—D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

Address:—Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Bombay.

The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries.—The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries is an institutional organisation representing the economic, commercial and industrial interests of Maharashtra.

Members, Funds and Properties.—The Chamber was established in 1934. Its membership today exceeds 500. Shreeamant Sir Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar, the Rajasahib of Phaltan and 38 other leading industrialists, businessmen, firms and Joint Stock Companies are among its patrons. Today, the properties and funds, which are held by the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries End Trust exceed Rs. 1,10,000. The Chamber conducts a Marathi Commercial Monthly named the "Sanpada" for the benefit of its members.

Object and Activities.—Its principal object is to work for the commercial and industrial development of Maharashtra as an integral part of India, through local initiative and effort, and to infuse confidence in the sons of the soil in the management of economic and financial institutions on modern lines. Among the more noteworthy achievements of the Chamber can be mentioned the promotion of the Bank of Maharashtra, a premier Maharashtra Joint Stock Bank conducted and managed by Maharashtra, the encouragement of local enterprise in the field of general insurance, business, successful advocacy for grant of post-war protection to cocoa-powder and cocoa-chocolate and hurricane lantern industries.

Every year this Chamber awards G. S. Parkhe Industrial Merit Prizes and organises G. P. Ogale Memorial Lecture on economic subjects and also awards to a student of the Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce the B. S. Kamat Memorial Prize.

Government Recognition and Representations on Various Bodies.—The Chamber has received the recognition of the Central as well as the Bombay Provincial Governments. It is represented on the Board of Trustees of the Lord Rensy Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona; the Advisory Committee of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Poona Area; the Local Advisory Committee of the M. & S. M. Railway, for the Bombay Province; the Telephone Advisory Committee, Poona; Bombay Board of Communication, Bombay Province; and on the Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Bombay Circle. The Greater Poona Municipal Constitution Committee has recommended that this Chamber should be represented on the proposed Greater Poona Corporation. It is one of the two Chambers named for electing two representatives on behalf of trade, industry and commerce on the Court of the Poona University.

OFFICE BEARERS

President.—S. V. Khloskar, Khloskar Bros., Ltd., Kiroloskarvadi; *Working President.*—D. V. Potdar, B.E. (Elec.), B.E. (Mech.), A.M.I.E. (India); *Rotating Honorary Secretaries.*—A. B. Bhat, M.Com.; G. D. Apte, B.A., G.D.A., B.A.; *Assistant Secretary.*—D. B. Kulkarni, M.A.; *Advisory Board:*—J. S. Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., Trustee Kesari and Mahratta, Poona; B. S. Hire, B.A., LL.B., President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee; Prof. D. R. Gadgil, M.A., D.Litt., Director, Gokhale Institute

of Politics and Economics; Sardar V. L. Thulhe, Landlord; D. G. Karve, M.A., Principal, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce. *Address:*—Mahratta Chamber's Building, 587/9, Shukrawar Petli, Tilak Road, Poona 2.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce.—(Established 1900). The main object of this Chamber is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country, to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of West Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta, and to deal with all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in disputes arising out of commercial transactions and also issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods. The Chamber is generally consulted by Government on questions of public interest and commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry. The Chamber has over 700 members representing different trades and industries. It handles more than 80 per cent of distributive trade in cotton textiles and a good number of members are interested in export and import trade.

President:—Lala Lakshminipat Singhanin.

Vice-Presidents:—I. P. Gonenka and P. L. Sarangi.

Acting Secretary:—B. N. Sengupta.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber: Marwari Association, Kalnping; District Marwari Merchants' Association, Darjeeling; The Wheat and Seeds Association, Calcutta; Sonada Merchants' Association, Sonada; The Indian Jute & Cotton Association Ltd., Calcutta; Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce; Calcutta Salt Association; Cloth Merchants' Association, Siliguri; Upper Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Jorhat; Bogra Cloth and Yarn Merchants' Association; Bengal Textile Unit Holders' Association.

Address: Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta.

Telephone No. B.B. 2265.

Grams:—"Marchamber."

Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Kanpur.—The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Oil Mills, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. Ten Commercial Organisations and Trade Associations of the Province are also affiliated to the Chamber. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U.P. Legislative Assembly, Court of the Lucknow University, U.P. Advisory Committees, Provincial Economic Advisory Board, U.P. Prices Advisory Board, Governing Body of the Agricultural College, Kanpur, Provincial Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kanpur

Municipal Board, United Provinces Food Advisory Council and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a license under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members of the Council. A wholetime Secretary is attached to the Council.

President :—K. C. Puri, B.A., F.I.B. (Lond.), M.L.A.

Vice-President :—Lala Parshottamdas Singhania.

Secretary :—J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.Com.

Asst. Secretary :—R. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.

Head Asst. :—Shri Ram, B.Com.

Office :—15/57, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Grams :—"Mercham."

Phone :—Kanpur No. 2469.

Punjab Chamber of Commerce—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines. In the East Punjab, Delhi and Northern India, Memberships generally is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 500 and the rate of subscription Rs. 200 per year or if the member has no place of business in Delhi proper, Rs. 140 p.a. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Committee of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1948-1949 :—Sir Shankar Lal, Kt., 20 Curzon Rd., New Delhi (*Chairman*); C. P. Lawson, C.B.E., I.C.I. (India), Ltd., New Delhi (*Dy. Chairman*); Rai Bahadur P. Mukerji, Messrs. P. Mukerji & Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi; J. F. Shcher, Messrs. Burnah Oil Storage and Distributing Co., Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi; The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sri Sobha Singh, O.B.E., A-1, Queensway, New Delhi; Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Masjid Fatchpuri, Delhi; Sir U. N. Sen, C.B.E., Western Court, New Delhi; L. G. Heasman, Messrs. Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan Brewery, P. O. Simla Hill; Shiv Narain Arora, Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Cloth Market, Amritsar; Satya Paul Virmani, Messrs. Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar; Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal, M.L.A., No. 3, Darapur Road, Lahore; S. B. S. Sapran Singh Chawla, Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd., Amritsar; S. Vaidyanath Aiyer, Messrs. S. Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co., Delhi; C. J. L. Stokes, O.B.E., Bird & Co. Ltd., New Delhi; Rai Bahadur P. C. Bahl, Chief Administrative Officer, E. P. Rly., Delhi; H. C. Dunn, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Delhi; R. K. Jain, Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi; and I. P. Anand, Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Abdullahpur.

Address :—Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 24, New Delhi.

Phone :—No. 7460.

Grams :—"Chamber," New Delhi.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce—Indian Chamber Buildings, Madras. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade,

especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be :—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members."

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Go jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Madras Port Trust, the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, the M. & S. M. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamalai University, Board of Industries, Board of Communications, the City Improvement Trust, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, the Madras Port Committee and the Board of Referees, Excess Profits Tax.

The Chamber has about 750 members on the rolls and has its own building. Forty-eight Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President :—Rao Bahadur T. S. Kachapikess Mudaliar, B.A.

Vice-Presidents :—V. Pandurangiah and A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar.

Secretary :—Sri S. Ananthapathmanabham, M.A., B.L.

United Provinces Chamber of Commerce—Kanpur. The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce established in 1914, represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Kanpur Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Informal

Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government, Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Kanpur, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U.P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership :—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 260.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the current year.

President :—J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents :—H. S. Bagla and Hirday Narain.

Secretary :—Satya Narain Bagla, M.A., LL.B. *Jt. Secretary* :—Gajanan Sutarwala.

Assistant Secretary :—P. K. Menon, B.A.

Technical Advisor :—S. R. Rattan, B.Com. (Hons.).

Upper India Chamber of Commerce—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, established in 1888, is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Kanpur. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Men distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows :—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Kanpur, Rs. 500 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Kanpur, Rs. 500; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Kanpur pay Rs. 150 a year but the maintenance of a branch office in Kanpur necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has a membership of 139, including 2 honorary, 12 affiliated members.

President :—Sir Arthur Inskip, Kt., C.B.E., O.B.E., E.D.

Secretary :—S. V. Subramaniam.

Head Clerk :—R. K. Mehra.

PROVING OF WILLS

IN India if a person has been appointed Executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in an Indian language it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. Values must be shown as at the date of the Petition and Probate Fees will be calculated on such value. The Values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 10½ years' purchase on the net Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect.

Scale of Probate Duty.—Up to Rs. 1,000 Nil.

For the next Rs. 9,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 10,000), 2 per cent.; for the next Rs. 40,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 50,000) 3 per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 1,00,000) 4 per cent.; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 2,00,000) 4½ per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 2,50,000) 5 per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 3,00,000) 5½ per cent.; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 4,00,000) 6 per cent.; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (i.e. upto Rs. 5,00,000) 6½ per cent.; for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 (or the portion over Rs. 5,00,000) 7 per cent. In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25%.

Exemptions from Probate Duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.
2. The amount of funeral expenses.
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on service in certain circumstances.

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immovable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person objecting or to use

technical language the caveator, and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed, the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

As probate, however, cannot be granted merely because the parties consent, the Will has to be proved. It is against public policy to enter into an agreement or compromise as to the genuineness or execution of the Will if the effect of such an agreement or compromise is to exclude evidence in proof of the Will.

Probate, Codicil, etc.—Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immovable of the deceased throughout the province in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted. Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times. If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor. If it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together. When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor. If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will

annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Probate is necessary in case of Wills of Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Parsis and Indian Christians and also in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains made within the territories of the undivided Provincial Government of Bengal or made within the towns of Madras and Bombay or if the Wills relate to immovable property situate in such territories.

Probate is not necessary in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains not falling in classes specified above or of Wills of Mahomedans and Khepals.

Articles of Association of most of the joint stock companies contain an article to the effect that the Executor or Administrator of a deceased member who has obtained Probate or Letters of Administration as the case may be or the holder of the Succession Certificate should be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his share. In such cases, the Company validly insists on the production of such legal representation before transfer of the shares of a deceased member whether he is a European, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or otherwise.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered.

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

SMALL ESTATES

Administrator General's Certificate.—In cases where the value of the estate is Rs. 2,000 or less, an Administrator General's Certificate can be obtained. The procedure for obtaining this Certificate is simple and less expensive. A fee of 3% on the value of the estate is payable. The value of the estate has, however, to be taken as at the date of the death of the deceased. These Certificates are equivalent to Letters of Administration.

TRADE AND ECONOMY

INDIA is an agricultural country with farming regarded by the people as a tradition rather than as business. It has, however, large deposits of raw materials vitally needed for the development of industries. It is the biggest producer of raw cotton and tobacco except the U.S.A. It is one of the largest producers of jute and sugar today. It is also the largest grower of oilseeds and has vast mineral resources, most of which have remained untapped. It possesses the world's largest reserves of the richest class of iron ore and manganese ore. There is no lack of tungsten, chromium and cobalt which are necessary for manufacturing alloy steel. India also leads in mica and bauxite. Great discoveries of sulphur have been made recently. As regards the position of oil, India is relatively near to the world's largest oil deposits around the Persian Gulf and fresh resources of oil have recently been struck in a number of places. These advantages have enabled it to make a steady progress towards industrialisation during the past quarter of a century.

If we look back on the course of agriculture over a long period of years, we note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the output of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Projects for mobilising the resources of Damodar Valley, Hirakud, Mahanadi and Narasimha Valley are under way, and when complete will off-set the effects of the failure of a monsoon.

AGRICULTURE

Thirty years ago in the sub-continent (India and Pakistan) the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were almost unknown. The position at the outbreak of the last war was that the Indian textile industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from within the sub-continent. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of the order of 30 per cent. during the same period.

The record of jute has not, however, been one of uninterrupted progress. The steep fall in the prices of raw jute during the world depression, accompanied by a cut in acreage, was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute grower by about two-thirds. The plight of the cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of State control in regard to the area under the crop.

Sugarcane—The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal consumption of sugar to increase. The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons, but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of over-production. As a result, the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million tons in 1938-39, but it improved to 48 million tons in the next year.

The price of sugar in India is above world parity, and this has affected the export trade of Indian sugar. The relatively higher price is mainly due to the low yield of sugarcane in the country. Attempts have recently been made to grow better varieties of sugarcane. The old varieties have been practically ousted in some of the Provinces by better types; yet, for want of nutrition, there has not been any marked increase in the average yield per acre. Better attention has to be paid to provision of fertilisers and preventives against pests. The Madras Government have started model farms, especially

in Coimbatore, for demonstrating improved methods of sugarcane cultivation. Last year cane prices in that province were increased to Rs. 60 per ton from Rs. 54 per ton. The Deccan Sugar Technologists' Association is doing good work in the matter of improving cane production in Deccan areas. But the Bombay Government's decision last year to levy a cess, not exceeding As. 6 per maund of cane crushed, was criticised as a deterrent to better production. Preliminary steps to establish an Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research were taken up by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee at Bhadrak Farm, near Lucknow. The Committee in 1948 suggested to Government to appoint a fact-finding Committee to go into the question of sugarcane and sugar production in India.

The area under sugarcane during the season in 1947-48 was estimated at 37,84,000 acres, with an outturn of 52,69,000 tons of gur, as against 35,28,000 acres and 49,13,000 tons respectively in 1946-47. The increase in 1947-48 was evidently due to the higher price of Rs. 2 per maund fixed for cane in 1947-48, against Rs. 1-4 per maund in the previous year.

Groundnut—The one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrupling of the area and a proportionate increase in output in the course of two decades is a record which is not shared by any other crop. This phenomenal increase in acreage is explained by the highly remunerative nature of the crop. The greater part of the increased production was exported; as a result groundnut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds from the export trade of the sub-continent and moreover by 1939 the sub-continent had become first among the groundnut exporting regions of the world.

As the principal groundnut exporting country of the world, India has about 45% of the total world acreage under cultivation of this oilseed. The partition has had no effect on its cultivation, as the whole of the groundnut producing area of the undivided India falls within the territories of the Indian Union.

In India, the yield per acre of groundnuts averages about 800 lbs. On the basis of the present indications, the crop in 1948-49 is expected to be about 2,494,000 tons. Apart from export, groundnut is used as an edible seed as well as in vanaspathi. It has been estimated that nearly 10% of the total production is required for seed purposes and about 50% is used for edible purposes.

The vanaspathi and soap industries in this country, which largely depend on this oilseed, consume 21% and 7%, respectively, of the total production.

While world prices of groundnut have risen by about 180%, since 1939, our exports of this commodity have declined from 834,000 tons to 196,000 tons.

The per capita consumption of oils and fats in India is much lower than that required by nutritional standards. It has been estimated that the per capita consumption is 8 lbs. per annum, as against a minimum requirement of 45 lbs. Effective steps are, therefore, essential to increase the production of groundnuts—notwithstanding a declining tendency in exports—by securing higher yield per acre with the help of fertilisers and improved seeds.

Rice—This story of continued progress has to be varied somewhat in relation to the production of foodgrains. The output of rice has obstinately refused to improve in spite of the best efforts of the Agricultural Departments. About 4½ million acres of rice land were brought under improved varieties but this has no perceptible effect on the total production; actually, the output declined by something like 10 per cent. as between 1920-21 and 1940-41. The tendency to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the availability of an abundant supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice. According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the rice crop in India in 1947-48 was as follows: Area, 59,655,000 acres and yield 18,760,000 tons, as compared to 60,987,000 acres and a yield of 19,856,000 tons in 1946-47. This represented a decrease of two per cent in acreage and of six per cent in yield in contrast to the 1946-47 crop. The world's rice supply was expected to continue short in 1949 and for a few years thereafter. World rice trade in 1948 was expected to approximate four million short tons, about one million tons more than in 1947, but still only one-half as much as in pre-war years.

Wheat—The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved crop and in the course of 20 years the total output of wheat has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1920-21 to 8,000,000 tons in 1940-41. The cost of production, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat-producing countries of the world and the Indian wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat. The final forecast for the 1947-48 wheat crop put the area at 20,207,000 acres, compared with 24,350,000 acres during 1946-47, a decline of approximately 17 per cent. But production aggregated 3,316,000 tons, against 4,745,000 tons in 1946-47. The increase was mainly in U.P. and decrease in C.P., Bihar, E. Punjab, and C.I. States area due to scarcity of seed at the time of sowing and more area for kharif crops.

The experience of the other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice. The millet crops are concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation is of peculiar difficulty.

AREA UNDER CROPS

The following statements summarise the data relating to area under crops in the sub-continent and the per acre yields of certain important crops:—

(Figures in '000 acres)

| Crops. | Average Triennium ending 1933-34. | Average Triennium ending 1939-40. | Average Triennium ending 1942-43. | 1945-46. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Total acreage under all crops | 3,19,067 | 3,16,860 | 3,24,223 | .. |
| Major Cereals | 1,68,563 | 1,70,865 | 1,71,360 | 1,85,868 |
| Cereals and Pulses | 2,37,811 | 2,34,627 | 2,40,296 | .. |
| Oil Seeds— | | | | |
| Edible | 17,344 | 18,683 | 18,093 | 19,166 |
| Non-edible | 6,432 | 7,391 | 6,879 | 4,613 |
| Total | 23,776 | 26,054 | 24,972 | 23,779 |
| Cotton | 20,447 | 21,285 | 20,281 | 14,480 |
| Sugarcane | 3,200 | 3,546 | 3,004 | 3,847 |

The statement below shows the triennium average of yield for selected crops in reporting areas in the sub-continent in lbs. per acre.

| | Triennium ending 1933-34. | Triennium ending 1939-40. | Triennium ending 1942-43. | Triennium ending 1946-46. |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rice | 852 | 766 | 731 | 779 |
| 2. Wheat | 607 | 671 | 674 | 624 |
| 3. Cotton | 78 | 89 | 102 | 105 |
| 4. Groundnut | 939 | 857 | 870 | 799 |
| 5. Linseed | 272 | 241 | 280 | 216 |
| 6. Sugar (raw) | 2,985 | 2,832 | 2,915 | 3,061 |
| 7. Jute | 1,263 | 1,094 | 992 | 1,159 |

It should be noted that the total acreage under crops in the country has increased very slowly. The per acre yields of important crops for which statistics are available reveal no trend towards a general increase in per acre yields. Agricultural production in India fluctuates greatly from year to year. These fluctuations are due, in the main, to the nature of the agricultural season. During some years of the war, the incentive to increased production by way of high prices was considerable but there is nothing in the statistical data to indicate any general increase in productive capacity.

INDUSTRIES

Thus while the sub-continent's economy is essentially agricultural, it ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world. Although the basic raw materials of industry were present in great abundance, it was not generally realized until the early twenties of this century that with the development of the necessary manufacturing processes it would be possible to effect a gradual displacement of various categories of imports by home-made articles. The pace of industrial development since that period has been greatly accelerated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection in deserving cases and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospects of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry. New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter-war period was something like Rs. 150 crores.

Iron and Steel.—The outstanding instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is the iron and steel industry. The real growth of the industry took place in the last two decades, and it is remarkable that the industry recorded the most rapid progress during the world depression. Between the year 1932-33, when the regular collection of production figures started, and the year 1940-41, the steel ingot production of the country increased from less than 6 lakhs tons to more than 1.3 million tons. During the same period the output of finished steel jumped up from 359,000 tons to 925,000 tons. This development was accompanied by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries like foundries and the structural steel and wagon-building industries, the last-named of which had received an early promise of preference from the Railways.

TATA STEEL OUTPUT 1948-49

| | Pig Iron | Steel Ingots | Finished Steel |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1948 | 246,300 | 238,900 | 171,200 |
| January to April 1949 | 305,700 | 322,300 | 227,900 |

The Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, constituted in January 1946, estimated India's existing productive capacity of finished steel of all classes to be about 1,200,000 tons, and they anticipated that additional capacity of about 340,000 tons could be made available during the course of the next five years as under:—Tatas 150,000; Sesh 200,000; Mysore Iron Works 30,000; Rife Factory, Ishapore 60,000.

Even if all these extensions are completed within five years, there would still be a deficiency of nearly one million tons of steel per annum. The Panel accordingly recommended the installation immediately of a new unit with an initial capacity of 500,000 tons, and an ultimate capacity of one million tons, and the setting up later of a second such unit if circumstances appeared to justify it. The first unit, the Panel suggested, should be in C.P. and the second in Bihar. It considered it desirable to have regionalisation of only steel processing and consuming industries, not of plants as such. The Panel felt that if necessary private capital was not forthcoming to finance the new plants, Government must undertake to erect them.

Pending examination by the Tariff Board of the question of the fair retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and the Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Government of India, in January 1948, allowed an increase of Rs. 23-8 per ton, and, in order to meet this additional payment and to equalise the high prices of imported steel with those of indigenous steel, so that all essential consumers might get steel at the same price, the selling price of steel was increased to Rs. 75 per ton. Subsequently, the Tariff Board submitted its report, and the Government of India, after examining it, decided to increase, with effect from May 1, 1949, the fair retention prices, which would give both companies an average increase of Rs. 18 per ton. A resolution embodying the recommendations of the Tariff Board and the Government's decision thereon, was published in the Gazette of India of May 20, 1949.

Since the decision to equalise the prices of imported steel with those of indigenous steel was taken in January 1948, not only did the price of imported steel go up but the flow of imports was also on the increase. To meet this extra liability and the increase in retention prices, payable to both companies, the Government of India decided to increase, with effect from June 1, 1949, the existing selling prices by Rs. 50 per ton on the average. The increase for bars and rods was fixed at Rs. 33, for structurals, Rs. 35, for plates and black sheets Rs. 67, for galvanised corrugated sheets Rs. 80 and so on.

It was also decided to increase the existing differential of Rs. 10 per ton between the price of tested and untested steel to Rs. 30 per ton. The notification announcing the new prices was published in the Gazette of India of May 28, 1949.

Textile.—The cotton textile industry recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length.

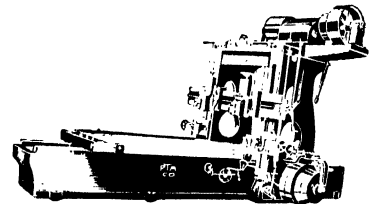
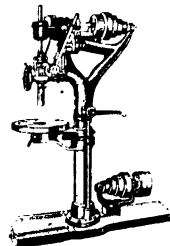
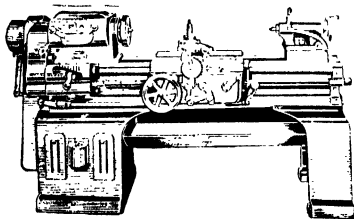
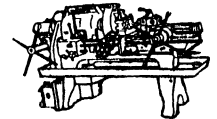
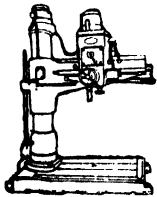
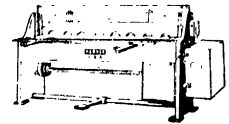
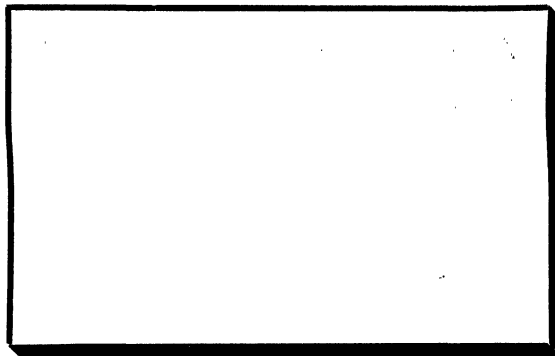
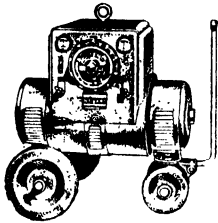
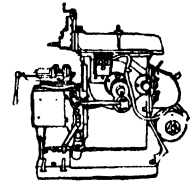
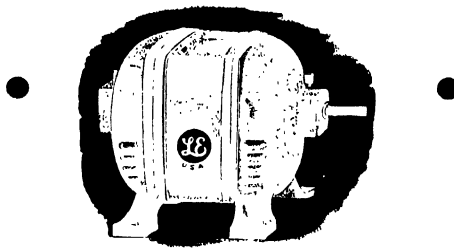
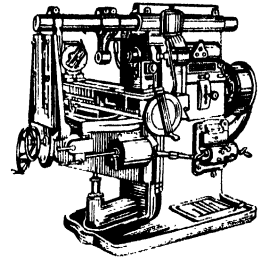
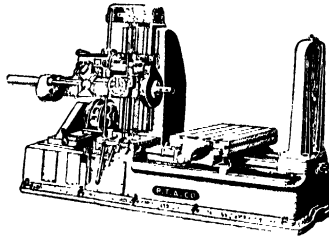
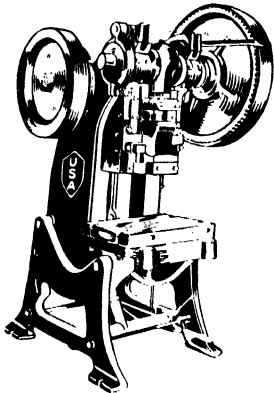
Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during the period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

The jute manufacturing industry had, however, to face numerous troubles in the last twenty-five years but in the period taken as a whole the industry did show a fair degree of improvement.

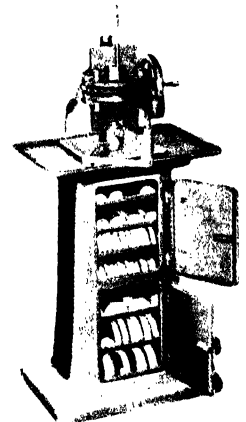
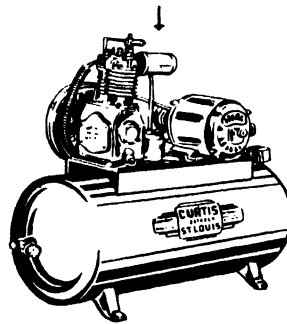
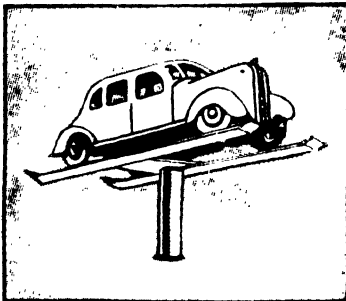
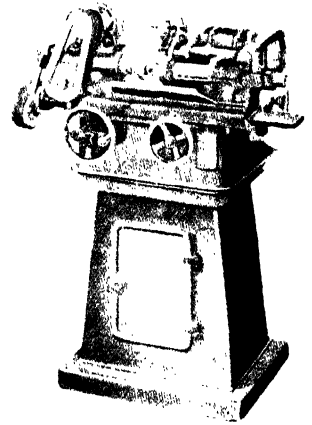
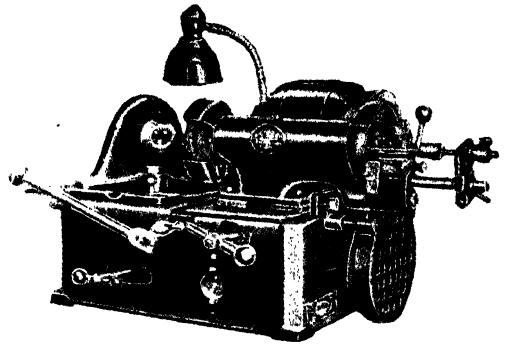
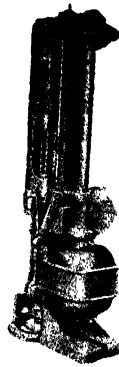
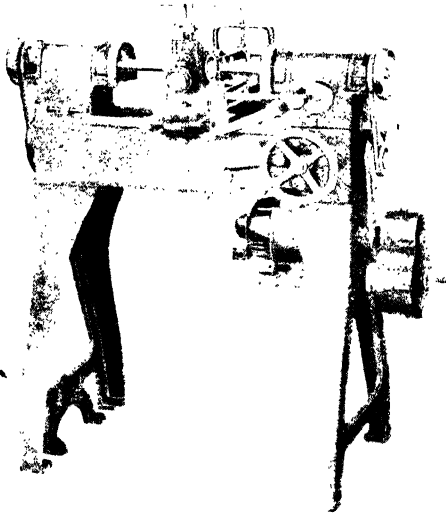
Sugar.—The history of the sugar industry may be said to begin with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sugar which was only about 300 000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against a number of difficulties arising from organisational weaknesses but to offset this there has been the steady improvement in the quality of cane which, in conjunction with the recent technological advances, has made possible a higher percentage recovery of sugar from cane. The protective duty on sugar has been extended from year to year. The last extension was agreed to by the Constituent Assembly in March 1948. Sugar production in 1947-48 amounted to 10,77,000 tons, as compared to the peak production of 12,49,000 tons in 1939-40, and the lowest in 1946-47 when it was 9,21,000 tons. The size of the domestic demand for sugar has been reduced by 2½ lakhs of tons due to the partition of the sub-continent and, consequently, the industry is faced with a surplus of two lakhs of tons for the season 1948-49. The statutory control over the price of sugar was withdrawn in December 1947, when the industry raised the price from Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 35-7 per maund, although early in December 1948, the price was reduced to Rs. 28-8 per maund, which was still a high figure. Although the world position of sugar has changed recently, no serious competition is anticipated from the chief exporting countries in the near future. Difficulties of finding sufficient dollars to buy sugar from Cuba and the unsettled conditions in Java are the main reasons.

The incidence of the protective duty increased from 130 per cent. in 1932-33 to 180 per cent. in 1939, indicating that the gap between the C.I.F. price of foreign sugar and the fair selling price of indigenous sugar had actually become wider; the continuous increase in the cost of production of sugar made the gap wider still. The Indian Sugar Syndicate came in for much public criticism for raising the price of sugar following its decontrol.

According to a statement issued by the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, the total production of sugar during the season 1948-49 is estimated to be 10-30 lakh tons, as against the actual production of 10-75 lakh tons in the season 1947-48. This shows that a decline in production to the tune of 45,000 tons of sugar is anticipated. An all-round fall, in production, except in Bihar, is expected where an increase to the extent of 19,000 tons is estimated. The recovery of sugar per cent. cane is expected to be slightly higher in the current season in the United Provinces and Madras. In the remaining parts of the Indian Union, the recovery is expected to fall slightly. But, on the whole, the recovery per cent. cane is estimated to be 9-92 for the Indian Union as a whole, as against the actual figure of 9-85 in the season 1947-48.



**GARAGE TOOLS
AND SERVICE
STATION EQUIPMENT**



Garage Tools and Service Station Equipment

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The table below gives the estimated production and recovery per cent. of cane, the quantity of cane crushed, and the number of factories operating in the year 1948-49. The figure in brackets refer to the season 1947-48:

| Provinces | No. of factories worked | Cane crushed | Sugar Produced | Recovery per cent. cane |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | (Tons) | (Tons) | |
| U.P. | 65 (63) | 57,18,800 (61,23,000) | 5,63,700 (5,99,900) | 9.86 (9.80) |
| Bihar | 29 (29) | 18,11,400 (16,05,300) | 1,87,300 (1,65,500) | 10.34 (10.49) |
| East Punjab | 1 | 1,21,900 | 12,500 | 10.01 |
| Madras | (1) | (1,25,300) | (12,300) | (9.86) |
| | 10 | 5,50,700 | 50,500 | 9.17 |
| Bombay | (11) | (6,85,800) | (59,300) | (8.65) |
| | (10) | (7,44,900) | (80,100) | 10.79 |
| West Bengal and Assam | (1) | (4,300) | (4,000) | 9.33 |
| | (2) | (8,100) | (5,200) | (10.84) |
| Orissa | 1 | 39,700 | 4,000 | 10.08 |
| | (1) | (35,000) | (3,500) | (9.70) |
| Indian States | 17 (17) | 13,45,800 (14,76,100) | 1,27,400 (1,36,500) | 9.47 (9.24) |
| Total | 134 (134) | 102,76,500 (109,10,700) | 10,29,800 (10,74,800) | 9.92 (9.85) |

Paper—The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the 1914 war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper in the country. The production of fine writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the last decade. The same was the case with kraft or packing paper, but in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical pulp all efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in this country have not been crowned with success so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad.

Cement—Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption of this relatively new building material goes to the industry itself. To make 100 tons of cement, about 160 tons of limestone and clay, 4 tons of gypsum and 38 tons of coal are needed. With the exception of coal these materials are available in plenty. To some extent hydro-electric power can be substituted for coal as is done in cement works in South India.

The production of cement in India in 1945-46 amounted to 2,075,340 tons, as compared with 781,000 tons in 1934-35. The increase is stated to be maintained. Government have set six million tons as the target to be achieved in 1952, by which time internal demand is expected to exceed five million tons. (Ref. Report of the Advisory Planning Board, June 1947).

Chemical Industry—The Development of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and in view of the fact that the industry had a measure of protection only for the short period of less than two years; the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 60 per cent. in less than eight years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry.

The other acids also showed a similar improvement but in the case of salts the progress was not an uninterrupted one. The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. The import difficulties created by the last war led to an expansion of the indigenous production

of ammonium sulphate as evidenced by the output of 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but the industry will have to increase its capacity much more if the greatly enlarged internal demand is to be satisfied.

An obvious lacuna in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of alkalis, particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the sole limiting factor in the expansion of the glass and soap industries in the country in recent years.

Smaller Industries—Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four major instances of industries which have established themselves in the last twenty years but there are several smaller industries which have witnessed a striking advance in the past ten years. Among the comparatively new industries are paints, soap, matches and chemicals. At the outbreak of the last war although many important constituents, as for example the finer varieties of pigments for the paints industry and soda-ash for the soap industry had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production whereas at the end of the first World War only a very small portion was so met in either case. This is largely true of the match industry as well.

The growth of organised industry in the sub-continent was necessarily accompanied by a number of developments not all of which have been beneficial to the country's economy. In the first place the increased output of factory products led to a gradual decline in handicrafts with the solitary exception of handloom weaving. With the decline of handicrafts a large number of artisans were thrown out of work and while a considerable proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood thus increasing the already heavy pressure on land.

SHIFTS IN TRADE

The most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods amounted for 84 per cent. of the total value of the imports of India including Burma in 1920-21. By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In value the fall was from Rs. 274 crores to Rs. 92 crores. An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent. to 16 per cent. During a period in which the total value of imports declined by

nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent. These tendencies have been greatly accentuated by the last war and the position in 1941-42 was that manufactured articles formed but 55 per cent. of the total imports while the share of industrial raw materials had risen to the high figure of 29 per cent.

The sub-continent's increased demand for foreign raw materials was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports; on the other hand between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of industrial raw materials in total exports increased from 45 per cent. to 53 per cent. During the same period the share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 per cent. to 26 per cent. owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures.

Thus it would appear that before the last war the progress of industrialisation was reflected mainly in the development of the then existing industries catering mostly to the internal demand for finished goods rather than in the establishment of new industries merely for the purpose of processing the raw materials that were being exported as such. During the last war, however, the outlook underwent a vital change. This is well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports has fallen to 28 per cent. and the exports of manufactures has risen to 47 per cent.

These changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its direction. In 1920-21, 61 per cent. of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom, but in 1936-37 only 38 per cent. came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from 5 per cent. to only 11 per cent. during the same period, while foreign countries, particularly Japan, Germany and the U.S.A. improved their position from 34 per cent. to 51 per cent. After the last war, the share of the United Kingdom declined still further to 21 per cent. in 1941-42 but the other Empire countries not only filled the gap thus created but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries, the share of the two later groups in India's imports in 1941-42 being 40 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively.

The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were an increase of the share of the United Kingdom from 22 per cent. to 32 per cent. between 1920-21 and 1936-37, a decrease in the share of the rest of the Empire from 21 per cent. to 14 per cent. and a relative stability in regard to the foreign countries.

The war was accompanied by a slight decline in the share of the United Kingdom, a pronounced decline in the case of foreign countries and a rise from 21 to 30 in the percentage share of the Empire countries.

BILATERALISM

An interesting consequence of these shifts in the direction of trade was the introduction of an element of 'bilateralism' in India's trade with the Empire as a whole. In 1920-21 the Empire took only 43 per cent. of India's exports but supplied 66 per cent. of her imports but by 1936-37 the proportions had very nearly balanced themselves at 46 and 49 per cent. respectively. This movement was further accelerated by the last war and in 1941-42 the Empire's share of India's exports as well as imports was 61 per cent.

Of equal importance with the remarkable changes that took place in the composition and direction of trade were the developments concerning India's balance of trade. Only on rare occasions did India's total imports exceed her exports as for instance during the year 1920-21 and 1921-22; during the succeeding years, the merchandise balance of trade remained in her favour and the size of the balance was large enough to permit a considerable importation of gold and silver even after meeting the country's external obligations. This continued up to 1930-31 but the trade depression which had become very severe by this time resulted in a steeper fall in the prices of India's exports than in the prices of her imports and as a consequence the merchandise balance of trade dwindled to almost nothing. This would have led to difficulties in regard to India's external payments; but following the steep rise in the rupee price of gold resulting from the monetary events of the period, India had become a net exporter of this precious metal. The balance of transactions in treasure which had thus turned to India's favour largely made up for the decline in the merchandise balance of trade.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

After about six years of total war, the year 1945-46 witnessed the return of peace following the unconditional surrender of Japan early in August 1945 within about four months of the surrender of Germany. India's industrial equipment was overworked to almost breaking point, and her plans for reconstruction were delayed owing mainly to her inability to import the necessary capital goods. The diversion of large fractions of the country's productive capacity to purposes of war production had resulted in enormous shortages of consumer goods, the situation being further aggravated by reduced imports. The decrease in the expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Government from Rs. 411 crores in 1944-45 to Rs. 347 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 reflected partly the success of the Hydrabad Mission's effort to secure a reduction of the demands for war purposes on India's productive capacity.

With the termination of the war with Japan, Government were also faced with the immediate problems of transition which included demobilization, re-settlement of ex-servicemen and war workers and re-conversion of industry to peace time production. The food situation further deteriorated and Government tried to meet the crisis through efforts to obtain supplies from abroad. Following the earlier stabilisation measures, as well as the improvement in the overall supply position and modification of controls during the year, prices were maintained at the previous year's level according to the Economic Adviser's index which averaged 245.0 in 1945-46 as against 244.2 in 1944-45.

Trends in International Trade.—The cessation of hostilities in 1945 put an end to the commercial seclusion of a large part of Europe and the Far East and to the arbitrary diversion of the productive resources of these two regions to fulfil the economic needs of Germany and Japan. The sterling areas' inadequate holding

of non-sterling exchange constituted the dominant consideration for its continuing the existing restrictions on trade with the outside countries. The termination of lend-lease in September 1945 marked an important phase in the transition from war to peace-time trading conditions. The Anglo-U.S. financial agreement providing for a loan of \$4.4 billion to Britain marked the first practical step in the direction of liberating the existing restrictions on foreign trade. The establishment early in 1946 of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank represented a definite step in economic collaboration of the nations towards re-establishing the commercial and financial relations on a stable multilateral basis.

PRESENT POSITION

(Value Rs. lakhs)

| | October 1947 | October 1948 | Seven months ended Oct. 1947 | Seven months ended Oct. 1948 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Imports .. | 29.56 | 35.13 | 239.19 | 267.64 |
| Exports .. | 33.94 | 32.25 | 221.62 | 242.03 |
| Re-exports .. | 93 | 26 | 4.14 | 5.02 |
| Balance of Trade .. | 1.531 | 2.62 | 13.43 | 20.59 |

The following is a statement showing the total value of imports from, and exports to, hard and soft currency areas for seven months from 1st April 1948 to 31st October 1948:

(Figures in Million Rupees)

| Currency Areas | Imports | Exports |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Dollar and Hard Currency Areas .. | 730 | 680 |
| Soft Currency Areas .. | 1,940 | 1,710 |
| Total .. | 2,670 | 2,390 |

The following table shows the total cost of consumer goods and capital goods from soft and hard currency areas as imported during seven months from 1st April 1948 to 31st October 1948:

(Figures in Million Rupees)

| Currency Areas | Capital Goods | Consumer Goods |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Dollar and Hard Currency Areas .. | 120 | 320 |
| Soft Currency areas .. | 310 | 870 |
| Total .. | 430 | 1,190 |

The percentage of capital goods imported as compared to total imports is 16.1.

A significant feature of India's imports during 1948 has been the prominent position occupied by imports of capital goods. Machinery and equipment formed the largest single item in our import list, accounting for Rs. 71.44 crores, with food imports coming second at Rs. 63.40 crores. The U.K. has been not only our biggest customer but also our biggest supplier.

The Board of Trade figures published in London on May 21, 1949, showed that the value of exports to England during the first quarter of this year rose to £26,128,419 compared to £23,878,732 during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Imports during the same period almost doubled in value—£35,965,587 compared with £18,842,394. During March, though exports dropped slightly compared with the previous year, imports into India leapt to more than twice the value for March 1948—from £5,284,020 to £11,652,373.

Detailed figures for the first four months of this year with the corresponding period of last year were:

Exports: Tea £15,815,259 (£11,015,825); leather £942,455 (£562,975); tobacco £704,835 (£269,120); hides and skins £595,877 (£221,696); woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures £474,556 (£541,750); raw jute £214,524 (£2,868,362); raw cotton and waste £548,040 (£1,469,650).

Imports: Iron and steel manufactures £1,008,775 (£1,204,216); non-ferrous metals and manufactures £1,401,877 (£907,751); cutlery and hardware £1,464,656 (£80,535); electrical goods £3,780,246 (£1,779,377); machinery £14,311,597 (£10,812,838); cotton yarns and manufactures £5,879,054 (£1,551,206); chemicals, drugs and dyes £1,615,618 (£1,851,341); vehicles £6,059,451 (£3,174,271).

Statistics for the first half of 1948-49 show that the export value of a dozen commodities constitutes more than 83 per cent. of India's total exports. Jute manufactures top the list forming 33.85 per cent., followed by cotton piece-goods with 19.87 per cent. Tea exports form about 11.28 per cent., while raw jute and raw cotton form 6.43 per cent. and 4.17 per cent. respectively. Next in importance come vegetable oils with 3.53 per cent., followed by hides and skins forming 2.91 per cent., and mica with 2.81 per cent. During the last decade, the peak year in India's export trade was 1947-48 with a record figure of Rs. 403 crores.

IMPORT POLICY

The Government of India's import policy is largely determined by the trend of the balance of payments. The aim of this policy is so to regulate trade that, while it is kept at the highest possible level consistent with the needs and requirements of the country, India should not have an overall deficit in her balance of payments on current account during any particular period of time of more than the amount by which it has been agreed with the United Kingdom Government India's sterling balances should be drawn upon. Under the agreement signed in July 1948, it was agreed that India's free sterling account, which had a balance at the end of June 1948 of £80 million, would be credited with an equivalent sum during the period July 1949 to June 1951. In pursuance of this policy, and also with the immediate object of reducing the inflationary pressure in the country, import controls were relaxed during the course of the year, and they resulted in substantially increasing the available supply of goods in the country. At the end of the financial year ended March 1949, while India's overall balance of payments position was on the whole satisfactory, her balance of payments with the dollar and hard currency countries was causing great concern to Government.

In the pre-war years, India had usually a surplus with the U.S.A. and, during the war years, owing to the drastic curtailment of imports to conserve dollars for the war effort, India continued to have increasing surpluses. After the war, the trend of trade rapidly reversed itself and, in common with the rest of the world, India started having substantial deficits on hard currency account. The reason for this was that India had increasingly to turn to the hard currency countries for her requirements, as the countries whose economies had been disrupted by the war could not meet them. This was particularly true of food which is today the largest single consumer of foreign exchange. Burma could not supply all the rice India needed because of the ravages of the war and its aftermath, coupled with the subsequent political unrest.

India's dollar deficit in the past used to be financed by the Central reserves of the sterling area. But beginning from January, 1948, the U.K. refused to carry its responsibility any further and insisted on limiting the convertibility of our sterling very rigidly. The limits imposed—£10 million or 40 million dollars—for the half-year January to June 1948, and £15 million or 60 million dollars for the year July 1948 to June 1949, bore no relation to India's mounting needs.

Concurrently with the imposition of these limits on convertibility, there came the separation of the exchange resources of Pakistan from India which also took place in January 1948. This also handicapped the country severely, as many commodities which before partition earned hard currency, such as raw jute, long staple cotton and hides and skins, were exported largely (especially the first two) from territories now in Pakistan.

In spite of the maximum possible limitation of imports from the hard currency areas and the maximum possible encouragement of exports thereto, India had a deficit in her balance of payments with the hard currency countries in the six months April to September 1948 of 45 million dollars. The Finance Minister in March 1949 estimated the deficit for the next three months, for which preliminary figures were available, at 48 million dollars. Of these deficits, the purchase of foodgrains alone was responsible for 35 million dollars. These deficits, which exceeded by far the convertibility allowed to India by the United Kingdom, have been met by loans from the International Monetary Fund from which since March 1948, we borrowed no less than 92 million dollars.

Addressing the first meeting of the Import Advisory Council on February 29, 1949, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, gave a factual review of the Government of India's policy in regard to import trade control. He said: Import Trade Control was first instituted about eight years ago for the conservation of dollar and hard currency resources as well as of limited shipping tonnage during the period of the war. On the close of the war, it was thought that the controls should be gradually removed. In fact, the economic conditions then prevailing demanded as large an import as possible of plant and machinery for the replacement and maintenance of the industrial units and also of other industrial goods required for increased production.

In order to meet the pent up demand, the then Government liberalised its import policy during 1946. The system of Open General Licences was extended to a large number of commodities imported from sterling as well as other countries. During the 12 months ended March 1947, the total value of licences was as much as nearly its 1,000 crores. A large variety of goods of luxury and semi-luxury types were imported during 1946 and early 1947 even from the dollar area. There was a heavy call on our foreign exchange reserves which comprised mainly the war-time accumulations of our sterling balances. Early in 1947, it was realised that such generous imports could no longer be allowed and that the country would soon be called upon to limit the imports to what it could pay for from current earnings of export proceeds, plus the transfers from the sterling balances as fixed by mutual agreement with the U.K. Government.

From July 1947, import trade control thus entered a new phase, being linked closely with foreign exchange control and the balance of payments problem. Since then, the main objective of import trade control has been the conservation of foreign exchange resources.

For the first half year ended December 1947, our foreign exchange was multilaterally convertible, and licences were issued during that period without closely discriminating between the sources of supply. From January 1948, however,

the discriminatory form of control had to be reintroduced, the control being more rigorous against dollar and hard currency imports. Throughout the period of twelve months, ending June 1948, many of the non-essential goods were either given no licences or their imports were severely curtailed. Exceptions were plants and other capital goods.

While these restrictive policies helped in maintaining the balance of payments with dollar and hard currency countries, the position that developed by June 1948 was that we ended with a large surplus balance in our current account with soft currency areas. Meantime the prices of various articles were also mounting. It was against this background that the policy of restricted imports came to be revised. The main objects of the liberalisation of control after July 1948, were to make further use of our foreign exchange balance in soft currencies, and to increase supplies of consumer goods in the country so as to counteract inflation that had been menacing the economic stability of the state.

The measures taken to liberalise imports were to issue Open General Licences for the more essential consumer goods and industrial raw materials, and to permit imports, in limited quantities, of certain luxury and semi-luxury goods which had till then been banned. The liberalisation could be made only in respect of imports from soft currencies as well as from Sweden, Switzerland and Japan.

Following the issue of Open General Licences, there flowed into this country a large and ever-increasing variety of goods from sterling and soft currency areas. Heavy withdrawals ensued from India's sterling balances held in London; these withdrawals, for the 10 months ended April 1949, exceeded by £42 million the permissible limit under the Indo-British Sterling Agreement. It became increasingly clear that Government, before long would have to impose restrictions on the unbridled imports of essential and non-essential goods. It became apparent in the beginning of 1949 that the sterling balances were being depleted at an undesirably rapid rate, and the need for re-application of import controls became more pronounced. On May 4, the Government of India suspended O.G.L. XI in order to eliminate the growing deficit in balance of payments arising from the huge imports and falling exports.

In the first week of May 1949, it was announced in London that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer had handed a memorandum to Pandit Nehru expressing the British Government's "deep concern felt at the very heavy rate at which India was drawing on her free sterling balances." It was stated that India had already drawn not only the £80 million sterling free balance brought forward from 1947-48 available up to June 1949, under the agreement concluded last year, but had considerably drawn on the £40 million allotted for 1949-50. New Delhi immediately came out with a confirmation of the memorandum but emphatically repudiated the "insinuation in the London report that India's suspension of the Open General Licence was due to a suggestion made by Britain," and pointed out that the Government of India would have taken similar action much earlier, and without disruption to the export-import trade, had not the British Government delayed their reply to certain Indian representations made as far back as February this year. It was disclosed further that the delay in the British reply had involved India in a "loss" of £42 million, in the sense that during the ten weeks while the British Treasury remained silent, India had drawn in advance on her sterling balance allocations for 1949-50, which she might have avoided, partly at least, if she had received the British reply earlier.

A delegation from India, headed by Finance Minister Dr. John Mathai, had discussions with the British Treasury on the sterling balances in London in July 1949.

Following the suspension of the O.G.L. XI, the Commerce Ministry announced, on May 19, a revised list of commodities which could be imported without licence from soft currency areas, provided the commodities were manufactured or produced in those areas. The new list, called General Licence XV, replaced Open General Licence XI.

Principal commodities included in General Licence XV are: asbestos manufactures; ball and roller bearings; jute mill stores (excluding bobbins and pickers); cotton textile machinery and spares (with the exception of spinning machinery looms), condensed and powdered milk; spices; cement; all sorts of mineral oil excluding white oil; raw film; certain pharmaceuticals; raw materials for the manufacture of paints; cotton and woollen yarn and fabrics; artificial silk yarn; pulses other than gram; component parts of wireless sets; motor vehicle parts; printing machinery; agricultural implements and certain scientific instruments.

EXPORT DRIVE

The diversion of acreage from cash crops to food crops necessitated by the country's over-all food shortage continued to influence not only the volume of production of the cash crops, which constituted the bulk of India's export, but also Government's export policy, which was governed by the desire to conserve essential raw materials to be exchanged against food imports from other countries. The relaxation of export controls was consequently gradual and was applied only to such articles as were in excess of domestic needs, although there was also the awareness of the need to secure as great an expansion of exports as possible to provide for the increased import requirements of the country. While control over exports in respect of a large number of commodities of a non-essential nature was removed in July, it was retained or modified in respect of items, such as footwear, sheepskins, raw hides, oilseeds, long staple cotton, etc., and the export of groundnuts was altogether prohibited during the year. The export of cloth and jute to some countries was permitted in order to secure imports of needed foodstuffs. Adequate peace-time powers to regulate the exports from and imports into the country for a period of three years with effect from 25th March, 1947 were also taken in hand by Government through the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, this legislation being intended to help the Government to take such measures as are necessary to ensure a smooth and orderly transition in the trade of the country.

During the Budget session of the Indian Dominion Parliament in February 1949, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, in the course of a statement, gave a brief review of the measures taken and of the steps proposed to be taken in order to stimulate exports:

Measures taken to stimulate exports with a view to improving India's trade balance fall into the following two general categories:—
(1) Measures to stimulate exports in general to all foreign countries, and (2) Measures to stimulate exports to hard currency areas.

As regards (1), measures already taken include decontrol of the export of over 200 commodities since the termination of the war, strengthening of commercial representation abroad, participation in various national and international fairs and exhibitions with a view to publicising Indian commodities, affording priority assistance for movement of goods intended for export, despatch of trade delegations in various countries and negotiations for concluding trade agreements with various countries. Measures proposed to be taken further include the opening of show-rooms in the offices of trade representatives abroad for exhibiting Indian commodities, the examination of proposals for setting up an organisation similar to the British Export Trade Research Organisation, the standardisation of goods intended for export so as to ensure a certain optimum standard.

As regards (2), certain goods, the exports of which to easy currency areas are controlled, are allowed to be freely exported to hard currency areas; while quotas of certain other commodities like jute goods, oils and oilseeds and cloth are fixed liberally for such areas.

Trade commissioners have been appointed in the following countries:—U. K. and Eire; Australia and New Zealand; Canada and Newfoundland; East Africa; Egypt; Ceylon; Pakistan; Eastern Pakistan; Brazil; Iran; France; Germany; Japan; Burma and Afghanistan. It has been decided to appoint Commercial Representatives in the following countries at an early date: Italy; Iraq; Aden; Czechoslovakia; West Canada; Fiji; Switzerland. Trade interests in the following countries are watched by diplomatic and consular officers: U.S.A.; China; Argentina; Sinkiang; West Indies; Siam; Mauritius.

Firms or individuals interested either in selling or purchasing Indian produce or manufactures in the following territories may correspond with the trade representatives shown below:—

Sir N. R. Pillai, Commissioner-General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe, Embassy of India, Paris; S. S. Bajpai, Commercial Counsellor to the Indian Embassy, 31, Rue de La Baume, Paris; M. J. Desai, Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India, A. S. Lall, Indian Trade Commissioner, India House, Aldwych, London; R. R. Saksena, Consul-General for India, 630, Fifth Avenue, New York; S. K. Krepalani, Consul-General for India, San Francisco; Aftab Rai, Consul-General for India, Avenida Roque Saez, Pena, 628, Buenos Aires, Argentina; A. G. Meneses, Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy, Chancery, Avenida Presidente Vargas 509, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; M. H. Ahuja, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada; G. Parameswaran Pillai, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia; Sardar Sahib Saugat Singh, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Killindini Road, Mombasa, East Africa; Indian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 6, Rue Adib Bey Issac, Alexandria, Egypt; M. S. Sait, Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran, Persia; Dr. T. G. Menou, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Chaffoor Building, Fort, Colombo; D. G. Mulherker, Commercial Counsellor to the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan; D. N. Naravane, Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Rangoon; M. P. Mathur, Commercial Attache to the Indian Military Mission, c/o. Hq. Control Commission, Berlin, Germany; L. R. S. Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner, Mohatta Building, Macleod Road, Karachi.

COMMERCIAL PACTS

During 1948-49 (until the end of the financial year), India signed commercial agreements with 10 countries of Europe and Asia in pursuance of her policy to have direct trade with foreign countries, instead of through the United Kingdom as in the past.

Conservation of hard currency was one of the important objectives in the policy behind those treaties.

The countries with which India had already entered into commercial agreements include Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Japan and Egypt.

These countries are all soft currency areas.

The pacts also secured to India soft currency sources for the supply of essential commodities and capital goods.

One of the results expected from these agreements was the stimulation of exports and consequent reduction of adverse trade balances.

Negotiations for concluding a commodities agreement between India and Australia were in progress at the time of writing (May, 1949).

The main goods which India would export were jute products, cotton textiles, oilseeds and manganese while Australia was expected to supply India capital goods, timber, lead, zinc, milk products and canned meat.

Siam was another South-East Asian country with whom India proposed to enter into a bilateral trade agreement. While India would get rice, tin, railway sleepers and teakwood from Siam, she was expected to supply Siam in turn with jute goods, cotton textiles, pig iron, linseed oil, diesel and steam rollers, and motor lorries.

Among the other countries with whom India was having trade pacts were Russia, Belgium, Italy, Iraq, Iran, Ceylon and Tibet.

The Belgian and Italian negotiations were exploratory and their trade missions visited India recently. The Iranian Government agreed to amend the Iranian Import Control Act so as to enable foreigners including Indians to take part in the import trade. It was therefore, expected that India's export to Iran, which would include cotton piecegoods and jute manufactures, and Iran's export to India, such as agricultural products, dry fruits, copper, lead and manganese could be improved.

As far as Iraq was concerned, the Government of India had allocated 2,200 tons of jute and five million yards of cotton textiles for the first half of this year. Iraq recently allocated 30,000 tons of barley to India.

Negotiations with Ceylon were not successful in regard to the supply of copper in which India was deficit, and it was not known when the talks would be resumed.

In a review of the work of his organisation, the Chief Controller of Exports, Government of India, pointed out, early in May, 1949, that with India's growing unfavourable balance of trade, emphasis must be laid on stimulating rather than controlling exports, and that unless that policy was immediately and fully given effect to, our markets abroad "might turn to other sources of supply."

While a certain amount of directioning of trade to hard currency areas would no doubt be still necessary, it would have to be within the

framework of the maximisation of exports as the basic policy. Greater liaison between Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and exporters at home, imposition of some form of qualitative control, and better transport facilities were suggested as other directions in which Government could assist the trade to maintain exports.

The Chief Controller's review disclosed that India's exports in 1948 rose in value to Rs. 420 crores from Rs. 378 crores in 1947 and Rs. 249 crores in 1946. Although much of this increase was attributable to increasingly high prices, it was noted that the 1948 figures related to exports of the Indian Union alone.

Approximately 30 per cent. of India's total exports went to hard currency countries in 1948, jute and jute manufactures figuring predominantly to the extent of 70 per cent. of the exports. The United States alone took 66 per cent. of India's exports. Some quantities of raw jute, particularly of varieties grown more widely in India than in Pakistan, were exported. As for cotton piecegoods exports, the steady downward trend, the Chief Controller said, were causing deep concern. Growing competition from other sources made it difficult for India last year to sell her exports quota. As against the target of 750 million yards for export in 1948, 309.3 million yards were exported. British East Africa, the largest buyer of Indian cloth, took only 29 million yards against its quota of 40 million yards, while Australia, with a similar quota, took only 20 million yards. The Chief Controller concluded: "It became apparent that with the return of a buyer's market and with effective demand tending to be lower than supply, the time had come for decontrol of cloth exports. Accordingly, early in 1949, steps to liberalise the licensing policy were announced." As against this, Indian cloth exporters complained that Government's liberalisation did not go far enough, and that Government should abolish the 10 per cent. duty on cloth exports, besides giving full freedom to the mills in the matter of production of various types of piecegoods, especially finer types required overseas.

Early in May 1949, the Government of India announced the appointment of a Fiscal Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, in order to recommend measures to regulate and control foreign trade. The Commission's terms of reference include the examination, in consultation with the interests concerned, of the working of the Government's policy with regard to the protection of industries since 1922, recommendations as to the future policy to be adopted in regard to protection and assistance to industries, and other matters having a direct bearing on the implementation of this policy and the administrative machinery required. It was also expected to consider the question of Commonwealth Preference and the effect on India of international obligations of the kind envisaged in the Charter of the International Trade Organisation. The Commission will have nothing to do with the question of revision of the tax structure. It was expected to present its interim report by October 1949 and its final report by the end of the year. Mr. D. I. Mazumdar is the Member-Secretary of the Fiscal Commission.

BALANCE OF TRADE

India's visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure during the twelve months, April to March, 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 is shown in the following table. The figures are arrived at by combining the balances of transactions in private merchandise and treasure on private account. In these balances the sign *plus* (+) indicates net export and *minus* (—) net import.

| Twelve months, April to March. | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| | Rs. in lakhs. | Rs. in Lakhs. | Rs. in Lakhs. |
| Exports of Indian merchandise (private) | 199.88 | 211.05 | 240.39 |
| Re-exports of foreign | + 10.96 | + 16.69 | + 23.47 |
| Imports of foreign | 117.67 | 203.57 | 240.49 |
| Balance of Trade in merchandise | + 93.17 | + 24.17 | + 23.37 |
| Gold (private) | 13 | 8 | 28 |
| Silver | 13 | 14 | 20 |
| Currency notes (private) | 3. 6 | 4.49 | + 6.26 |
| Balance of transactions in treasure (private) .. | 3.66 | 4.55 | 6.34 |
| Total visible balance of trade | 98.83 | + 28.72 | + 29.71 |
| Gold earmarked on account of purchases abroad .. | 10.19 | 18.97 | 9.76 |
| Purchases of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India .. | 144.83 | 141.69 | 139.47 |
| Sales of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India .. | 1.42 | 19.30 | 63.40 |
| Transfers of Government Securities | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Balance of remittances of funds | 140.54 | 122.50 | 76.15 |

The total value of India's foreign sea-borne trade, which has been going up since the outbreak of the last war owing mainly to the rise in commodity prices, reached the new high level of Rs. 504 crores compared with Rs. 431 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 327 crores in 1943-44. The total value of India's foreign sea-borne trade reached the peak figure of Rs. 93.17 lakhs in 1943-44, which was reduced to Rs. 24.17 lakhs in the following year and further down to Rs. 23.37 lakhs in the year under review. Imports increased from Rs. 203.57 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 240.49 lakhs and showed an increase of 19.4 per cent. over the 1943-44 figure of Rs. 117.67 lakhs. On the other hand, re-exports continued their steady improvement from Rs. 10.96 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 16.69 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 23.47 lakhs in 1945-46. Exports were up from Rs. 211.05 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 240.39 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs. 199.88 lakhs in 1943-44.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The following table shows the more important changes in the direction of India's trade and the balance of trade with important countries and groups in lakhs of rupees for the two years 1944-45 and 1945-46 and compares them with the pre-war year 1938-39 :—

| | 1938-39. | | | 1944-45. | | | 1945-46. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Imports. | Exports (excluding re-exports.) | Balance (excluding re-exports.) | Imports. | Exports (excluding re-exports.) | Balance (excluding re-exports.) | Imports. | Exports (excluding re-exports.) | Balance (excluding re-exports.) |
| I. BRITISH EMPIRE : | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 46.49 | 55.51 | + 9.02 | 40.29 | 61.78 | + 21.49 | 61.07 | 67.91 | + 6.84 |
| Percentage | 30.5 | 34.1 | .. | 19.7 | 29.2 | .. | 25.3 | 28.2 | .. 30 |
| Burma | 24.35 | 10.03 | 14.32 | 13 | 13 | — | 42 | 12 | — |
| Ceylon | 1.18 | 5.09 | + 3.91 | 3.64 | 19.18 | + 14.54 | 3.73 | 16.74 | + 13.01 |
| Australia | 2.41 | 2.97 | + .56 | 10.27 | 14.08 | + 4.41 | 7.55 | 10.56 | + 3.21 |
| Canada | .91 | 2.14 | + 1.23 | 4.28 | 6.00 | + 2.62 | 5.59 | 6.69 | + 1.10 |
| South Africa | .35 | 1.49 | + 1.14 | 2.96 | 11.88 | + 8.92 | 2.67 | 7.21 | + 4.54 |
| Other Countries | 12.87 | 8.14 | 4.73 | 17.07 | 23.57 | + 6.50 | 21.00 | 24.37 | + 3.37 |
| Total British Empire | 88.56 | 85.37 | 3.19 | 78.64 | 137.99 | + 59.35 | 101.83 | 133.60 | + 31.77 |
| Percentage to Total Trade | 58.1 | 52.4 | .. | 38.6 | 65.3 | .. | 42.3 | 55.5 | .. |
| II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 9.78 | 13.88 | + 4.10 | 52.44 | 44.69 | 7.75 | 67.40 | 61.62 | 5.78 |
| Percentage | 6.4 | 8.5 | .. | 25.7 | 21.1 | .. | 28.0 | 25.6 | .. |
| Japan | 15.41 | 14.50 | .91 | 17.58 | 3.36 | 14.02 | 15.10 | 2.82 | 12.28 |
| Egypt | 2.19 | .78 | 1.41 | 49.33 | 2.73 | 46.60 | 46.28 | 1.52 | 44.76 |
| Iran | 3.49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Foreign Countries | 36.39 | 47.78 | + 11.33 | 5.80 | 22.28 | 16.48 | 9.88 | 40.83 | + 30.95 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 63.77 | 77.42 | + 13.65 | 124.05 | 73.06 | 51.89 | 138.66 | 106.79 | 31.87 |
| TOTAL TRADE | 152.33 | 162.79 | + 10.46 | 203.59 | 211.05 | + 7.45 | 240.49 | 240.39 | 10 |

ADVERSE BALANCE

During 1945-46 India's usual favourable trade balance, without taking into account re-exports, was converted into an unfavourable one. Further reductions were recorded in India's surplus trade balances with the Empire countries and the reductions in import surpluses with foreign countries were not sufficient to compensate the loss in export surplus with the Empire countries. As a result, the favourable trade balance of Rs. 81.25 lakhs in 1943-44 was reduced to Rs. 7.45 lakhs in the following year and was converted into a nominal deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs in the year under review. As regards the Empire countries the imports from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 40.29 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 61.07 lakhs while exports rose by Rs. 6.13 lakhs to Rs. 67.91 lakhs with the result that our export surplus with that country received a sharp set-back from Rs. 21.49 lakhs to Rs. 6.84 lakhs only. Likewise India's trade balance with Ceylon and Australia decreased from Rs. 14.54 lakhs and Rs. 4.41 lakhs respectively to Rs. 13.01 lakhs and Rs. 3.21 lakhs respectively. Owing to substantially higher imports from Canada compared to exports, the favourable trade balance with that country shrank from Rs. 2.62 lakhs to Rs. 1.10 lakhs; similarly the sharp decline in exports to South Africa from Rs. 11.88 lakhs to Rs. 7.21 lakhs reduced the export surplus with that country from Rs. 8.92 lakhs to Rs. 4.54 lakhs. During the year, imports from and exports to the Empire countries respectively accounted for 42.3 per cent. and 55.5 per cent. of the total as against 38.6 per cent. and 65.3 per cent. in the previous year.

While India's favourable balance of trade with Empire countries was reduced from Rs. 59.35 lakhs to Rs. 21.77 lakhs, India's import surplus with non-Empire countries did not drop to the same extent. The total imports from foreign countries rose by 11.1 per cent. to Rs. 138.06 lakhs as against an increase of 46.1 per cent. in exports of Indian merchandise from Rs. 73.06 lakhs to Rs. 106.79 lakhs. Imports from the United States rose by 28.5 per cent. from Rs. 52.44 lakhs to Rs. 67.40 lakhs; the sharp rise in exports from Rs. 44.69 lakhs to Rs. 61.62 lakhs reduced the adverse trade balance from Rs. 7.75 lakhs to Rs. 5.78 lakhs. The import surplus from Iran and Egypt also shrank owing to reduced imports from both the countries.

Statistics on India's foreign trade relating to the half-yearly period April to September 1948, show that India's adverse balance in seaborne trade amounted to Rs. 17.94 crores. During the same half-yearly period in 1947, the adverse balance of undivided India was Rs. 18.72 crores. India's total exports during the half-year ended September 1948, amounted to Rs. 209.75 crores and re-exports Rs. 4.77 crores, while imports were valued at Rs. 232.46 crores. The deficit in balance of payments has continued month by month. Latest available figures show that the adverse balance in February 1949 was Rs. 16.36 crores, against Rs. 17.91 crores in January.

Certain striking features are noticeable in regard to the direction of India's trade during the war period. Of the Empire countries while the total value of India's trade with the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 102 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 129 crores, that with Australia and South Africa which had shown a marked expansion between 1938-39 and 1944-45 declined slightly in the year under review. Trade with Canada also received a set-back along with Ceylon. Amongst the non-Empire countries, marked increases have taken place in respect of the U.S.A., Egypt and Iran. The total value of trade with the U.S.A. rose from Rs. 23 crores in the pre-war year to Rs. 129 crores in the year under review. With Iran the rise is roughly twelve-fold while that with Egypt is three-fold.

Figures released by the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for the year 1948-49 showed that the adverse balance of trade was as much as Rs. 95 crores, as against an adverse balance of Rs. 4.5 crores in 1947-48. It should

be noted, however, that the figures for 1947-48 related to undivided India. They also excluded India's seaborne trade with Pakistan up to February 1948, and trade on Government account. Yet, the seriousness of the position in 1948-49 cannot be overlooked. The adverse balance was due to the sharp increase in imports which were not counter-balanced by a proportionate increase in exports. Imports rose from Rs. 338.62 crores in 1947-48, to Rs. 518 crores in 1948-49, while exports rose to only Rs. 415.5 crores.

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

The following table gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to the main commodities during the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 and compares them with the pre-war year 1938-39. Although the exclusion of trade on Government account detracts from the value of these figures, they serve as a comparative guide to the distribution of trade over the constituent categories during the period under review. The figures are in crores of rupees.

| | 1938-39. | | 1944-45. | | 1945-46. | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Per cent. | Rs. | Per cent. | Rs. | Per cent. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
| Food | 24.00 | 15.7 | 18.85 | 9.3 | 22.25 | 9.3 |
| Raw Materials .. . | 38.18 | 21.7 | 117.25 | 58.5 | 116.57 | 48.5 |
| Manufactured Goods .. | 92.79 | 60.8 | 65.08 | 31.9 | 97.53 | 40.6 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | | |
| Food | 39.43 | 23.3 | 77.75 | 23.5 | 58.44 | 22.5 |
| Raw Materials .. . | 76.28 | 45.1 | 58.19 | 21.5 | 84.85 | 20.6 |
| Manufactured Goods .. | 50.72 | 30.0 | 115.77 | 53.5 | 114.68 | 46.0 |

The trade returns for 1945-46 fully reflected the change, brought about by the first sight of peace after six years of global war, in the face of India's economy. Imports of manufactured goods, which had been relegated to the background by the reduction of their percentage to total trade from 60.8 in the pre-war year 1938-39 to 31.9 in 1944-45 under the stress of the war, tended to return to the pre-war pattern in the following year when their proportion to total trade rose to 40.6 per cent. On the other hand, the growing demand for raw materials during the war period, which had lifted their share in the trade from 21.7 per cent. in 1938-39 to 58.5 per cent. in 1944-45 abated in the year under review. The share of food imports remained unchanged.

The slow return of the export trade to the pre-war pattern was also simultaneously noted. While exports of foods were more or less stationary in terms of their share in the trade the proportion of raw materials, which had steadily declined from 45.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 21.5 per cent. in 1944-45, staged a recovery to

26.5 per cent. in the year under review, while those of manufactured goods retreated to 46 per cent. in 1945-46 after advancing from 30.0 per cent. in 1938-39 to 33.5 per cent. in 1944-45.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

India's import trade in private merchandise reached a new high level at Rs. 240.49 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 36.90 lakhs over the preceding year. The upward trend was mainly attributable to the relaxation of the import trade control following the end of the war. Imports of oils accounted for one-third of the total value of the import trade as against 40 per cent. in the preceding year, while raw cotton and cotton waste and machinery ran closely for the second place. Arrivals of tobacco, cutlery, dyes, electrical goods, metals, paper, vehicles and textile fabrics registered an impressive advance over the preceding year, while the receipts under seeds, wood, chemicals, rubber manufactures, jute manufactures and salt were either stationary or lower than the preceding year.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India in thousands of rupees :

| | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | Percentage of total imports. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| Oils | 36,48.04 | 80,70.49 | 79,37.69 | 33.01 |
| Cotton, raw and waste .. . | 17,52.78 | 24,00.63 | 22,86.65 | 9.51 |
| Machinery | 11,30.16 | 16,29.76 | 22,60.44 | 9.42 |
| Dyes and colours .. . | 8,29.55 | 7,92.39 | 11,41.22 | 4.74 |
| Grain, pulses and flour .. | 3,02.72 | 8,09.18 | 9,18.93 | 3.82 |
| Iron and Steel | 2,02.33 | 3,55.87 | 6,65.44 | 2.77 |
| Cutlery, hardware, etc. .. | 2,77.06 | 3,68.87 | 6,40.96 | 2.67 |
| Chemicals | 4,37.05 | 6,87.90 | 6,04.79 | 2.51 |
| Vehicles | 1,26.98 | 4,35.64 | 6,04.50 | 2.51 |
| Metals other than iron and steel .. | 2,09.38 | 2,91.84 | 5,98.83 | 2.50 |
| Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery .. | 1,96.29 | 2,90.93 | 5,77.58 | 2.41 |
| Coal and other non-metallic mining and quarry products .. . | 3,29.64 | 5,40.32 | 5,70.04 | 2.37 |
| Electrical goods and apparatus .. | 1,53.11 | 2,51.07 | 4,49.02 | 1.87 |
| Tobacco | 1,59.71 | 2,90.25 | 3,90.61 | 1.62 |
| Drugs and medicines .. . | 2,08.66 | 2,87.34 | 3,64.48 | 1.52 |
| Wool, raw | 4,02.25 | 2,09.57 | 3,09.04 | 1.29 |
| Woolen yarns and manufactures .. | 44.73 | 1,05.16 | 3,00.28 | 1.20 |
| Other yarns and textile fabrics .. | 36.22 | 71.84 | 2,34.71 | 0.98 |
| Cotton yarns and manufactures .. | 1,33.43 | 1,54.41 | 1,84.56 | 0.77 |
| Silk yarns and manufactures .. . | 26 | 9 | 5.38 | .. |
| Jute yarns and manufactures .. . | 5.35 | 2.10 | 1.74 | .. |
| Fruits and vegetables .. . | 87.02 | 1,55.03 | 2,31.37 | 0.97 |

Principal articles imported—(Contd.)

| | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | Percentage of total imports. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Wood and timber | 11.76 | 2.31 | 4.55 | 0.02 |
| Spices | 89.60 | 1,53.84 | 1,82.62 | 0.76 |
| Salt | 1,54.13 | 2,41.48 | 1,79.98 | 0.75 |
| Liquors | 1,25.09 | 1,08.28 | 1,78.83 | 0.75 |
| Seeds | 1,23.11 | 1,44.58 | 1,46.10 | 0.61 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 55.39 | 1,21.22 | 1,36.73 | 0.57 |
| Glassware and Earthenware | 22.16 | 59.82 | 86.82 | 0.36 |
| Gums, Resins and Lac | 19.80 | 48.93 | 84.08 | 0.35 |
| Hides, Skins and Leather | 62.17 | 41.67 | 57.81 | 0.24 |
| Apparel | 5.05 | 14.15 | 50.77 | 0.21 |
| Arms, ammunition and stores | 33.80 | 32.60 | 47.31 | 0.20 |
| Rubber manufactures | 5.56 | 14.46 | 8.29 | 0.03 |
| Rubber, raw or crude | 4.90 | 19 | 41 | .. |
| Paper making materials | 4.33 | 33.29 | 24.31 | 0.10 |
| Furniture, etc. | 5.25 | 2.88 | 10.78 | 0.04 |
| Tallow, stearine and wax | 39.51 | 22.88 | 32.47 | 0.14 |
| Metallic Ores and Scrap | 10.69 | 5.29 | 10.87 | 0.04 |
| Fish | 1.74 | 3.34 | 4.05 | .. |
| Living Animals | 28 | 30 | 3.31 | .. |
| Other Articles | 5,41.63 | 10,96.43 | 15,11.09 | 6.29 |
| | 117,76.71 | 203,58.65 | 240,48.53 | 100.00 |

The following tables give the principal items of India's foreign trade during March 1948, March 1949, and the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, respectively:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| | March | | 12 months ended March | |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Jute yarn and manufactures | 15.90 | 10.96 | 127.82 | 146.31 |
| Raw jute | 3.24 | 1.60 | 25.83 | 23.89 |
| Tea | 4.56 | 5.24 | 54.90 | 63.69 |
| Cotton yarn and manufactures | 2.29 | 2.52 | 20.52 | 39.85 |
| Raw cotton | 3.40 | 1.56 | 39.68 | 19.15 |
| Gums, resins and lac | 1.17 | 45 | 9.84 | 9.46 |
| Oils | 1.70 | 67 | 12.30 | 11.34 |
| Spices | 59 | 1.02 | 6.38 | 5.46 |
| Seeds | 1.35 | 74 | 9.71 | 7.06 |
| Hides and skins tanned, dressed and leather | 89 | 2.07 | 14.48 | 12.68 |
| Non-metallic mining and quarry products | 65 | 34 | 5.83 | 6.12 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 47 | 48 | 7.47 | 5.59 |
| Total | 42.43 | 31.94 | 395.31 | 415.53 |

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| | March | | 12 months ended March | |
|--|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Cotton raw and waste | 2.08 | 7.29 | 31.20 | 64.23 |
| Machinery of all kinds | 6.78 | 9.43 | 59.14 | 80.87 |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 4.63 | 3.11 | 22.99 | 66.51 |
| Vehicles | 1.93 | 2.97 | 26.64 | 32.68 |
| Metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous | 1.96 | 3.96 | 23.02 | 32.96 |
| Chemicals, drugs and medicines | 1.78 | 2.96 | 20.04 | 28.89 |
| Oils | 3.04 | 4.60 | 36.97 | 37.66 |
| Cotton yarn and manufactures | 1.37 | 3.33 | 9.51 | 17.06 |
| Cutlery, hardware, etc. | 1.56 | 1.06 | 21.83 | 16.44 |
| Paper, Pasteboard, etc. | 80 | 1.73 | 14.21 | 15.08 |
| Electrical goods and apparatus | 66 | 1.29 | 9.72 | 11.40 |
| Other yarn and textile fabrics | 55 | 2.96 | 17.50 | 15.08 |
| Dyes and colours | 1.42 | 1.21 | 18.04 | 15.66 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 24 | 73 | 6.52 | 7.05 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 49 | 32 | 3.90 | 5.81 |
| Total | 35.17 | 55.09 | 390.62 | 518.00 |

The following table gives the direction of India's foreign trade during March 1948, March 1949, and the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, respectively :—

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| | | | | | | | | | | March | | 12 months ended March | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| EXPORTS FROM INDIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.14 | 8.09 | 105.74 | 97.67 |
| Pakistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.66 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 44.23 |
| Ceylon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.29 | 1.19 | 11.55 | 11.94 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.94 | 1.77 | 24.29 | 20.58 |
| Kenya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 37 | 3.52 | 3.58 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.07 | 65 | 11.50 | 8.38 |
| Other Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.43 | 4.78 | 79.13 | 70.03 |
| Czechoslovakia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 17 | 3.66 | 2.18 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 81 | 5.82 | 7.25 |
| France | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.46 | 35 | 10.38 | 7.30 |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 40 | 10.62 | 5.84 |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 75 | 5.03 | 6.47 |
| IMPORTS INTO INDIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.16 | 17.42 | 120.24 | 152.13 |
| Pakistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.00 | 3.77 | 1.00 | 22.37 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 58 | 8.68 | 20.93 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 85 | 9.00 | 7.91 |
| Straits Settlements | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 1.40 | 6.37 | 8.28 |
| Other Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.39 | 9.26 | 120.80 | 104.23 |
| Egypt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.86 | 2.79 | 20.41 | 31.80 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 2.72 | 6 | 6.37 |
| Czechoslovakia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 29 | 1.71 | 2.09 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 1.74 | 9.34 | 8.65 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 84 | 3.21 | 6.05 |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 1.41 | 7.40 | 18.23 |

MAIN EXPORTS IN 1947 AND 1948

(Volume in 100 tons, value in Rs. crores)

| | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| | Volume | Value Rs. | Volume | Value Rs. |
| Jute goods | 835.0 | 112.8 | 957.0 | 151.5 |
| Jute raw | 269.5 | 24.9 | 235.0 | 25.2 |
| Cotton piecegoods* | 247.2 | 21.4 | 300.3 | 33.4 |
| Cotton raw | 207.4 | 33.9 | 94.0 | 16.8 |
| Cotton waste | 103.0 | 4.9 | 54.0 | 5.4 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 26.0 | 7.8 | 17.0 | 5.9 |
| Hides and skins, tanned | 22.4 | 16.4 | 13.7 | 11.5 |
| Seeds | 89.1 | 5.5 | 152.8 | 10.3 |
| Lac | 26.5 | 9.1 | 27.5 | 9.6 |
| Mica | 9.5 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 6.1 |
| Manganese ore | 539.4 | 2.5 | 330.1 | 2.2 |
| Groundnut oil | 28.4 | 3.6 | 42.1 | 7.3 |
| Linseed oil | 10.4 | 2.1 | 11.4 | 1.9 |
| Castor-oil | 18.1 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 3.2 |
| Tea | 172.0 | 51.4 | 159.6 | 55.8 |

* In millions of yards

The following figures give the relative importance of commodities, in terms of value, compared with figures for 1938 (in brackets) :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jute manufactures | 36.1 per cent. (16.1 per cent.) |
| Tea | 13.4 per cent. (14.6 per cent.) |
| Cotton yarn and manufactures | 8.5 per cent. (4.7 per cent.) |
| Raw jute | 6 per cent. (7.5 per cent.) |
| Cotton raw and waste | 5.3 per cent. (1.8 per cent.) |
| Hides and skins, raw and tanned | 4.1 per cent. (5.1 per cent.) |
| Oils | 3.3 per cent. (0.6 per cent.) |
| Seeds | 2.5 per cent. (9.8 per cent.) |
| Lac | 2.3 per cent. (0.7 per cent.) |
| Others | 18.5 per cent. (39.1 per cent.) |

Oils (Rs. 79.38 lakhs).—Imports of oils, vegetable, mineral and animal, which had mounted up from Rs. 36.48 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 80.77 lakhs in 1944-45, dropped in value to Rs. 79.38 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the imports were in respect of mineral oils which registered a further advance in quantity from 983 million gallons in 1943-44 to 1,093 million gallons in 1944-45, but declined in value from Rs. 79.04 lakhs to Rs. 77.80 lakhs as compared with 574 million gallons valued at Rs. 35.22 lakhs in 1943-44. Out of this again, mineral oils, other than kerosene, accounted for 969 million gallons valued at Rs. 69.75 lakhs in the year under review compared with 857 million gallons valued at Rs. 73.15 lakhs in 1944-45 and 493 million gallons valued at Rs. 29.61 lakhs in 1943-44.

Imports of motor spirit advanced from 211 million gallons valued at Rs. 19.11 lakhs in 1943-44 to 329 million gallons valued at Rs. 55.18 lakhs in the following year but declined to 489 million gallons valued at Rs. 41.90 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports from Iran declined from 300 million gallons valued at Rs. 27.95 lakhs in 1944-45 to 261 million gallons valued at Rs. 22.83 lakhs in the year under review and those from the U.S.A. from 191 million gallons valued at Rs. 23.56 lakhs to 185 million gallons valued at Rs. 22.85 lakhs. Petroleum, other than motor spirit, which had advanced from 18 million gallons worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs in 1943-44 to 61 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.84 lakhs in the following year, declined sharply to 34 million gallons valued at Rs. 3.18 lakhs in the year under review.

Arrivals of kerosene reached a new high level of 124 million gallons valued at Rs. 8.04 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 96 million gallons worth Rs. 6.49 lakhs in the preceding year and 80 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.62 lakhs in 1943-44. The bulk of receipts were from Iran which accounted for 105 million gallons valued at Rs. 6.83 lakhs as against 84 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.71 lakhs in 1944-45 and 65 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.62 lakhs in 1943-44. Fuel oils accounted for an intake of 411 million gallons valued at Rs. 11.59 lakhs in the year under review compared with 272 million gallons valued at Rs. 7.21 lakhs in 1944-45 and 239 million gallons valued at Rs. 4.81 lakhs in 1943-44.

Imports of lubricating oils, which had shown a small improvement from 22 million gallons valued at Rs. 3.72 lakhs in 1943-44 to 24 million gallons valued at Rs. 4.70 lakhs in the following year, registered a phenomenal rise to 33 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.60 lakhs in the year under review. As in respect of kerosene, the bulk of the receipts of fuel and lubricating oils were from Iran.

Imports of animal oils were comparatively insignificant though the trend was upward. The receipts of non-essential vegetable oils were almost wholly of coconut oil and showed an advance from 24 million gallons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1944-45 to 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80 lakhs in the year under review, the figures for 1943-44 being 2.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 89 lakhs. Ceylon which had cut down its shipments from 3.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 89 lakhs to 2.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs raised its exports to 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80 lakhs in the year under review. The total imports of non-essential vegetable oils, including coconut and linseed stood at 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80.8 lakhs in the year under review compared with 4 million gallons valued at Rs. 91 lakhs in 1943-44 and 2.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 57.5 lakhs in 1944-45.

Cotton, raw (Rs. 22.87 lakhs).—Imports of raw cotton from abroad showed a small set-back in the year under review. The total receipts, which had mounted up from 76,102 tons valued at Rs. 17.53 lakhs in 1943-44 to 89,717 tons valued at Rs. 24.01 lakhs in the

following year, declined to 86,009 tons valued at Rs. 22.87 lakhs in 1945-46. Bombay accounted for an intake of 82,519 tons valued at Rs. 21.88 lakhs in the year under review as against 89,570 tons valued at Rs. 23.97 lakhs in 1944-45 and 75,764 tons valued at Rs. 17.48 lakhs in 1943-44.

Egypt headed the list with a shipment of 36,783 tons valued at Rs. 12.23 lakhs in the year under review compared with 49,059 tons valued at Rs. 15.96 lakhs in 1944-45 and 43,421 tons valued at Rs. 10.21 lakhs in 1943-44. The decline in imports of raw cotton from Egypt was partly offset by higher receipts from Kenya Colony which shipped 10,860 tons valued at Rs. 2.42 lakhs in 1943-44, 30,490 tons valued at Rs. 6.79 lakhs in 1944-45 and 57,581 tons valued at Rs. 8.39 lakhs in 1945-46. The Tanganyika Territory also improved its exports of raw cotton to India from 5,334 tons valued at Rs. 1.21

lakhs in 1944-45 to 6,596 tons valued at Rs. 1.47 lakhs in the following year but still showed a fall over 1943-44 during which the shipments from this source totalled 8,798 tons valued at Rs. 1.96 lakhs. Anglo-Egyptian, Sudan, which had sent as much as 12,243 tons valued at Rs. 2.74 lakhs in 1943-44, gave way further in the year under review for which imports from it totalled only 206 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs as compared with 3,948 tons valued at Rs. 88 lakhs in 1944-45. The U.S.A. which had shipped no cotton to India in the preceding two years, accounted for 245 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery (Rs. 22.69 lakhs).—Imports of machinery reached a new high level of Rs. 22.69 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of Rs. 0.40 lakhs over 1944-45 and Rs. 11.39 lakhs over 1943-44. The following figures are in lakhs:—

| | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Textile machinery | 3.19 | 3.38 | 4.34 |
| Electric machinery | 2.24 | 3.01 | 3.22 |
| Metal working machinery | 54 | 1.53 | 1.81 |
| Prime movers | 62 | 76 | 1.44 |
| Belting for machinery | 83 | 1.19 | 1.17 |
| Mining machinery | 25 | 77 | 1.09 |
| Oil crushing machinery | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Paper mill machinery | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| Typewriters and parts | 6 | 13 | 79 |
| Printing lithographic machinery | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Sewing and knitting machinery and parts | 19 | 27 | 63 |
| Sugar machinery | 8 | 11 | 30 |
| Tea machinery | 22 | 42 | 48 |
| Pumping machinery | 25 | 38 | 46 |
| Refrigerators | 7 | 5 | 11 |
| Rice and flour mill machinery | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Saw mill and wood working machinery | 10 | 17 | 22 |
| Boilers | 45 | 79 | 1.12 |
| Agricultural | 2 | 9 | 27 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturing machinery | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Leather Tanning machinery | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The list continued to be headed by TEXTILE MACHINERY which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the share under this group. Imports of cotton machinery in 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 2.91 lakhs of which the spinning machinery accounted for Rs. 2.11 lakhs and weaving machinery Rs. 44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.27 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 2.40 lakhs in 1943-44. The arrivals of JUTE MACHINERY improved from Rs. 24 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 55 lakhs in the following year and stood at Rs. 59 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the imports were from the United Kingdom.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY noted a rise of Rs. 21 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 98 lakhs over 1943-44 at Rs. 3,22 lakhs in 1945-46. While the share of the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 2.66 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 2.55 lakhs in the following year, that of the U.S.A. registered a sharp rise from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs. The receipts of control and switch gear reached a new higher level of Rs. 96 lakhs as compared with Rs. 55 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 78 lakhs in 1944-45 and those of motors showed an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively at Rs. 70 lakhs. Imports of transformers, which had advanced from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs, declined sharply to Rs. 38 lakhs and those of turbo-generating sets steadily declined from

Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 6 lakhs in the following year.

A sustained improvement was noted under METAL WORKING MACHINERY, the imports of which advanced from Rs. 54 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1.53 lakhs in the following year and Rs. 1.81 lakhs in the year under review. Most of the receipts were from the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom and consisted of machine tools whose imports were valued at Rs. 1.72 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of Rs. 26 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 1.44 lakhs over 1943-44.

There was a phenomenal rise in the receipts of TYPEWRITERS which numbered 30,785 valued at Rs. 74 lakhs compared with 4,773 worth Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and only 2,340 worth Rs. 4 lakhs in 1943-44. The U.S.A. accounted for 28,687 typewriters valued at Rs. 71 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of parts of typewriters steadily mounted from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 5 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports of BELTING FOR MACHINERY were valued at Rs. 1.17 lakhs for 1945-46, Rs. 1.10 lakhs for 1944-45 and Rs. 85 lakhs for 1943-44 and comprised as under (the figures are in lakhs):—

| | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cotton Belting | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| Hair | 12 | 24 | 25 |
| Leather | 59 | 57 | 51 |
| Other materials | 10 | 16 | 32 |

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs. 10.38 lakhs).—Imports of dyeing and tanning substances accounted for Rs. 7.72 lakhs, Rs. 7.09 lakhs and Rs. 10.38 lakhs for 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 respectively. Imports of DYES obtained from coal tar showed a sharp increase from 8.8 million lbs. in 1944-45 to 14.3 million lbs. in the following year, the value rising from Rs. 6.41 lakhs to Rs. 9.77 lakhs and compared favourably with 1943-44 for which the receipts totalled 9.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7.07 lakhs. The bulk of the imports were for Bombay. The total imports of alizarine dyes, which had

declined from 5½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 1½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the following year, recovered to 2½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in the year under review. Congo red also noted a rise from 1½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in 1944-45 to 2½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in the following year but compared unfavourably with 1943-44 for which imports were 4½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs.

The following are the details in respect of certain other categories (the rupees are in lakhs):

| | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | | 1945-46. | |
|------------------------|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|------|
| | lbs. | Rs. | lbs. | Rs. | lbs. | Rs. |
| Naphthols | 6½ | 72 | 5-4/5 | 78 | 9 | 1.06 |
| Indigo | 4½ | 19 | 4-2/3 | 20 | 9½ | 52 |
| Sulphur, black | 24 | 64 | 31 | 78 | 39 | 72 |

During the year under review imports of barks for tanning totalled 5½ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 48 lakhs as against approximately the same quantity valued at Rs. 47 lakhs in 1944-45 and 6.3 lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 51 lakhs in 1943-44.

Paint and Painters' Materials (Rs. 1.04 lakhs).—Imports under this group, which had advanced from Rs. 57 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 83 lakhs in the following year, advanced further by Rs. 21 lakhs in the year under review. Paints and colours mounted up from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 65 lakh and Rs. 82 lakhs respectively with

the United Kingdom maintaining its position as the leading supplier. Quantitatively, however, imports were reduced from 121,181 cwts. in 1944-45 to 115,369 cwts. in the following year as compared with only 85,914 cwts. in 1943-44. The United Kingdom increased her shipments from 41,574 cwts. in 1943-44 to 70,404 cwts. in the following year and to 85,847 cwts. in the year under review at the cost of the U.S.A. the arrivals from which declined steadily from 40,982 cwts. to 31,198 cwts. and then to 18,159 cwts. respectively. Details regarding some of the more important items are given below:—

| | 1943-44 | | 1944-45 | | 1945-46 | |
|------------------------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| | Cwts. | Rs. | Cwts. | Rs. | Cwts. | Rs. |
| Paris Blue | 6,589 | 7 | 13,201 | 17 | 14,058 | 17 |
| Graphite | 2,756 | 1½ | 2,158 | 1 | 11,654 | 3 |
| Lithophone dry | 29,175 | 7 | 28,905 | 6½ | 19,491 | 4½ |

The details regarding other more important categories are given below (the figures for rupees are in lakhs):—

| | 1943-44 | | 1944-45 | | 1945-46 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|
| | Tons | Rs. | Tons | Rs. | Tons | Rs. |
| Pipes and fittings cast | 613 | 6 | 661 | 5 | 847 | 8 |
| Rails, chains and fishplates | 1,145 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 57,509 | 1.40 |
| Screws | 955 | 14 | 1,273 | 19 | 1,870 | 31 |
| Sheets and plates : | | | | | | |
| Galvanised | 10 | 0.06 | 8 | 0.04 | 70 | 0.2 |
| Tinned | 291 | 1.44 | 1,499 | 8.29 | 585 | 5.83 |
| Others | 697 | 2.25 | 7,034 | 20½ | 6,027 | 21.23 |
| Sleepers and keys | 44 | 0.27 | .. | .. | 789 | 2.60 |
| Tubes, pipes and fittings | 2,133 | 25 | 3,223 | 26 | 5,409 | 44 |
| Wire nails | 2,966 | 13 | 6,865 | 27 | 2,313 | 9 |
| Wire ropes | 1,354 | 15 | 4,571 | 53 | 5,724 | 66 |
| Wire | 1,693 | 10 | 5,847 | 26 | 6,966 | 36 |

Imports of painters' materials other than paints and colours steadily rose from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs and further to Rs. 22 lakhs owing mainly to a substantial rise in the arrivals of turpentine substitute which rose in value from Rs. 1 lakh in 1943-44 to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1945-46 the quantity showing an increase from 11,182 cwts. to 70,036 cwts. and 154,924 cwts. respectively.

Grain, Pulses and Flour (Rs. 9.19 lakhs).—Imports under this group continued to be mainly on Government account, but the first sign of return towards pre-war pattern was in evidence in the year under review. From the small beginning of 8,772 tons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1943-44, imports advanced to 301,774 tons valued at Rs. 8.09 lakhs in the following year and further to 378,901 tons valued at Rs. 9.19 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wheat, which had amounted to only 8 tons valued at Rs. 1,689 in 1943-44, registered a sharp up-swing to 283,427 tons valued at Rs. 7.05 lakhs in the following year and reached a further high level of 351,518 tons valued at Rs. 8.44 lakhs in the year under review. Wheat flour rose from 8,651 tons valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1943-44 to 11,398 tons valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1944-45 and declined in quantity to 10,090 tons in the year under review for which the value however, showed a small rise of Rs. 80,000 at Rs. 33 lakhs.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6.65 lakhs).—Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, which had gone up from Rs. 2.02 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 3.56 lakhs in the following year, registered a sharp advance to Rs. 6.65 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of iron, including ore, were valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1945-46 as against a little less than its half a lakh in the preceding year. The bulk represented bars and channels whose receipts mounted from 53 tons valued at Rs. 36,581 in 1943-44 to 80 tons valued at Rs. 46,990 in 1944-45 and to 183 tons valued at Rs. 129,471 in 1945-46. The balance consisted of angle, tea, bolt and rod whose receipts declined from 79 tons to 8 tons and 5 tons respectively.

Imports of steel advanced from 20,985 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in 1943-44 to 37,648 tons valued at Rs. 75 lakhs in the following year and to 73,310 tons valued at Rs. 1.61 lakhs in the year under review. These included 21 tons of angle and tea, 6 tons of spigots, 2,412 tons of bars, 24 tons of cast and 70,847 tons of ingots, blooms, billets and slabs in the year under review as against 5 tons, zero ton, 487 tons, 11 tons and 37,145 tons respectively in 1944-45. Anchors and cables registered a six-fold rise from 208 tons in 1944-45 to 1,329 tons, the value rising eight times from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs. Imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework, which had shown a small improvement from 31 tons to 36 tons, rose to 475 tons in the year under review, while the value advanced from Rs. 3,259 to Rs. 10,656 and reached Rs. 1,93,704. A substantial rise was noted under bolts and nuts from 208 tons to 353 tons and to 628 tons valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs, Rs. 4½ lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively.

Fencing material, including fencing wire, doubled from 65 tons valued at Rs. 31,156 in 1943-44 to 129 tons valued at Rs. 62,513 in the following year and reached 282 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs in the year under review. A steady improvement in the arrivals of hoops and strips was noticeable. With imports moving up from 5,842 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in 1944-45 to 6,388 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 5,822 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1943-44. The arrivals of nails, rivets and washers suffered a slight set-back from 3,595 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs to 3,457 tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs in 1945-46 but compared favourably with 1943-44 for which they amounted to 3,324 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs. Old steel for re-manufacture, whose imports had improved from 2,452 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,882 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in the following year, retreated to 2,977 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in the year under review.

Cutlery (Rs. 45 lakhs)—Imports of cutlery showed a progressive rise during the past three years. From Rs. 5 lakhs in 1943-44, they rose to Rs. 25 lakhs in the following year and reached Rs. 45 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S.A. led with a share of Rs. 24 lakhs and the United Kingdom supplied cutlery worth Rs. 21 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 62 per cent. of the receipts were blades which were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in 1945-46 compared with Rs. 19 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of complete razors, which were valued

at less than Rs. 200 in 1943-44 and Rs. 4,000 in the following year amounted to as much as Rs. 61 lakhs in the year under review.

Hardware (Rs. 2.22 lakhs)—Imports of hardware steadily improved from Rs. 94 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1944-45 and reached a new higher level at Rs. 2.22 lakhs in the year under review. A little over three fifths of the arrivals were from United Kingdom. The following are the more important details (the figures are in lakhs):—

| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Agricultural Implements | 0.83 | 2.33 | 2.33 |
| Buckets | 0.14 | ..... | 0.08 |
| Builders' hardware | 1.57 | 6.17 | 10.88 |
| Domestic hardware | 1.09 | 0.47 | 1.99 |
| Enamelled ironware | 0.46 | 0.38 | 0.86 |
| Gas mantles | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.45 |
| Gurb hoses (Powrals) | 0.33 | 2.04 | 4.08 |
| Metal lamps | 3.03 | 4.02 | 3.84 |
| Parts of lamps | 0.52 | 1.21 | 1.08 |
| Hand pumps | 0.53 | 0.28 | 0.87 |
| Stoves and Stove parts | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.60 |

Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances (Rs. 7.33 lakhs)—Imports in this group mounted up from Rs. 2.93 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 4.40 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 7.33 lakhs in the year under review. The arrivals of electric fans and parts thereof were adversely hit during the past three years and their value declined from Rs. 74 lakhs in 1943-44 to a little less than Rs. 2 lakhs in 1944-45 and dropped still further to Rs. 86,474 in the year under review. Electric wires and cables registered a sustained improvement from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs. Insulations, other than rubber, advanced from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 91 lakhs in the following year while telegraph and telephone wires and cables accounted for an intake of Rs. 2,365 in 1943-44, Rs. 4 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 24 lakhs in 1945-46.

The receipts of bare copper wire, which had received a sharp set-back from Rs. 8 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 24 lakhs in the following year, noted a remarkable rise to Rs. 94 lakhs in the year under review. The total imports of electric wires and cables were consequently valued at Rs. 1,80 lakhs as against Rs. 65 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 1,21 lakhs in 1944-45. Nearly 90 per cent. of the receipts were from the United Kingdom.

Imports of telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, which had doubled from Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 24 lakhs in 1944-45, reached Rs. 41 lakhs in the year under review. A phenomenal rise from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 73 lakhs respectively was noted under electric lamps and parts thereof while vacuum electric bulbs accounted for an increase of 150 per cent. from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23 lakhs in 1943-44. The overseas supply of electric bulbs for torches increased from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs and that of other sorts of electric lamps increased ten times, from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs imports of batteries.

Chemicals (Rs. 6.95 lakhs)—Imports of chemicals, which had sharply advanced from Rs. 4.97 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 6.88 lakhs in the following year, received a minor set-back at Rs. 6.05 lakhs in the year under review. Caustic soda accounted for an intake of 758,170 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,17 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 844,676 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,31 lakhs in

the preceding year and 707,088 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,11 lakhs in 1943-44. The bulk of them were from the United Kingdom. Imports of sodium carbonate, which had risen from 10.2 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 76 lakhs in 1943-44 to 15.8 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 1,23 lakhs in the following year, received a small set-back at 15.7 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 1,10 lakhs in the year under review. A severe decline was noted under acids, the imports of which fell in quantity from 61,587 cwt. in 1944-45 to 23,477 cwt. in 1945-46 and in value from Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs but compared favourably with 32,808 cwt. valued at Rs. 29 lakhs in 1943-44.

Vehicles (Rs. 6.05 lakhs)—The upward trend of imported vehicles, which had gained momentum from Rs. 1,27 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 4,36 lakhs in 1944-46, accelerated further to Rs. 6,05 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of perambulators which numbered 12 valued at Rs. 833 in 1943-44 and one valued at Rs. 40, in 1944-45, reached 2,250 valued at Rs. 1,2 lakhs in the year under review. The arrivals of cycles doubled from 37,391 in 1944-45 to 76,141 in 1945-46 and in value from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs and compared favourably with 28,355 valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1943-44. The total of cycles and spare parts amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 1,08 lakhs for the three respective years. 263 motor cars valued at Rs. 10 lakhs were imported in the year under review as against 13 valued at Rs. 4 lakh in 1944-45 and 41 valued at Rs. 1 lakh in 1943-44. A ten-fold rise was witnessed in motor cycles including scooters, the receipts of which increased in number from 3 in 1943-44 to 61 in 1944-45 and 600 in 1945-46 and in value from Rs. 2,302 to Rs. 46,685 and Rs. 41 lakhs respectively.

Imports of motor, lorries, etc., numbered 13 for 1943-44, 1 for 1944-45 and 150 for 1945-46 while those of chassis were 56, 7,736 and 359 respectively.

Metal, other than Iron and Steel (Rs. 5.99 lakhs)—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, doubled from Rs. 2.92 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 5.99 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 2,09 lakhs in 1943-44. A phenomenal increase was noted under imports of lead whose total value jumped up from Rs. 3 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 99 lakhs in the following year while the quantity advanced from 11,217 cwt. to 443,243 cwt. Out of this, pig lead

accounted for 148,057 cwt. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 8,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of quick silver, which had advanced fourfold from 54,569 lbs. valued at Rs. 54 lakhs in 1943-44 to 237,213 lbs. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in the following year, slipped back to 177,181 lbs. valued at Rs. 11½ lakhs in the year under review. The total receipts of tin were 2,807 cwt. valued at Rs. 0 lakhs in the year under review as against 1,297 cwt. valued at Rs. 17,394 in 1944-45 and 198 tons valued at Rs. 43,867 in 1943-44. Out of these the receipts of unwrought tin totalled 2,803 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with zero for the preceding year. The total of imported zinc or spelter for the year under review was 197,271 cwt. valued at Rs. 55 lakhs compared with 23,873 cwt. valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in the preceding year and 33,412 cwt. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1943-44.

Paper (Rs. 4.19 lakhs)—The upward trend of imported paper accelerated in the year under review for which the total amounted to 104 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 4.19 lakhs as compared with 6.2 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 2.40 lakhs in 1944-45 and 34 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 1.63 lakhs in 1943-44. Of these packing and wrapping paper amounted to 14 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 85 lakhs as against 58,590 cwt. valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in 1944-45 and 75,651 cwt. valued at Rs. 49 lakhs in 1943-44. Nearly two-thirds was from the U.S.A. Printing paper accounted for an intake of 714,332 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.66 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 227,250 cwt. valued at Rs. 59 lakhs in 1943-44 and 473,995 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,07 lakhs in 1944-45. Half the receipts were from Canada and a little less from the U.S.A.

Imports of news print alone accounted for 514,132 cwt. in the year under review as against 448,372 cwt. for the preceding year and 207,360 cwt. in 1943-44, their value for the respective years being Rs. 1,04 lakhs, Rs. 93 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs. Imports of writing paper and envelopes rose by nearly four times in quantity and three times in value from 26,529 cwt. valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in 1944-45 to 100,579 cwt. valued at Rs. 66 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with 18,493 cwt. valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in 1943-44.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 2.31 lakhs)—Imports of fruits and vegetables, which had advanced from Rs. 87 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,55 lakhs in the following year, reached Rs. 2,31 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of cucumbers, which had improved from 22.1 million valued at Rs. 194 lakhs in 1943-44 to 27.1 million valued at Rs. 211 lakhs in the following year, had, however, a set-back at 19.9 million valued at Rs. 183 lakhs in the year under review. Dates accounted for an intake of 33,738 tons valued at Rs. 153 lakhs in the year under review showing a rise of 2,802 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs over the preceding year and of 20,012 tons valued at Rs. 93 lakhs over 1943-44. A phenomenal increase was noted under imports of cashew-nuts which mounted up from zero in 1943-44 to 1,348 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs in the following year and 16,156 tons valued at Rs. 55 lakhs in the year under review.

Liquors including Denatured and Perfumed Spirits (Rs. 2.32 lakhs)—Imports in this category showed a rise of seven per cent. in quantity and of 40 per cent. in value during 1945-46 for which the total was 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,32 lakhs compared with 1.0 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,47 lakhs in 1944-45 and 0.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,47 lakhs in 1943-44. Out of these a little less than half was received by Bombay. The bulk of the imports was in respect of spirit which accounted for an intake of 7.6 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 1,97 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 5 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs in 1944-45 and 5.3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 1,22 lakhs in 1943-44. Ale, beer and porter accounted for an intake of only 1.4 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the year under review compared with 4.2 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 14½ lakhs in 1944-45 and 3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44. On the other hand, imports of wines, which had

remained virtually stationary around 82,000 gallons in quantity but had fallen in value from Rs. 13½ lakhs to Rs. 9½ lakhs, doubled in quantity to 1.8 lakhs gallons and trebled in value to Rs. 29 lakhs in the year under review.

Out of the total imports of liquor in 1945-46, whisky accounted for 2.4 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs followed by drugs, medicines, and chemicals containing spirit with 1.3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. Brandy stood third with 2.1 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 46 lakhs.

Provision and Oilman's Stores (Rs. 1.37 lakhs)—After a 100 per cent. increase, imports under this head advanced further from Rs. 1.21 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 1.37 lakhs in the following year as against Rs. 55 lakhs in 1943-44. A little more than half the receipts were from Australia. Imports of condensed and preserved milk, which had increased by five times both in quantity and value from 19,961 cwt. valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1943-44 to 96,832 cwt. valued at Rs. 50 lakhs in the following year, declined sharply to 79,687 cwt. valued at Rs. 38 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, a sharp rise was noted in respect of milk foods for infants from 3,947 cwt. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1943-44 to 11,797 cwt. valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1944-45 and 17,569 cwt. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs in 1945-46.

Spices (Rs. 1.83 lakhs)—The upward trend of imported spices was well maintained in the year under review for which the receipts totalled Rs. 1.83 lakhs compared with Rs. 1.54 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 90 lakhs in 1943-44. Cloves accounted for 133,234 cwt. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs as against 94,380 cwt. valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in 1944-45 and 28,635 cwt. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44, while betel-nuts accounted for 162,263 cwt. valued at Rs. 71 lakhs, 143,551 cwt. valued at Rs. 74 lakhs and 126,906 cwt. valued at Rs. 64 lakhs respectively.

Tobacco (Rs. 3.91 lakhs)—Imports of tobacco maintained their upward curve during the past three years from 9.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1943-44 to 13.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.90 lakhs in the following year and to 15.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3.91 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the arrivals consisted of unmanufactured tobacco which totalled 9.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.58 lakhs in 1943-44, 13 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.33 lakhs in 1944-45 and 14.9 million lbs. in 1945-46. Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes formed the second largest group.

Wool, Raw (Rs. 3.09 lakhs)—Imports of raw wool, which had declined from 25.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4.02 lakhs in 1943-44 to 10.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.10 lakhs in the following year, improved by nearly 90 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value to 19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3.09 lakhs in the year under review. Australia continued to be the main shipper with 11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs in the year under review.

Cotton Yarns and Manufactures (Rs. 1.85 lakhs)—Imports in this group were valued at Rs. 1.85 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 30 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 51 lakhs over 1943-44. The receipts of twist and yarn shrank from 6½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44 to 2 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to 1½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 3½ lakhs in the year under review. In the same period, imports of handkerchiefs and shawls were up from Rs. 0.09 lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs and to Rs. 4½ lakhs respectively and those of hosiery from Rs. 0.19 lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs and Rs. 20½ lakhs respectively. Imports of piece-goods, which had improved from 3.7 million yards valued at Rs. 24½ lakhs in 1943-44 to 5.2 million yards valued at Rs. 32½ lakhs in 1944-45, were reduced to 3.2 million yards valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in the year under review. Thread accounted for an intake of 1.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 91 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 1.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.03 lakhs in 1944-45 and 1.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs in 1943-44.

Woolen Yarn and Manufactures (Rs. 3.99 lakhs)—Imports registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 45 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1.05 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1945-46. A little less than half the imports were in respect of yarn and knitting wool which advanced from 1½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 6½ lakhs in 1943-44 to 7½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 27½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 1.24 lakhs in the year under review. An equally important item was woollen and worsted piece-goods. Imports in this category advanced from 1.1 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 4.4 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs and further to 11.6 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 1.24 lakhs respectively. The major portion of the shipments was from the United Kingdom.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 3.64 lakhs)—Imports of drugs and medicines mounted up from Rs. 2.87 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 3.64 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 1.56 lakhs over 1943-44. Of these proprietary medicines accounted for Rs. 34 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 23 lakhs for 1944-45 and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1943-44. Quinine salts which were valued at Rs. 0.81 lakhs in 1943-44, mounted up to Rs. 1½ lakhs in the following year and reached Rs. 3½ lakhs in the year under review, the respective quantity being 2,007 lbs., 3,301 lbs. and 17,942 lbs. Imports of codliver-oil, which were practically nil in 1943-44 but amounted to nearly Rs. 35,515 in the following year

reached Rs. 5 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals of camphor rose from Rs. 2.1 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 7½ lakhs in 1945-46 after declining to Rs. 1.9 lakhs in 1944-45.

Seeds (Rs. 1.46 lakhs)—Imports of seeds remained steady with narrow fluctuations, the value for 1943-44 and the following two years being Rs. 1.23 lakhs, Rs. 1.46 lakhs and Rs. 1.46 lakhs respectively. Copra or coconut kernel alone accounted for Rs. 1.19 lakhs, Rs. 1.43 lakhs and Rs. 1.42 lakhs respectively in value while in quantity it amounted to 35,176 tons; 46,782 tons and 35,305 tons respectively.

Salt (Rs. 1.80 lakhs)—Imports of salt which stood at 166,625 tons valued at Rs. 1.54 lakhs in 1943-44 increased to 286,683 tons valued at Rs. 2.41 lakhs in the following year but declined to 216,630 tons valued at Rs. 1.80 lakhs in the year under review. The larger arrivals from Egypt, which sent 84,151 tons valued at Rs. 75 lakhs in 1943-44 and 173,664 tons valued at Rs. 1.55 lakhs and 188,993 tons valued at Rs. 1.57 lakhs respectively in the following two years, were unable to make up the loss arising from sharp cuts in imports from Aden and other countries.

Other articles—The following table shows the trend of imports in respect of some of the other articles of importance (the figures are in lakhs):—

| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Bobbins | 66.15 | 81.11 | 94.69 |
| Boots and Shoes | 0.46 | 0.16 | 0.91 |
| Bristle and fibre for Brushes | 0.88 | 0.48 | 0.53 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 3.33 | 15.68 | 21.75 |
| Buttons | 0.06 | 2.82 | 12.79 |
| Coir | 2.21 | 2.25 | 1.35 |
| Cork manufactures | 6.67 | 16.00 | 18.51 |
| Sanitary ware | 3.74 | 7.80 | 8.13 |
| Potatoes | 1.18 | .. | 2.79 |
| Gelatine | 1.39 | 0.48 | 1.38 |
| Hair and their manufactures | 2.15 | 3.89 | 2.13 |
| Ivory | 7.26 | 42.70 | 33.15 |
| Mica | 0.95 | 0.74 | 0.23 |
| Oil cloth and floor cloth | 0.24 | 0.28 | 2.74 |
| Perfumery | 1.48 | 0.53 | 2.52 |
| Diamonds | 1.21 | 2.20 | 1.88 |
| Polishes | 7.79 | 25.32 | 40.65 |
| Pearls | 16.35 | 14.75 | 17.73 |
| Soap | 1.68 | 2.19 | 3.96 |
| Starch, Dextrine and Farina | 1.70 | 1.93 | 2.33 |
| Pencils | 0.58 | 2.32 | 11.40 |
| Stone and Marble | 0.95 | 0.28 | 0.74 |
| Tallow and Stearine | 38.10 | 19.02 | 29.83 |
| Tea chests | 82.44 | 190.41 | 191.45 |
| Flax | 20.79 | 16.16 | 18.62 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 3.11 | 3.25 | 13.13 |
| Hemp | 20.43 | 43.41 | 36.67 |
| Toys and sports requisites | 1.66 | 3.57 | 11.00 |
| Umbrellas and umbrella fittings | 0.05 | 0.18 | 10.01 |

EXPORTS

Compared with the imports, the improvement in exports was rather halting. Out of Rs. 2,40 crores worth of shipments from India in 1945-46, one-fourth were in respect of jute manufactures.

Tea stood second with exports valued at Rs. 38 crores. Cotton goods accounted for Rs. 38 crores. Thus, these three items accounted for 54 per cent. of the export trade. Raw jute, raw cotton and seeds shared almost equally, Rs. 46

crores of exports, leaving a variety of other goods to share in the rest of the 27 per cent. of the trade. Throughout the year under review the trade was governed by export trade regulations. The following figures are in thousands of rupees:—

| | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1945-46 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| Jute, raw and waste | 8,32.91 | 7,50.01 | 15,83.69 | 6.59 |
| Jute manufactures | 49,47.19 | 60,42.52 | 59,53.00 | 24.76 |
| Cotton, raw and waste | 7,48.79 | 7,70.17 | 15,96.88 | 6.60 |
| Cotton manufactures | 42,62.42 | 37,60.17 | 32,80.17 | 13.65 |
| Tea | 37,85.82 | 38,12.04 | 35,52.33 | 14.78 |
| Seeds | 11,14.92 | 10,53.35 | 14,50.71 | 6.03 |
| Hides and skins, raw and dressed | 8,51.24 | 8,19.76 | 11,48.01 | 4.78 |
| Metals and ores | 2,49.75 | 2,52.39 | 1,59.73 | 0.66 |
| Non-metallic ores | 2,91.07 | 3,03.92 | 2,50.34 | 1.04 |
| Grain, Pulses and Flour | 2,30.92 | 1,23.24 | 2,73.88 | 1.14 |
| Tobacco | 76.45 | 1,40.01 | 2,33.47 | 0.97 |
| Wool, raw and manufactured | 2,34.97 | 3,90.68 | 6,04.63 | 2.52 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 2,27.55 | 4,59.14 | 7,03.90 | 2.93 |
| Oil-cakes | 14.92 | 41 | 71 | .. |
| Coal | 21.08 | 22.78 | 24.43 | 0.10 |
| Gums, Resins and Lac | 2,92.63 | 4,74.70 | 4,96.58 | 2.07 |
| Oils | 83.13 | 1,05.57 | 1,70.15 | 0.71 |
| Coir manufacture | 97.16 | 1,93.41 | 2,96.24 | 1.23 |
| Spices | 1,44.61 | 1,11.45 | 3,08.50 | 1.28 |
| Rubber, raw and manufactured | 51.89 | 1,13.54 | 86.94 | 0.37 |
| Hemp, raw | 67.30 | 69.79 | 51.06 | 0.21 |
| Coffee | 69.95 | 24.52 | 26.10 | 0.11 |
| Provision and oilman's stores | 58.49 | 24.82 | 20.13 | 0.09 |
| Fish | 1,55.38 | 2,25.79 | 2,66.24 | 1.11 |
| Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines | 66.33 | 40.66 | 80.13 | 0.33 |
| Dyes and colours | 34.17 | 50.13 | 64.80 | 0.27 |
| Paraffin wax | 1,22.47 | 1,22.90 | 1,05.27 | 0.45 |
| Wood and timber | 9.67 | 13.43 | 29.08 | 0.12 |
| Apparel | 40.98 | 62.77 | 39.78 | 0.17 |
| Sugar | 42.27 | 81.72 | 28.95 | 0.12 |
| Bulk, raw and manufactured | 8.07 | 6.59 | 5.97 | 0.02 |
| Fodder, bran and pollard | 7.06 | 3.12 | 1.89 | 0.01 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, etc. | 22.55 | 26.23 | 38.75 | 0.16 |
| Animals, living | 23.92 | 28.44 | 27.88 | 0.12 |
| Tallow, Stearine and wax | 2.92 | 1.70 | 1.92 | 0.01 |
| Furniture, etc. | 2.45 | 4.35 | 5.59 | 0.03 |
| Glass and Earthenware | 7.00 | 11.72 | 17.62 | 0.07 |
| Paper, pasteboard and stationery | 5.31 | 30.09 | 8.97 | 0.04 |
| Fibre for Brushes, etc. | 12.87 | 12.19 | 35.85 | 0.15 |
| Jewellery | 4.9 | 3.11 | 12.35 | 0.05 |
| Kapok | 4.70 | 14.12 | 14.10 | 0.06 |
| Manures | 12.34 | 14.37 | 19.47 | 0.08 |
| Perfumery | 4.67 | 4.19 | 10.23 | 0.04 |
| Soap | 16.76 | 12.70 | 18.98 | 0.08 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 77.69 | 36.03 | 43.60 | 0.18 |
| Toys and requisites for games | 2.69 | 3.89 | 13.16 | 0.05 |
| Boxes for manufacturing purposes | 9.83 | 18.04 | 43.44 | 0.17 |
| Bristles | 40.84 | 31.93 | 61.81 | 0.25 |
| Building materials other than Iron | 48.14 | 47.78 | 38.39 | 0.15 |
| Other Articles | 3,49.65 | 4,38.93 | 7,42.94 | 3.09 |
| TOTAL | 199,87.68 | 211,05.11 | 240,38.83 | 100.00 |

Jute, Raw (Rs. 15.84 lakhs)—Exports of raw jute, which suffered a slight set-back in the preceding year from 177,557 tons valued at Rs. 8.33 lakhs in 1943-44 to 160,174 tons valued at Rs. 7.50 lakhs in the following year owing to disturbed conditions, doubled both in quantity and value to 338,318 tons valued at Rs. 15.84 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom was the best customer with an off-take of Rs. 4.02 lakhs as against Rs. 4.45 lakhs in 1944-45 though the quantity dropped from 98,290 tons to 87,935 tons. The U.S.A. which was the second best customer advanced to 58,874 tons valued at Rs. 2.97 lakhs as against 31,638 tons valued at Rs. 1.55 lakhs in 1944-45.

Jute Yarn and Manufactures (Rs. 59.53 lakhs)—Shipments of jute goods which had gone up from 49.47 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 60.43 lakhs in the following year, maintained their position fairly well at Rs. 59.53 lakhs in the year 1947-48. Out of these twist and yarn was valued

at Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 41 lakhs and Rs. 58 lakhs respectively. Exports of gunny bags declined from 343,456 tons valued at Rs. 24.50 lakhs in 1944-45 to 274,121 tons valued at Rs. 19.59 lakhs in the following year and compared unfavourably even with 1943-44 for which the shipments totalled 309,502 tons valued at Rs. 19.78 lakhs. The Union of South Africa reduced her imports to one-third of the previous year while the rest of the decline was spread evenly over a number of countries. Shipments of gunny cloth, however, mounted up from 349,541 tons valued at Rs. 34.45 lakhs in 1944-45 to 375,106 tons valued at Rs. 37.53 lakhs in the year under review, while exports under this category in 1943-44 were 314,615 tons valued at Rs. 28.97 lakhs. A little over 60 per cent. of the quantity was absorbed by the U.S.A. The total exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn were 634,365 tons in 1943-44, 708,193 tons in 1944-45 and 680,488 tons in 1945-46.

Cotton, Raw and Waste (Rs. 15.67 lakhs)—Exports of cotton, raw and waste, which had

crept forward from Rs. 7.49 lakhs to Rs. 7.70 lakhs, increased by Rs. 8.17 lakhs in the year under review. Out of this cotton waste accounted for 26,510 tons valued at Rs. 1.12 lakhs, 16,303 tons valued at Rs. 77 lakhs and 44,330 tons valued at Rs. 1.95 lakhs respectively.

Thanks to the broadening of the overseas demand and the easing of the shipping situation, exports of raw cotton, which had improved from 281,574 bales valued at Rs. 6.36 lakhs in 1943-44 to 318,741 bales valued at Rs. 6.93 lakhs in the following year, increased further to 761,293 bales valued at Rs. 13.92 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S.A. increased their off-take by four times from 11,735 tons valued at Rs. 96 lakhs in 1943-44 to 47,004 tons valued at Rs. 3.91 lakhs in the following year, while the United Kingdom which used to be an important customer reduced her purchases from 41,728 tons valued at Rs. 5.65 lakhs to 39,006 tons valued at Rs. 4.74 lakhs.

Cotton Yarns and Manufactures (Rs. 32,80 lakhs)—Exports in this category continued to shrink steadily from Rs. 42.62 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 37.60 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 32.80 lakhs in the year under review. Out of these, piecegoods accounted for 462.3 million yards worth Rs. 36.57 lakhs in 1943-44, and 425 million yards valued at Rs. 33.79 lakhs and 440.5 million yards valued at Rs. 29.52 lakhs in the following two years respectively. The bulk of the shipments were from Bombay. Exports of grey piecegoods which had shrunk from 218.9 million yards valued at Rs. 15.28 lakhs in 1943-44 to 215.7 million yards valued at Rs. 13.18 lakhs in 1944-45, improved in

quantity to 228.1 million yards but declined in value to Rs. 12.12 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly one-fifth of the consignments were for Sudan. Exports of white cotton goods declined both in volume as well as value from 80.5 million yards valued at Rs. 6.18 lakhs to 63.2 million yards valued at Rs. 5.03 lakhs and further to 52.8 million yards valued at Rs. 3.69 lakhs. Coloured, printed and dyed goods declined from 163 million yards valued at Rs. 15.11 lakhs in 1943-44 to 144.1 million yards valued at Rs. 15.59 lakhs in 1944-45 but recovered to 159.6 million yards valued at Rs. 13.71 lakhs in the year under review.

The following table gives the details regarding the destinations:—

| | 1943-44 | | 1944-45 | | 1945-46 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Yards in millions | Rs. in Lakhs | Yards in millions | Rs. in Lakhs | Yards in millions | Rs. in Lakhs |
| Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba | 40.6 | 3.38 | 28.6 | 2.20 | 37.8 | 2.49 |
| Australia | 38.1 | 3.51 | 37.7 | 2.98 | 30.5 | 2.33 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. | 43.6 | 2.70 | 50.1 | 2.84 | 55.9 | 3.01 |
| Aden | 34.5 | 2.69 | 52.8 | 3.20 | 37.1 | 2.08 |
| Iraq | 12.8 | 1.15 | 25.2 | 1.59 | 34.1 | 2.16 |
| Nigeria | 33.4 | 2.23 | 23.4 | 1.64 | 29.4 | 1.63 |
| Tanganyika Territory .. | 20.5 | 1.63 | 21.7 | 1.66 | 26.4 | 1.80 |
| Arabia | 10.6 | .92 | 18.8 | 1.25 | 20.0 | 1.30 |
| Ceylon | 37.7 | 4.84 | 43.8 | 7.83 | 57.6 | 3.82 |
| South Africa | 29.2 | 2.34 | 32.9 | 2.45 | 22.8 | 1.73 |
| Other countries | 161.3 | 11.18 | 88.7 | 6.25 | 108.9 | 7.17 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS .. | 462.3 | 36.57 | 423.0 | 33.79 | 440.5 | 29.52 |

Tea (Rs. 35.52 lakhs)—Exports of tea were reduced in quantity as well as value from 415.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 38.12 lakhs in 1944-45 to 362.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 35.52 lakhs in the following year as against 413.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 37.86 lakhs in 1943-44. The biggest customer was, of course, the United Kingdom which absorbed two-thirds of the shipments. Exports to that country totalled 237.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22.76 lakhs in the year under review compared with 278.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 25.58 lakhs in 1943-44 and 262.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 23.55 lakhs in 1944-45. The U.S.A., the second important customer, absorbed 52.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5.45 lakhs in the year under review compared with 60 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5.93 lakhs in 1943-44 and 51.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5.44 lakhs in 1944-45. Exports to Canada which had improved from 22.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.81 lakhs in 1943-44 to 41.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3.80 lakhs in the following year, received a sharp set-back at 19.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.97 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, Australia maintained its position virtually by importing 15.8 million lbs. in 1944-45 as well as in the following year the value however increasing from Rs. 1.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.51 lakhs but the exports to that country in 1943-44 amounted to 20 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.66 lakhs.

Seeds (Rs. 14.51 lakhs)—Exports of seeds which were subjected to severe restrictions in the preceding two years were higher in 1945-46 owing to relaxation of control and amounted to 414,515 tons valued at Rs. 14.51 lakhs as against 342,763 tons valued at Rs. 10.53 lakhs in 1944-45 and 325,956 tons valued at Rs. 11.15 lakhs in 1943-44. Shipments of groundnuts, however, displayed a downward trend from 240,875 tons valued at Rs. 8.22 lakhs in 1943-44 to 214,953 tons valued at Rs. 6.31 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to 196,690 tons valued at Rs. 6.08 lakhs in 1945-46 though the United Kingdom's share in it increased to 151,634 tons valued at Rs. 4.71 lakhs in the year under review after declining from 181,728 tons valued at Rs. 6.36 lakhs in 1943-44 to 168,327 tons valued at Rs. 3.12 lakhs in 1944-45. The Union of South Africa reduced its takings to 12,383 tons valued

at Rs. 34 lakhs after raising them from 27,680 tons valued at Rs. 67 lakhs to 32,022 tons valued at Rs. 95 lakhs respectively. Practically the whole of the exports were from Madras in the year under review.

Exports of linseed maintained their upward movement and totalled 169,354 tons valued at Rs. 5.84 lakhs in the year under review as against 92,333 tons valued at Rs. 2.74 lakhs in 1944-45 and 36,652 tons valued at Rs. 1.10 lakhs in 1943-44. Like groundnuts here also the United Kingdom was the main customer and her receipts showed an astronomical rise from 2,595 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in 1943-44 to 35,669 tons valued at Rs. 1,07 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 115,459 tons valued at Rs. 3.95 lakhs in the year under review. Australia took 28,293 tons valued at Rs. 1,00 lakhs in the year under review as against 46,373 tons valued at Rs. 1.37 lakhs in 1944-45 and 27,555 tons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs in 1943-44.

Shipments of rapeseed which had declined from 18,347 tons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1943-44 to 10,881 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in the following year rose to 21,893 tons valued at Rs. 85 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 80 per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom which absorbed 17,846 tons valued at Rs. 70 lakhs in the year under review while Australia purchased 3,497 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the same year. Practically the whole of the shipments were from Sind.

Sesamum accounted for 3,010 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 6,154 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44 and 1,315 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in 1944-45. Exports of castor-seeds steadily fell from 14,239 tons in 1943-44 to 6,364 tons in the following year and further to 5,831 tons in 1945-46 with the value dropping from Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 7.04 lakhs)—Exports in this group, which had doubled from Rs. 2.28 lakhs to Rs. 4.59 lakhs in the preceding two years, reached a yet higher figure at Rs. 7.04 lakhs in 1945-46. The bulk consisted of cashew kernels, which after declining from 5,171 tons valued at Rs. 1.88 lakhs to 2,989 tons valued

at Rs. 3.23 lakhs, advanced to 9,522 tons valued at Rs. 5.72 lakhs in the year under review, thanks to the growing demand from the U.S.A. and Canada entering the field for the first time.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 11.48 lakhs)—Exports of hides and skins raw as well as tanned rose from Rs. 8,20 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 11.48 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with Rs. 8.41 lakhs in 1943-44. Of these, raw and undressed hides and skins accounted for 12,952 tons valued at Rs. 5.01 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 14,567 tons valued at Rs. 3.99 lakhs in 1944-45 and 22,424 tons valued at Rs. 4.13 lakhs in 1943-44. There was no export of raw buffalo hides in the past two years while in 1943-44 it was to the tune of 171,030 weighing 687 tons and valued at Rs. 9 lakhs. 138,725 cow hides weighing 605 tons and valued at Rs. 14 lakhs were shipped in 1945-46 as compared with 85,328 weighing 395 tons and valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45 and 457,191 weighing 1,315 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44. Calf skins numbered 477,079 valued at Rs. 12 lakhs for 1943-44, 330,278 valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and 34,766 valued at Rs. 91,000 in 1945-46, their weight being 900 tons, 681 tons and 69 tons respectively. Sind and the Bengal area were the only sources of shipments of hides.

A downward trend was noticed in respect of exports of raw skins. From 16,185 tons, equivalent to 28.1 million in number and valued at Rs. 3.67 lakhs in 1943-44, exports fell to 11,423 tons, i.e., 22.1 million in number, valued at Rs. 3.78 lakhs in the following year and dropped further to 10,478 tons, i.e., 22.5 millions; but the value reached a new high level at Rs. 4.82 lakhs in the year under review. Goat skins dropped from 15,843 tons (26.3 millions) valued at Rs. 2.93 lakhs to 9,582 tons (16.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2.41 lakhs and then to 7,278 tons (14.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively. The bulk of the shipments went to the U.S.A. On the other hand a marked improvement was noted in respect of raw sheep skins, exports of which rose from 655 tons (1.7 millions) valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 1,569 tons (3.5 millions) valued at Rs. 1.10 lakhs and further to 2,517 tons (5.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2.22 lakhs in the year under review. Other skins advanced from 187 tons (1.1 millions) in 1943-44 to 272 tons (1.9 millions) in the following year and to 683 tons (2.1 millions) in the year under review, their corresponding value being Rs. 11 lakhs, Rs. 26 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively.

Exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed fluctuated from 10,677 tons valued at Rs. 4.08 lakhs in 1943-44 to 8,069 tons valued at Rs. 4.00 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 10,561 tons valued at Rs. 6.34 lakhs in 1945-46. Exports of buffalo hides, which had reached 380 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in 1933-44 as the result of Iraq importing 342 tons, were reduced to only 1 ton in the following year but improved to 5 tons in the year under review, thanks again to Iraq importing the whole of them valued at Rs. 0.22 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of cow hides improved in 1945-46 to 4,992 tons valued at Rs. 2.00 lakhs after declining from 5,553 tons valued at Rs. 1.51 lakhs to 3,648 tons valued at Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The shipment were mostly destined for the United Kingdom. The export trade in calf skins continued downward from 1,035 tons valued at Rs. 38 lakhs in 1943-44 to 631 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs and further to 391 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in the year under review.

The overcast demand for tanned skins remained upward rising from 3,701 tons valued at Rs. 2.06 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,788 tons valued at Rs. 2.51 lakhs in the following year and reaching 5,159 tons valued at Rs. 4.04 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of goat-skins improved from 1,909 tons valued at Rs. 1.03 lakhs to 2,069 tons valued at Rs. 1.22 lakhs and further to 3,497 tons valued at Rs. 2.37 lakhs, while those of sheep skins recorded in quantity from 1,723 tons to 1,689 tons and further to 1,624 tons but rose in value from Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 1,07 lakhs and further to Rs. 1,19 lakhs.

A precipitate fall in exports was noted in respect of unwrought leather which slumped from 6,096 cwt. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,563 cwt. valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in the following year and to 347 cwt. only valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the year under review.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 6.05 lakhs).—Exports under this category advanced from Rs. 2.35 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 3.91 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 6.05 lakhs in 1945-46. Shipments of raw wool improved from 22 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.72 lakhs to 26 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs and to 39 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3.67 lakhs respectively. Sind constituted the main source of exports with the U.S.A. as the most important destination. The manufactures comprised carpets and rugs whose exports rapidly rose from 2.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 54 lakhs to 5.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.64 lakhs and 10 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.32 lakhs respectively, other exports comprised piece goods, shawls, etc.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 1.60 lakhs).—Exports remained downward from Rs. 3.50 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 2.52 lakhs in the following year and reached a still lower level at Rs. 1.60 lakhs in the year under review. Of these, the metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture accounted for Rs. 2.24 lakhs, Rs. 1.11 lakhs and Rs. 1.18 lakhs respectively. Shipments of brass, bronze and similar alloys, which had jumped up by five times in quantity and seven times in value from 1,750 tons valued at Rs. 61 lakhs to 6,987 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs, declined to 3,771 tons valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in the year under review. Chromite steadily fell from 27,060 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs to 19,187 tons valued at Rs. 10 lakhs and further to 14,036 tons valued at Rs. 73 lakhs in the year under review. Copper accounted for a few hundred tons while ferro-manganese, which was shipped to the extent of 4,836 tons valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in 1943-44, disappeared from the export list in the following two years.

Exports of pig iron fell from 186,250 tons valued at Rs. 98 lakhs in 1943-44 to 159,090 tons valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in the following year and were reduced drastically to 26,696 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the year under review. Iron and steel manufactures declined in the year under review to 1,300 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs after improving from 1,686 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 2,859 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Lead retreated to 309 tons after advancing from 154 tons to 1,738 tons, while manganese ore, which had dropped from 549,200 tons valued at Rs. 1.85 lakhs in 1943-44 to 156,695 tons valued at Rs. 53 lakhs in 1944-45, recovered slightly at 185,181 tons valued at Rs. 66 lakhs in the year under review.

Non-metallic Products (Rs. 2.50 lakhs).—Exports of non-metallic ores advanced from Rs. 2.91 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3.04 lakhs in 1944-45 but dropped to Rs. 2.50 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the shipments were in respect of mica which accounted for 149,650 tons, 76,734 tons and 125,213 tons in the three years, the value being Rs. 2.80 lakhs, Rs. 2.94 lakhs and Rs. 2.47 lakhs respectively for the three consecutive years.

Grain, Pulses and Flour (Rs. 2.74 lakhs).—Exports declined from 94,724 tons valued at Rs. 2.31 lakhs in 1943-44 to 37,838 tons valued at Rs. 1.23 lakhs in the following year and doubled to 75,948 tons valued at Rs. 2.74 lakhs in the year under review. The improvement was partly attributable to larger shipments of rice not in the husk which reached 44,936 tons valued at Rs. 1.78 lakhs after dropping from 27,258 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in 1943-44 to 10,020 tons valued at Rs. 33 lakhs in 1944-45. The bulk was meant for Ceylon. Exports of wheat were reduced to zero in the year under review after falling from 31,299 tons to only 1,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat flour were up by 231 tons and Rs. 3 lakhs after registering a sharp fall from 10,090 tons valued at Rs. 324 lakhs in 1943-44 to 812 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs in 1944-45.

Barley, jowar and bajra did not figure in the trade returns at all; but exports of *dalis* registered a sharp upswing from 5,284 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1944-45 to 18,083 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with 1943-44 for which shipments had amounted to 6,120 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs. Ceylon happened to absorb almost the whole of exports. Exports of gram mounted up from 2,150 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 2,800 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs and finally reached 8,459 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs, thus bringing the total shipment of pulses to 29,845 tons valued at Rs. 92 lakhs in the year under review against 25,506 tons valued at Rs. 84 lakhs in the preceding year and 15,041 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakhs in 1943-44.

Tobacco (Rs. 2.33 lakhs).—The overseas demand for Indian tobacco broadened in the year under review from 16.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 76 lakhs in 1943-44 and 14.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.40 lakhs in 1944-45 to 23.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.33 lakhs. The bulk was unmanufactured tobacco in respect of which the shipments totalled 21.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.85 lakhs showing an increase of 5.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.27 lakhs over 1943-44 and of 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 89 lakhs over 1944-45. Half the shipments went to the United Kingdom. Manufactured tobacco went up from 84 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 144 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in the following year and further to 184 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 48 lakhs in the year under review. Ceylon was the main customer in this category.

Gums, Resins and Lac (Rs. 4.97 lakhs).—The upward trend noticed in the preceding two years was fully maintained in 1945-46 for which exports amounted to Rs. 4.97 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 2.04 lakhs over 1943-44. Of this, exports of lac stood at 434,614 tons valued at Rs. 4.34 lakhs in the year under review as against 236,029 tons valued at Rs. 2.47 lakhs in 1943-44 and 437,856 tons valued at Rs. 4.32 lakhs in 1944-45. Shell fluctuated within a narrow range with exports for the three consecutive years placed at 203,557 tons valued at Rs. 2.16 lakhs, 208,242 tons valued at Rs. 3.12 lakhs and 280,127 tons valued at Rs. 3.01 lakhs with the bulk finding its way to the U.S.A. Exports of seeds rose by five times in quantity and a little over four times in value from 20,894 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1943-44 to 105,008 tons valued at Rs. 86 lakhs in 1944-45 and touched 120,076 tons valued at Rs. 1.05 lakhs in the year under review.

Exports of gums and resins stood at 91,936 cwt. valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of 16,793 cwt. valued at Rs. 20 lakhs over 1944-45. In 1943-44 exports have totalled 84,763 cwt. valued at Rs. 45 lakhs.

Oils (Rs. 1.70 lakhs).—Shipments of oils declined from 1.8 million gallons in 1943-44 to 1.2 million gallons in the following year and managed to recover nearly 1.8 million gallons in 1945-46; but the value remained upward rising from Rs. 83 lakhs to Rs. 1.06 lakhs and further to Rs. 1.70 lakhs respectively. The overseas demand for sandalwood oil broadened from 3,698 gallons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 2,780 gallons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs and 6,100 gallons valued at Rs. 16 lakhs respectively, while the total of essential oils stood at 65,344 gallons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs, 134,412 gallons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs and 168,395 gallons valued at Rs. 1.00 lakhs respectively.

Exports of vegetable oils, which amounted to 1.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in 1943-44, declined in the following year to one million gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs but recovered in the year under review to 1.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments related to linseed oil which improved from 0.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1943-44 to 0.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 37 lakhs in the following year and advanced further to 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in the year under review. Castor oil was shipped to the tune of 38,097 gallons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1943-44; but the shipments nearly doubled

to 70,739 gallons valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in the following year and further rose by 100 per cent. to 157,259 gallons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1945-46. In both respects, South Africa was the most important customer.

Exports of groundnuts were nearly steady, the top being 147,692 gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45. In the following year, they totalled 126,864 gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs compared with 130,471 gallons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1943-44. Iraq increased its takings from 33,510 gallons in 1943-44 to 69,055 gallons in the following year and absorbed 119,138 gallons in the year under review. A broadening of exports was witnessed in respect of sesameum oil which was shipped to the extent of 75,256 gallons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 17,456 gallons valued at a little less than Rs. 1 lakh in 1944-45 and 41,453 gallons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in 1943-44.

Spices (Rs. 3.09 lakhs).—Exports totalled 548,370 cwt. valued at Rs. 3.09 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 235,099 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.11 lakhs in the preceding year and 248,473 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.45 lakhs in 1943-44. Bombay and Madras were the principal sources of shipments.

Exports of pepper, after declining from 69,573 cwt. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1943-44 to 36,222 cwt. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs owing to a drastic cut in the United Kingdom's demand, registered a sharp upswing to 178,594 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.17 lakhs in the year under review. The spectacular increase was due to the restoration of the United Kingdom's demand and fresh openings in Near and Middle East.

Shipments of chillies were slightly upward at 113,295 cwt. in 1943-44, 120,801 cwt. in 1944-45 and 126,637 cwt. in 1945-46, their respective values being Rs. 49 lakhs, Rs. 47 lakhs and Rs. 59 lakhs. A phenomenal increase in exports was noted in respect of ginger whose exports jumped from 41,531 cwt. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1944-45 to 104,870 cwt. valued at Rs. 55 lakhs in 1945-46 and compared very favourably with 1943-44 for which they totalled only 28,199 cwt. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs. Cardamoms to the tune of 16,711 cwt. valued at Rs. 36 lakhs were shipped in the year under review as against 6,811 cwt. valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in the preceding year and 9,320 cwt. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1943-44.

Exports of turmeric hardened from 25,223 cwt. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1943-44 to 27,865 cwt. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the following year; but rose by nearly four and a half times to 116,356 cwt. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs in the year under review. Betelnuts were shipped to the tune of 5,025 cwt. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the year under review as against hardly 1,719 cwt. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in the preceding year and 2,145 cwt. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in 1943-44.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 80 lakhs).—Exports of this group doubled from Rs. 41 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 80 lakhs in the following year at which they showed a gain of Rs. 14 lakhs over 1943-44. Chemicals showed a rise of Rs. 14 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 9 lakhs over 1943-44 and amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs. Magnesium compounds and saltpetre were the most important items on the export list while the exports of soda compounds showed a downward trend. Shipments of drugs in the year under review were valued at Rs. 55 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 33 lakhs over 1943-44. Nux Vomica and Sena were the major items.

Dyes and Colours (Rs. 65 lakhs).—Exports totalled Rs. 65 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 15 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 31 lakhs over 1943-44. Out of these, two-thirds related to myrobalans, the shipments of which rose from 31 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 5 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in the following year and to 61 lakhs cwt. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 95 per cent. of the exports went to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Myrobalan extracts, cutch and gambir and barks were other notable items.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

INDEX numbers of prices reflect the movement of prices within the economic system of a country. From the point of the Provincial Governments in this country, they are the basis for determining the land revenue assessments.

The index number of wholesale prices in the sub-continent during 1861-1931 are available in the publication "Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1931" issued by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. This publication contains (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 articles of export, (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import, (3) the general unweighted index numbers for 39 articles of export and import, and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles. These series are a continuation of the series first compiled by F. J. Atkinson of the Indian Finance Department and published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society in March 1897. The index numbers subsequent to 1931 are available in the addenda to the Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1931.

The compilation was discontinued in August 1941 since the basis became out of date.

The following table contains these index numbers over a period of years :—

(Prices in 1873 = 100)

| Year | General Index No. (39 Articles Unweighted) | Weighted Index No. (100 Articles) |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1900 .. | 116 | 143 |
| 1905 .. | 110 | 135 |
| 1910 .. | 122 | 150 |
| 1914 .. | 147 | 187 |
| 1918 .. | 225 | 215 |
| 1920 .. | 281 | 302 |
| 1926 .. | 216 | 260 |
| 1931 .. | 127 | 157 |
| 1934 .. | 119 | 136 |
| 1937 .. | 136 | 155 |
| 1938 .. | 132 | 147 |
| 1939 .. | 134 | 157 |

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The compilation of index number of wholesale prices in India has been undertaken since 1913. For this purpose, 1914 is taken as the basic year and the data is collected for Calcutta and Bombay. In the later case, another series is being undertaken on the basis of the 1929 price level computed as 100. Several provincial governments also publish fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices for Calcutta and Bombay up to 1939 :—

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES (End of July 1914 = 100).

| Year | Calcutta | Bombay |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1914 .. | 100 | 100 |
| 1920 .. | 201 | .. |
| 1921 .. | 179 | 193 |
| 1933 .. | 87 | 98 |
| 1936 .. | 91 | 96 |
| 1937 .. | 102 | 106 |
| 1938 .. | 95 | 101 |
| 1939 .. | 108 | 109 |

The outbreak of the Second World War brought to the forefront the need for better compilation of price statistics and the Economic Adviser to the Government of India proposed the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base for compilation of index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles. This is a sensitive index. Subsequently, another index for general purposes was also introduced with the year ended August 1939 as the base.

GROUPS OF ARTICLES

The following table relates to the index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles since 1939-40 on the basis of the average of monthly figures and of the week ended August 19, 1939 being equivalent to 100 :—

| Year | Agricultural commodities | Raw Materials | Primary commodities | Manufactured Articles | Chief Articles of Export | General Index |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1939-40* | 127.5 | 118.8 | 124.2 | 131.5 | 130.5 | 125.6 |
| 1940-41 | 108.6 | 121.5 | 113.4 | 119.8 | 114.1 | 114.8 |
| 1941-42 | 124.2 | 146.9 | 132.5 | 154.5 | 137.3 | 137.0 |
| 1942-43 | 166.2 | 165.9 | 166.0 | 190.4 | 161.7 | 171.0 |
| 1943-44 | 268.7 | 185.0 | 232.5 | 251.7 | 233.4 | 236.4 |
| 1944-45 | 265.4 | 206.0 | 240.5 | 258.3 | 243.9 | 244.2 |
| 1945-46 | 272.6 | 210.0 | 246.2 | 240.0 | 248.9 | 244.9 |
| 1946-47 | 313.8 | 235.3 | 280.0 | 259.1 | 296.8 | 275.4 |

* Seven months ended March 1940.

The index numbers of wholesale prices from 1947-48 are given below :—

| Average of Weeks | Wholesale Prices (General Purpose) Year Ended August 1939 = 100 | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Food Articles | Industrial Raw Materials | Semi-Manufactured Articles | Manufactured Articles | Miscellaneous | General Index |
| 1947-48 | 306.1 | 377.5 | 261.6 | 286.4 | 456.2 | 308.2 |
| 1948-49 | 382.9 | 444.8 | 327.3 | 346.1 | 525.2 | 376.2 |
| 1948 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March .. | 347.1 | 397.7 | 285.8 | 324.3 | 448.7 | 340.7 |
| April .. | 348.8 | 414.6 | 290.8 | 325.7 | 478.5 | 347.9 |
| May .. | 357.6 | 442.3 | 317.9 | 351.0 | 504.2 | 367.2 |
| June .. | 377.1 | 451.5 | 323.4 | 370.1 | 520.0 | 382.2 |
| July .. | 390.7 | 449.9 | 338.2 | 370.2 | 537.3 | 389.6 |
| Aug. .. | 397.7 | 438.1 | 330.7 | 353.0 | 532.6 | 382.9 |
| Sept. .. | 396.6 | 435.1 | 334.0 | 348.1 | 531.1 | 382.3 |
| Oct. .. | 393.1 | 435.7 | 340.3 | 347.7 | 547.8 | 381.7 |
| Nov. .. | 394.1 | 440.3 | 340.9 | 346.0 | 548.0 | 382.2 |
| Dec. .. | 397.5 | 457.7 | 328.3 | 347.5 | 536.7 | 383.6 |
| 1949 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jan. .. | 385.3 | 456.6 | 324.8 | 339.2 | 530.2 | 376.1 |
| Feb. .. | 383.8 | 457.3 | 322.1 | 330.1 | 524.3 | 372.0 |
| March .. | 376.5 | 448.2 | 322.4 | 320.4 | 515.2 | 370.2 |
| April .. | 373.8 | 446.2 | 325.2 | 324.7 | 502.8 | 376.1 |

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The provincial Governments also publish the working class cost of living index numbers. Some of the industrial towns for which these are compiled are : Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Jabulpore, Madras, Bangalore, Jamshedpur and Calcutta.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay was originally compiled on the basis of 1914 year ; but it was revised in 1937 when the July 1933 to June 1934 was adopted as the base.

The original index, with July 1914 as the base, declined from 173 in 1921 to 97 in 1934. For the following year, it recovered to 101, while the revised index stood at 100. The latter rose to 106 in 1937 at which it remained unchanged during the next two years. The war signalled a sharp upward trend reaching 250 in 1946. It touched 285 in September 1947, declined to 258 in January 1948.

Since then, month by month, the index number for Bombay has been steadily rising, the number reaching an all-time high of 310 in December, 1948, as the following table shows :—

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING (WORKING CLASS)

| | Base : August 1939 = 100 | | | | | | | Base : 1944 = 100 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Bombay Province | | | United Provinces | Central Provinces | | Madras Province | Delhi Province |
| | Bombay | Ahmedabad | Sholapur | Kanpur | Nagpur | Jubbulpore | Madras | Delhi |
| Average of 1946-47 | 252 | 291 | 302 | 334 | 292 | 310 | 246 | 110 |
| Months 1947-48 | 268 | 303 | 349 | 389 | 329 | 333 | 249 | 124 |
| November 1947 | 273 | 316 | 362 | 413 | 330 | 335 | 291 | 132 |
| December .. | 271 | 299 | 341 | 389 | 330 | 332 | 305 | 128 |
| January 1948 | 258 | 290 | 330 | 405 | 341 | 339 | 312 | 125 |
| February .. | 263 | 293 | 363 | 391 | 348 | 352 | 308 | 125 |
| March .. | 270 | 297 | 385 | 375 | 353 | 352 | 309 | 120 |
| April .. | 277 | 310 | 346 | 379 | 358 | 356 | 307 | 125 |
| May .. | 278 | 327 | 396 | 442 | 375 | 391 | 311 | 136 |
| June .. | 292 | 336 | 412 | 462 | 379 | 404 | 312 | 141 |
| July .. | 297 | 344 | 423 | 516 | 385 | 391 | 320 | 140 |
| August .. | 306 | 355 | 419 | 534 | 380 | 396 | 321 | 140 |
| September .. | 308 | 356 | 423 | 558 | 383 | 401 | 317 | 125 |
| October .. | 300 | 362 | 419 | 547 | 386 | 405 | 310 | 126 |
| November .. | 302 | 364 | 421 | 534 | 387 | 409 | 317 | 136 |
| December .. | 310 | 358 | 422 | 508 | 389 | 413 | 329 | 130 |

(Compiled by Reserve Bank from Labour Gazette, Government of Bombay, and Indian Labour Gazette.)

PRICE TREND

The five years ended 1866 coincided with the American civil war which imposed heavy demand for Indian cotton and resulted in imports of bullion and heavy coinage of silver. This, in turn, brought about a sharp rise in prices. But the following 15 years witnessed a downward trend in sympathy with the similar tendency in the West. The depreciation of the rupee signalled the reversal of the trend of commodity prices in 1883 and the upward movement was sustained till 1920 with a break during 1893-99 as the result of the contraction of currency and closing of the mints for coinage.

The Prices Inquiry Committee appointed in 1910 reported that between 1890 and 1912, there was a general rise in prices throughout the sub-continent. Hides and skins, foodgrains, building materials and oilseeds rose by 40 per cent. or more above the level of the basic period, cotton and jute by 33 and 31 per cent. respectively and other articles including food by about 25 per cent. The Committee attributed the rise to internal factors such as shortage of supply in the face of growing demand, development of transport and increase in the volume of currency and to external factors such as increased gold production and wars.

The upward trend accelerated during the First World War owing to the conditions created by it. Food grains rose between 1914 and 1919 by 93 per cent. and other commodities followed suit. A feature of the rise was that the prices of imported goods rose more steeply than those of exports. But the year 1921 signalled the downward movement following the lead of the United Kingdom, and the sale of reserve councils and deflation of currency accelerated its pace. The world depression contributed its mite subsequently to the falling prices and the Calcutta Index number of wholesale prices which stood at 179 in 1921 slumped to 141 in 1929 and to the bottom at 87 in 1933. The loss was subsequently retrieved partially following the world's economic recovery and the index number rose to 108 in 1939.

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 introduced a new chapter in the history of Indian commodity prices. After an initial rise, the prices received a sharp setback following the loss of export markets in Europe; but Japan's entry into the war placed on India the responsibility of being the supply base for the East which brought about rapid expansion of currency and an equally rapid rise in prices. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices with the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base rose from 114.8 in 1940-41 to 137 in the following year, 171 in 1942-43 and 236.4 in 1943-44. The rise in the following two years was, however, comparatively small.

The end of the hostilities kindled the hopes that the rising spiral of prices would cry halt. These hopes were strengthened by a small rise of 0.7 in 1945-46; but the inflationary movement gained fresh impetus from domestic shortages.

COMMODITY INFLATION

The rise in prices in 1948 was primarily the result of scarcity of commodity and not of increased money supply. Caught between an increasing shortage of commodities and the depreciating purchasing power of the rupee, the consumer in the country was bearing the brunt of commodity inflation. Each month the average householder found that some fresh item of the domestic budget had become dearer. The working class cost of living index in Bombay (assuming the price level in August 1939 to be 100) which was 271 at the end of 1947, rose to 292 in June 1948 and steadily moved up to 310

in the following December. Wages kept on chasing prices up the spiral without ever catching up.

An idea of the trend of prices may be obtained by an examination of the movements of wholesale prices, as measured by the Economic Adviser's Index. Taking the August 1939 level to be equal to 100, we find that the index of food articles, which stood at 347.7 in January 1948, rose to 397.5 in December that year; while industrial raw materials, which had reached 403.9 in January 1948, soared to 457.7 by the end of the year. During the same period, semi-manufactures went up from 272.9 to 328.3, and manufactured articles from 292.9 to 347.5. Likewise the General Index, which stood at an average of 297.4 in 1947, went up to 329.2 in January 1948, and steadily zoomed to 383.6 at the end of the year.

The point to be borne in mind is that what the country was experiencing was not a limitless expansion of currency giving rise to a senseless spiral of costs, but the pressure of money on production: Production having steadily gone down, prices necessarily had to take an upward trend in order to secure adjustment. It should be noted that there was no increase in notes in circulation; there was, in fact, a steady contraction of currency. While the total notes in active circulation in April 1948, was approximately Rs. 1,313 crores, the aggregate notes in active circulation at the end of that year had been progressively reduced, month by month, to Rs. 1,188 crores. As against this currency disinflation, however, there was an increase in the velocity of circulation of bank money, and a substantial accretion of purchasing power in the hands of the lower income groups. The continual fall in output accentuated this process, with the inevitable consequence of an unhealthy race between the quantity of money and the quantity of goods available. That was why, during the very period of heavy currency withdrawals, the price level and the cost of living index had continued in an upward trend. Each fresh bout of wage increases only widened the gap between earnings and prices.

Declining production is illustrated in the following typical instances. Textile—the total production of cloth in 1948 was estimated at 4,500 million yards against 4,826 million yards in 1943-44, and against the target fixed for the post-war period of 8,000 million yards. Likewise, yarn production totalled 1,475 million lbs., as against 1,625 million lbs. during the years 1943 to 1945. The decline became more pronounced from July 31 when cloth control was reimposed. Steel-production totalled about 850,000 tons in comparison with 808,000 tons in the year previous and the installed capacity of 1,264,000 tons, and with the estimated demand of 23 million tons. The aggregate food output in 1947-48 was 45 million tons, or three million tons less than in 1944. The stagnation in agricultural production is at the bottom of the country's meagre real per capita income, seeing that the population has continued to swell in the face of the shrinkage in output.

On the top of all this, Government had to resort to deficit financing for a variety of reasons, political and economic. In 1945-46, there was a surplus of Rs. 276.11 crores on India's account, whereas in 1947-48, this had turned into a deficit of Rs. 228 crores. It was realised on all hands that the time had definitely come when the Central, Provincial and State Governments called a halt to all unremunerative schemes and unproductive projects, as, indeed, they began doing thanks to the recommendations of the Central Economy Committee.

The Government of India, on October 4, 1948, announced their anti-inflation measures. They expressed their awareness of the necessity for taking all possible measures to keep Government

expenditure as low as possible, and to increase revenue by all available means. They also declared their intention to make concerted efforts to ensure that there was no further rise in prices and the cost of living. The third consideration was to conduct future policy so as to secure progressive reduction in prices to reasonable levels, and the supply of an increasing volume of goods and services. Certain concessions to industry were also announced. Effective steps were also proposed to mop up the surplus purchasing power of the community. Subsequently, Government spokesmen expressed their intention to peg prices at current levels with the definite objective of gradually bringing them down to a basis where, on a long-term view, they can be stabilised. In his Budget proposals, Dr. Mathai announced certain reliefs to industry to stimulate production. He also pointed out that, on a review of Governmental expenditure, the total provision for capital and development schemes and loans was substantially reduced. Provinces were also warned that they should not count on Central assistance for implementing their schemes of social or agrarian reform. Since these measures were announced, an improvement in production became evident, in commodities like cloth and yarn and so on. The flow of raw materials to industry also improved. If the favourable trends in production continued, there would be much hope of the rise in prices being arrested and gradually brought down.

INADEQUACY OF DATA

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and also by Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics. The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in December 1939 and the first Conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in February 1942 a bill on the subject which was subsequently passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General. This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, empowers the provincial Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities as also certain other matters like wages, employment, industrial disputes, etc.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data, especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index numbers, the Court of Enquiry constituted in August, 1940, under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India, viz., city, urban and rural. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India outlined a tentative scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important centres in the sub-continent. The scope of the Scheme has been limited to the preparation of figures for industrial labour. A special post of Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme has been created and a Committee of experts has been appointed to assist him. Unweighted retail price index numbers for 15 selected rural centres where cost of living index numbers are not available are being published by the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme.

TRADE MARKS

THE Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940) was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940, to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks. Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force at once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks. About 1,58,000 trade marks were so deposited, which have since been classified and indexed.

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry at Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only. The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1943. The Act was further amended in April 1946 (Act XII of 1946) with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in various States which have either passed Trade Marks Act of their own or proposed to do so in the near future, and also to make trade marks registered in any territory effective in all territories in which trade marks legislation has been enacted.

Infringement actions of trade marks and certification trade marks registered in India can accordingly be filed in any of the reciprocating States thus making it unnecessary for the proprietor of a trade mark to register a trade mark more than once. The Trade Marks Registrar is kept at the Registry at Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Mr. K. S. Shavakaha, B.A. (Oxon.), Barr-at-Law, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks.

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established at Calcutta, at which a copy of the Registrar and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar. Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so discharging any such function. Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks is Mr. C. V. Nagaraja Sastri, M. A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Edin.), Barr-at-Law.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940 :

A "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; a "trade mark" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark. A trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods. Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner. The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay or at the branch office at Calcutta.

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration. A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner,

(2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one or more invented words, (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark. A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness. In determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered. The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. Trade marks which are contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a Court of law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable. The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks, and for defensive registration.

When an application for registration has been accepted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Registrar might think fit to impose, the Registrar shall cause the application to be advertised accordingly. Under section 15 (2) any person may in the prescribed manner oppose an application so advertised within 4 months, and after hearing the parties, the Registrar will decide whether registration is to be permitted. The date of registration of an application shall be the date of filing such application in the Registry.

The registration of a mark will be in force for 7 years in the first instance, after which it may be renewed for a period of 15 years. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of validity of the registration and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions. Further, after seven years from the date of registration, the validity of the original registration cannot be questioned except on grounds of fraud or deception or unless the mark offends against section 8.

The registered proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to an action for infringement under the Act. This valuable right is extended to owners of "old" marks, who had applied for registration of their trade marks within five years from the commencement of the Act and registration of which has been refused by the Registrar. The rights of action to passing off are not affected by registration, and are expressly preserved under the Act. Registration gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods for which the mark is registered. Where a mark is already registered by one person, the same or nearly similar mark cannot be registered by another person, except in case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances section 10 (2).

The proprietor of a registered trade mark has power to assign the mark, and may assign it whether in connection with the goodwill of the business or not. A registered proprietor may also assign an unregistered trade mark without the goodwill of the business along with a registered trade mark under certain circumstances. Any assignment made without the goodwill of the business must be advertised as directed by the Registrar.

A person other than the proprietor of a mark may be registered as a registered user, on application being made both by the proprietor and such person to the Registrar in the prescribed manner, accompanied by particulars relating to their relationship, the control of the one over the other, and other facts relevant to the "permitted" use. The registered user may under certain circumstances file an action for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, but cannot assign or transmit the mark.

Any person aggrieved by the presence of a mark or entry on the Register may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar or to a High Court for rectification of the Register. The registered proprietor may apply to the Registrar for correction or cancellation of any entry in the Register, relating to his trade mark. He may also apply for alteration of the registered mark in any manner not substantially affecting its identity.

With effect from the 1st January, 1947, it will be an offence to describe a trade mark as registered when it is not so registered. This will not however apply to a trade mark, for the registration of which an application had been filed at the Trade Marks Registry before 1st January 1947, and which has not been disposed of by the Registrar. The use of the word "Registered" however, is permissible if it is clearly indicated that the reference is to registration of the mark under the law of a country outside India or if the word is used solely in relation to goods to be exported to a foreign country where the mark is registered. Declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Indian Registration Act of 1908 is not equivalent to registration under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the use of the word "registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date. The use of Royal Arms, Heraldic devices, and State emblems without due authority may be restrained by injunction from the Registrar or at the suit of any other person who is duly authorised to use such Arms, etc., but the rights to their use acquired before the coming into force of the Act, are not affected.

All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar lie to the High Court.

There are also special provisions for registration of textile trade marks and for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar with respect to usages of the textile trade.

The criminal law relating to trade marks is contained in the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which has recently been amended. Section 3 of this Act enacts sections 478-489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

During the transitional period, i.e. from the 15th August 1947 to the 31st March 1948, the Trade Marks Registry, Bombay, had been registering trade marks for both the Dominions of India and Pakistan in accordance with the special provisions made in the Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) Order, 1947. These arrangements, however, terminated on the 31st March 1948. The Trade Marks Act, 1940 now extends only to all the provinces of India. But under the Law, as it stands, trade marks registered before the partition (i.e., 15th August 1947) are automatically valid in both the Dominions.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

PRIOR to 15th August 1947, the granting of Patents for new inventions and the registration of new or original Designs in what used to be known as British India were regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (No. 2 of 1911). As a result of the partition of India, the said Act, with suitable modifications has become the law of all the Provinces of India and Pakistan, and the Patents granted and the Designs registered by the Patent Office in India prior to 15th August 1947 continue to be operative in the Provinces. Patents granted and Designs registered by the Patent Office in India after the 15th August 1947 are operative only in the Provinces of the Indian Dominion.

The texts of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the Indian Patents and Designs Rules and the Indian Secret Patent Rules which regulate the practice under the Act, are contained in the PATENT OFFICE HANDBOOK. The seventh edition of the Handbook published in 1947, contains also a thoroughly revised set of instructions for the guidance of inventors and applicants for the grant of patents and for the registration of designs. Copies are available for sale with the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1 a copy.

The Indian Patents and Designs Act does not extend to the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or any State in India. The States of Baroda (now merged into Bombay), Cochin, Cooch Behar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore (now part of Madhya Bharat), Jodhpur (now in the Union of Rajasthan), Kashmir and Jammu, Mysore, Rampur and Travancore, have separate Patent Offices and Patent Laws of their own. For information regarding Patents and Designs in those Countries or States, application should be made to the Patent Offices of the Countries or States concerned.

India is not a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. But, arrangements for giving "Priority" patents and registered designs exist between India on the one side and each of the following countries and States on the other, viz., Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Elre, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and the States of Baroda, Mysore and Rampur. In the case of Ceylon, priority arrangements exist in respect of patents only and not in respect of designs.

PATENTS

The main provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act which regulate the granting of patents and patent rights are briefly as follows:—

Varieties of Patents.—The Act provides for the granting of four kinds of patents, namely:—

- (i) a patent, which is dated as of the official date of the application for the patent;
- (ii) a patent of addition, for improvement or modification of an invention for which invention a patent has already been applied for or granted;
- (iii) a secret patent for an invention relating to instruments or munitions of war;
- (iv) a patent claiming "Priority," which is dated as of the official date of the corresponding application for patent first made in a country outside India which has established reciprocal arrangements with India for mutual protection of inventions.

What may be Patented.—The subject-matter of a patent should be a "manner of new manufacture," which may be any process or apparatus for producing, preparing, or making an article, or any article of manufacture. It is essential that the process, apparatus or article of manufacture should suggest an act to be done or an operation to be performed, and that the result must be a vendible product.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are new textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes, and sanitary appliances. New compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances. In the field of chemical industry, new processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, food-stuffs, dyes, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, would be patentable inventions.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are, therefore, not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulae and are not usually protected by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known. "Patent or proprietary medicines" may be registered under the Drugs Act, 1940, which contains provisions for the prohibition of the import, manufacture and sale of mis-branded drugs. Applications for registration of patent or proprietary medicines should be made to the Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Who may obtain Patent.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent, irrespective of his nationality. The term "person" includes a company, a firm or a partnership. An application for an ordinary patent (i.e., a patent which would be dated as of the official date of the application) may be made by any person either alone or jointly with others. An application for a patent of addition may be made only by the applicant for the original patent to which it is an addition as long as the application for the original patent is pending, or by the registered proprietor of the original patent if it has been granted. An application for a secret patent should be made by the inventor himself. An application for a patent which claims a "Priority date" may be made by the person who has made the application on which the claim to priority is based, or by his legal representative, or assignee, either alone or jointly with others.

Government Servants.—Subject to any special conditions of service or to any special orders applicable to the persons employed in any particular department, all government servants are at liberty to apply for a patent direct to the Patent Office. Government servants employed in the Defence Services, in the Royal Indian Navy and in the Royal Indian Air Force should not apply for patents except in the manner laid down in the Special Regulations applicable to them. Government servants employed on scientific or technical research should not apply or cause or permit any other person to apply for a patent for an invention made by them, save with the permission of the Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Government may impose. Railway servants are also subject to similar restrictions.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS

An application for a patent should be drawn up on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs, the Patent Office, No. 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 17. As a rule, the inventor, or his legal representative or his assignee should be a party to the application. The application should be accompanied by a specification in duplicate, prepared on the appropriate prescribed form, and also the prescribed fee.

Specifications.—The specification which should accompany an application may be either a Provisional Specification or a Complete Specification. A Provisional Specification should describe the nature of the invention. A Complete Specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner of performing it in practice. A Provisional Specification cannot be filed in respect of an application claiming "Priority date." A Complete Specification should, therefore, accompany every such application.

If a Provisional Specification accompanies an application it will be necessary to file the Complete Specification within 9 months from the date of the application. This period of nine months may be extended by one month by paying an additional fee of Rs. 10.

Drawings.—If the invention is capable of illustration by means of drawings, suitable drawings should also be filed in duplicate.

Fees.—The fees payable in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Provisional Specification is Rs. 10, and in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Complete Specification is Rs. 30. The fee payable in respect of filing a Complete Specification following a Provisional Specification is Rs. 20.

The fees may be paid in cash at the Patent Office, or may be sent by Postal Order, Money Order or Cheque, made payable to the Controller at Calcutta.

Examination.—An application properly filed in the Patent Office is accorded a serial number and date. Every application in respect of which a Complete Specification has been filed is, before it is accepted, examined with a view to ascertaining mainly whether the invention is *prima facie* a manner of new manufacture or improvement, whether the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is particularly described, and also whether the statement of claim sufficiently defines the invention.

Acceptance.—On the acceptance of an application (other than an application for a secret patent), the specification and drawings in respect of it become open to public inspection. The acceptance is advertised by the Patent Office in the Gazette of India. The specification and drawings are also printed and a limited number of printed specifications are made available for sale. Printed specifications are identified by their serial numbers and are sold by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1 a copy.

Opposition.—The grant of a patent on any application (other than an application for a secret patent) may be opposed by any person within 4 months of the date of advertisement of its acceptance.

Some of the grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed are—that the invention sought to be patented has been publicly used or made publicly known in any part of India; that the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is not sufficiently or fairly described in the specification; or that the applicant for patent is not the true inventor but the applicant obtained the invention from the opponent or from a person through whom he claims.

Sealing the Patent.—In the absence of any opposition, or in the event of an opposition if the application passes the opposition successfully, the Patent Office would send the applicant a sealing fee demand notice, and on receipt from him of his request for sealing the patent accompanied by a sealing fee of Rs. 30, a patent is sealed on the application and the sealing is notified in the Register of Patents.

TERM AND CONTINUANCE

The normal term of a patent other than a patent of addition is 16 years from its date; but in special circumstances the term may be

extended for a further period not exceeding 10 years. A patent of addition remains in force as long as the main patent is in force.

The continuance of a patent other than a patent of addition and a secret patent is subject to the payment of certain renewal fees. No renewal fees are payable for the continuance of patents of addition and secret patents.

Effect of Grant.—The grant of a patent under the Act confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention throughout India and of authorising others to do so.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may sell the patent outright, or may grant licences for its exploitation, or may work the patent himself.

Infringement of Patents.—If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention protected by the patent without obtaining a licence from the patentee, or counterfeits or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against such person. The defendant in an infringement suit may counter-claim the revocation of the patent.

A suit for infringement may be instituted in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit, but when a counter-claim has been made for the revocation of the patent, the suit along with the counter-claim is decided by a High Court.

Compulsory Licences and Revocation.—An order for the grant of a compulsory licence or for revocation of any patent may be obtained on application to the Central Government by any interested person on the ground that the patentee has abused his rights under the patent. What constitutes an abuse of patent rights is laid down in Sections 22 and 23 of the Act.

A patent may also be revoked on other grounds by the Controller, or the Central Government, or a High Court in certain circumstances.

DESIGNS

The main provisions of the Act relating to the registration of designs and registered designs are briefly as follows :—

A Design means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, applied to an article by any industrial process or means. To be registrable under Part II of the Act, a design must be new or original, and must be applicable to an article. A model or principle of construction of an article, or anything which in substance is a mere mechanical device cannot be registered as a design. Trade Marks and trade names are not designs for the purpose of the Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914, do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The novelty or the originality of a design is judged solely by the eye with reference to the external appearance of the finished article to which the design is applied. Neither the constructional details of the article which would not be visible in the finished article, nor the utility of the article, would be relevant for deciding the registrability of the design. The novelty and the originality of a design will be destroyed by the publication of the design.

For purposes of registration of designs, goods to which the designs are to be applied have been grouped into fourteen classes according to the substances composing the article. If an article is composed of more than one substance, it is classified according to the predominant substance.

WHO MAY APPLY AND HOW

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a new or original design not previously published in India may apply for the registration of the design.

An application for the registration of a design should be drawn up on the prescribed form and should be forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs. The prescribed fee and four copies of the design should accompany the application. The fee payable for filing an application for registration of a design in any one of the classes Nos. 1-12 is Rs. 3, and for registration in class No. 13 or 14 is annas eight only.

The copies of the design which should accompany an application may be drawings, photographs, tracings or specimens. The representation of the design should be such as would enable a person looking at it to form a mental picture of the shape, configuration, pattern or ornament of the finished article to which the design is to be applied. Representations illustrating merely the method or principle of construction or the operation of the article, are not suitable.

It is possible to register a design in more than one class, if the article to which it is to be applied is composed of substances included in different classes.

Copyright on Registration.—The registration of a design confers upon the registered proprietor, for a limited period, the exclusive right to sell or to make for sale any article to which the registered design has been applied.

The period of copyright obtainable on registration of a design is initially five years, but this initial period can be extended to two further periods of five years each, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each period of extension.

Infringement.—During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By an amendment made in Section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act (No. VIII of 1878), it has been rendered possible to stop the importation into India of goods bearing a pirated design.

Cancellation.—The registration of a design may be cancelled on the ground that the design has been previously registered in India, or the design has been published in India prior to the date of registration, or the design is not new or original. An application for cancellation may be made by any interested person at any time to a High Court, or to the Controller within one year from the date of registration on the ground of prior registration or prior publication mentioned above.

GENERAL

The Patent Office at Calcutta which was established under the Indian Patents and Designs Act for the purpose of administering this Act continues to be the Patent Office for all the Provinces of the Dominion of India. The office at Calcutta is in charge of the Controller of Patents and Designs. It has no branches anywhere.

Registers.—The Patent Office maintains a Register of Patents and a Register of Designs. Particulars of name, addresses, nationalities of the granters of patents, the titles of inventions, dates of patents, renewal of patents and transactions affecting the proprietorship or validity of patents are notified in the Register of Patents. Similar particulars in respect of designs accepted for registration are notified in the Register of Designs. The Registers are open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee of Rs. 1 in respect of each patent or design.

Certificates.—Certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, of any entry in the Register of Patents and the Register of Designs may be obtained by any person on application to the Controller, accompanied by the prescribed fee.

A technical library is attached to the office. The library is open to the public, free of charge.

PATENTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Central Government in the Ministry of Industry and Supply have appointed a Committee, known as, the Patents Enquiry Committee to review the Patent Laws of India.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

- (1) to survey and report on the working of the Patent System in India;
- (2) to examine the existing Patent legislation in India and to make recommendations for improving it, particularly with reference to the provisions concerned with the prevention of abuse of patent rights;
- (3) to consider whether any special restrictions should be imposed on patents regarding food and medicine;
- (4) to suggest steps for ensuring effective publicity to the patent system and to patent literature, particularly as regards patents obtained by Indian inventors;
- (5) to consider the necessity and feasibility of setting up a National Patents Trust;
- (6) to consider the desirability or otherwise of regulating the profession of patent agents;
- (7) to examine the working of the Patent Office and the services rendered by it to the public and make suitable recommendations for improvement, and
- (8) to report generally on any improvement that the Committee thinks fit to recommend for enabling the Indian Patent System to be more conducive to national interest, by encouraging invention and the commercial development and use of inventions.

The address of the Committee is C/o Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, New Delhi. The Report of the Committee is expected to be issued shortly.

COPYRIGHT

COPYRIGHT in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof. Amongst other things it includes the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work. In the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise, and in the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered. Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art.

COPYRIGHT ACT

Copyright in the Indian sub-continent is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914.

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867. The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partially (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the

assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor-General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price at which he publishes the work.

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re-publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

DURATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP

In the case of works first published in India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of

the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, i.e., written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing.

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge. An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act. It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

BULLION

PRECIOUS metals have always held a great place in the Indian economy both for the purpose of ornamentation and for their value as store mainly because of the insecurity, lack of alternative sources of investment, and the general illiteracy of the people. The demand, however, depends on the state of the crops and their prices, or the season of the year. If it is the season of festivals and marriages, for instance, the demand will be higher and so on.

SILVER
Prior to the more intensive exploitation of the Mexican silver mines in 1552, Spain was the world's biggest supplier of silver; but thereafter the American Continent began to assume increasing importance and now its production represents under normal conditions about 80 per cent of the world's total silver output, while Australia is considered highly important as a potential source of supply. The downward trend

in world silver production, noticed since 1940, was reversed during 1947, the estimated output of the Western Hemisphere rising to 120.2 million ounces, an increase of 8.5 per cent over 1946. The increase was accounted for entirely by the United States whose output rose from 21.7 million ounces to 33.5 million ounces.

Production.—The following table gives details about the world's production of silver (in millions of fine ounces) since 1939 :—

| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United States of America | 57.8 | 67.1 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 28.2 | 21.7 | 33.5 |
| Mexico | 81.5 | 86.3 | 78.4 | 80.7 | 71.2 | 63.0 | 61.1 | 48.3 | 48.0 |
| Canada | 24.2 | 25.4 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 18.2 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 |
| Other Central and South American Countries | 30.9 | 34.5 | 32.4 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 25.8 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 26.0 |
| Total | 204.2 | 213.2 | 201.9 | 173.2 | 146.0 | 138.4 | 133.7 | 110.8 | 120.2 |
| India and Pakistan | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.015 |

History.—The history of silver since 1934 has been dominated by the acquisition programme under the U.S. Silver Purchase Act passed in that year according to which one-fourth of the total monetary value of gold and silver stocks is to be in silver. While the domestic production was purchased at a specially favourable price by the U. S. Treasury, the country's stocks of the metal progressively increased till they reached 3,343 million ounces in 1942. Between 1934 and 1940 China, usually a buyer, lost large quantities of silver to the U.S.A., estimated at about 1,200 million ounces. India which had always been a major consumer of the metal could import on an average only 20 million ounces per year under the stress of the world trade depression during the 'thirties' as against 97 million ounces during the quinquennium ended 1939-41, while the Government of India had been a consistent seller since 1927.

During the War, the demand for silver increased for coinage as well as for war industries with the result that the U. S. stocks of silver declined by 340 million ounces, that is, from 3,343 million ounces in 1942 to 3,003 million ounces in 1944. To meet the demand, the U. S. A. passed the Green Act in July 1943 by which 410.9 million ounces of silver was given by the U. S. A. as loan—lend to be returned again, ounce for ounce, within five years after the declaration of the end of the emergency by the U. S. President. But this condition forced India and Britain to withdraw silver currency after the end of the war, with the result that the monetary demand for silver in the post-war period showed a downward trend. Simultaneously, the higher prices checked the consumption of silver by industries. After three successive years of decline, the U. S. Government holdings of silver showed a small gain of 1½ million ounces at 2,718½ million ounces at the end of 1946. The United States Government's holdings of silver, which in 1940, tended to rise after three years of successive decline, rose phenomenally in 1947, the Treasury stocks including coins in circulation, soaring by 80 million ounces, from 2,718 million ounces to 2,748 million ounces. The large increase was due principally to purchases of domestic newly mined silver.

In the absence of an announcement by the U.S. President regarding the official termination of the war, no date had been fixed for the final settlement of the lend-lease silver accounts. The total outstanding of lend-lease silver as on December 31, 1947, stood at 104.5 million ounces.

Price movements of silver were largely governed by developments in silver legislation in the United States, the trend towards demonetisation and by the various restrictions on imports and exports. Following the expiry of the Green Act on December 31, 1945, a Silver Bill was enacted on July 31, 1946 authorising the Treasury to sell or lease for manufacturing use any silver, not pledged as monetary backing for silver certificates, at not less than 90½ cents per fine ounce and also to purchase all domestic silver mined after that day, if offered within one year after being mined, at a net price of 90½ cents. At the same time, the U. S. Treasury's buying price of foreign silver, which had been raised from 44½ cents to 71.11 cents per fine ounce on September 21, 1945, continued to be in force. But when the silver legislation came into force, it was sold freely at 90½ cents. This continued between November and January and on January 20, 1947, the rate declined following the flow of demonetised silver to 70½ cents. The Indian buying boosted the price; but the ban on private imports of bullion into India checked the rise thereafter.

Owing to the control in the United Kingdom over the export and import of silver and its disposal for internal uses as well as control over foreign exchange, four categories of markets have been evolved in that country. They are: (1) Official silver made available for essential purposes at the official price fixed by the Treasury, (2) "Internal Free Silver" for domestic users who do not have to account in detail for the use they make of the metal acquired from private stocks, (3) "Exportable Silver" not involving any dollar payment, (4) "American Silver" purchased against dollars and resold for payment in dollars.

The trend towards progressive relaxation of restrictions, which had characterised in 1946-47, was reversed from about the close of that year, following the action taken by certain countries like India to ban silver imports. An important factor governing the position of world silver markets during 1947 was the acute shortage of dollars which a number of countries had to face. Several Continental and Far Eastern countries sold large quantities of the white metal in the New York Market. Price movements were also affected by other factors, including the pursuance by some countries of important coinage programmes and by adoption by others of demonetisation.

In the market for foreign silver in the U.S. after the sharp fall noticed during March 1947, a temporary revival was noticed on renewed buying by London based on a realisation that valid Indian import licences for substantial amounts were still outstanding. The quotation recovered from 71 cents on March 20 to 75-76 cents in April, but with a decline in domestic demand, the price slipped back to its original low level by the end of May, and later to 59½ cents by end of June. From August onwards a steadier tendency was in evidence on buying by Mexico and increased domestic demand. The quotation, in October, moved up to 74½ cents and continued at that level up to the rest of the year.

During the year, the official price of silver in London moved more or less in sympathy with New York prices. Thus, when the New York price slumped to 59½ cents in June, the London price also fell to 37 d. on June 26, 1947. From August, the rate tended to improve, following the advance in New York, the spot price recovering to 45½ d. by November. During the first quarter of 1948, there was no variation in the rate, which continued at 45 d. with the New York price remaining unchanged at 74½ cents.

GOLD

Gold has played a key role in shaping the life and history of the world. Between 1493 and 1600, world's production of gold was placed at 24.2 million ounces. It steadily rose to 38 million ounces during the 50 years ended 1850. Since then, however, the production has risen rather spectacularly. The annual average output mounted from 3.6 million ounces in 1850 to 19.6 million ounces in 1929 and then to 35.2 million ounces in 1930, reaching the peak figure of 41 million ounces in 1940. The greatest part of this enormous increase came since the U. S. Administration raised its price of gold from \$20.67 per ounce to \$35 an ounce which made the U. S. A. a sort of magnet strongly attracting the world's entire gold production. Details of Russian output since 1940 are not available; but it is believed to be considerable. During the war production received a setback owing to the diversion of manpower and equipment from gold mines to war requirements, but the downward trend started in 1941 was reversed in 1946. The following table, gives the figures for world gold production in thousands of fine ounces (see also next page for another estimate):

| Countries | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| I. British Empire | 22,471 | 24,054 | 24,151 | 22,497 | 19,103 | 17,500 | 17,143 | 17,201 | 16,830 |
| (a) Union of South Africa | 12,822 | 14,047 | 14,386 | 14,121 | 12,800 | 12,277 | 12,214 | 11,918 | 11,200 |
| (b) Canada | 5,094 | 5,311 | 5,345 | 4,811 | 3,651 | 2,914 | 2,651 | 2,808 | 3,050 |
| (c) Australia | 1,646 | 1,644 | 1,497 | 1,154 | 751 | 657 | 656 | 840 | 875 |
| (d) New Zealand | 179 | 186 | 175 | 166 | 149 | 142 | 140 | 140 | 100 |
| (e) India & Pakistan | 317 | 289 | 298 | 280 | 252 | 187 | 168 | 231 | 172 |
| II. United States | 4,621 | 4,863 | 4,882 | 3,583 | 1,381 | 1,022 | 988 | 1,625 | 1,950 |
| III. All Countries | 39,038 | 40,702 | 39,595 | 34,200 | 27,500 | 24,900 | 24,300 | 25,000 | 23,500 |
| British Empire percentage | 57.6 | 59.1 | 61.0 | 65.8 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 70.5 | 65.8 | 71.2 |
| South African percentage | 32.8 | 34.5 | 36.3 | 41.3 | 46.5 | 49.3 | 50.3 | 47.7 | 47.4 |

It will be seen that the recovery in production noticed after the war in 1946 continued in 1947 when world output aggregated 23·65 million ounces. During 1947, some countries, e.g., Canada and Australia, adopted measures intended to help stepping up production. In Canada, the scheme of subsidies announced in November 1947, for the repayment of a subsidy of \$ 7 per fine ounce on domestic output in

excess of the quantity produced by a mine during the year ended June 1947, was revised later, following the issue, by the International Monetary Fund, of a statement on gold policies in relation to subsidies. The Prime Minister of Australia, announced in the course of his budget speech for 1947-48, Government's decision to suspend, with effect from September 20, 1947, the operation of the gold tax.

ESTIMATE FOR 1948.

According to the estimates made by Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., a leading firm of bullion merchants in London, the world production of gold during 1948 was about 24,200,000 fine ounces, an increase of about 500,000 ounces as compared with the output in 1947. The following table gives figures of estimated production during the past five years:—

(In thousands of fine ounces)

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| South Africa | 12,280 | 12,225 | 11,927 | 11,200 | 11,585 |
| Canada | 2,923 | 2,697 | 2,828 | 3,070 | 3,500* |
| U.S.A. | 1,022 | 915 | 1,462 | 2,321 | 2,009 |
| U.S.S.R. | 2,000* | 2,000* | 2,000* | 2,000* | 2,000* |
| Australia | 657 | 657 | 824 | 937 | 865* |
| Gold Coast | 523 | 539 | 586 | 558 | 660* |
| Southern Rhodesia | 593 | 568 | 545 | 523 | 514 |
| Mexico | 509 | 524 | 430 | 464 | 450* |
| Columbia | 554 | 507 | 437 | 383 | 335 |
| Congo | 364 | 347 | 331 | 300* | 300* |
| India | 187 | 168 | 131 | 172 | 180 |
| Peru | 175 | 163 | 158 | 160* | 150* |
| Chile | 204 | 180 | 231 | 169 | 150* |
| Brazil | 166 | 162 | 140 | 134* | 130* |
| New Zealand | 142 | 128 | 119 | 110* | 100* |
| Sweden | 124 | 69 | 92 | 90* | 100* |
| Philippines .. .. . | .. .. . | 13 | 50* | 64 | 100* |
| Korea | 119 | 96 | 100* | 100* | 100* |
| New Guinea .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 1 | 59 | 75* |
| Fiji | 40 | 95 | 82 | 80* | 75* |
| Japan | 179 | 100* | 50* | 50* | 50* |
| Elsewhere | 1,009* | 914* | 811* | 756* | 672* |
| World total | 23,770* | 23,067* | 23,335* | 23,700* | 24,200* |
| British Empire | 17,501 | 17,225 | 17,179 | 16,839 | 17,086* |
| Per cent of British Empire to total | 73·6 | 74·7 | 73·6 | 71·1 | 73·1 |
| Per cent of South Africa to total | 51·7 | 53·0 | 51·1 | 47·3 | 47·9 |

* Estimated or provisional figure.

N.B.—Nominal figures of Russian and Far Eastern production are included in order to arrive at an estimated world total. Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. say that they are indebted to the Union Corporation Ltd. for the foregoing table.

The rising trend in the U.S. stocks of gold noticed in 1946, gathered further momentum during 1947, reflecting the country's continued favourable balance of payments position. The stocks mounted to \$22,754 million, and touched a new record level of \$23,000 million by February 1948. Russia is ranked as the world's second largest gold-holding country. Her stocks of gold at the beginning of 1948 is estimated to be of the value of \$2,575 million.

As a sequel to the freezing of the balance of \$400 million left out of the loan of \$4·4 billion granted by the U.S.A. to the U.K. under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of July 15, 1946, following the suspension of convertibility of sterling from August 21, 1947, the British Treasury started selling gold from its gold reserves with effect from September 15 with a view to meeting a part of the country's growing dollar needs.

Less Gold for Coins.—While production was falling during the war period, the net consumption in industrial arts of gold was steadily on the increase and the upward trend has not received a set-back even in the post-war period. From the following table, it will be seen that the net consumption of gold in industrial arts has steadily mounted from one million ounces in 1940 to the peak level of 9·3 million ounces during 1946. The Eastern countries which, since September 1931, were exporting gold on a substantial scale again resumed imports on private account from 1942. On account of the dwindling world output of gold on the one hand and the rising industrial demand on the other, the balance available for monetary use has continuously fallen, the quantity of 14·6 million ounces available for monetary use during 1946 representing a fall of 66 per cent. over the figure for 1940.

The United States Treasury price of gold remained unchanged at \$35 per fine ounce. It was reported that in the New York free market, foreign gold was quoted in November at about \$44 per fine ounce. The London Treasury price of gold continued unchanged at £8-12s-3d. per fine ounce.

GOLD SALES AND I. M. F.

In the world free gold markets, a disquieting feature was the practice indulged in by certain Central Banking authorities who made handsome profits through sales of gold at premium prices beyond the gold point margin permitted under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. With a view to checking this unhealthy practice which, if allowed, would have undermined the exchange stability of currencies, the International Monetary Fund issued, on June 18, 1947, a directive to member countries to abstain from affording any facilities for such operations. The response was encouraging. Mexico soon announced her decision to suspend such sales. In August, the London authorities ruled that gold coming into the United Kingdom for refining on behalf of non-residents, or held in the United Kingdom by non-residents, could only be returned to its country of origin, or in the case of deposits, could only be sent to the permanent residence of the depositor.

The South African Government, on February 7, 1949, announced their intention to sell 100,000 ounces of gold, alloyed to 22 carats, in instalments of 12,500 ounces, extending over a period of eight weeks. The purchase was reported to have been arranged by a prominent and long-established London house of bullion brokers, who had offered a price of \$38·20 per fine ounce, i.e., a premium of \$3·20 per ounce above the monetary parity of \$35 per fine ounce. In view of the International Monetary Fund's interest in matters relating to the price of gold, South Africa was

asked to furnish full details of the deal. The Fund emphasised its point of view that external sales of gold at premium prices were allowable only if adequate safeguards existed to ensure that the gold was, in fact, used for *bona fide* and customary artistic, industrial or professional purposes. Mr. Havenga, the South African Finance Minister, gave assurances that the gold sales were only for specific and customary industrial or professional purposes. The Fund justifiably felt that the existence of markets which were prepared to satisfy all verifiably genuine international demands for non-monetary gold at approximately \$35 per ounce was strong evidence that the ultimate disposition of the gold purchased at the substantial premium of nearly 10 per cent would not be for *bona fide* or customary purposes. The Fund, therefore, could not approve the South African action. Subsequently, however, the Fund sent a mission to South Africa to make on-the-spot investigations and came to the conclusion that the sales did not factually infringe the I.M.F. directive. But South Africa was advised to consult the Fund prior to entering into negotiations for similar transactions in future.

RICH GOLD STRIKE

Late in May, 1949, the sensational discovery of a "richest ever" reef in the Orange Free State in South Africa was announced. The reef was reported to contain 529 ounces of gold to a ton of ore on the farm Erfdeel in the Orange Free State. Feverish excitement in London and Johannesburg followed the announcement, and the shares of the main company concerned, the Free State Gold Areas Limited, quickly trebled in value, the market capitalisation of the company rising by £2,500,000. The discovery did not make it certain that a further rich mine would necessarily come into existence, but the prospects seemed favourable.

Here are the figures for gold consumption and distribution in millions of fine ounces :—

| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Estimated net consumption in Industrial Arts .. | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| Net private absorption by India, Pakistan, China, Hongkong and the Middle East | -2.2 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Resulting non-monetary absorption | -1.2 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| Gold production | 40.7 | 39.3 | 34.4 | 26.5 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 23.6 |
| Balance available for monetary use | 41.9 | 37.4 | 30.8 | 20.5 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.3 |
| Resulting World Stock of Monetary Gold at the end of the year | 938.7 | 973.8 | 1,004.6 | 1,025.1 | 1,041.2 | 1,055.6 | 1,069.7 | 1,083.0 |

VALUE OF MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES
(In millions of dollars).

| | 1913 | 1929 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United States | 1,290 | 3,900 | 14,512 | 17,644 | 21,095 | 22,737 | 22,726 | 21,938 | 20,619 | 20,065 | 20,529 | 22,754 |
| United Kingdom | 165 | 710 | 2,690 | 1* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 679 | 1,633 | 2,430 | 2,709 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,777 | 1,090 | 796 | 548 |
| Switzerland | 33 | 115 | 701 | 549 | 502 | 665 | 824 | 965 | 1,158 | 1,342 | 1,430 | 1,350 |
| India & Pakistan | 124 | 128 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 |
| South Africa | 34 | 37 | 220 | 240 | 367 | 366 | 634 | 706 | 814 | 914 | 939 | 762 |
| Argentina | 256 | 434 | 431 | 466 | 353 | 354 | 658† | 939 | 1,111 | 403 | 563 | 394 |
| Belgium | 48 | 163 | 681 | 609 | 734 | 734 | 735 | 734 | 732 | 716 | 735 | 597 |
| Brazil | 90 | 150 | 32 | 40 | 51 | 70 | 115 | 254 | 329 | 354 | 354 | 354 |
| Mexico | .. | 7 | 29 | 32 | 47 | 47 | 39 | 203 | 222 | 294 | 181 | 100 |
| Netherlands | 61 | 181 | 998 | 692 | 617 | 575 | 506 | 500 | 500 | 270 | 265 | 231 |
| Roumania | 29 | 55 | 133 | 152 | 158 | 182 | 203 | 260 | 267 | 269 | 269 | 268 |
| Sweden | 27 | 66 | 321 | 308 | 160 | 223 | 335 | 387 | 463 | 482 | 381 | 105 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | 29 | 20 | 88 | 92 | 114 | 161 | 221 | 241 | 237 | 170 |

Figures based on one fine ounce = \$20.67 till January 31, 1934 and \$35 thereafter.

* Nominal after transfer to British Exchange Equalisation Fund.

† Covers all holding in gold.

INDIAN MARKET

Though India happened to be an important consumer of the world's production of silver and gold, the bullion markets were not on an organised basis nor had the merchants any direct contact with London until 1905. The Exchange Banks in prominent cities used to negotiate all the deals before 1901 when a prominent *choksey* in Bombay opened his London office. In 1913-14 an Association of Silver Merchants was formed for the first time in Bombay and rules were framed for the settlement of accounts. Forward trading in gold was started in 1915 when for the first time gold was directly imported by a merchant from the U.S.A. It was, however, in January 1923 that the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. was floated and forward trading in bullion was put on an organised basis. 13 years later, the Exchange established a Clearing House to facilitate the settlement of forward accounts. The market thereafter worked smoothly till the outbreak

of the Second World War when trading was frequently interrupted and recourse to court had to be taken for interpreting the bye-laws. The question of reorganising the bullion trade on a sound basis was taken up by the Government of Bombay.

The Government of Bombay, in their Budget for 1949-50, proposed to levy a stamp duty in respect of forward bullion transactions in the Bombay market. The rates as finally adopted, including the surcharge, are as follows: (i) 3 annas for every 2,800 tolas of silver, (ii) 12 annas for every 250 tolas of gold, and (iii) 9 annas for every 250 sovereigns.

On March 21, 1949, the Finance Minister Dr. John Mathai told the Indian Parliament that Central Government had considered the suggestion from some sections of the commercial community for a relaxation of the restrictions on bullion imports, but had decided not to alter their policy at present. The high prices of

silver in India tempted many people to import chemical compounds of silver in order to extract the metal from the compounds. The Government of India, in April 1949, decided to exclude from the scope of O.G.L. XI Imports of silver nitrate and all other silver compounds.

Fifty boxes containing 5,400 lbs. of gold, valued at Rs. 2,48,40,000 were flown to Karachi from Bombay, in February 1949. The gold was consigned by the Reserve Bank of India to Pakistan, under the provisions of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, which embodied the arrangements for the division of assets and liabilities of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank between India and Pakistan. Gold was released to Pakistan from time to time and up to January 13, 1949, six instalments, aggregating 1,386,435 tolas in weight and Rs. 2,86,95,832 in value, at the Reserve Bank's statutory rate, was released by the Reserve Bank to the Pakistan State Bank.

The following statement gives the highest and lowest prices of gold and silver in Bombay with import duties since 1926-27 :—
Gold (per fine tola). Silver (per 100 tolas gross).

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. | Import Duty. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. | Import Duty. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Year. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1926-27 .. | 21 11 6 | 21 4 6 | 21 7 8 | .. | 72 0 0 | 55 8 0 | 63 1 5 | .. |
| 1927-28 .. | 21 11 3 | 21 4 0 | 21 7 6 | .. | 61 2 0 | 56 8 0 | 59 3 7 | .. |
| 1928-29 .. | 21 11 6 | 21 4 6 | 21 6 10 | .. | 66 6 0 | 58 2 0 | 60 9 2 | .. |
| 1929-30 .. | 22 0 0 | 21 5 3 | 21 7 5 | .. | 59 7 0 | 46 14 0 | 53 9 11 | .. |
| 1930-31 .. | 21 13 3 | 21 3 6 | 21 12 6 | .. | 57 4 0 | 39 0 0 | 46 15 1 | 9 6 0 |
| 1931-32 .. | 31 2 0 | 21 3 6 | 24 4 3 | .. | 66 8 0 | 41 12 0 | 50 3 11 | 14 1 0 |
| 1932-33 .. | 32 1 6 | 26 10 0 | 29 5 2 | .. | 60 0 0 | 48 14 0 | 52 11 4 | 14 1 0 |
| 1933-34 .. | 34 12 0 | 28 11 0 | 32 4 5 | .. | 59 14 0 | 52 15 0 | 56 0 10 | 17 9 3 |
| 1934-35 .. | 36 13 3 | 33 3 0 | 35 15 8 | .. | 60 0 0 | 50 7 0 | 60 13 5 | 11 11 6 |
| 1935-36 .. | 36 12 0 | 31 3 6 | 35 4 11 | .. | 87 0 0 | 46 12 0 | 65 1 1 | 4 11 0 |
| 1936-37 .. | 35 8 0 | 33 15 3 | 34 12 6 | .. | 56 2 0 | 47 0 0 | 50 5 8 | 4 11 0 |
| 1937-38 .. | 35 2 0 | 34 3 6 | 34 7 10 | .. | 55 15 6 | 46 1 6 | 51 4 1 | 7 0 6 |
| 1938-39 .. | 37 10 6 | 34 12 3 | 35 10 3 | .. | 53 1 6 | 48 2 0 | 51 11 3 | 7 0 6 |
| 1939-40 .. | 43 8 0 | 36 9 0 | 39 13 11 | .. | 66 4 0 | 44 7 6 | 55 4 9 | 7 0 6 |
| 1940-41 .. | 48 8 0 | 40 2 6 | 42 6 0 | .. | 64 13 0 | 54 10 0 | 62 8 0 | 7 0 6 |
| 1941-42 .. | 57 12 0 | 41 9 6 | 44 7 11 | .. | 97 6 0 | 61 12 6 | 66 11 4 | 8 7 0 |
| 1942-43 .. | 72 0 0 | 44 12 0 | 57 10 10 | .. | 116 8 0 | 75 4 0 | 94 2 6 | 8 7 0 |
| 1943-44 .. | 96 4 0 | 65 4 0 | 76 11 6 | .. | 141 8 0 | 101 8 6 | 120 7 11 | 8 7 0 |
| 1944-45 .. | 76 12 0 | 61 2 0 | 71 7 4 | .. | 143 4 0 | 113 10 0 | 128 10 9 | 8 7 0 |
| 1945-46 .. | 97 12 0 | 63 6 0 | 80 3 0 | { 25 0 0 25 0 0 12 8 0 | 159 6 0 | 118 0 0 | 135 1 11 | { 8 7 0 18 12 0 18 12 0 |
| 1946-47 .. | 111 0 0 | 84 4 0 | 101 1 2 | { 25 0 0 25 0 0 12 8 0 | 195 0 0 | 127 0 0 | 162 4 10 | { 8 7 0 18 12 0 18 12 0 |
| 1947-48 .. | 117 12 0 | 95 14 0 | 108 0 4 | { 12 8 0 | 183 8 0 | 142 8 0 | 166 12 6 | { 9 6 0 |
| 1948-49 .. | 121 0 0 | 103 0 0 | 114 9 10 | { 12 8 0 | 190 8 0 | 166 8 0 | 177 9 0 | { 9 6 0 |
| Feb. 1949 .. | 119 2 0 | 117 0 0 | 117 12 8 | { 12 8 0 | 190 8 0 | 186 6 0 | 187 12 5 | { 9 6 0 |
| Mar. 1949 .. | 118 1 0 | 103 0 0 | 112 5 8 | { 12 8 0 | 190 0 0 | 175 8 0 | 185 0 7 | { 9 6 0 |

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Until the outbreak of the Second World War, the prices of gold and silver in the sub-continent remained approximately on world parity, although there were occasionally independent fluctuations due to local speculative movements. Upto September 1931 when the United Kingdom went off the gold standard, the gold price in Bombay represented the import parity equivalent to the rate in London plus the cost of importing gold from abroad. After that date, India became an exporter of gold and the price was based on the export parity, namely, the London price minus the cost of shipment to the U.S.A. or Britain. In the case of silver the price movements were affected by the reimposition of the import duty in 1930 and by the subsequent change in rate of duty. The price of silver, on the whole, remained on the basis of the import parity subject to speculative fluctuations.

During the War, however, the suspension of private trade in bullion with overseas countries, the growing value of bullion as inflation hedge and the heavy speculative activity pressed heavily against the available stocks of bullion in India and Pakistan and the prices mounted up rapidly leaving the world prices far behind. Even the official sales of gold amounting to 7.5 million ounces and of silver amounting to 181 million ounces during the war period could have only a temporary effect of arresting the rise in prices and generally, the bullion market maintained a remarkably firm front.

In view of the abnormally high and artificial levels of Indian prices of gold and silver as compared with the prices in the United Kingdom and the United States, the Central Budget for 1946-47 imposed with effect from February 28, 1946 a specific duty on gold at the rate of Rs. 25 per tola and raised the duty on silver from three annas an ounce plus a surcharge of one-fifth to a composite duty of eight annas an ounce.

In 1946-47, the bullion market started shedding to a certain extent its wartime insularity following the partial relaxation of control over the movement of bullion and was subjected in a fuller degree to the impact of developments in foreign countries. The internal factors influencing the market were (1) increased speculative activity, (2) acute shortage of the actual stock, (3) bulls' control over the spot market, and (4) reduction of the import duty on bullion by 50 per cent. During the year, forward trading in bullion, which had been banned during the war, was permitted; but it had to be suspended often on account of frequent differences between bears and bulls over the fulfilment of forward contracts. The bullish trend was accelerated by the suspension by Government of the issue of licences for import of bullion from March 6, 1947 onward and both gold and silver touched all time record levels in September 1947.

The factors responsible for the bullish tone in the bullion market in 1947 asserted themselves strongly in 1948. The continuation of the ban

on bullion imports by Government, tightening of the measures to check the evasion of this ban, predominance of bulls who commandeered the bulk of the floating stocks, diversion of black market money into the trade to avoid taxes, hoarding of the precious metals to escape from the proposed estate duty, all these had the cumulative effect of maintaining bullion prices near peak levels. Concentration of the yellow metal in strong hands and paucity of floating stocks were visible in gold on a more aggressive manner than in silver.

BULLION ASSOCIATION

During the year, the Government of Bombay initiated steps to control the bullion trade on a constitutional basis as recommended by a two-man cabinet committee appointed by Government. One of the Committee's suggestions was the establishment of a new Bullion Association to take the place of the three trading organisations, namely, the *Tukda* market, the Marwar Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The suggestion having been accepted, the office-bearers of the new Association were elected on October 5, 1948. Owing to prolonged negotiation between this Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange regarding the purchase of assets and liabilities of the latter, the new Bullion Association was not able to arrange trading under its auspices before the end of the year. It was only from April 2, 1949, that forward trading, which had remained

suspended since December 25, 1948, was resumed under the newly-formed Bombay Bullion Association. The trading was officially resumed on that day under the new rules and regulations approved by the Bombay Government. The Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, in his inaugural address stated that Government had appointed a committee under the Presidentship of Dr. S. K. Muranjan to examine the need for recognising associations for carrying on forward trading in mofussil centres. He hoped that the new rules and regulations for forward trading in bullion would be scrupulously followed by members.

However, within a month, during the currency of the May contract, unbridled speculation and bull cornering led to a state of emergency being declared by the Bullion Association, which sought Government intervention. Fortunately, due to the timely measures taken by the Board itself, the emergency in the May contract dissolved and the Government of Bombay did not, therefore, consider it necessary to confirm the resolution of the Board for declaring an emergency.

Subsequently, the Board of the Bullion Association appointed a Sub-Committee to make

recommendations for tightening the control on forward trading in the market. In the first week of June, 1949, the Committee reported that, when a state of emergency is declared, the Board should have powers to demand from the members the payment of Rs. 500 per bar of silver and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per tola of gold as margin for their outstanding transactions in respect of purchases or sales or both. A penalty of Rs. 280 per silver bar and Rs. 7 per tola of gold will be imposed on traders giving false numbers of bars sold by them. These recommendations were awaiting confirmation by the Government of Bombay.

Here are the figures since 1900-01 for the quantity and value of imports and exports of silver for India, Pakistan and Burma :—

| | IMPORTS | | | | EXPORTS | | | | Net Total Imports (+) or Exports (—) | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Private. | | Government. | | Private. | | Government. | | | | | |
| | Ounces. | Rs. | Ounces. | Rs. | Ounces. | Rs. | Ounces. | Rs. | Ounces. | Rs. | | |
| Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05 .. | 57,052,778 | 10,21,59,397 | 23,944,496 | 4,43,07,532 | 24,374,965 | 4,40,63,495 | 473,031 | 12,61,520 | + | 57,049,278 | + | 10,11,41,914 |
| Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10 .. | 58,692,689 | 10,23,54,941 | 37,635,284 | 7,52,77,318 | 9,265,611 | 2,30,09,410 | 24,990 | 78,819 | + | 87,037,372 | + | 15,45,44,080 |
| Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15 .. | 59,749,141 | 10,61,42,280 | 18,418,183 | 3,52,16,322 | 16,231,999 | 3,27,52,650 | 924,024 | 24,64,629 | + | 61,011,301 | + | 10,61,41,323 |
| Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20 .. | 12,301,301 | 2,37,02,158 | 105,380,023 | 28,32,58,307 | 7,005,565 | 1,67,47,759 | 3,950,144 | 1,06,64,081 | + | 106,725,615 | + | 27,96,38,625 |
| Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25 .. | 87,999,844 | 18,99,72,421 | 745,257 | 20,17,064 | 14,864,944 | 3,38,52,496 | 271,534 | 7,23,762 | + | 73,608,623 | + | 15,74,13,827 |
| Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30 .. | 110,058,132 | 17,44,82,295 | 178,202 | 4,67,948 | 13,156,954 | 2,30,75,210 | 9,725,568 | 1,34,33,986 | + | 87,353,872 | + | 13,84,41,047 |
| 1930-31 .. | 111,193,480 | 13,45,01,817 | 31,936 | 70,900 | 15,286,301 | 1,81,33,248 | 15,403,180 | 1,57,36,413 | + | 80,535,935 | + | 10,07,93,056 |
| 1931-32 .. | 32,371,768 | 4,41,90,307 | 27,371 | 73,655 | 13,474,371 | 1,82,60,008 | 30,066,049 | 3,02,21,042 | — | 11,141,281 | — | 42,17,088 |
| 1932-33 .. | 8,426,518 | 1,62,87,315 | 2,014 | 7,842 | 7,944,020 | 90,02,713 | 25,002,704 | 2,74,23,395 | — | 24,517,292 | — | 2,01,30,951 |
| 1933-34 .. | 4,831,254 | 81,15,156 | 41,132 | 57,436 | 6,998,385 | 79,78,563 | 50,863,091 | 6,37,65,455 | — | 52,080,090 | — | 6,35,71,426 |
| 1934-35 .. | 29,617,050 | 4,45,08,622 | 1,060 | 1,417 | 27,250,006 | 4,07,90,902 | 41,011,998 | 5,77,83,939 | — | 38,643,894 | — | 5,40,04,802 |
| 1935-36 .. | 33,517,880 | 4,46,22,281 | 16,319,000 | 1,99,52,479 | 20,200,205 | 3,18,84,541 | 28,120,597 | 3,84,24,938 | + | 1,516,078 | — | 57,34,719 |
| 1936-37 .. | 112,247,392 | 13,87,41,437 | 8,556 | 23,023 | 2,144,483 | 28,47,436 | .. | .. | + | 110,111,465 | + | 13,59,17,024 |
| 1937-38 .. | 19,563,948 | 2,50,36,330 | 1,115 | 3,000 | 7,619,840 | 99,56,495 | .. | .. | + | 11,945,223 | + | 1,50,82,835 |
| 1938-39 .. | 11,439,178 | 1,48,99,584 | 1,895 | 2,311 | 3,505,980 | 45,43,879 | 3,899,415 | 45,66,410 | + | 4,036,578 | + | 57,91,606 |
| 1939-40 .. | 31,040,978 | 4,10,45,742 | 742 | 1,997 | 974,215 | 18,09,136 | 16,245,409 | 2,43,94,316 | + | 13,822,090 | + | 1,48,44,287 |
| 1940-41 .. | 7,245,776 | 1,19,82,129 | 1,397,726 | 21,79,468 | 1,377,129 | 36,80,278 | 19,577,200 | 3,05,51,269 | — | 12,310,827 | — | 2,00,60,950 |
| 1941-42 .. | 16,220,589 | 2,61,01,533 | 5,362,812 | 1,15,51,892 | 813,012 | 21,03,397 | 49,352,183 | 9,00,32,435 | — | 28,581,794 | — | 5,44,82,437 |
| 1942-43 .. | 1,206,021 | 19,42,268 | 352,887 | 9,30,335 | 1,243,868 | 33,30,119 | 34,627,993 | 8,24,58,913 | — | 34,312,953 | — | 8,20,16,429 |
| 1943-44 .. | 148,036 | 4,63,278 | 26,264,639 | 3,88,53,367 | 655,555 | 17,03,517 | 5,173,808 | 1,55,00,947 | + | 20,583,312 | + | 2,20,22,181 |
| 1944-45 .. | 398,771 | 11,14,147 | 145,416,174 | 22,59,63,774 | 925,828 | 24,78,032 | 536,572 | 15,30,664 | + | 144,352,545 | + | 22,30,69,225 |
| 1945-46 .. | 924,397 | 20,69,928 | 55,357,754 | 7,77,27,638 | 347,888 | 9,31,394 | 198,596 | 6,04,171 | + | 55,735,667 | + | 7,91,02,001 |
| 1946-47 (Nine months ended December 1946) | 23,640,969 | 9,54,40,494 | 16,616,033 | 2,52,01,907 | 21,407 | 97,058 | 28,758 | 1,24,149 | + | 40,206,837 | + | 12,04,30,194 |
| Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31 .. | 2,044,962,905 | 362,91,09,277 | 931,539,461 | 220,27,06,355 | 439,786,491 | 88,50,38,348 | 92,249,635 | 15,88,70,398 | + | 2,445,466,240 | + | 478,73,96,886 |
| Total for 15 years from 1931-32 to 1945-46 .. | 309,199,556 | 42,20,20,057 | 250,555,777 | 37,73,29,004 | 95,473,885 | 14,13,90,410 | 304,075,615 | 46,73,17,894 | + | 159,005,833 | + | 19,06,41,357 |

Note :—Since 1941-42 the figures are on post-separation basis.

Firm Trend—The range of fluctuations in the ready rates for gold in the Bombay market during 1946-47 was Rs. 26-12 as against Rs. 34-6 in the preceding year. The average rate of gold worked out higher at Rs. 101-1-2 as against Rs. 80-3 in the preceding year. The premium of the ready over the forward rate varied between Rs. 12-12 and Rs. 1-8 against Rs. 6-5 and nil in 1945-46. In April 1946, the rise was temporarily arrested by news about discovery of a new gold mine in South Africa and a steep fall in Egyptian gold prices; but from Rs. 96 on April 18, the spot rate was lifted to Rs. 111 by May 25 owing to acute shortage of stocks. In July again the price receded to Rs. 84-4 owing to gold sales by the Bank of Mexico and reduction in import duty; but the suspension of import licences on March 6 provided the requisite stimulant for the upward movement.

Most of the factors which affected silver prices, influenced the prices of gold also. Gold stood at Rs. 104-10 at the beginning of the year, and soon declined to Rs. 104-3 following news of Government control of forward trading in bullion. The political aftermath of partition and communal disturbances in Karachi occasioned a rise in gold price. The death of Mahatma Gandhi occasioned a downward trend on some days, but on the whole prices tended to move up. Apart from the foregoing bullish factors, which affected silver, the upward tendency was strengthened by the efforts to avoid the sales tax which worked out to Rs. 3-8 per tola. The price zoomed to Rs. 118-3 on May 5. Forward rate was quoted at Rs. 118-4 in April. As might be expected, profit-taking and increased offerings soon brought down the price to around Rs. 110-2 early in July. Subsequently, however, sustained bull manipulations, coupled with diversion of surplus money into gold, caused a precipitous rise to Rs. 122 on August 31—beating all previous records. The peak level attracted heavy offers, further, rumours were afloat that Government might sell gold as an anti-inflationary measure. Consequently, ready gold dropped to Rs. 112-10

within a month. But the absence of any reference to bullion in the actual announcement of Government's anti-inflationary policy, acted as a stimulus to bull activity. After narrow fluctuations during the following months, the spot price was quoted at Rs. 112-15.

The firm trend in the silver market was assisted by (1) reports of transactions in the London market at above the pegged price of 44d., (2) the raising of the U. S. Treasury's purchase price of domestic silver on July 31, 1946 from 71-11 cents to 90-50 cents, (3) increase in the London Treasury's price of silver for essential purposes from 44d. to 55d. on August 6, (4) the acute scarcity of floating stocks, and (5) manipulations by bulls. The extent of fluctuations in the rates for ready silver was Rs. 68 as against Rs. 41-6 in the preceding year. The monthly average spot price for the year worked out at Rs. 162-4-10 as compared with Rs. 135-1-11 in 1945-46. The premium of the ready over the forward rate varied between Rs. 13-8 and minus Rs. 2-8 as against Rs. 5 and nil in the preceding year.

SILVER PRICES

Silver opened the year, on January 2, 1948, at Rs. 169 for ready delivery. In the forward section trading continued unofficially, with selling prices of Rs. 171 for silver and Rs. 108 for gold. During the following weeks, a definitely lower trend became pronounced in view of the political tension after partition. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi also adversely affected the sentiment of the market. Silver declined to Rs. 143-8 on February 9—the lowest level for the whole year. Forward trading was suspended due to disagreement between bears and bulls. Subsequently, due to heavy demand largely for investment, prices moved up to 153-12. The declaration of Pakistan as foreign country and the consequent application of land customs duty was one contributory factor. The tension over Hyderabad also acted as a bull point. On May 11, 1948, silver jumped to Rs. 180-12-0, the highest

level for the year. In unofficial forward trading which had just been resumed, silver was quoted at a discount of four annas. Profit-taking, which inevitably ensued, resulted in a fall in price during the following weeks. There was no notable development during the second half of 1948, barring the occasional emergence and liquidation of bull syndicates. During the police action in Hyderabad in September, spot rate went up to Rs. 178-13. On the successful termination of the incident, the price declined to Rs. 167-14. In October, owing to the absence of any measures against bullion in Government's anti-inflationary proposals, prices improved to Rs. 179-11. However, the *Moorat* trading on October 31, was uneventful with prices ruling at about Rs. 173-1. In December, Government's announcement to close forward trading in bullion temporarily with a view to facilitating the regulation and control of forward trading under a single Association, adversely affected the value of silver which declined to Rs. 176-3.

MOVEMENT OF BULLION

The statements below give the average quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion as also of silver for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1929-30 and for each of the financial years from 1930-31. Prior to the departure of sterling from gold, India and Pakistan were net importers of both gold and silver but since the delinking in September 1931 which coincided with the world depression they became large exporters of gold. So far as silver was concerned, they continued to be net importers on private account. Since 1943-44, however, they again became net importers of gold, taking into account the gold sales in India and Pakistan on behalf of the Allied Governments. For the entire period from 1931-32 to the end of 1946, India and Pakistan have been net exporters of gold to the tune of 36 million ounces, while during the same period, their net imports of silver on private account amounted to about 237 million ounces.

Movement of Gold—Here are the figures since 1900-01 for the quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion for India, Pakistan and Burma.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | | Net Imports (+) or Exports (—) | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Ounces. | Rupees. | Ounces. | Rupees. | Ounces. | Rupees. |
| Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05 .. | 2,406,571 | 15,07,15,539 | 1,520,365 | 8,83,71,765 | + 976,206 | + 6,23,43,774 |
| Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10 .. | 2,845,107 | 17,49,00,495 | 1,000,328 | 5,75,07,430 | + 1,844,779 | + 11,74,53,065 |
| Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15 .. | 4,902,022 | 29,92,14,272 | 790,634 | 4,57,02,555 | + 4,111,388 | + 24,34,21,717 |
| Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20 .. | 3,220,868 | 19,64,84,708 | 1,075,034 | 6,23,41,932 | + 2,145,834 | + 13,41,42,776 |
| Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25 .. | 5,628,699 | 38,45,22,550 | 1,008,892 | 7,74,26,968 | + 4,519,807 | + 28,70,95,282 |
| Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30 .. | 3,821,276 | 21,66,31,319 | 18,901 | 10,81,990 | + 3,802,375 | + 21,55,49,329 |
| 1930-31 .. | 2,329,626 | 13,24,52,453 | 86,973 | 49,34,338 | + 2,242,653 | + 12,75,18,115 |
| 1931-32 .. | 450,050 | 2,79,95,364 | 8,079,427 | 60,77,23,206 | — 7,629,377 | — 57,97,27,842 |
| 1932-33 .. | 172,412 | 1,31,81,391 | 8,526,241 | 66,84,09,347 | — 8,353,829 | — 65,52,27,956 |
| 1933-34 .. | 134,901 | 1,09,94,285 | 6,830,199 | 58,15,30,246 | — 6,695,298 | — 57,05,35,961 |
| 1934-35 .. | 79,992 | 71,93,101 | 5,774,812 | 53,25,67,708 | — 5,694,820 | — 52,53,74,607 |
| 1935-36 .. | 103,401 | 94,95,410 | 4,122,723 | 38,30,55,365 | — 4,019,262 | — 37,35,59,955 |
| 1936-37 .. | 172,781 | 1,60,88,119 | 3,183,817 | 29,45,49,248 | — 3,011,036 | — 27,84,61,129 |
| 1937-38 .. | 171,606 | 1,56,84,161 | 1,938,483 | 17,90,02,290 | — 1,766,817 | — 16,33,18,129 |
| 1938-39 .. | 78,098 | 72,63,428 | 1,435,325 | 13,70,65,496 | — 2,387,847 | — 23,20,02,008 |
| 1939-40 .. | 70,923 | 72,24,199 | 3,437,319 | 37,28,46,245 | — 4,156,343 | — 44,64,30,422 |
| 1940-41 .. | 5,495 | 6,23,588 | 1,019,872 | 12,89,77,913 | — 1,014,377 | — 12,83,54,325 |
| 1941-42 .. | 2,938 | 3,46,630 | 186,355 | 2,14,09,346 | — 183,417 | — 2,11,52,718 |
| 1942-43 .. | 548 | 67,602 | 30,309 | 47,94,950 | — 29,761 | — 47,27,348 |
| 1943-44 .. | 18,911 | 35,84,992 | 10,899 | 22,50,391 | + 8,012 | + 13,34,601 |
| 1944-45 .. | 7,949 | 15,82,145 | 4,040 | 8,21,513 | + 3,909 | + 7,60,632 |
| 1945-46 .. | 10,994 | 22,02,853 | 21,063 | 49,94,645 | — 10,069 | — 27,91,792 |
| 1946-47 (Nine months ended December 1946) .. | 65,827 | 1,68,84,221 | 49,995 | 60,22,594 | + 15,832 | + 99,61,627 |
| Total for 81 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31 .. | 116,402,337 | 714,50,95,369 | 27,167,745 | 166,75,47,540 | + 89,234,592 | + 547,75,47,829 |
| Total for 16 years from 1931-32 to 1946-46 .. | 1,481,119 | 12,35,27,268 | 44,600,884 | 392,09,87,909 | — 43,119,765 | — 379,74,60,641 |

Note:—Since 1941-42 figures are on post-separation basis. The figures for 1943-44 to 1945-46 exclude sales of about 7½ million ozs. in India and Pakistan on behalf of the Allied Governments.

FINANCE

THE gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India became all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralization reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found to be too top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenues to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India. The system of provincial contributions to the Centre disappeared for the first time from the Budget in 1928-29.

Federal Finance Committee

The financial organisation was again reviewed in 1931 as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme.

In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income-tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made, a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so to right their finances the Committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less of the income-tax proceeds than they were entitled to.

Niemeyer Report

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows.— To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N.-W. F. Province Rs. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:— Bengal 75, Bihar 25, C. P. 15, Assam 45, N.-W. F. Province 110, Orissa 50, Sind 105, and U. P. 25, extra recurrent cost to the Centre Rs. 102 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The Centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the Centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N.-W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues.

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full impact of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the view point of the Government of India was the introduction in 1931 of two budgets, the ordinary budget in the spring and a supplementary budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. In the following two years, there was no change, but in 1934-35 the need for improving the revenue by Rs. 1.53 lakhs was felt. The proposals included an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the import duty on silver by as. 2½ to as. 5 an ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides, handing over half the proceeds of the jute export duty to the jute producing provinces, and the levy of an excise duty on matches.

In 1935-36 budget the estimated surplus of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was used for lowering the silver duty to as. 2, abolition of export duty on raw skins, restoration of the emergency cuts in pay and reduction in surcharges on income-tax, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs. Further improvement in the finances helped the Government of India in 1936-37 to cut the surcharges by half, to abolish the income-tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 and to raise the weight of the one anna letter from half to one tola and to adopt a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola.

The improvement in finances proved short-lived and the 1937-38 budget, estimating a prospective deficit of Rs. 1.58 lakhs owing to trade depression after transferring Rs. 1.84 lakhs from the revenue reserved fund, forced an increase in the sugar duties on a graduated scale import and excise duties from as. 2 to as. 3 per ounce, and in postal rates.

The budget of 1938-39 preserved the *status quo* in regard to taxation but provided for finance for the inauguration of provincial autonomy.

Second World War

On the basis of the maintenance of existing taxation and the adoption of the new system of income-tax embodied in the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 and the "slab system" of assessment, the budget for 1939-40 estimated a revenue of Rs. 82.15 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 82.65 lakhs. To meet the prospective deficit, import duty on raw cotton was doubled to one anna per lb. From then on the growing need for financing war expenditure and counter-acting inflation became the key-note of Government's taxation policy. The first measure was an excess profits tax to provide for an impost of 50 per cent. on abnormal war profits above Rs. 30,000. For the same year (1940-41) petrol duty was raised by as. 2 per gallon and the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 with a corresponding increase in import duty on sugar. The supplementary budget of November 1940 imposed a surcharge of 25 per cent. on all taxes on income and an increase in postal rates and telegram and telephone charges. The 1941-42 budget raised the E.P.T. from 50 per cent. to 66½ per cent. and the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. Other proposals covered a 100 per cent. increase in match duty, an increase in import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread by as. 2 to as. 5 per lb. and an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes.

The intensification of the tempo of the war in 1942-43 necessitated a further increase of 10½ per cent. in surcharge on taxation of incomes, a levy of 20 per cent. surcharge on import duties excepting cotton, petrol and salt, a 25 per cent. increase in petrol tax and a rise in post and telegram rates. In the following year the surcharges on taxation of income were raised to 66 per cent. and were applied uniformly over all levels of incomes.

The budget for 1944-45 placed the revenue deficit at Rs. 78.21 lakhs almost equally to the pre-war revenue. The Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Kainsman, therefore, introduced (1) the system of advance payments of tax on incomes from which tax was not deducted at source and (2) the increase in compulsory deposit from 1½ of the E.P.T. to 19-64 of the tax, and (3) a rise in the scale of income-tax and surcharges on tobacco and spirits under customs duties, and (4) brought betelnuts, coffee and tea under Central Excise besides raising the excise duty on tobacco. The latter duty was further raised in the following year along with an increase in the rate for postal parcels from as. 6 for the first 40 tolas and as. 4 for every 40 tolas thereafter to a uniform basis of as. 6 for every 40 tolas, an increase in the surcharge on telephone rentals from 1 to 1½, on trunk calls fees from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent., and on telegrams by one anna for ordinary and two annas for express ones. A feature of the budget was the recognition of the practice prevailing abroad of differentiating between earned and unearned incomes.

War-Time Budgets

To understand the implications of the change in the wartime finance, it may be noted, that (a) the aggregate war expenditure in India, including recoverable war expenditure during the period 1939-40 to 1945-46 came to Rs. 3,484 crores, India's share being Rs. 1,744 crores or about 50 per cent. and (b) that the over-all Government outlay (war and civil expenditure) amounted to Rs. 3,996 crores of which Rs. 1,402 crores or 37 per cent. was met out of revenue, the balance being partly reflected in the accumulation of sterling balances and partly in the form of an addition to India's public debt which increased by Rs. 1,077 crores. The following table gives an idea of the change brought about by the war in

India's public revenue, expenditure and debt between 1938-39 and 1945-46 :—
(Rs. in Crores)

| | 1938-39 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I—Central Government Budget : | | | |
| Revenue | 84.52 | 335.57 | 360.67 |
| Expenditure | 85.15 | 406.71 | 484.57 |
| Deficit | —0.63 | —161.14 | —123.90 |
| II—Total Governmental Outlay | 85.15 | 970.38 | 894.20 |
| A. On India's Account : | | | |
| (i) Civil Expenditure | 38.97 | 101.22 | 124.34 |
| (ii) Defence Expenditure | 46.18 | 458.32 | 395.32 |
| B. Recoverable War Expenditure | — | 410.84 | 374.54 |
| III—Central Government Debt at the end of year— | | | |
| (i) Sterling Loans | 464.94 | 34.10 | 33.84 |
| (ii) Rupee Loans | 437.87 | 1,212.14 | 1,492.20 |
| (iii) Small Savings | 141.45 | 159.18 | 221.52 |
| (iv) Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances | 46.30 | 86.70 | 83.33 |
| (v) Total Interest Bearing Advances. | 1,205.76 | 1,860.44 | 2,282.38 |

General Rise

Total revenue, both tax and non-tax, increased during this period rapidly. Customs receipts in contrast began to shrink owing partly to transport difficulties as the war reached its climax. From being the main source of revenue in 1938-40, at Rs. 40.51 crores, it dwindled to Rs. 25.12 crores in 1942-43, although it recovered to Rs. 39.76 crores by 1944-45. Central excise duties expanded during war years to a remarkable extent reflecting the increased purchasing power in the hands of the public. This expansion was secured not only by enhancing the rate on existing items but also by adding new items such as tobacco, vegetable products, betelnuts, coffee and tea.

The largest expansion in yield was, however, from direct taxation under corporation, income and excess profits taxes. These three taxes contributed from 20.2 per cent. in 1940-41 to 49.1 per cent. in 1944-45. From 1942-43 to 1945-46 one half to three fifths of the total revenue came from these taxes. Total tax revenue increased from Rs. 72.34 crores in 1938-39 to the peak figure of Rs. 282.67 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46. Non-tax revenue also spurted up, specially after 1940-41, owing mainly to increased contributions from Railways and Post and Telegraphs and the larger profits of the Reserve Bank of India.

The expenditure under Defence mounted up steadily, especially after 1941-42, i.e., after the entry of Japan into the war. From Rs. 49.54 crores in 1939-40 it rose to the peak figure of Rs. 458.32 crores in 1944-45, the last full year of the war. The charges for the servicing of debt more than doubled from Rs. 14.12 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 22.21 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 35.85 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 and this might have been larger still but for decreases in the effective rates of interest.

Deficits on revenue account grew in size from Rs. 6.53 crores in 1940-41 to Rs. 12.69 crores in 1941-42 and Rs. 112.17 crores in 1942-43 reaching the peak figure of Rs. 189.78 crores in 1943-44. With the deficit of Rs. 161.14 crores during 1944-45 and Rs. 144.05 crores in the following year, the total volume of deficits during the period 1940-41 to 1945-46 came to Rs. 627.26 crores.

Post-War Period

The year 1946-47 may be regarded practically as the first post-war year. Governmental finances in India, as in other belligerent countries reflect in some respects, the effects of the termi-

nation of the war. Defence expenditure was reduced appreciably, enabling Government to afford a measure of relief to the tax payer and also to reduce substantially the huge wartime deficits on revenue account. But the budget for 1947-48, despite the new taxation imposed under it, discloses a deficit of about Rs. 30 crores which is partly explained by the fact that India's revenue in the post-war years has tended to fall from the wartime high levels. The Finance Member, therefore, stressed the need on the part of the Centres as well as the provinces for exploiting to the full their tax resources with due regard to the part played by private enterprise in the scheme of the country's industrial development.

The year 1946-47 had also for its background the possible effects on the country's economy of a steep fall in wartime expenditure and income levels, as well as the continued need closely to watch and control the position arising from the wartime legacy of inflation. The budget therefore, laid stress on subordinating fiscal policies to the broader aims of national economy with revenue receipts at Rs. 311.65 crores and total expenditure at Rs. 355.71 crores. The deficit envisaged was of the order of Rs. 44.06 crores, after taking into account new taxation measures and the transfer to revenue of the balance in the two War Risks Insurance funds amounting to Rs. 26.10 crores.

The new taxation proposals for 1946-47 offered a number of substantial concessions to industry and to persons of moderate means. Such concessions to industry included (1) the complete abolition of the Excess Profits Tax after the 31st March 1946, (2) the grant of special initial depreciation allowances of 10 per cent. on new buildings and 20 per cent. on new plant and machinery as well as allowances for expenditure on scientific research for purposes of income tax; (3) the scope of the obsolescence allowance will be widened so as to include the loss of an asset by destruction or demolition, and also extended to buildings, (3) the relief from Customs duty on raw materials imported for industry and reduction of rates on such imported plant and machinery as are now dutiable, (4) a net reduction of 12 annas in the present total rate of Super Tax and Income Tax (payable by a company) from 7½ annas to 6 annas, as a result of the lowering of Super Tax by 2 annas and the raising of the Income Tax by ½ anna, and (5) the exemption from Income Tax for two years in the case of buildings for residential purposes and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent. for buildings used as business premises. In addition, the total rate on life insurance companies has been reduced from 5 annas 3 pies to 5 annas.

Other Concessions

Other concessions included (1) the reduction of the rate on the second slab of income of Rs. 3,500 from 15 pies to 12 pies and the rate on the third slab of Rs. 5,000 from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas, and (2) the raising of the earned income allowance from one-tenth of the earned income (subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000), to one-fifth (subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000). Similarly in the Super Tax range there will be differential treatment in favour of earned income at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs and of ½ anna between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs.

Under indirect taxation, the duty on kerosene oil was reduced by nine pies from 4 annas 6 pies to 3 annas 9 pies per imperial gallon, and on motor spirit from 15 annas to 12 annas per imperial gallon, the latter as an incentive to increased motor transport.

The following further concessions estimated to cost Rs. 5.12 crores to the Central Exchequer were announced by the Finance Member during the course of discussion on the Budget: (1) reduction in the duty on kerosene by an anna and half instead of only 9 pies as was originally proposed, (2) reduction in the excise duty on betelnuts from two annas to one anna per lb., (3) reduction by 6 pies of the increase in the customs duty on betelnuts originally proposed in the budget and (4) reduction in the duty on cinematographs film (not exposed) from 6 pies per linear foot as originally proposed to 3 pies. Other concessions announced were a reduction in the price of a match-box from 9 pies to 6 pies and a similar reduction in the price of a post-card from 9 pies to 6 pies to come into force respectively from August 1 and July 1, 1946.

Reductions in expenditure arising from the cuts by the Legislative Assembly amounted to Rs. 93.34 lakhs on revenue account and Rs. 3.46 crores under capital disbursements. In consequence of the changes in taxation and expenditure, the deficit of Rs. 44.06 crores for 1946-47 was expected to move up by Rs. 4.19 crores to Rs. 48.25 crores, with revenue at Rs. 341.87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 390.12 crores.

An innovation in the budget was the presentation of a Capital Budget separately from the Revenue Budget.

The 1947-48 Budget

The budget estimates for 1947-48 placed expenditure at Rs. 327.88 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 351.48 crores for the preceding year and Rs. 484.57 crores being the actual for 1945-46. The revenue, on the other hand, was placed at Rs. 279.42 crores on the basis of existing taxation as compared with Rs. 336.19 crores in the revised estimates for the preceding year and Rs. 360.67 crores in the actual for 1945-46.

In his budget speech, the Finance Member stated that the proposals he was making, whether involving the abolition of existing taxation or the levy of fresh imposts, were based not merely on financial considerations but the need to achieve certain social objectives the chief of which was the reduction as far as possible of the glaring disparities of income between the classes and the masses. Proposals to afford relief to the lower income groups included the abolition with effect from 1st April, 1947 of the salt duty, involving a net loss to revenue of Rs. 8.25 crores, and the raising of the minimum exemption limit in respect of Tax on Incomes from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500, involving a loss of Rs. 25 lakhs. In view of the loss to revenue on account of these two measures, the deficit of Rs. 48.46 crores estimated on the basis of existing taxation would be increased to Rs. 56.96 crores (excluding any additional expenditure that may be incurred in giving effect to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission). Of this gap, about Rs. 40 crores (apart from Rs. 4 crores which would go to the

provinces as their share) was proposed to be met by additional taxation as shown below:—

| | Estimated yield. | |
|--|------------------|--|
| | Crores | |
| 1. A special Income Tax of 25 per cent. on business profits exceeding Rs. 1 lakh | 30-00 | |
| 2. A graduated tax on capital gains exceeding Rs. 5,000 made in recent years from the disposal of capital assets | 3-50 | |
| 3. A change in the scale of super-tax so as to reach the maximum of 104 annas in the rupee at Rs. 1-2 lakhs for unearned income and at Rs. 1-5 lakhs for earned income | 2-50 | |
| 4. Doubling of the rate of Corporation Tax to 2 annas | 4-00 | |
| 5. An increase in the export duty on tea from 2 annas per lb. to 4 annas | 4-00 | |
| 6. A further tightening up of the Dividend Tax imposed last year | NIL | |

The reports of the Select Committee on the bills relating to business profits tax suggested *inter alia* an abatement of five per cent. of the capital at charge in the case of non-director controlled companies or Rs. 1 lakh or whichever is greater and a similar abatement of six per cent. in the case of director-controlled companies and also for the raising of the exemption limit in the case of Hindu undivided families as well as partnership firms. As regards the capital gains tax, the Committee recommended for the raising of the exemption limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 and for the fixation of the rate of tax at one anna in the rupee on the whole of Capital gains up to Rs. 50,000, rising by stages upto a rate of as. 5 in the rupee on the whole amount of capital gains exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.

Further concessions were given in the final acts including (a) a reduction in the rate of business profits tax from 25 per cent. under the original proposal to 16½ per cent., (b) the fixation of a uniform abatement at six per cent. of the capital at charge or Rs. 1 lakh or whichever is greater in place of the different criteria for companies, and (c) the exemption from the capital gains tax of gains from personal effects.

AUGUST 15, 1947

Following the political division of the country on August 15, 1947, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, first Finance Minister of the Dominion of India presented the budget for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). He announced: (1) For the present both the Dominions will continue the existing taxes and duties. (2) Till the end of September 1948, the two Dominions will remain under a common currency system managed by the Reserve Bank, although from April 1 next Pakistan will have its own over-printed notes and coin. (3) The initial liability for the outstanding loans, guarantees and financial obligations of the late Central Government at the time of the partition and for the pensions chargeable to it has been placed by law on the Indian Dominion subject to an equitable contribution from Pakistan. (4) The net deficit on revenue account, with a revenue of Rs. 171.15 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs. 197.30 crores in the period covered by these estimates will be Rs. 26.24 crores; but the final figure may be higher. (5) The expenditure estimates include Rs. 22 crores for the evacuation and relief of refugees and inflated defence expenditure. (6) The existing export duty of three per cent. on cotton cloth and yarn will be replaced by a duty of as. 4 per square yard on cotton cloth and as. 6 a lb. on cotton yarn.

"This is the eighth consecutive deficit budget," said the Finance Minister, presenting the estimates. He added: "I do not wish in any way to minimise our present difficulties but once we reach fairly normal conditions . . . we should be able to balance the budget. It will be too optimistic to expect normal conditions for the next year." He also assured the Assembly that it has not been the intention of Government to so arrange its taxation policy as to stifle the growth of industries in the country.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Dominion.

| Budget Estimates, 1947-48 | | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|--|----------------|
| Revenue— | Expenditure— | |
| Customs | Direct Demands on the Revenue . . | 5,33 |
| Central Excise Duties | Irrigation | 7 |
| Corporation Tax | Debt Services | 20,52 |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | Civil Administration | 20,24 |
| Salt | Currency and Mint | 1,20 |
| Opium | Civil Works | 6,21 |
| Other Revenue | Miscellaneous | 48,70 |
| Railways | Defence Services | 92,74 |
| Irrigation | Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments | 45 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | Extraordinary Items | 1,02 |
| Debt Services | | |
| Civil Administration | | |
| Currency and Mint | | |
| Civil Works | | |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| Total Revenue | Total Expenditure from Revenue | 1,97,30 |
| Deficit | | |
| Total | | |

Public Debt.

The public debt of India (including the unfunded debt and other obligations) registered a further increase of Rs. 198.17 crores at the end of March, 1947, with the total outstanding rising to Rs. 2,198.82 crores from Rs. 2,000.65 crores at the end of 1945-46. The sterling debt showed a slight decline from Rs. 63.70 crores at the end of 1945-46 to Rs. 59.06 crores made up of loans

amounting to Rs. 55.44 crores and service funds Rs. 3.62 crores.

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 20,000 million at the end of the current year, and Rs. 20,490 million at the end of 1949-50. A broad analysis of the present debt compared with the outstanding debt at the end of 1938-39 is given below.

(In millions of Rs.)

| | As on 31st March 1939 | As on 31st March 1949 | As on 31st March 1950 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| INDIA— | | | |
| Loans | 4,378.7 | 14,783.9 | 14,967.5 |
| Treasury Bills & Ways & Means Advances | 463.0 | 3,693.6 | 3,693.3 |
| Treasury Deposit Receipts | .. | 40.0 | 90.0 |
| Special Floating Loan | .. | 1,335.8 | 1,335.8 |
| Expired Loans | 6.5 | 54.4 | 32.3 |
| Total | 4,848.2 | 19,907.4 | 20,118.9 |
| ENGLAND— | | | |
| Loans | 3,965.0 | 33.9 | 28.7 |
| War Contribution | 206.2 | 206.2 | 206.2 |
| Capital Portion of Rly. Annuities | 478.2 | 155.3 | 132.6 |
| Expired Loans | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 4,649.5 | 395.9 | 368.1 |
| Grand Total | 9,497.7 | 20,303.3 | 20,487.0 |

CENTRAL BUDGET, 1949-50

Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister, presented the second annual Budget of the Indian Dominion to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on February 28, 1949. The main features of the Budget were: the abolition of Capital Gains Tax, relief in Income-tax for lowest and medium income groups, reduction in Super-tax, removal of export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils, new export duty on cigars and cigarettes, additional customs duties on luxury items, increase in excise duty on sugar and motor tyres and its extension on cotton cloth, and revision of postal rates. The Revenue for 1949-50 was estimated at Rs. 3,077.4 million (existing level of taxation) and expenditure at Rs. 3,225.3 million leaving a deficit of Rs. 147.9 million. The fresh taxation proposals were, however, expected to convert this deficit into a nominal surplus of Rs. 4.5 million.

The following noteworthy points were made by the Finance Minister—as summarised by the Commerce Ministry's "Indian Trade Bulletin"—

The main problem before the country was that of keeping inflationary trends under control, and the Finance Minister mentioned the various measures taken to fight inflation.

The food position continued to cause anxiety, necessitating the import of four million tons of foodgrains from overseas this year.

The balance of payments position was on the whole satisfactory, but the position with regard to hard currency areas, from where substantial imports of food had to come, continued difficult.

The current year's deficit was placed at Rs. 15.5 million against Rs. 21.4 million originally anticipated.

At the existing level of taxation, revenue for 1949-50 was estimated at Rs. 3,077.4 million, expenditure at Rs. 3,225.3 million, leaving a deficit of Rs. 147.9 million.

Defence Services were estimated to cost Rs. 1,564.3 million this year and Rs. 1,573.7 million next year. In addition, capital outlay on defence will cost Rs. 99.1 million this year and Rs. 150 million next year.

For relief and rehabilitation of refugees, next year's Budget provided Rs. 98.5 million. In addition, a provision of Rs. 232.7 million had been made in the capital budget for loans and capital expenditure.

Expenditure on food subsidies in 1949-50 was estimated at Rs. 329.7 million. The expenditure this year would be Rs. 319.6 million.

Substantial provision had been included for expenditure on development in the Budget for next year and all productive and essential schemes would go forward.

Borrowings from the market next year were expected to amount to Rs. 850 million.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1948-49

Reviewing the financial position in the current year, Dr. Muttiah disclosed that revenue receipts were now estimated at Rs. 3,383.2 million against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,552.4 million. Expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,398.7 million—an increase of Rs. 824.9 million over the budget figure, "which nearly wipes out the increase in revenue."

On the revenue side, customs duties were expected to yield Rs. 364.9 million more than the budget estimate; central excise Rs. 42.8 million more; income-tax an increase of Rs. 206.2 million (of which Rs. 53.8 million will accrue to Provinces as their share); the contribution from Posts and Telegraphs and Railways, an increase of Rs. 29.5 million and Rs. 28.4 million, respectively; profits from currency, an increase of Rs. 36.5 million. There were also certain pre-partition receipts amounting to Rs. 134 million and a carry-over of Rs. 13.3 million on account of Government's share of the profits on sugar stocks frozen in December 1947.

As regards increase in expenditure, the Finance Minister said that defence services accounted for Rs. 343.5 million of this increase, and civil estimates for the balance of Rs. 481.4 million.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1949-50

Referring to the new financial year 1949-50, Dr. Muttiah said that, at the existing level of taxation, he estimated the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 3,225.3 million, leaving a deficit of Rs. 147.9 million. The main heads of revenue were: Customs (Rs. 1,072.5 million), Central Excises (Rs. 677.5 million, including Rs. 70 million from the excise duty on cotton cloth); Income-tax (Rs. 1,550 million including Rs. 112.2 million on account of E.P.T., Rs. 120.1 million on account of Business Profits Tax, and Rs. 125 million advance payments of income-tax). He estimated the divisible pool of income-tax at Rs. 907 million, the Centre retaining Rs. 408.5 million, and leaving Rs. 438.5 million, as the share of the Provinces. Profits from currency and mint, after allowing for Pakistan's share, would amount to Rs. 97 million; revenue from Posts and Telegraphs to Rs. 302.6 million and working expenses and interest to Rs. 286.3 million, leaving a surplus of Rs. 16.3 million. The railways' contribution next year would be Rs. 47.2 million.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,225.3 million, the defence services would account for Rs. 1,573.7 million and Civil expenditure for Rs. 1,651.6 million.

Making a reference to Indian States merged with Provinces, he said that ultimately, the revenue and expenditure of these States would be merged in those of the Provinces concerned or the Centre, as the case may be, depending on the subjects to which they relate. "But the process of integration is still incomplete and, for the present, the transactions of these States have been kept separate in a deposit account and not included in the revenue and expenditure of India. If, as may be hoped, the integration is completed in the course of the coming year, these transactions will be included in the revised estimates for the year."

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Regarding post-war planning and development, the Finance Ministers said that substantial amounts had been included in the budget for grants to Provinces and Central schemes. It was not the Centre's intention that the scale of assistance promised to the provinces for development schemes and on which plans had been formulated should be reduced. "All that is happening is that the pace of this assistance is being temporarily slowed down in view of the urgent need for economy." A provision of Rs. 208.1 million for grants and Rs. 492.5 million for loans had been included in the budget for next year. For Central schemes of development, including resettlement, provision of Rs. 128.3 million had been made in the revenue budget and Rs. 149.7 million in the capital budget. The preliminary investigations into the various river valley projects would go forward and a beginning would be made in the starting of basic industries such as the setting up of a shipping corporation, new steel works, and the manufacture of telephone and wireless equipment, synthetic oil, machine tools, cables, diesel engines, and heavy electrical equipment.

Special transactions in the capital budget this year included a payment to the U.K. Government for the purchase of annuities for meeting sterling pensions, amounting for a net debit of Rs. 2,156.8 million this year and a recovery of Rs. 74.2 million next year for which credit had been taken; payment, again, to the U.K. as part of the sterling balances agreement of Rs. 1,333.3 million for defence stores and installations against which Rs. 515.7 million would be recovered this year and Rs. 118 million next year from Pakistan, as also from the sale of surpluses and outlay of Rs. 59.3 million on the acquisition of shares of the Reserve Bank of India this year.

WAYS AND MEANS

Regarding the ways and means position, the Finance Minister said that, owing to the stagnation in the capital market, it had not been able to borrow on the scale originally contemplated. For next year, he had made a modest provision of Rs. 850 million for market loans, but if conditions improved, the scale of borrowing would be raised. This include repayment during the year of the 3 per cent. loan 1949-52.

FINAL REVENUE POSITION

Coming to new taxation proposals, including reliefs, the Finance Minister indicated that the final position, after taking into consideration the effect of the new taxation proposals, would be as follows:—

(In Millions of Rs.)

| | Final Budget Estimates for 1949-50 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 9,229.8 |
| Expenditure | 3,225.3 |
| Surplus | 4.5 |

TAX RELIEFS

In the field of direct taxation reliefs, the first proposal was to abolish the Capital Gains Tax. Loss of revenue would be Rs. 10 million, approximately.

The second proposal was to reduce income-tax on incomes up to Rs. 10,000 by a quarter of an anna.

The third proposal was to give a reduction in super-tax on earned incomes in excess of Rs. 150,000 and in the maximum rate of super-tax on unearned incomes. The rate of tax on earned incomes above 150,000 will be reduced by 14 annas in each slab, leaving the maximum tax—taking income and super-tax together, at 14 annas. The maximum rate of tax on unearned incomes will be reduced by half an anna to 10 annas. These concessions were estimated to cost Rs. 61 million.

As for indirect taxation reliefs, the Finance Minister proposed the abolition of the export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils with a loss of revenue of Rs. 15 million. As a measure of aid to civil aviation, he proposed to give a rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit used by air companies, flying clubs and others. This was estimated to cost Rs. 4 million.

NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES

Here is a list of new taxes and other changes: the existing surcharge on air mails was abolished and the rate for letters and postcards revised. The rate for letters was raised from 14 annas to 2 annas for the first tola, the rate for each subsequent tola or for fraction of a tola remained unchanged at one anna per tola. The rate for postcards was raised to nine pices. Estimated net revenue from all this is Rs. 28.4 million.

The import duty on motor spirit, and with it the excise duty was raised from 12 annas a gallon to 14 annas a gallon. The import duty on betelnuts was raised from 5 annas a lb. to 7 annas a lb., with the existing preference of half an anna on imports from British colonies to yield Rs. one million. A new export duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* was levied on cigars, cigarettes, cheroots which will yield Rs. 6 million. The duty on liquor, finer fabrics like silk, earthenware, china, paper other than newsprint, stationery articles, glass, photographic appliances, watches and clocks was increased so as to bring in Rs. 24 million.

CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

Turning to Central excises, the Minister referred to the increase in the duty on motor spirit as complementary to the increase in the import duty. He proposed further changes in respect of sugar, tyres for motor vehicles and cotton cloth. The excise duty on sugar was raised from Rs. 3 per cwt. to Rs. 3-12 per cwt. to yield Rs. 15 million. Duty on tyres was raised from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. to yield 7 million. The duty of 25 per cent. on superfine cloth levied this year was to continue, and in addition, a duty of 64 per cent. on fine cloth and 3 pias a yard on coarse and medium cloth was to be imposed. The estimated yield was Rs. 90 million.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In Lakhs of Rs.)

| Revenue | Revised 1948-49 | Budget 1949-50 | Expenditure | Revised 1948-49 | Budget 1949-50 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Customs | 117.25 | 107.25 | Direct demands on revenue | 9.88 | 10.06 |
| Central Excise Duties | 50.25 | +3.98* | Irrigation | 8 | 12 |
| Corporation Tax | 57.25 | 57.75 | Debt services | 39.91 | 39.29 |
| Tax on incomes other than Corp. Tax | 100.75 | +11.52* | Civil Administration | 38.35 | 40.59 |
| Opium | 1.08 | 113.19 | Currency and Mint | 2.76 | 2.23 |
| Interest | 1.42 | -6.16* | Civil Works | 8.15 | 7.32 |
| Civil Administration | 7.05 | 1.18 | Pensions | 2.68 | 2.08 |
| Currency and Mint | 13.05 | 1.19 | Miscellaneous : | | |
| Civil Works | 1.02 | 6.78 | Expenditure on refugees | 19.45 | 9.85 |
| Pre-partition Receipts | 13.40 | 9.70 | Subsidy on foodgrains | 31.96 | 32.97 |
| Other Sources of Revenue | 6.52 | 1.02 | Other expenditure | 5.30 | 5.12 |
| Posts and Telegraphs Net Contribution | 3.73 | 5.37 | Grants to provinces, etc. | 2.96 | 2.96 |
| Railways : | | 1.63 | Extraordinary items | 2.21 | 2.06 |
| Net Contribution | 7.34 | +2.84* | Defence Services (Net) | 155.43 | 157.37 |
| Deduct—Share of Income-tax revenue payable to provinces | — 41.79 | 4.72 | Pre-partition payments | 20.75 | 10.00 |
| Total Revenue | 338.32 | 322.98 | Total Expenditure | 339.87 | 322.53 |
| | | | Deficit | —1.55 | Surplus +45 |

* Budget proposals.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure (1945-46 to 1949-50)

(In Lakhs of Rupees).

| | Accounts 1945-46 | Revised Estimates 1946-47 | Budget Estimates 1947-48 | Revised Estimates 1948-49 | Budget Estimates 1949-50 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Revenue— | | | | | |
| Customs | 73.61 | 87.50 | 89.00 | 117.25 | 107.25 |
| Central Excise Duties | 46.36 | 42.78 | 40.93 | 50.25 | 57.75 |
| Corporation Tax | 75.73 | 69.53 | 41.14 | 57.25 | 41.81 |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 1,02.30 | 87.47 | 90.86 | 100.75 | 113.19 |
| Salt | 10.20 | 9.10 | 9.25 | | |
| Opium | 99 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.18 |
| Interest | 1.67 | 1.33 | 1.27 | 1.42 | 1.19 |
| Civil Administration | 3.33 | 3.35 | 3.85 | 7.05 | 6.78 |
| Currency and Mint | 16.75 | 15.75 | 15.67 | 13.05 | 9.70 |
| Civil Works | 78 | 68 | 74 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Receipts from States | 60 | 62 | 62 | | |
| Other Sources of Revenue | 13.79 | 36.06 | 5.13 | 19.92 | 5.37 |
| Posts and Telegraphs :— | | | | | |
| Net Contribution | 11.31 | 4.78 | 4.22 | 3.73 | 1.63 |
| Railways—Net Contributions | 32.00 | 5.61 | 7.50 | 7.34 | 4.72 |
| Deduct—Share of Income-tax revenue payable to provinces | —28.75 | —29.87 | 35.16 | —41.79 | —43.85 |
| Total Revenue | 3,60.67 | 3,36.19 | 2,79.42 | 3,38.32 | 3,22.98 |
| Deficit | 1,23.90 | 45.29 | 48.16 | 1.55 | +45 |
| | 4,84.57 | 3,81.48 | 3,27.88 | 3,39.87 | 323.43 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Direct Demands on the Revenue | 9.16 | 10.11 | 10.45 | 9.88 | 10.06 |
| Irrigation, Embankments, etc. | 16 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 12 |
| Debt Services | 33.66 | 41.05 | 43.44 | 39.91 | 39.29 |
| Currency and Mint | 1.49 | 1.91 | 1.80 | 2.76 | 2.23 |
| Civil Works | 61 | 6.15 | 6.05 | 8.15 | 7.32 |
| Defence Services (Net) | 3,60.23 | 2,38.11 | 1,88.71 | 1,55.43 | 1,57.37 |
| Miscellaneous | 10.30 | 27.52 | 19.84 | 82.35 | 62.08 |
| Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments | 9.74 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 2.96 | 2.96 |
| Civil Administrations, Extraordinary Payments, etc. | 59.22 | 53.82 | 55.74 | 38.35 | 40.50 |
| Total Expenditure charged to Revenue | 4,84.57 | 3,81.84 | 3,27.88 | 3,39.87 | 3,22.53 |

Note.—The budget estimates for 1947-48 do not take into account the taxation proposals.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Receipts

(In millions of Rs.)

| | 1948-49 Budget | 1948-49 Revised | 1949-50 Budget |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| New Loans | 1,500.0 | 550.4 | 850.0 |
| Treasury Bills | 100.0 | 2,708.5 | — |
| Treasury Deposit Receipts* | — | 40.0 | 50.0 |
| Post Office S. B. Deposits* | 204.2 | 223.4 | 247.1 |
| Defence S. B. Deposits* | — | 9.9 | 8.0 |
| Post Office Cash Certs.* | — | 45.0 | 44.0 |
| National Savings Certs.* | 175.0 | 163.5 | 184.0 |
| Defence Savings Certs.* | — | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Other Unfunded Debt* | 10.7 | 9.3 | 17.9 |
| Railway Deprec. Fund* | 122.4 | 39.8 | 176.6 |
| Railway Betterment Fund* | 40.6 | 25.4 | 16.1 |
| P. & T. Gen. Res. Fund* | — | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| Other Misc. Res. Funds* | — | 3 | 2 |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance Debt* | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| E. P. T. & Inc. Tax Deposit* | 390.0 | 408.2 | 350.9 |
| Discount Sinking Fund* | 11.8 | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Res. Bank Payment for Rupee Coin | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Loans Repayment by Provinces | 44.5 | 55.7 | 49.2 |
| Other Deposits & Advances* | 167.0 | 238.3 | 121.5 |
| Total | 1,740.0 | 3,565.6 | 1,067.8 |
| Capital A/C Deficit | 1,125.7 | 1,850.9 | 1,341.0 |
| Grand Total | 2,865.7 | 5,416.5 | 2,408.8 |

*Figures are net.

Disbursements

| | 1948-49 Budget | 1948-49 Revised | 1949-50 Budget |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Railways | 244.5 | 271.5 | 284.9 |
| Vizagapatnam Port | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Posts & Telegraphs | 32.8 | 29.1 | 38.2 |
| Irrigation | 5.6 | 11.6 | 32.3 |
| Industrial Development | 78.8 | 109.4 | 131.5 |
| Aviation | 40.9 | 30.0 | 29.2 |
| Broadcasting | 7.0 | 6.9 | 9.6 |
| Currency | 7 | 60.0 | 4 |
| Mint* | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| Civil Works | 111.1 | 56.8 | 73.0 |
| New Capital at Delhi | 32.4 | 17.6 | 15.1 |
| Pensions Commutation | 1.8 | 11.6 | — |
| Sterling Pensions | — | 2,156.8 | 74.2 |
| Defence Capital Outlay | 149.9 | 916.6 | 32.0 |
| State Trading Schemes | 259.8 | 17.3 | 79.0 |
| Grants to Provinces | 300.0 | 180.0 | 268.1 |
| Payments to Pakistan for Unique Institutions | — | 50.8 | 9.2 |
| Other Civil Heads | 11.2 | 5.5 | 7.6 |
| Permanent Debt Discharge | 1,037.8 | 1,049.5 | 716.4 |
| Advances to Provinces | 380.0 | 389.2 | 582.5 |
| Other Loans & Advances | 166.6 | 71.4 | 163.7 |
| Total | 2,865.7 | 5,416.5 | 2,408.8 |
| Surplus on Capital A/C | — | — | — |
| Grand Total | 2,865.7 | 5,416.5 | 2,408.8 |

LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the land revenue system in the sub-continent has been from time immemorial on the basis that government is the Supreme Landlord and the revenue derived from land is by way of rent. The official term for the method of collection is "Settlement". These are of three types. The permanent *Zamindari* System is mainly found in the Bengal area, Bihar, the U. P. and parts of Madras and covers roughly an area of 120 million acres equivalent to 19 per cent. of the total agricultural area of the two Dominions. In the second group are the temporarily settled *Zamindars* such as *Malguzari*, *Maharwari*, *Khoti*, *Narwadari*, *Bhagdari*, *Inami* and *Taluqdari*. These are found mostly in the

C.P. the Punjab area, Sind and parts of the U.P. the Bengal area and Bombay covering about 30 per cent. of the area of the two Dominions. The remaining 51 per cent. or approximately 285 million acres are under the *ryotwari* system covering parts of Bombay and most parts of Madras, Berar, Sind, Assam and the Punjab area.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARIES

The Governments of Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar, Assam, C. P. and Berar, and West Bengal have decided to abolish the *Zamindari* system. To Madras goes the credit of being the first province to put a measure of this kind on the Statute Book. The Madras Bill received the assent of the Governor-General early in April, 1949.

In comparison with the Bihar Bill, the Madras enactment has less severe provisions. The latter legislation includes *inam* lands, over the treatment meted out to which there was much heated controversy both in the provincial press and legislature. Many of the *inamdars* were stated to belong to the lower middle class section of society, and their inclusion in the measure, it was pointed out, would mean their ruin in most cases.

The measure affects nearly 14 million acres of land and approximately 2,800 *Zamindaris* and 3,500 *inams*, and the total compensation to be paid to all the dispossessed is estimated at Rs. 17.50 crores. This works out to a flat rate of Rs. 12.5 per acre. The compensation per acre will be even less for the bigger *Zamindars*. The manner of payment of compensation has not been decided yet.

The Governor-General, it was reported, had made a specific suggestion while giving his assent to the Bill, that, when the rules relating to compensation were framed, they should be submitted to him for assent.

The Government of the United Provinces released, on June 10, 1949, the U. P. *Zamindari* Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1949. The salient features of the Bill are:

The acquisition of the interests of all the intermediaries on land on the payment of compensation amounting to eight times their net income to all the *Zamindars*, and rehabilitation grants at a graded rate, ranging from twenty to two times to all the smaller *Zamindars*, paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

The Bill seeks to evolve a new and simple and uniform system of land tenure, which combines the wholesome feature of peasant proprietorship with the development of self-governing village communities. In whom will be vested the ownership of all common lands and powers of land administration and management. In order to remedy the inefficiency and waste involved in the cultivation of the existing uneconomic holdings, the Bill makes provision for the encouragement and rapid growth of co-operative farming suited to Indian conditions.

To overcome financial and legal difficulties, the tenants are being asked to make voluntary contributions of ten times their rent. This will provide finance for the speedy abolition of *Zamindaris*, check inflation and utilise the peasants' savings for a productive purpose.

The Bill further protects the interests of those cultivators who do not at present enjoy any permanent rights in land, but whose displacement would lead to social injustice and grave economic difficulties. The general body of tenants to whom hereditary rights do not accrue and of the existing sub-tenants will be given security of tenure for a period of five years, after which they can, on payment of fifteen times the hereditary rate or the rent of their tenant-in-chief, acquire *ikhmidiari* rights (rights of a tenure-holder).

To prevent the re-emergence of the landlord-tenant system, the Bill restricts the right to letting only to disabled persons, such as minors, widows and persons suffering from physical or mental infirmity. To avoid accumulation of large holdings and the consequent exploitation of labour, no person will be permitted to acquire by sale or gift a holding of more than thirty acres.

It is proposed to extend the provisions of the Bill to Government estates when it becomes an Act. Separate legislation is under contemplation in respect of agricultural areas lying within the limits of municipalities, cantonments, notified areas and town areas. The question of scaling down the debts of intermediaries whose rights will be acquired, will also be dealt with by a separate Bill.

The Premier of the U. P. explaining the provisions of the Bill said that the total compensation and rehabilitation grants payable

under the Bill would amount to Rs. 140 crores. The proceedings for the determination of compensation to Zamindars would be completed within a year after the enactment of the Bill.

Pandit Pant added that the Bill "steered clear of the rocks which the Bihar and Madras Governments met over rules regarding payment of compensation to Zamindars."

In the case of Bihar, the Bill for abolition of Zamindari, passed earlier by the provincial legislature, was referred back by the Governor-General for a second time, suggesting a number of amendments in respect of certain clauses concerning mines minerals and compensation.

An Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Bill, 1948, which provided for the abolition of the Zamindari system, is also passed by the provincial legislature.

As regards the West Bengal measure, the provincial government, in September 1948, received a communication from the Central Government indicating certain general principles. They included: (1) any policy with regard to the abolition of rent-receiving interests should have a certain uniformity all over India; (2) the Centre's capacity to help with grants or loans was strictly limited; and (3) as far as possible, nothing should be done to encourage inflationary tendencies. In another communication, the Central Government was reported to have stressed that if the scheme was to be proceeded with, the finance involved should be met from current revenues and paid in cash, and not from provincial reserves, and that it was desirable to go slow in the matter. In view of this, the West Bengal Government revised its programme and decided to implement its scheme by instalments by proposing to make a beginning with the Sunderbans.

In Bombay, with the introduction of the Bombay Tenancy Amendment Bill, the issue of abolition of non-ryotwari proprietary estates appears to have been shelved for the time being till the outcome of the Tenancy legislation, as amended in its latest form, is ascertained. The Revenue Minister, however, has given an assurance that the matter has not been altogether dropped by the Ministry and a comprehensive legislation would be introduced in course of time.

The abolition of Zamindari is not likely to augment provincial revenues over the next 30 to 40 years. Besides, the amount of compensation for all the provinces would be to the extent of Rs. 350 crores, and it is no easy task for the Central or Provincial Governments to raise the required amount by issue of loans.

The Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, which became law in the Bombay Province in 1946, lays down that the Khoti villages will lapse to Government in the event of the co-sharers concerned failing to nominate a managing Khoti for two successive years. Towards the end of 1946, the Bombay Fragmentation (Prevention) and Consolidation of Holdings Bill was published for eliciting public opinion. The Bill seeks to prevent fragmentation and to achieve consolidation of scattered holdings and has now become Law.

INCIDENCE OF THE REVENUE

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in the old undivided Bengal Government derive rather less than Rs. 600,000 from a total rental estimated at Rs. 12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of Zamindari land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of half the rental exceeded. In regard to ryotwari tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly.

About sixty years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue policy of the Government of India.

In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In Zamindari tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords; (3) in Ryotwari tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance: (a) large enhancements of revenue when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people; (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

EXCISE

The Excise revenue in the sub-continent can be classified into two divisions— one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The latter is a provincial revenue. The revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by six times during the past decade. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7.66 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 12.79 lakhs in 1942-43, the actuals for 1945-46 totalled Rs. 46.36 lakhs. The budget for 1949-50 estimated the revenue at Rs. 57.75 lakhs. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, steel ingots, tyres, tobacco, vegetable product, betel-nut, coffee, tea and coal cess.

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45 brought in force important changes in the field of Central Excises. It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the Central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea.

The following table shows provincial excise, together with the percentage they form of total revenue: (Source: "Commerce", April 30, 1946).

| | Excise Revenue | | Percentage to total revenue | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | 1938-39 (In crores of rupees) | 1949-50 | 1938-39 | 1949-50 |
| Madras | 3.72 | 0.40 | 23.06 | 0.72 |
| Bombay | 2.90 | 4.95 | 23.29 | 10.14 |
| U.P. | 0.33 | 5.90 | 10.39 | 11.68 |
| C.P. | 0.64 | 1.78 | 14.98 | 0.37 |
| West Bengal | 1.59* | 5.97 | 12.40 | 18.75 |
| Orissa | 0.33 | 1.25 | 18.13 | 14.04 |
| East Punjab | 1.02* | 2.09 | 8.98 | 14.54 |
| Bihar | 1.20 | 4.00 | 22.90 | 16.36 |
| Assam | 0.35 | — | 13.56 | — |

* Undivided

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year. Accordingly, the highest class of blue-cured tobacco in the excise tariff was sub-divided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs. 7-8, Rs. 5 or Rs. 3-8 per lb., according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing more than 60 per cent. more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent. or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent. by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence, some of the provincial governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise. Tobacco excise has been responsible for nearly half the receipts under Central Excise Duties.

In his Budget speech, Dr. Matthai announced that the import duty on motor spirit would be raised from 12 annas a gallon to 15 annas a gallon, and that the excise duty would also be similarly raised. This, he said, would bring the duty on motor spirit to the level of 1945-46, and bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 25.50 lakhs, taking Central Excises and Customs together. He further proposed changes in respect of sugar, tyres and cotton cloth. Accordingly, the duty on sugar was increased from Rs. 3 per cwt. to Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt., to yield Rs. 1.5 crores. The duty on tyres used for motor vehicles was raised from Rs. 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 70 lakhs.

The duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, imposed on superline cloth from January 1, 1949, was not only proposed to be continued but also to levy a duty of 6½ per cent. *ad valorem* on fine cloth and a quarter anna per yard on coarse and medium cloth. Handlooms were exempted. The revenue from this additional duty on cotton cloth was estimated at Rs. 9 crores.

The Finance Minister also announced a rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit used by air companies, flying clubs and others. The loss of revenue expected was Rs. 0.40 crores. Other proposals included the rationalisation of the duty on matches. It was decided to have only two sizes, namely, 40's and 60's, and some slight readjustment was made in the rate of the duty. Factories whose annual output is less than five lakhs gross boxes, would benefit by the levy of a somewhat lower rate of duty. But these were not expected to involve any change in the revenue estimates. It was hoped the retail prices would not exceed 6 ples and 9 ples per box.

The provincial excise revenue in the sub-continent is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The percentage of excise to total revenues of the provincial Government increased from 16.0 to 24.5 between 1938-39 and 1945-46. Since then, however, excise revenue has been pushed into the background by the prohibition policy of the provincial governments. The budget estimates for 1948-49 foreshadowed a loss of over Rs. 3 crores in revenue of which Rs. 8.41 crores would be in Madras, Rs. 60 lakhs in the United Provinces and Rs. 37 lakhs in C.P. & Berar.

together with the percentage they form of total

SALT

The duty on salt is now abolished. The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Pre-British rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. The demand for the abolition of salt duty was pressed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1928 who later launched a Civil Disobedience Movement to enforce it. Under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the right of an individual to manufacture salt for his own needs without paying the duty was recognised. The establishment of the Interim Government was, however, followed by the Local abolition of the duty with effect from April 1, 1947. As per the Finance Act, 1949, the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by sea, or by land into, the provinces of India was discontinued.

There are four great sources of supply: rock salt from the salt range and Kohat Mines in the N.-W.F.P.; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana; salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and a few salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus. Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency; and the remainder under license and excise systems. In the Punjab before the partition and Rajputana today the salt manufacturers are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufacturers are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with States permit of the free movement of salt except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Daman, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into Dominion Territory.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 42 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2. In 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1910 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent. between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept the same, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by two annas. With the last change the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land stood at Rs. 1-9-0 per maund. This duty mentioned above is now abolished.

CUSTOMS

Import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the 1857 upheaval they were five per cent. In the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

Since the Great War of 1914-18, there has been a growing tendency towards larger reliance on Customs duties to meet the financial needs of the Centre. Between 1913-14 and 1924-25, a certain amount of shifting of the burden from the richer class to the masses was evident. Then came the policy of discriminating protection and of Imperial Preference in terms of the Ottawa Trade Agreement of 1932, which, in addition to the financial consideration shaped the Customs

tariffs. The Customs schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to meet the budgetary deficit and the tariffs were raised again in 1921-22 to fill in the large gap between the revenue and the expenditure. The Supplementary Finance Act of 1931 imposed fresh increases in the import duties and the Tariff Amendment Act of January 1, 1933, provided for giving effect to the Ottawa Agreement.

On the eve of the First World War, the revenue from Customs duties had totalled only Rs. 11.13 crores. By 1929-30 it reached Rs. 51.28 crores when the law of diminishing returns became operative and by 1938-39 it declined to Rs. 40.51 crores following the reduction in the international trade in the subsequent years of the war. The proceeds from the Customs duties in 1942-43 amounted to only Rs. 25.12 crores being the lowest for a quarter of a century. Since then, however, there has been a reversal of the trend and the revised estimates for 1946-47 placed the receipts at Rs. 87½ crores and those for 1947-48 at Rs. 93 crores. The revised estimates of Customs revenue for 1948-49 were Rs. 117.25 crores, and the Budget for 1949-50 placed Customs revenue at Rs. 107.25 crores.

The upward trend of receipts after 1942-43 is partly due to the improved situation in regard to imports and exports; but in the main it is to be traced to the surcharge imposed in that year and raised thereafter.

CHANGES IN 1949-50

The following changes should be noted in regard to the Customs in 1949-50: In pursuance of the policy of Government to give relief in respect of Customs duty on imports of materials for industry, the Finance Minister proposed to give relief in the case of a number of imported articles, the total cost of such remissions being estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs.

He also proposed to retain on the tariff the changes made by Ordinance in November last as part of the campaign against inflation and complete the process of raising the duties on luxury items, which was then begun, by a number of further minor changes in the tariff. To this effect, he announced the levy of a surcharge on liquor equivalent to the basic duty, to raise the surcharge from one-fifth to one-half on fabrics containing silk, art-silk, woollens, and cotton knitted apparel, to double the surcharge on artificial silk yarn and thread, earthenware and china, and to raise the duty on paper (other than newsprint), stationery articles, glass and glassware, cutlery, metal furniture, flashlights, photographic appliances, and clocks and watches. The additional revenue from all these changes was estimated at Rs. 2.4 crores.

It was also proposed to raise the import duty on motor spirit from 12 annas to 15 annas a gallon. This was estimated to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 2.55 crores—including the duty on motor spirits. The next proposal was to raise the import duty on beet-salts from 5 annas a lb. to 7½ annas a lb., with the existing preference of 6 pies a lb. for imports from British colonies. The yield from this was estimated at Rs. one crore.

In the sphere of export duties, it was proposed to have a new duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on exports of cigarettes, cigars and cheroots. The estimated yield was Rs. 60 lakhs.

INCOME-TAX

Income-tax was first imposed in India in 1880, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the 1857 upheaval. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards the rate was five pies in the rupee, on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees

the rate was four pies in the rupee. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17. In the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities have turned to the Income-Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue.

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super-tax to meet the emergency of that year. The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939.

Taxation on income under Corporation, Income and Excess Profits Taxes provided the largest expansion in yield during the war. These three taxes contributed an increasingly higher portion of the total revenue, from 20.2 per cent. in 1940-41 to 49.1 per cent. in 1944-45. In 1945-46 it was as much as 57.2 per cent. whence it started declining. The rise in the rates of income-tax and the introduction of the Excess Profits Tax were the main contributory factors.

Relief to Industry.—The financial proposals for 1946-47 marked an important step in the direction of giving relief to the industry and the ordinary tax payer, though the year witnessed the amalgamation of the surcharges with the basic rates of income-tax and super-tax. These measures included:—(1) the grant of special initial depreciation allowances of 10 per cent. on new plant and machinery as well as allowances for expenditure on scientific research, (2) widening the scope of depreciation allowances so as to cover the loss of the asset by destruction or demolition and its extension to buildings, (3) the exemption from income-tax for two years in the case of buildings for residential purposes and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent. for buildings used as business premises, (4) a net reduction of 1½ annas in the present total rate of income-tax and super-tax payable by a company from annas 7½ to annas 6 and additional super-tax at steepening rates on dividends, other than those payable at a fixed rate, in excess of 5 per cent. of the capital of a company (other than a private company) including reserves or 30 per cent. of the total income, whichever is higher, with a view to keeping the dividends within reasonable limits and encouraging the ploughing back of profits into industry, (5) reduction in the rate of tax in lower ranges and increase in the earned income allowance from one-tenth of the earned income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 in terms of income to one-fifth, subject to a maximum (in terms of income), of Rs. 4,000, (6) carry-over of the differential treatment in favour of earned income to the super-tax range at the rate of one anna in the rupee between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs and of half an anna in the rupee between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, (7) an increase in the rate of income-tax on the balance of the income above Rs. 15,000 from annas 4-9 to annas 5-0, (8) an increase in the number of slabs subject to super-tax, resulting in a more gradual steepening of the rates, which will be more severe on the largest incomes than at present, (9) a reduction of the rate on life insurance companies from annas 5½ to annas 5, and (10) discontinuance of the provision for funding a portion of the tax in the case of income upto Rs. 6,000. In the following year, the minimum exemption limit was raised to Rs. 2,500.

POSITION IN 1949-50

Reviewing the financial position in the financial year 1948-49, Dr. Mathial stated that Income-tax receipts were placed at Rs. 20.62 crores more than what was estimated in the budget, largely as a result of the intensive drive for the clearance of arrears and the ordinance authorising the provisional collection of tax on the basis of the statements of the income of the assesses; but of this increase, he pointed out, Rs. 5.38 crores would accrue to the provinces as their share of the revenue.

Turning to the estimates for the next financial year 1949-50, the Finance Minister said that receipts from income-tax, which included Rs. 11.22 crores on account of Excess Profits Tax and Rs. 12.01 crores on account of Business Profits Tax, had been placed at Rs. 155 crores.

Referring to tax reliefs, Dr. Matthai proposed to give relief to income-tax payers in the lowest and medium income groups. The tax on incomes up to Rs. 10,000 was reduced by a quarter of an anna from one anna to nine pies in the second slab. This class, it was stated, had been severely hit by the rise in prices and a certain degree of relief in their case had been amply justified. The loss on this score was estimated at Rs. 3 crores.

As regards super-tax, the Finance Minister proposed two reliefs designed to meet the criticism that the existing level of taxation left little incentive for saving and investment, and that it was illogical to ignore the differentiation between earned and unearned income above Rs. 14 lakhs. In respect of earned income, he announced a reduction of an anna and a half in the rates charged on incomes above Rs. 14 lakhs, leaving the maximum rate of tax for income-tax and super-tax together at 14 annas. For unearned income, he announced a reduction of 6 pies in the maximum rate of super-tax. The cost of the two concessions was placed at Rs. 2.1 crores.

Of the total loss of Rs. 6.1 crores involved in the above two concessions (plus the loss of Rs. 1 crore on account of the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax), Dr. Matthai said, Rs. 3 crores would fall on the provinces, by reducing the divisible pool of income-tax, and the balance on the Centre.

Two further changes were also announced in this connection. In the budget for 1948-49, the previous Finance Minister had given a concession to companies with an income of Rs. 25,000 and below by reducing their income-tax to half the usual rates. This concession was meant to encourage the growth of smaller companies, but the reduction, which was allowed in income-tax, Dr. Matthai said, had given rise to considerable administrative difficulties wholly out of proportion to the amount involved or the benefit accruing to the companies. On a careful review of the position, Dr. Matthai came to the conclusion that, while the concession should be maintained, it should take the form of a rebate of half the Corporation Tax, and should be limited to public controlled small companies which are not branches or subsidiaries of bigger companies. The result of this change would be that the entire cost of the concession would fall upon the Centre, and the Provinces would not have to share it. But the amount involved was expected to be small and no specific provision was considered necessary on this account in the estimates for 1949-50.

ANOMALY REMOVED

The second change related to the taxation of incomes of privately controlled companies which do not declare their dividends in India. Dr. Matthai recalled that there was a serious anomaly in the administration of Income-Tax Law relating to the recovery of super-tax from shareholders in respect of dividends paid out of Indian profits, by companies incorporated outside this country. It was difficult to obtain from those companies information concerning the names of their shareholders and the amounts of dividends paid out of Indian profits, and there was, consequently, considerable loss of revenue. The problem of plugging this leakage was considered by the previous Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, who introduced a scheme whereby an extra tax of one anna was imposed on all such companies, with a view partially to recouping the loss. As part of the scheme, an amendment was made to the Income-Tax Act so as to confer personal immunity from further taxation upon the shareholders of such companies. The amendment, however, had the effect of conferring immunity from super-tax

not only upon the dividends actually received, but also upon the dividends, which, under the operation of Section 23-A of the Act, could be deemed to have been received from privately owned companies. Therefore, if the matter had been left there, the profits of those companies would have escaped with an overall impost much lighter than that to which they were subject under the previous law. This point was met by applying to this category of companies the rates of income-tax and super-tax prescribed for individuals or associations, and the definition of "company" was altered to permit of this being done by executive action.

The arrangement, Dr. Matthai pointed out, had, however, not been satisfactory, and after a careful review of the matter, he decided that instead of attempting to tax each such privately controlled company as an individual, the principle of applying an average rate should be adopted. He accordingly announced that all corporations, whether Indian or non-Indian, should continue to be treated as companies, but a further super-tax of one anna should be paid by those privately-controlled companies that do not distribute their profits in India. This method was decided to be applied with the commencement of the year 1949-50. It would not, the Finance Minister said, involve any change in the revenue estimates.

Mention may also be made here of the complaint made by industry that the calculation of depreciation allowance for purposes of taxation on the original cost of the asset involved great hardship. The Government of India, in October 1948, decided that, for all new plant and machinery installed during the five years from April 1, 1948, depreciation allowance at double the ordinary rate would be allowed. Dr. Matthai announced that it had also been decided that, if by April 1, 1953, there was a drop in the general level of prices, the difference between the written down value of the assets and the corresponding value at the reduced price would be allowed as an additional depreciation allowance. For existing plant and machinery, it was decided to grant extra-depreciation allowance for increased wear and tear, if triple shifts were worked.

TAX LAW AMENDMENT

The Government of India introduced in the Constituent Assembly, on April 2, 1949, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill to implement certain tax concessions to industry in order to stimulate production. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on April 8 with instruction to report thereon before the last working day of the first week of the next session.

As the concessions to industry applied with effect from the assessment for the year 1949-50, and as the three Ordinances which the Bill sought to replace would expire before the Bill would be passed, it became necessary that the provisions of the Bill, till it was passed by the Assembly, be promulgated by an Ordinance. The Governor-General accordingly issued, on June 10, an Ordinance called the Taxation Laws Amendment Ordinance, 1949, incorporating therein such provisions of the Bill as were non-controversial.

The Ordinance amended the Income-tax Act to give effect to the concession of depreciation at double the existing rates on new buildings, plant and machinery set up on or after April 1, 1948, and also to the exemption from income-tax of the new industrial undertakings up to a limit of 6 per cent. of the capital employed. Both were for five years beginning with the assessment year 1949-50.

The life of the Ordinance, as usual, was only for six months.

OTHER TAXES ON INCOME

The Excess Profits Tax.—Was introduced in the budget proposals for 1940-41 when an impost of 50 per cent. on all abnormal War profits

above a taxable minimum of Rs. 30,000 earned since September 1, 1939 was introduced. These excess profits were calculated on the basis of a standard year between 1935-36 and 1939-40 at the option of the assessee. In the following year the tax was raised to 66½ per cent. The total collection under this head since its introduction in April 1940 to the end of 1946-47 (Budget) amounted approximately to Rs. 3.50 crores or 43 per cent. of the total taxes on income or 19.3 per cent. of the total revenue during these years before deducting the provincial share. The tax was completely abolished after March 31, 1946. However, refund of the collections from the E.P.T. has not been made. In March 1949, Dr. Matthai, Finance Minister, announced that it had been decided to postpone, for a further period of three years, the refund of deposits of the E.P.T., except for approved purposes. It might be noted that this tax was also in force in 1919 and 1920.

The Business Profits Tax.—Was imposed in 1947-48. In justification of the proposal, the Finance Member stated that the complete abolition of the Excess Profits Tax in the last years' budget was premature. The object of the Bill was to impose a special income-tax on the profits exceeding Rs. one lakh of business, professions and vocations. The charge proposed was 25 per cent. of the taxable profits; but the exemptions to agricultural income, life insurance business, etc., granted by the Excess Profits Tax were continued. The final Act reduced the rate of tax from 25 per cent. to 16½ per cent., and fixed a uniform abatement of 6 per cent. of the Capital or charge or Rs. 1 lakh or whichever is greater in place of the different criteria for companies and, for the purpose of computing abatement, the inclusion under paid-up capital of so much of the premia realised by a company for the issue of any of its shares as is retained in the business. The tax has been extended for the period 1949-50. Certain changes have also been announced. The following are relevant extracts from the Finance Act, 1949:—

(1) In sub-clause (a) of clause 4 of section 2 of the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947, for the figures "1948", the figures "1949" shall be substituted.

(2) The tax imposed by section 4 of the said Act shall, in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after 31st March 1948, be an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the taxable profits.

(3) For the purposes of the said Act "abatement" shall mean, in respect of any chargeable accounting period beginning after 31st March, 1948, a sum which bears:—

(a) in the case of a company not being a company deemed for the purposes of section 9 of the said Act to be a firm, to a sum equal to six per cent. of the capital of the company on the first day of the said period, computed in accordance with Schedule II to the said Act, or two lakhs of rupees, whichever is greater, or

(b) in any other case, to two lakhs of rupees, the same proportion as the said period bears to the period of one year.

Receipts on account of this tax is estimated at Rs. 12.01 crores.

The Taxation of Income (Investigation Commission) Bill.—Was also passed by the Legislature with certain amendments, recommended by the Select Committee, the most important of which is in regard to the Initiative for investigation which will rest entirely with the Central Government who will refer to the Commission for investigation and report any *prima facie* case of tax evasion. "It is notorious", stated the statement on objects and reasons of the Bill "that recently businesses and properties have changed hands for very large sums of money. Government are anxious to know how in spite of very high rates of taxation the large fortunes which these transactions imply have been accumulated." Towards the end of 1947, the Government of India announced the personnel of the commission.

The Act assigned two important duties to it, namely, to investigate and report on all matters relating to taxation on income, with particular reference to the extent to which the existing law relating to and procedure for the assessment and collection of such taxation is adequate to prevent evasion and to investigate specific cases referred to the Commission by the Central Government.

On a study of the working of the Income-tax Law and its administration during recent years, the Commission came to the conclusion that, on a long-term view, the first task was no less important than the second, and as work on the second had for various reasons necessarily to be slow, the Commission devoted a great part of its time till recently to the first task. This involved the examination of voluminous evidence tendered in reply to a comprehensive questionnaire which was issued, and the Commission recently submitted a long report in which it made recommendations on many points of law and of administration. These recommendations were being examined with a view to the necessary legislation being introduced as early as possible.

The Finance Minister, during the Budget session in March, announced that the Commission had completed investigation of a few specific cases referred to it by Government. But much progress, he said, was not possible for a variety of reasons. Firstly, it was only in April 1948 that the necessary staff for investigation work could be placed at the disposal of the Commission. This difficulty had since been overcome to some extent. Secondly, it was found that a good deal of general inquiry and collection of facts and figures was a necessary preliminary to the investigation of specific cases. These general inquiries and the collation of the materials collected took a considerable time but the work was now proceeding apace. Once this was completed, it was hoped that the disposal of the specific cases would be expedited.

The Finance Minister added that the possibility of disposing of the referred cases by agreed settlement was being explored, and a bill would shortly be placed before the Dominion Parliament for vesting the necessary powers for making such settlements in the hands of the Commission.

Progress of Revenue.—Prior to 1914, the receipts from taxation on income were hardly Rs. 3 crores; but they went up to Rs. 22 crores in 1921-22 owing to the increases in the rates. The industrial depression however, resulted in a setback in the following years and even in 1938-39, it did not exceed Rs. 17.28 crores. The war period witnessed a strong emphasis on this source for the purpose of Governmental finance

and the revenue from this source realised in 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 178.03 crores representing 49.4 per cent. of the total revenue. The revised estimates of taxes on income for 1948-49 were Rs. 158 crores, while the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 148.90 crores..

SALES TAXES

The credit for introducing the sales tax first in India goes to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, and former Finance Minister and Premier of Madras. In 1939, when he was faced with the problem of finding an alternative source of revenue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in certain parts of Madras province, he hit upon the sales tax as a means of making up the loss of revenue. The yield could not be correctly assessed then, but it was roughly estimated to fetch anything between Rs. one crore and Rs. 10 crores in that province alone. Today sales tax forms the mainstay of most of the Provincial Governments. The sales tax in Madras, for instance, yielded a revenue of Rs. 13.03 crores in the financial year ended March, 1949. This was Rs. one crore more than the anticipated amount, and nearly Rs. 5 crores more than the realisation in 1947-48.

The following are the main features of the sales taxes in the provinces:—

In Madras dealers having a turnover of more than Rs. 10,000 have to pay at 3 pies in the rupee. For certain articles like automobiles, radio sets, electrical goods and cameras, 3 pies general sales tax, *plus* a special tax at 6 pies in the rupee in some cases and 3 pies in other cases at such single point in the series of sales by successive dealers as may be prescribed. For hides and skins and newspapers (which, in future, may have to pay an advertisement tax in lieu of sales tax), the tax is three pies per rupee on the turnover only at such single point in the series of sales as may be prescribed. In respect of bullion, the tax is leviable at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. of the turnover, and only at such single point in the series of sales by dealers as may be prescribed. Exemption from the tax is granted to sales by licensed dealers of cotton, handspun yarn, and any cloth woven on handlooms wholly with handspun yarns, and sold by persons dealing exclusively in such cloth. An annual fee has to be paid to obtain licences for this purpose. A rebate of one half of the tax levied is granted to certain finished articles of industrial manufacture if they are meant for delivery outside the province.

Bengal, Bihar and Bombay have adopted a single-point sales tax on the last sales. From the following table (prepared by "Commerce"),

it will be seen that the sales tax fetches 9.87 per cent. of the total revenue in the C.P. and Berar and 20.18 per cent. in Madras:—

| | Sales tax (Rs. crores) | Percentage to total revenue |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Madras | 12.25* | 20.18 |
| Bombay | 6.83 | 13.99 |
| West Bengal .. | 4.85 | 15.23 |
| U. P. | 6.76 | 12.18 |
| Bihar | 2.80 | 11.45 |
| C. P. | 1.87 | 9.87 |

* Without taking into account new proposals.

The need for uniformity of sales tax has been increasingly felt, in view of the divergent methods and rates of the tax as between the provinces. Several changes were evident in the provincial budgets for 1949-50. The Government of Madras proposed to remove the exemption allowed on the first sale of agricultural products in regard to certain commercial crops. The tax on groundnut and cashewnut was increased by 50 per cent. The exemption on tea for export was withdrawn. Cotton, so far free from the tax, was to be taxed at three pies at one stage. (Later, on June 6, 1949, the Government published a Bill seeking to raise the rate of the general sales tax from 3 pies for every rupee to 4½ pies in the turnover). Bombay proposed to impose a sales tax of 3 pies per rupee on exports from the province. The schedule of exemptions was curtailed and a few more articles were added to the list of articles on which a tax at one anna was levied.

The Central Government asked the provinces to submit their views for bringing about uniformity in the administration, assessment and rates of the sales taxes. They were all reported to have expressed themselves against any centralisation of the tax. Some were in favour of exempting certain articles (like cement, steel and paper) from the tax, while others opposed it. Bombay, U.P. and W. Bengal wanted a single-point sales tax, while certain others, like Madras, wanted to maintain multi-point taxes. In view of such differences the Central Government have been urged by the business community, to evolve a well co-ordinated all-India policy in respect of the tax. It was reported in mid-June that the Government of India would bring before the Constituent Assembly before long certain proposals to ensure uniformity and restrict the levy of sales tax by the provinces under the new constitution of India. If a still earlier decision became necessary, it was felt that the Government of India Act, 1935, would have to be suitably amended.

Guide to Taxes on Income (1949-50)

Part I.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or C of this Part applies—

| — | Rate. |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income | <i>Nil.</i> |
| 2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of total income | Nine ples in the rupee. |
| 3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income | One anna and nine ples in the rupee. |
| 4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income | Three and a half annas in the rupee. |
| 5. On the balance of total income | Five annas in the rupee. |

Provided that—

- (i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below;
- (ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit;
- (iii) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—
 - (a) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unearned total income, or
 - (b) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified,—whichever is less.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be—

- (1) Rs. 5,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as at the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition who are not less than 18 years of age; or
- (b) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition neither of whom is a lineal descendant of the other and both of whom are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family; and

- (2) Rs. 3,000 in every other case.

B. In the case of every company, not being a company to which paragraph C of this Part applies—

| — | Rate. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| On the whole of total income | Five annas in the rupee. |

Provided that in the case of an Indian Company—

- (i) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1950, and no order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee on the amount of such excess;
- (ii) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (i) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression "dividend" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1950, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (ii) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows:—

- (i) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year;
- (ii) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax, —
 - (a) if an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act, XI of 1922, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and
 - (b) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company, for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate:—

| — | Rate. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| On the whole of total income | Five annas in the rupee. |

Part II.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies—

| — | Rate, if income wholly earned. | Rate, if income wholly unearned. |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income | <i>Nil.</i> | <i>Nil.</i> |
| 2. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Two annas in the rupee. | Three annas in the rupee. |
| 3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Three annas in the rupee. | Four and a half annas in the rupee. |
| 4. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Five annas in the rupee. | Six annas in the rupee. |
| 5. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Six annas in the rupee. | Seven annas in the rupee. |
| 6. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Six and a half annas in the rupee. | Eight annas in the rupee. |
| 7. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income | Seven annas in the rupee. | Nine annas in the rupee. |
| 8. On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of total income | Eight annas in the rupee. | Nine and a half annas in the rupee. |
| 9. On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of total income | Eight and a half annas in the rupee. | Ten annas in the rupee. |
| 10. On the balance of total income | Nine annas in the rupee. | Ten annas in the rupee. |

B. In the case of every local authority—

| — | Rate. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| On the whole of total income | Two annas in the rupee. |

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society (other than the Sankatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Province) for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, or under an Act of a Provincial Legislature governing the registration of co-operative societies—

| | Rate. |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income. | Nil. |
| 2. On the balance of total income .. | Two annas in the rupee. |

D. In the case of every company —

| | Rate. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| On the whole of total income | Four annas in the rupee. |

Provided that —

- (i) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—
 - (a) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1950, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in the Provinces of the dividend payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (31) or (3E) of section 18 of that Act, and
 - (b) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000;
- (ii) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (a), but not condition (b), of the preceding clause; and
- (iii) a rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—
 - (a) a public company the shares of which were offered for sale in a recognised stock exchange at any time during the previous year, or
 - (b) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more such public companies as aforesaid;

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

- (a) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 25,000, and
- (b) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph of this Part, a company shall be deemed to be a public company only if it is neither a private company within the meaning of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 nor a company in which shares carrying more than fifty per cent. of the total voting power were, at any time during the previous year, held or controlled by less than six persons.

E. In the case of an association of persons; being a co-operative society, other than the Sankatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under an Act of a Provincial Legislature governing the registration of co-operative societies—

| | Rate. |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income. | Nil. |
| (2) On the balance of total income .. | Two annas in the rupee. |

F. In the case of every company —

| | Rate. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| On the whole of total income | Three annas in the rupee. |

Provided that a rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1949, has made the prescribed arrangements—

- (a) for the declaration and payment in the Provinces of India of the dividend payable out of such profits, and
- (b) for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (31) or (3E) of section 18 of the said Act.

INSURANCE

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book).

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Total Number of Companies | 323 | 330 | 340 | 316 | 339 |
| Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life) | 228 | 234 | 239 | 245 | 232 |
| Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life) | 95 | 96 | 101 | 101 | 107 |
| Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies during year | Rs. 2,206 | Rs. 2,128 | Rs. 2,205 | Rs. 2,177 | |
| Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies during year | Rs. 5,874 | Rs. 5,727 | Rs. 6,111 | Rs. 6,170 | |

LIFE BUSINESS

| | New Business. | | | | | Total Business in force. | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| Number of Policies Issued | 296,984 | 451,000 | 599,000 | 617,000 | 544,000 | 1,821,000 | 2,127,000 | 2,592,000 | 2,797,000 | 2,936,000 |
| Number of Policies with Indian Companies | 280,000 | 432,000 | 577,000 | 596,000 | 521,000 | 1,028,000 | 1,240,000 | 2,376,000 | 2,569,000 | 2,707,000 |
| Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies | 12,984 | 19,000 | 22,000 | 21,000 | 23,000 | 193,000 | 187,000 | 216,000 | 228,000 | 229,000 |
| Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions) | Rs. 72,411 Crores | Rs. 106.2 | Rs. 135.38 | Rs. 141.27 | Rs. 126.49 | Rs. 368.73 | Rs. 443.43 | Rs. 564.28 | Rs. 613.35 | Rs. 649.07 |
| Sums Assured with Indian Companies | 62.91 | 96.2 | 122.78 | 131.43 | 111.06 | 294.08 | 366.45 | 459.43 | 511.50 | 547.17 |
| Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies | 9.48 | 11.9 | 12.60 | 12.84 | 12.31 | 74.65 | 76.98 | 91.84 | 100.85 | 101.90 |
| Premium Income | 3.97 | 5.74 | 7.17 | 7.91 | 6.93 | 19.07 | 23.43 | 28.04 | 31.21 | 32.81 |
| Premium Income of Indian Companies | 3.18 | 5.12 | 6.73 | 7.21 | 6.22 | 14.81 | 18.10 | 22.81 | 25.59 | 26.94 |
| Premium Income of non-Indian Companies | .79 | .62 | .44 | .70 | .71 | 4.26 | 5.33 | 5.23 | 5.65 | 5.83 |

ANNUITY BUSINESS

| | 1942 Rs. per annum | 1943 Rs. per annum | 1944 Rs. per annum | 1945 Rs. per annum | 1946 Rs. per annum | 1947 Rs. per annum |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Annuity Business in force at end of year | 37,04,000 | 37,81,000 | 42,65,000 | 55,92,000 | 61,70,000 | 65,35,000 |
| Amount Payable by Indian Companies | 17,83,000 | 18,33,000 | 21,84,000 | 26,11,000 | 28,80,000 | 29,80,000 |
| Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies | 19,21,000 | 19,51,000 | 20,81,000 | 29,81,000 | 32,90,000 | 35,55,000 |
| Total New Annuity Business in year | 5,55,000 | 4,55,000 | 9,46,000 | 10,42,000 | 11,51,000 | 10,77,000 |
| Share of Indian Companies | 1,08,000 | 1,65,000 | 4,09,000 | 4,39,000 | 5,03,000 | 3,28,000 |
| Share of non-Indian Companies | 3,47,000 | 3,90,000 | 5,37,000 | 6,03,000 | 6,48,000 | 7,49,000 |

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total Net Premium Income | Rs. 7.38 Crores | Rs. 7.63 Crores | Rs. 7.30 Crores | Rs. 8.88 Crores | Rs. 11.55 Crores | Rs. 13.78 Crores |
| Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies | 2.06 " | 2.89 " | 3.22 " | 4.94 " | 6.68 " | 8.41 " |
| Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies | 5.32 " | 4.74 " | 4.17 " | 3.94 " | 4.86 " | 5.37 " |
| Total Fire Premium Income | 2.47 " | 3.46 " | 3.45 " | 4.69 " | 6.01 " | 6.87 " |
| Total Marine Income | 3.87 " | 2.80 " | 2.47 " | 2.13 " | 2.21 " | 2.90 " |
| Total Miscellaneous Premium Income | 1.04 " | 1.37 " | 1.47 " | 1.95 " | 3.32 " | 4.00 " |

GENERAL BACKWARDNESS

Though during the period of the last war, Life Insurance business in the sub-continent registered a great progress over the past, when we compare the present position of Life Insurance business in the sub-continent with that of the other more advanced countries of the world we realise that India has yet a long way to go. The figures published in the Insurance Year Book show that at the end of the year 1935 the total Life Insurance business in force amounted to Rs. 235 crores distributed over 11 lakhs Policies, whereas the total Life Insurance business at the end of the year 1947 amounted to Rs. 619 crores distributed over 25 lakhs Policies. As the sub-continent holds within its borders 400 million people constituting one-fifth of the total population of the World, the figures appear insignificant altogether. On an average taking 4 members in a family there should be 100 million families in India over which are distributed 25 lakhs policies of Life Insurance. Thus only 2.5 per cent of families can claim protection of Life Insurance, while 97.5 per cent of the families are without such protection. This backwardness in the progress of Life Insurance in this country can only be attributed to the lack of development in the Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural and other allied fields, the lack of education and literacy in the masses, and above all the poverty of the Indian Nation. With the formation of National Government at the centre and with the popular ministries in the Provinces and with the various schemes for Post-war agricultural, industrial and economic development of the country envisaged by these Governments, Life Insurance is bound to thrive in the country. There are in all about 230 indigenous Life Offices in India. All have not enough business owing mostly to the backward economic condition of the country. Due to the requirements under Insurance Act, 1938, as well as owing to the strict supervision of the department of the Superintendent of Insurance, Indian Insurance Companies in general have been improving from day to day. The three main factors on which the life insurance business depends are (1) Mortality experience (2) Interest yield and (3) Expenses. Mortality experience of Indian Companies is very satisfactory on the whole. However, it could not be said of the other two factors. In the year 1938 the average yield realised on the funds of Life Insurance Companies was 5.15 per cent, while in 1947 it was reduced to 3.03 per cent, which is likely to show further reduction in 1948 owing to the disturbed political and economic conditions in India and elsewhere. The first consideration in regulating the investments of Funds of Life Offices should be to safeguard the Capital. Without jeopardising the safety of Capital, Insurance Companies can be enabled to earn better interest yield, if more investments are permitted by Law in Securities other than the Government Approved Securities under Section 27 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

INCOME-TAX

Linked with the question of yield on investments is the question of income-tax to be paid by Life Offices. Insurance Associations have already made representations to the Government of India to the effect that we should be assessed on the interest less expenditure basis as is done in the United Kingdom since the year 1925. The amounts paid to, reserved for or expended on behalf of the policyholders should be exempted from the income-tax. Pending consideration by the Government of the major question of the revision in the basis of the assessment of life offices, they have urged upon the Government of India to grant immediate relief to Life Offices by lowering the ceiling rate of tax from 60 to at least 45 pias in a Rupee. Insurance Companies claim that immediate relief in this respect is very necessary as the low interest yield now realised is being further reduced owing to its being subjected to a rate of tax as high as 5 annas in a Rupee. Further in the case of Life Offices which are being taxed on the surplus

basis it has been found that several such offices during recent years had not been able to disclose a substantial surplus owing mainly to the operation of the interest factor, in their business. However, tax is always deducted at the source at the highest rate prevailing under the provisions of the Income Tax Act which amounts to their credit with the Income Tax Department and is refunded only subsequently if no surplus is disclosed at their following valuation. Owing to deductions of income-tax at source at the high rate of 60 pias in a Rupee a substantial amount of the revenue of interest on the investments remains locked up with the Income tax Department which is refunded without interest after a considerable lapse of time. It is therefore essential in the interests of life policyholders that the Government of India should lower the ceiling rate of tax from the present high level to at least 45 pias in a Rupee. That, broadly speaking, is how the case is presented.

THE INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

The expenses of procuration of business as well as overhead expenses in this country are very high compared to other countries. The Insurance (Second) Amendment Bill contemplates the working of a Company through Chief Agents or Branches and licensed Agents. The present system of organisation adopted by a few big Companies who have large resources is having a Branch or Branches, under which are Inspectors paid on salary basis and licensed Agents. Medium sized and small companies being not sure of the turnover of the business, have put in place of paid-inspectors, special agents or (Employer of Agents other than Chief Agents who are paid on the basis of commission). The provision in the Bill preventing the employment of intermediaries, either inspector or organiser or special agents, on terms other than salary basis, will hamper the working of companies by Chief Agents and as a consequence the increase in costs will be inevitable. Such a provision will also place a handicap on companies at a time when companies will be required to make great efforts to reduce their costs to the limits in the Bill. It is suggested for the consideration of the legislature that Insurance Companies should be allowed the freedom to employ intermediaries like the Inspectors or Organisers or Special Agents on the basis of commission or fixed remuneration or both. Such a provision would considerably assist Insurance Companies both in building up their business and in complying with the provision of the Bill as regards restriction of over-all costs.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to 30th September, 1948 was 333 of which 232 Insurers were Indian insurers and 107 were non-Indian insurers.

Of the 232 Indian insurers 89 had their head offices in the Bombay Presidency, 57 in the West Bengal, 33 in the Madras Presidency, 11 in the East Punjab, 18 in Delhi Province, 8 in the United Provinces, 3 in the Central Provinces, one each in Bihar and Ajmer-Merwara, and 10 in Indian States.

Of the 107 non-Indian insurers 67 (including 5 insurers holding standing contracts with Lloyds) were constituted in the United Kingdom, 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 9 in the United States of America, 3 in Switzerland, 1 in Java and 6 in Pakistan.

Most of the Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 144 in number, and of the remaining 88 Indian insurers, 47 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 41 carry on insurance business other than life only. Of the Indian insurers, 40 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Insurance Societies. Further there are a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, and the Postal Insurance Fund which are exempt from the operation of the Insurance Act.

As regards non-Indian insurers, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 107 non-Indian insurers, 87 carry on insurance business other than life, 5 carry on life business only, and 15 carry on life business along with other insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total net new life insurance business effected in India during the year 1947 amounted to 511,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 12,640 lakhs and having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 9.93 crores, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 5,34,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 114 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs. 6.22 crores. The new life business effected by non-Indian insurers amounted to 20,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 12.31 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of 0.71 crores.

The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers was Rs. 2,177 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers Rs. 6,170.

The total net life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1947 amounted to 1,36,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 6,49.07 crores including bonus additions and having an annual premium income of Rs. 32.81 crores. Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 2,70,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 3,47.17 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 26.98 crores. The share of non-Indian insurers is represented by 220,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 101.90 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 6.83 crores.

The following table shows the New Sums Insured by Indian Life Offices, the Average Sum Insured Per Policy and the Total Sums Insured in Force at the end of the year—

| Year. | New Sums Insured. | | Total Sums Insured in Force. |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Sum insured (in crores). | Average sum insured per policy. | Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores). |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1932 | 19.66 | 1,697 | 105.02 |
| 1935 | 24.83 | 1,673 | 118.77 |
| 1934 | 28.92 | 1,547 | 136.65 |
| 1935 | 32.81 | 1,565 | 151.63 |
| 1936 | 37.80 | 1,532 | 174.67 |
| 1937 | 41.74 | 1,520 | 196.74 |
| 1938 | 46.68 | 1,498 | 218.86 |
| 1939 | 45.06 | 1,511 | 232.42 |
| 1940 | 35.23 | 1,685 | 243.91 |
| 1941 | 36.68 | 1,841 | 256.43 |
| 1942 | 37.89 | 2,193 | 266.80 |
| 1943 | 65.24 | 2,258 | 310.95 |
| 1944 | 99.20 | 2,208 | 366.15 |
| 1945 | 122.78 | 2,128 | 459.42 |
| 1946 | 131.43 | 2,205 | 514.50 |
| 1947 | 114.06 | 2,177 | 547.17 |

ANNUITY BUSINESS

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1947 was for the amount of Rs. 10,77,000 per annum, of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs. 3,28,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was the amount of Rs. 65,35,000 per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs. 29,80,000 per annum, and by non-Indian insurers Rs. 35,55,000 per annum.

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India also. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1945 amounted

to 16,500 policies insuring Rs. 5.51 crores having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 0.35 crore, and the total business remaining in force at the end of 1947 amounted to 84,500 policies insuring Rs. 25.35 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 1.43 crore.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian insurers during 1947, in respect of their life insurance business amounted to Rs. 49.56 crores, while the total outgo was Rs. 24.10 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian insurers during the year 1947, in respect of their life insurance business was made up of :-

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Particulars of Income | Indian Insurers | Non-Indian Insurers |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Premium | 29.60 | 5.74 |
| Interest, Dividend and Rents | 3.63 | 1.21 |
| Other Receipts | 50 | 48 |
| Total | 33.13 | 7.43 |

The total outgo of these insurers during the year in respect of the life insurance business was made up of :-

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Particulars of Outgo | Indian Insurers | Non-Indian Insurers |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Claims by death | 3.56 | 8.4 |
| Claims by Maturity | 3.98 | 1.81 |
| Annuities | 4 | 13 |
| Surrender value | 39 | 76 |
| Expenses of Management | 8.83 | 1.15 |
| Depreciation and Transfer to Investment | | |
| Reserves, etc. | 50 | 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 17 | 1.58 |
| Transfer to Shareholders' Reserves and dividends | 6 | 1 |
| Total | 17.57 | 6.53 |

INTEREST RATE & EXPENSE RATIO

The net rate of interest earned on the mean life insurance funds during the year 1947 by Indian insurers was 3.03 per cent. The net rates of interest realized on mean life insurance funds by the Indian insurers in each of five years were as follows :-

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rate of Interest per annum | 3.88 | 3.64 | 3.48 | 3.20 | 3.03 |

The total expenses of management of Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business, expressed as a percentage of the Premium Income during each of five years was as follows :-

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expense Ratio | 27.9 | 31.2 | 32.2 | 31.2 | 30.4 |

If the figures of half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining insurers would be as under :-

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expense Ratio | 31.4 | 36.1 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 35.1 |

The net rates of interest realised in India on mean life insurance funds by the non-Indian insurers in each of five years were as follows :-

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rate of Interest per annum | 2.79 | 3.35 | 3.22 | 3.18 | 3.10 |

The total expenses of management of non-Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business in India expressed as a percentage of the premium income during each of five years was as follows :-

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expense Ratio | 16.0 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 20.7 | 20.0 |

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1947 was Rs. 13.78 lakhs (Rs. 11.50 lakhs in 1946) of which the Indian insurers share was Rs. 8.41 lakhs and that of the non-Indian insurers Rs. 5.37 lakhs. The total amount was composed of Rs. 6.57 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 2.60 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 1.00 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian insurers received Rs. 4.71 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 1.31 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 2.16 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The non-Indian insurers received Rs. 2.17 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 1.39 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 1.81 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

Some Indian insurers who transact fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business also operate outside India. These insurers had a net premium income of Rs. 2.11 lakhs in 1947 from business outside India showing an increase of Rs. 69 lakhs over last year.

ASSETS OF INSURERS

The assets of all the Indian insurers amounted to Rs. 16,785 lakhs on 31st December 1947, which were held invested in :-

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Particulars. | Amount. |
|--|---------|
| Indian Government Securities | 16 |
| Securities of Indian States | 96.07 |
| British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities | 1.24 |
| Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Securities | 1.36 |
| Mortgages on Property | 9.66 |
| Loans on Policies | 3.08 |
| Loans on Stocks and Shares | 6.90 |
| Other Loans | 42 |
| Shares in Indian Companies | 95 |
| Land and House Property | 19.27 |
| Agents' Balances, outstanding Premium and Interest, etc. | 6.23 |
| Deposit, Cash and Stamps | 10.24 |
| Miscellaneous | 9.59 |
| | 2.84 |

The following table shows the assets in India of non-Indian insurers :-

(In lakhs of rupees.)

| Insurers constituted in | Total Assets in India of | Life or composite companies | Non-life companies |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom | 17.10 | 2.75 | |
| Dominions and Colonies | 20.65 | 1.56 | |
| U.S.A. | | 23 | |
| Switzerland | 45 | 6 | |
| Java | | 1 | |
| Total | 38.20 | 4.64 | |

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

On 30th September 1948 there were in existence 108 provident societies.

The total new business effected by the societies during the year 1947 amounted to 19,926 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 1,23,19,500 and annuities for Rs. 700 per annum. The premium income received during the year on these policies amounted to Rs. 5,07,500. The business in force at the end of the year amounted to 76,835 policies, insuring a total sum of Rs. 3,01,67,300 including bonuses and annuities for Rs. 26,100.

The total life insurance fund of these societies at the end of 1947 amounted to Rs. 6,82,22,000 showing a net increase of Rs. 7,12,000 over 1946.

The net rate of interest realized on mean life funds of the societies in the year was 3.08 per cent., and the total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income was 45.22.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Insurance agents constitute an important pillar of the insurance structure. The rapid increase in their number during the last few years, as indicated by the table below, naturally raises the question whether the growth has kept within healthy limits or whether the evil of overcrowding is present in this profession as well.

| Year. | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Agents | 65,921 | 89,202 | 122,926 | 156,992 | 171,169 |

It will be seen that the increase in the total number during 1947 was 11 per cent. of the total number of the licences issued during 1946. It is also evident that as many as about 43 per cent. of the total number of licensed agents did not renew their licences for the next year, these apparently being "casual" agents who did not care to continue in the line.

This gradual increase in the volume of new business for the past several years does not in itself indicate that the country has become more insurance-minded. It is more or less a result of the war-time prosperity of the class taking to insurance. In this connection it is important to stress once again the oft-repeated warning about the relative importance of quality and quantity in life insurance business. Quantity implying merely the size of the premium income should never be the objective. Where insurance is at its best, the underwriter is supreme, ignoring the demand for premium income at the cost of the quality of the business.

In the case of companies doing insurance business other than life, the premium incomes, in the majority of cases, show a shrinkage in the Marine branch. This is an inevitable result of the complete cessation of war risk premiums. The disturbed post-war conditions have also contributed to this decline in as much as normal trade facilities are still lacking and war-time controls have not yet completely disappeared. It will be some time yet before the normal flow of trade begins. The claims have increased.

The premium incomes of both the Fire and Miscellaneous branches of these companies have generally increased. The claims in the Fire business show a welcome drop; while in the Miscellaneous business the position remains where it was in 1946.

Insurance in modern times plays an important part in civilian life. The world is engaged in far-reaching schemes of reconstruction and India is particularly engaged in schemes of industrial expansion which will help in raising the standard of living of its teeming millions. When these schemes come to maturity insurance business of all classes is bound to increase.

TARIFF BOARD

UNTIL 1919 India had no authority to shape her fiscal policy without the approval of the Secretary of State for India. In that year, the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill recommended that "a satisfactory solution of the question (of fiscal policy) can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs." It further recommended that "the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to rate-guarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." It, however, took two more years for the acceptance of this principle by the Secretary of State.

Armed with this convention and as a preliminary step towards devising the guiding principles of a fiscal policy for the country, a Resolution was issued on October 7, 1921 about the appointment of a Fiscal Commission "to examine with reference to all the interests concerned the Tariff Policy of the Government of India including the question of the advisability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference, and to make recommendations." It was the report which really laid the foundation of the tariff policy for the country and should be given credit for what the industrial process took place during the last quarter of a century.

THREE PRINCIPLES

The Commission came to the conclusion that the industrial development of the country had "not been commensurate with the size of the country, its population and its natural resources" and, therefore, recommended "a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination." It distinguished between basic and non-basic industries and recommended that, as a rule, non-basic industries might be subject to certain conditions, be assisted by means of import tariff and basic industries should be helped by means of bounties in order to see that the cost of the manufactured articles used by other industries did not rise. Again, it emphasised that export duties on raw or semi-manufactured goods should not be resorted to as a means of assisting industries.

For the purpose of enabling the Government of India to pursue this policy, the Fiscal Commission recommended the creation of a permanent Tariff Board charged with the task of examining the claims of various industries to protection and of watching the operations of the fiscal measures that might be taken by Government from time to time. Simultaneously, the Commission laid down three important conditions for the guidance of the Board as a prerequisite to any recommendation by it for State help. They were: (1) The industry must have natural advantages; (2) The industry is such that without protection it is not likely to develop at all or so rapidly as is desirable in the interest of the country; (3) The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection. It further made clear that the question of the renewal of protection to an industry should also be examined by the Tariff Board from time to time.

FIRST TARIFF BOARD

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the establishment of a Tariff Board and set up the first Tariff Board in July 1923 for a period of one year. The life of the Board, however, was extended from year to year until the outbreak of the World War II though the personnel changed from time to time. During this period, the Tariff Board examined the

claims of a number of industries for protection and, as a result of its recommendations, help by means of protective tariffs, bounties or subsidies was given to steel, railway wagons, wire and wire-nails, bolts and nuts, paper, printers' ink, plywood, safety matches, transmission belting, glass, sugar, silk, the cotton textile industry and a variety of other industries.

During the Second World War, the need for starting new industries to fill in the gap created by the cessation of imports was keenly felt and the Government of India made a definite promise about protection and help if the need arose after the termination of the war. In the statement on industrial policy issued by the Central Government on April 25, 1945, it was announced that pending the formulation of a tariff policy appropriate to the post-war needs and conditions of the country and the establishment of permanent machinery for the purpose, Government would set up machinery for investigation claims from various industries, which were started or have developed in war time and are established on sound lines, for assistance or protection during the transition period.

WAR-TIME INDUSTRIES

For the purpose of these and any subsequent investigation, the Government of India set up, on August 1, 1945, a wartime Tariff Board for a period not exceeding two years in the first instance. The Board consisted of Sir R. K. Shannukham Chetty (President), Mr. C. C. Desai, Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. Nazir Ahmed. The communication issued in this connection stated:

In the case of each industry, the Board will, after such examination as it considers necessary, report whether the industry satisfies the following conditions:—

(1) that it is established and conducted on sound business lines; and (2) that having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely, within a reasonable time, to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance; or (3) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, the Board will recommend:

(i) whether, at what rate and in respect of what articles or class or description of article, a protective duty should be imposed; (ii) what additional or alternative measure should be taken to protect or assist the industry; and (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures should remain in force.

In making its recommendations, the Board was directed to give due weight to the interests of consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also to consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection was to be granted. Since relief, to be effective, should be attended to without delay, the Board was requested to complete its inquiries with all possible expedition.

With these general terms of reference, the Board was entrusted with inquiries concerning numerous industries in the first one year and a half. Following the division of India, however, the Board's activities became rather restricted owing to the appointment of the President, Mr. Chetty, as Finance Minister, Government of India, the transfer of its Member-Secretary, Mr. C. C. Desai, to the States Ministry, Government of India, and the decision of its third member, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, to opt out for service with Pakistan.

RECONSTITUTED BOARD

The Tariff Board was reconstituted in November 1947 with the following members: Mr. G. L. Mehta (President), Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu. The Government resolution issued on November 3 stated that it would function for a period of three years. In addition to the terms of reference fixed earlier, the reconstituted Board is now entrusted with the following functions:

(1) To report to Government, as and when required, factors that lead to increase in the cost of production of Indian manufactured goods as against imported articles; and

(2) To advise Government, as and when required, on measures whereby internal production may be secured on the most economical cost basis.

The Government of India have since expanded the Board to enable it to cope with the pressure of work pending for disposal. They have appointed two new Members to the Board, namely, Mr. M. L. Rahman and Mr. B. N. Adhikari. The latter joined the Board on July 1, 1949.

NEW FUNCTIONS

Subsequently, by Resolution dated August 6, 1948, Government entrusted the Board with the following new functions besides those already enumerated above:

(1) to enquire, as and when required by Government, into the cost of production of a commodity produced in the country and to determine its wholesale, retail or other prices, and to report on the same;

(2) to recommend to Government, as and when required, measures necessary for the protection of India's industries from dumping from abroad;

(3) to undertake studies, as and when necessary on the effects of *ad valorem* and specific duties and tariff valuations on various articles and the effects of tariff concessions granted to other countries;

(4) to report to the Government, as and when necessary, on combinations, trusts, monopolies and other restraints on trade, which may tend to affect the industries enjoying protection by restricting production, or maintaining or raising prices, and to suggest ways and means of preventing such practices;

(5) to maintain a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries by conducting enquiries, as and when necessary, on the effect of the protective duties or other means of assistance granted, and advise the Government regarding the necessity or otherwise of modifying the protection or assistance granted; to keep a careful watch to ensure that conditions attached to the grant of protection were fully implemented and that the protected industries were being run efficiently.

The reconstituted Board began to function, as already stated, in November 1947. Investigations into the claims for protection or assistance from certain wartime industries which had been referred to the Interim Tariff Board had not been completed owing to the fact that the Board was working short of staff. These industries were: Pickers, Enamelware, Small tools, Wire heads, Batteries for motor vehicles, Expanded metals and Bobbins.

Since the present Board began to function, in addition to the inquiries into the above mentioned industries, it has been asked to conduct the following inquiries:—

NEW CASES

(1) Plastic goods including moulding powder used in the manufacture thereof, (2) Glass and glassware, including bangles, (3) Slate and slate pencils, (4) Hydraulic brake fluid, (5) Textile machinery.

REVIEW CASES

(1) *Pre-war industries*: (a) Magnesium chloride, (b) Sericulture, (c) Artificial silk, and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics, (d) Gold and silver thread and wire, (e) Sugar.

(2) *Wartime industries which received protection on the recommendations of the interim Tariff Board and of the present Board*: (a) Alloy, tool and special steels, (b) Antimony, (c) Bichromates, (d) Coated abrasives, (e) Cocoa powder and chocolate, (f) Cotton and hair belting, (g) Dry battery, (h) Electric motors, (i) Ferro-silicon, (j) Glucose, (k) Grinding wheels, (l) Hurricane lanterns, (m) Non-ferrous metals, (n) Phosphates and phosphoric acid, (o) Photographic chemicals, (p) Plywood and tea chests, (q) Potassium permanganate, (r) Sewing machines, (s) Starch, (t) Stearic acid and oleic acid, (u) Steel baling hoops, (v) Steel belt lacing, (w) Wood screws, (x) Motor vehicle battery, (y) Pickers.

PRICE INQUIRIES

(1) Cotton cloth and yarn, (2) Steel, (3) Paper, (4) Superphosphates.

Of the foregoing, protection, if granted, to wartime industries is to be for a period not exceeding three years. In respect of industries established before the war and which were

granted protection on the recommendations of the previous Tariff Boards, the protection was extended from time to time and was continued with effect from April 1, 1948, for a period of one year by the Protective Duties Continuation Act.

By January 31, 1949, the Board had completed 12 tariff inquiries relating to the following:

(1) Batteries for motor vehicles, (2) Wire heads, (3) Pickers, (4) Silver thread, (5) Magnesium chloride, (6) Robbins, (7) Hydraulic brake fluid, (8) Sericulture, (9) Artificial silk, (10) Sugar, (11) Bicycles, (12) Preserved fruits. Reports in respect of all these industries have been submitted to Government. The Board has also submitted its report on the prices of cloth and yarn at the end of June, 1948, and that on paper at the end of November, 1948. The report on fair retention prices for steel products has also been submitted subsequently.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES ACT

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, a composite Bill called the Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1949, was introduced on March 18, 1949, in the Indian Dominion Parliament, which sought to give or extend protection to certain industries for varying periods up to 3 years, exclude certain types of alloys from protection and terminate protection altogether for

some other industries. The Bill which was passed with slight amendments on March 25, came into force on April 1, 1949.

The industries which will continue to enjoy protection or receive fresh protection are: (1) Sugar, (2) Artificial silk and artificial silk and cotton mixed fabrics, (3) Sericulture, (4) Bicycles and bicycle parts and accessories, (5) Preserved fruits, (6) Calcium chloride, (7) Phosphoric acid, (8) Bichromates, (9) Sodium phosphates, (10) Potassium permanganate, (11) Oleic and stearic acids, (12) Coated abrasives, (13) Antimony, (14) Hurricane lanterns, (15) Sewing machines, (16) Dry batteries, (17) Steel baling hoops, (18) Alloy, tool or special steel, (19) Pickers, and (20) Motor vehicle batteries and plates therefor.

In respect of alloys containing nickel in low proportion, protection has been sought to be restricted, while in the case of magnesium chloride and gold and silver thread industries, protection has been discontinued. The case for continuance of protection for sugar industry for two more years from April 1, 1949, came in for special consideration in Parliament. The Tariff Board had recommended that within two years normal conditions might return and protection might be extended for two more years only. The House, however, curtailed the period to one year only.

MINES AND MINERALS

MINERALS form the starting-point of those endless series of manufactures on which modern industrial civilisation rests. Mineral resources of India (and Pakistan, though most of them lie in India) cannot be described as enormous for a country of its size and population. Except in mineral such as iron ore, aluminium ore, and possibly mica, manganese, magnesite, thorium and titanium of which the exportable surpluses are large and of world importance the deposits are of decidedly limited extent and call for a policy of strict conservation and planning. Certain new methods of discovery have just come into vogue and it is possible that by using these methods new deposits of petroleum, a few new coalfields, ore-bodies, large underground water deposits may yet be unearthed. But on the whole it is safer to take a modest view of India's mineral resources. The present position may be described as follows: Minerals of strategic importance are adequate in parts only; there is a serious deficiency in non-ferrous metals like tungsten, tin, lead, zinc, mercury, graphite and liquid fuels. But in the basic metals, such as iron, manganese, aluminium, magnesium and chromium, the country is well supplied, in the first three, in large excess.

India's position on the mineral map of the world may be described as follows.

1. Minerals of which India's exportable surplus can dominate world markets are iron ore, titanium ore, mica. 2. Minerals of which India's exportable surplus forms an important factor are manganese ore, bauxite, magnesite, refractory minerals, natural abrasives, steatite, silica, gypsum, monumental granites, monazite, cerandium, cement materials. 3. Minerals in which India may be considered self-sufficient for present needs and those of the immediate future are coal, aluminium ore, gold, chrome ore, building-stones, marble, slate, industrial clays, limestone and dolomite, mineral pigments, sodium salts and alkalies, rare earths, beryllium, alum, glass sand, pyrites, borax, feldspars, nitrates, phosphates, zircon, arsenic, antimony, barytes, precious and semi-precious stones, vanadium. 4. Minerals for which India has to depend largely or entirely on foreign imports are copper ore, silver, nickel, petroleum, sulphur, lead, zinc, tin, fluorides, mercury, tungsten, molybdenum, platinum, graphite, asphalt, potash.

A short note can be added on the resources of areas formerly known as States.

COAL. Hyderabad leads all States in the production of coal. Coal is produced or found in the following places also, Korea, Kewar, Bikaner, Raigarh, Bhopal, Surguja, Cochin and Kashmir.

MANGANESE. The former States areas produce about one-fifth of the total production of Manganese ore in the sub-continent, and deposits have been located in Bihar, Bonai, Gangpur, Kalandi, Konthar, Patna, Mayurbhanj, Mysore, Talcher, Sandur, Idar, Indore, parts of Travancore, and in the Bidar and Nizamabad Districts of Hyderabad.

IRON. Rich deposits of iron ore are found in Mayurbhanj, Sandur, Bhopal, Nilgiri, Salem, Mysore, Bonai, Raigarh, Dhar, Bastar, Bandh Talcher, Surguja, Mandi, Patiala, Alwar, Jhalawar, Nawanganar, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts of Hyderabad.

GOLD. The Kolar Goldfields of Mysore State are responsible for over 99 per cent. of the total Indian output.

BAUXITE. Large deposits of bauxite have been located in Bhopal, Bonai, Nandgaon, Kashmir, Surguja, Kolhapur and Gwalior.

CHROME. Mysore produces part of the total annual output of chrome ore in India, the chief producing centres being parts of Hassan and Mysore districts. Chrome ore is also found in Seralikela, Konthar, and Sawantwadi.

MICA. Mica is chiefly produced in Jalpur, Tonk, Kawardha, Kishengharh, Talcher, and in Mewar (in the districts of Saharan, Jhazpur, and Rashihi). Muscovite mica also occurs in

Hyderabad in the districts of Warrangal and Nizamabad.

THORIA. The Monazite sands of Travancore have assumed great strategic significance as they contain Thoria, the source of thorium, which is one of the radio-active elements held by experts as next in importance to uranium. Ilmenite and Zircon are also found in association with monazite.

Some of these areas can also claim deposits of other minerals and metals, e.g., copper, lead, zinc, wolfram, asbestos, ochres and graphite.

COPPER. Copper deposits are found in Indore, Sikkim, Bikaner, Kharaswan, Patiala, Bonai, Mayurbhanj, Gwalior, Alwar, Kishengharh, etc.

LACK OF POLICY

Till recent times the subject of mineral development had received scant attention; and Provinces whose annual mineral production amounted to scores of rupees had no agency whatever for development and conservation of its mineral resources. Even today mining on systematic basis is almost wholly confined to foreign capitalists who have exclusively owned petroleum, gold and copper mines and have had a controlling share in other mines such as those of coal, manganese and chromium. Thus an unregulated traffic grew up, and by far the largest quantity of manganese ore, mica, ilmenite, gold, chromite, refractories and a number of minor minerals were extracted mainly for the purpose of export trade in the raw and at a rate which will in future years deplete the reserves of key minerals.

The attempt therefore lately made by the Ministry of Works, Mines & Power to take under Federal control the regulation and development of minerals of All-India and strategic importance is not made too soon. But one cannot stop here. One has to go on to supplement this by a wide-range improvement in recent mining practice, measures for conservation of mineral assets, introduction of mining research and so on.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Indian Bureau of Mines was set up during the year under the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. Although it was at first expected to work only as an advisory body, the Bureau bids fair to grow into a full-fledged body of experts, capable of tackling all problems connected with the mining industry. It was stated in May 1949, that the Bureau of Mines had drafted certain rules under the preliminary sections of the Indian Mines and Minerals Act, embodying the minimum conditions relating to the grant of mineral concessions which were considered as desirable for the Centre to prescribe, as well as the procedure in connection with such grants. The draft rules, it was reported, had been circulated to the provinces and were expected to be finalised at a conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and States and mining interests, scheduled to meet in New Delhi in June.

In a communication to provincial Governments, the Central Government emphasised that, whatever the wording of the rules, a great deal would depend upon the spirit and the technical competence with which they were administered. Minerals, it was stressed, were really assets of the country as a whole, although, by reason of geographical accident, they may happen to be within the boundaries of a particular province. The Government of India, therefore, urged the provinces not to exercise any discrimination against persons domiciled in other provinces.

Steps are being taken to expand the organisation of the Geological Survey of India, which is engaged in the task of protecting, investigating, and mapping mineral deposits, and tackling the engineering problems connected with the country's big hydro-electric projects.

The Government of India have granted exploratory permits to private companies to cover an area of 9,000 square miles. The pros-

pecting licences and the mining leases granted by Government cover up-to-date only 2,340 and 40 square miles respectively. Judging from these figures, the extent of mining operations in a country of the dimensions and resources of India is considered "most inadequate", and authorities at the Centre have begun to feel that the task of utilising the country's mineral wealth to the greatest advantage of the nation should be increasingly taken over by Government.

FUTURE POLICY

Future policy has to be along three different lines. First, control should be vested in the Central Government, second, there should be one single authority to deal with the whole problem and third, policy should be directed to secure the following objectives: 1. Attainment of mineral and metal self-sufficiency as far as possible; 2. regulation amounting to stoppage of export of some key minerals such as manganese, celestite, ilmenite, glimmerite, beryl, rare-earth, etc. without a compensatory barter of minerals and metals in which the country is deficient; 3. encouragement of local manufacture, especially of non-ferrous metals and products now imported from abroad; 4. better adjustment of mineral tariffs in the levying of import and export duties and fixing of quotas; 5. revision of mineral taxation, royalty and lease laws, and lastly 6. a progressive change-over to state-ownership where economically feasible of coal, petroleum and basic metals mines.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

| | (Rs.) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Antimony | 86,025 |
| Apatite | 2,430 |
| Asbestos | 48,040 |
| Barytes | 3,68,680 |
| Bauxite | 85,566 |
| Bentonite | 180 |
| Building Materials | 2,48,69,711 |
| Calcite | 6,555 |
| Chromite | 9,85,135 |
| Clays | 24,54,221 |
| Coal | 35,68,37,692 |
| Copper (Refined) | 65,57,003 |
| Cerandium | 26,875 |
| Diamonds | 1,77,472 |
| Fluorite | 10,611 |
| Fluorine .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Fuller's Earth | 1,69,165 |
| Gold | 3,48,90,251 |
| Graphite | 1,60,178 |
| Gypsum | 4,49,371 |
| Ilmenite | 17,42,869 |
| Iron .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Pig Iron | 2,13,93,645* |
| Steel | 20,37,01,500 |
| Kyanite | 3,78,130 |
| Lead | 4,250 |
| Magnesite | 6,10,286 |
| Manganese Ore | 55,21,081(a) |
| Mica | 3,10,26,764(b) |
| Ochre | 1,72,437 |
| Orpiment .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Petroleum | 1,22,53,981 |
| Natural Gas Gasoline | 4,279 |
| Rutile | 34,380 |
| Salt | 2,19,99,501 |
| Salt-petre | 6,46,607(b) |
| Sapphire | 1,416 |
| Steatite | 40,692 |
| Sulphur | 5,82,727 |
| Wolfram (Tungsten ore) | 9,500 |
| Total | 72,83,09,608 |

(a) F.o.b. value at Indian ports.

(b) Export value.

* Value of pig-iron other than that used in steel making.

N. B. See also article on *Mines and Minerals in Pakistan section*.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COAL, IRON ORE, MANGANESE ORE AND SALT DURING THE YEAR 1946.

| | Unit. | Quantity. | Value (Rs.) |
|--|-------|------------|----------------------------|
| COAL— | | | |
| Assam (includes Sylhet) | Tons. | 349,546 | 72,57,477 |
| Bengal (E. and W.) | " | 6,953,969 | 8,44,03,934 |
| Bihar | " | 17,433,162 | 29,18,06,042 |
| Baluchistan (Pakistan) | " | 196,648 | 32,86,858 |
| C. P. & Berar | " | 1,550,389 | 1,58,47,423 |
| Central India (Madhya Bharat) | " | 529,638 | 56,46,337 |
| Eastern States Agency (now merged with C.P., Orissa) | " | 1,449,774 | 1,84,54,921 |
| Hyderabad | " | 1,010,406 | 1,52,06,122 |
| Kashmir | " | 9,000 | 24,106 |
| Orissa | " | 96,677 | 10,44,661 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) | " | 192,706 | 32,36,396 |
| Rajputana (Rajasthan) | " | 63 | 180 |
| Sind (Pakistan) | " | 15,989 | 5,27,518 |
| Total | " | 29,709,354 | 35,68,37,694 |
| IRON ORE— | | | |
| Bihar | " | 971,005 | 31,32,489 |
| C.P. & Berar | " | 651 | 7,976 |
| Eastern States Agency (now merged with C.P., Orissa) | " | 1,396,726 | 32,56,768 |
| Mysore | " | 36,300 | 1,10,622 |
| Punjab States | " | (a) | (a) |
| Central India | " | (a) | (a) |
| Rajputana | " | (a) | (a) |
| Total | " | 2,407,682 | 65,07,855 |
| MANGANESE ORE | | | F.o.b. at Indian Ports (£) |
| Bihar | " | 10,787 | 18,608 |
| Bombay | " | 16,059 | 27,702 |
| Central India (Madhya Bharat) | " | 1,403 | 1,789 |
| Central Provinces | " | 157,328 | 2,80,930 |
| Orissa | " | (a) | (a) |
| Eastern States Agency (now merged with C.P., Orissa) | " | 59,460 | 59,291 |
| Mysore | " | 361 | 338 |
| Madras | " | 16,415 | 14,393 |
| Rajputana (Rajasthan) | " | — | — |
| Total | " | 252,916 | 4,12,021 |
| SALT— | | | Rs. |
| Bengal (E. and W.) | " | 726 | 87,194 |
| Bombay | " | 542,690 | 76,40,411 |
| Gwalior (now in Madhya Bharat) | " | 26 | 1,539 |
| Madras | " | 515,636 | 75,85,606 |
| Northern India (partly India, partly Pakistan) | " | 702,289 | 56,63,958 |
| Sind (Pakistan) | " | 157,491 | 8,05,135 |
| Bihar and United Provinces | " | 874 | 67,800 |
| Puri (Orissa) | " | 18,109 | 1,57,858 |
| Baluchistan (Pakistan) | " | (a) | (a) |
| Total | " | 1,937,841 | 2,19,09,501 |

(a) Not yet available.

* Includes 1,250 tons of Lignite.

COAL

The coal industry passed through a critical year in 1948. The industry continued to be under Government control. Cost of production remained at a high level owing to higher wages and other concessions to labour. Transport bottlenecks resulted in stockpiling of coal at the pitheads and rendered distribution increasingly difficult. Retrenchment of labour force and closure of collieries became inevitable at several production centres.

The Government of India, early in the year, announced their intention to constitute a Coal Transport Advisory Committee with a view to organising quicker movement of coal from pitheads. As against the demand made by the Bihar and Bengal coalfield owners for a daily rolling stock of 3,580 wagons, the Railway Board was able to offer only 2,400 wagons. Efforts were directed towards a faster turnaround of

wagons, but with no notable success owing mainly to lack of co-operation from traders. The pressure on railways was sought to be relieved to some extent by diverting a portion of the accumulated coal stocks to water transport. The worst sufferers of the situation were the smaller collieries producing low grade coal.

According to the Coal Commissioner, the monthly average output of coal during the first half year of 1948 aggregated 2.6 million tons, while the average allocations to railway bunkers, industries, and all other consumers, were 2.3 million tons. But despatches were still smaller at 2.1 million tons per month on the average.

The Payment of Wages Act 1936 was applied to the coal industry from January 15, 1948, which made workers in mines eligible for the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation for an annual bonus equal to four months' basic

wages. Subsequently, the Central Legislature passed necessary legislation making it obligatory on the part of colliery owners to pay the bonus on a quarterly basis. In the result, an average miner became entitled to get Rs. 20 as cash bonus every three months, besides his daily wages averaging Rs. 2.8.

Further, as recommended by the Board of Conciliation, the scheme of compulsory provident fund to miners was enforced. Each worker has to pay one anna in the rupee to the fund and the employer contributes an equal amount. In August, a central fund for the benefit of colliery workers was also set up.

During the year, colliery concerns in Bihar, which had owned mining rights on zamindari lands on leases, were affected by the decision of the Bihar Government to abolish zamindari in the province. The abolition of zamindari was

considered as going counter to the Central Government's declared policy of allowing private enterprise to continue their mining operations unhindered by the State for a period of ten years. The anomalous position was sought to be remedied by bringing all mining lands under

Central control. The Government of India, in August, 1948, introduced in Parliament the "Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948," empowering Government to frame rules and regulations on the terms and conditions on which licences and leases might be

given in respect of any mineral. The Act, which has since been passed, is designed to give the Central Government a fair measure of power for controlling, directing, and co-ordinating mineral development in Provinces and States.

COAL OUTPUT. (in thousands of tons)

| Year | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 (Jan-Sept.) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Output | 27,749 | 29,388 | 29,464 | 29,433 | 29,369 | 29,966 | 28,973 | 29,277 | 28,430 | 20,081 |

Iron

On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which the following fields require special mention:—

(i) *Singhbhum and Orissa*: In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring States, there exist some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron content of the ore considered usable varies from 60% to 65% and these deposits have

recently been estimated at 8,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for centuries. In other parts of the world, Brazil for example, equally rich iron ore may be found, but rarely can it be loaded at the iron works so cheaply as in India. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

(ii) *Mysore*: There are big deposits of quartz magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe. Incidentally, the total quantity of coal available is not less than 100 million tons.

(iii) *Madras*: Very large deposits, mainly magnetite, occur in the Salem and Ceded Districts and in Sandur. They have been estimated at 200 and 150 million tons respectively. They will, however, require concentration before use, and there may be considerable losses in the process.

(iv) *Bastar*: The deposits of Bastar are as rich in grade as those of Singhbhum and are estimated at 600 million tons.

(v) *Other districts*: Similar rich ores occur in the Durg District (200 million tons), and Goa (estimates not available).

Salt

The main sources of production of salt in India are in Sambhar Lake, in Bombay, and in Madras. Salt factories in Rajasthan are managed by Government.

The total quantity of salt manufactured in the Indian Dominion and Pakistan from all sources in the year 1945-46 was 5 crore and 46 lakh maunds. Out of this the quantity manufactured in Pakistan was about one crore maunds, leaving 4 crore and 46 lakh maunds as the share of the Indian Dominion in 1945-46, and 3 crore 92 lakh maunds in 1946-47. These figures do not include production in Kathiawar and Travancore.

Salt was imported into the Sub-continent to the extent of 85 lakh maunds in 1945-46 and 40 lakh maunds in 1946-47. Salt was not exported from the sub-continent in any appreciable quantity during the above two years.

The Government of undivided India abolished the salt duty on March 1, 1947 to satisfy national sentiment. But subsequent events soon compelled them to reimpose the tax. In western Bihar, U.P., East Bengal, Bombay and the C.P. the price of salt rose higher than before the abolition of the duty. The stoppage of supply of salt from Pakistan areas added to the upland. In areas where supplies were deficient, the benefits of the abolition of salt tax went solely to the producers and middle-men and not to the consumers. The remission of the salt tax caused the Government of India a loss of Rs. 9½ crores.

Plans for the development of salt industry, both short-term and long-term are being contemplated by the Government of India. A complete survey of salt production, consumption, distribution, quality, imports and prices, has been

undertaken. The necessity for fostering and directing the salt industry having been established, outlines of method of control have also been drawn up. To increase the production of salt in the sub-continent the Government deputed an expert officer in June 1946, to study the whole question of salt supply and demand, and suggest the changes in the administrative machinery necessary to make the sub-continent self sufficient in the matter of salt.

In 1947 the controlled whole-sale rate for salt was Rs. 6-2-0 per maund.

On April 25, 1948, the Government of India declared that thenceforth individuals or groups might freely produce salt in any land to which they had lawful access: no licences were needed.

THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

ALCOHOL has three uses. It can be used as a drink. That is the use for which it is best known. Second, it can be used for industrial purposes, for instance in the manufacture of a number of chemicals. Third, it can be used as a motor fuel, for the production of mechanical power, when we call it power alcohol.

Alcohol does not occur free in nature. It is produced by a slow decomposition of the juices of certain fruit specially grapes, of palms or other sugary substances when they are exposed to warm or moist atmosphere. The process is called fermentation, caused by the presence of certain micro-organisms popularly called yeast. Commercially alcohol is obtained by the conversion of certain plant products called carbohydrates which include celluloses, starches and sugars. The celluloses and starches are first broken down to simpler sugary matter and then fermented by yeast to produce alcohol.

Potable Alcohol. Let us now deal with alcohol as drink in more detail. Three types of potable alcohol are produced in the sub-continent, beer, toddy, arrack and certain varieties of 'foreign liquors.' Beer and toddy contain

2 to 10% alcohol while arrack and other liquors contain as much as 30 to 50%. Beer is produced from malted barley, and there are about 7 breweries in different parts of India and Pakistan. Arrack, a more popular drink, is obtained from the flowers of the mahua or mihwa tree or from fermented gur or molasses. But the most commonly used drink in the sub-continent is 'toddy' to give it its South Indian name. Toddy is obtained from the date palm. The palm is tapped and the juice is allowed to ferment.

There are, of course, the imported liquors but these are consumed chiefly by non-Asians and upper class Indians.

To pass to a statistical view of the liquor question, a great number of old pot, and coffee stills have always been in use but the major part of potable liquor is made in proper distilleries of which there are about 70 in India. Here is a table which gives a few facts about the production position in India. Asterisk shows that the figure is only an estimate.

Here are the figures for India —

| Year | No. of Distilleries and Breweries | Production in million gallons | Capital invested in lakhs | No. of men employed | Cane-molasses produced in tons | No. of Sugar factories working |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1930 | 26 | 4 | 150 | 2,000 | 52,000 | 29 |
| 1942 | 52 | 61 | 250 | 2,600 | 3,69,100 | 150 |
| 1946 | 71 | 12 | 350 | 3,000 | 3,50,000 | 145 |
| 1947 | 68 | 10.7 | 400 | 3,000 | 3,19,000 | 137 |
| 1948 | 68 | 10 | 400 | 3,000 | 4,12,000 | 137 |

And here are the corresponding figures for Pakistan —

| Year | No. of Distilleries and Breweries | Alcohol in million gallons | Capital invested in lakhs | No. of men engaged | Cane-molasses produced in tons | No. of sugar factories working |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1947 | 5* | 3* | 50* | 200* | 9,000 | — |
| 1948 | 5* | 3* | 50* | 200 | 14,000 | 4 |

The figures for the imports of foreign liquors are given below:—

| Year | Ale, beer, porter, stout in gallons | Spirits, liquors, wines, in gallons | Total gallons | Value of ale, beer, etc. in rupees | Value of spirits, etc. in rupees | Total Rs. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1945-46 | 1,42,632 | 10,75,446 | 12,18,078 | 5,83,805 | 2,31,69,313 | 2,37,53,118 |
| 1946-47 | 5,56,335 | 9,10,683 | 19,06,423 | 27,19,794 | 2,52,54,508 | 3,62,69,256 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 25,03,420 | .. | .. | 3,71,05,387 |
| 1948-49 (10 months) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,03,97,827 |

In comparison U.S.A., the country with the largest world-production (179 million tax gallons) and consumption (1.7 million gallons) of potable liquors, had in 1942, 280 distilleries, 600 breweries and 1,100 wineries. Its liquor industry spent 3 billion dollars on taxes, wages and raw materials.

So much for the production side. Now for the revenue. The Provinces derive their excise revenue from taxes, fees and rents on local production and sale of liquors. Central Government derives its revenue from customs. Here are the customs figures in lakhs of rupees for the old undivided India:—

| Year | Ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquor | Spirits and liquors | Wines | Total |
|---------|--|---------------------|-------|--------|
| 1944-45 | 7.18 | 297.75 | 7.22 | 312.15 |
| 1945-46 | 2.0 | 480.0 | 20.0 | 502.0 |
| 1946-47 | 3.0 | 400.0 | 25.0 | 428.0 |

Prohibition.—Prohibition is now the accepted policy in India and Pakistan, and in every Province there is partial prohibition which is to attain completion in a definite number of years. For instance, there is prohibition in about half of U.P. Madras went completely dry on October 1, 1948 and Bombay expects to go completely dry on April 1, 1950. 9 out of 49 districts in U.P. are dry and it is proposed to extend prohibition to two more districts. Some States and States Unions have accepted prohibition and Mysore expects to go completely dry in five years' time.

Prohibition is mainly enforced by the Excise police but in certain Provinces there are non-official voluntary bodies such as Vigilance Committees for detection and checking, or Prohibition Guards to help the regular Excise police. In Bombay no liquor advertisements are allowed in newspapers or liquor scenes in films. Liquor shops have been converted into tea and refreshment hotels in Madras, while Bombay has opened centres where 'milk' is served in the place of liquor. In nearly every Province one day or more have been declared as dry days. In the old undivided Punjab, students were prohibited from drinking and in Sind today liquor licences cannot be given to Muslims or liquor served to young men below the age of 25.

Now that drunkenness is an offence in certain Provinces punishable with imprisonment or fine or both the need for an objective test for intoxication arises. It has been suggested in this connection that it would be a good idea if we applied the same test as is being increasingly applied in the U.S.A. In some of the American courts intoxication is considered as present if the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood is .15%, or more. If the concentration is less than .15%, and more than .05%, the person's general behaviour and other circumstances are considered. The U.S. Courts have recognized the admissibility of such evidence and devised means of making such tests compulsory. One Supreme Court has ruled that the test of intoxication is not the amount of alcohol drunk, but the amount of alcohol present in the blood. A second test is the detection and estimation of alcohol vapour in the breath.

It is fully recognized, however, that legal prohibition alone is not enough to stamp out the evil of drink. Something must be done to remove the causes that produce alcoholism. Among the major causes which produce alcoholism are poverty, overwork and a certain feeling of ennui. In the case of chronic alcoholics the cause may lie deeper still, in a pathological condition of the person's mind or body. Therefore to achieve any lasting result a policy of negative prohibition should be backed by a constructive effort to provide better food, better housing, better living conditions, greater facilities for recreation and the proper type of education for the younger people. The need for a constructive effort of this nature is fully realized and every Provincial Government has its own programme for mass education and enlightenment in this direction.

When Prohibition is enforced there will naturally be a great loss in excise revenue at a time when nearly every Government is sorely pressed for money. But the loss will be partly made up by fresh taxation such as sales taxes, industrial profits taxes or the raising of duty on liquor as in U.P. And second, the palms and the mihwa trees no longer tapped for toddy would now be available for the production of power alcohol resulting in a general increase of the country's fuel resources.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

We have already mentioned that alcohol is used not only as a drink but also for industrial purposes. Industrial alcohol is a very valuable material in the manufacture of chemicals like acetone, acetic acid, ether, chloroform, ethyl

acetate, etc. It is also necessary as a solvent in the manufacture of fine chemicals, medical preparations, toilets, etc. Since the last war its importance if at all has increased. It is now essential in the manufacture of ammunition and of artificial rubber.

In 1942 there were only 22 plants in the sub-continent for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. In 1946 there were as many as 33 capable of producing 12 million gallons. But the actual production was as low as 5,031,460 gallons in 1945-46 and 3,734,606 in 1946-47. The undivided Government of India's Panel of Fine Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that the medical requirements of the sub-continent are one million gallons annually and industrial requirements 10 millions, a target which they said ought to be reached in 15 years' time. To make this possible, it is argued, the first essential is to abolish the present excise duty on industrial alcohol and the second is to have a uniform policy for the country as a whole. Industrial alcohol should not cost more than a

few annas a gallon. As it is it costs the distiller about eight annas to make it. When the producer's and middleman's profit is added the price will increase to a point where it becomes uneconomical to use it.

AMERICAN RECORD

In this connection the experience of U.S.A. may be helpful. Before the war the normal production in the U.S.A. was 100 million gallons. As more alcohol was needed to make smokeless powder for anti-aircraft shells and artificial rubber tyres for Army lorries the production rose to 600 millions between 1941 and 1945, as whisky distilleries were turned to the production of industrial alcohol. Synthetic alcohol was produced at 4 plants from natural and petroleum refinery gases. The point about synthetic alcohols is that it is cheaper than alcohol from molasses. Synthetic alcohol costs only 12 to 15 cents a gallon while molasses alcohol costs 40 cents when the price of molasses is 13-6 cents a gallon. The future lies therefore with synthetic alcohol.

ETHYL ALCOHOL IN U.S.A. (In millions of proof gallons)

| Raw Material | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Potatoes | | | | | | 3.7 | 12.8 |
| Grain | 17.5 | 38.5 | 107.8 | 206.2 | 281.6 | 104.9 | 39.7 |
| Molasses | 219.1 | 289.3 | 159.1 | 207.5 | 190.2 | 87.1 | 51.1 |
| Synthetic Ethyl Sulphate | 69.9 | 90.6 | 96.7 | 113.7 | 111.6 | 127.5 | 133.3 |
| Sulphite liquors | | | | | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| TOTAL | 298.8 | 424.8 | 447.7 | 636.5 | 683.4 | 353.5 | 298.8 |

Here are the production figures in million gallons for power alcohol in U.S.A.

| Year | Synthetic | Molasses | Grain | Import | Total |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1941 | 42 | 143 | 31 | .. | 217 |
| 1942 | 50 | 114 | 133 | 1 | 298 |
| 1943 | 56 | 81 | 300 | 12 | 449 |
| 1944 | 60 | 150 | 359 | 32 | 602 |
| 1945 | 112 | 190 | 281 | .. | 683 |
| 1946 | 130 | 87 | 105 | .. | 353 |
| 1947 | 137 | 39 | 54 | 31.9 | 298 |

And here finally are the consumption figures (the figures for 1945 are for six months only) :—

| Year | Military | Lend-Lease | Synth. rubber | Anti-Freeze | Civilian and indirect military | Total |
|------------|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1939 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 104 |
| 1940 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | 130 |
| 1941 | 18 | 9 | 23 | .. | 165 | 215 |
| 1942 | 46 | 25 | 30 | .. | 128 | 229 |
| 1943 | 40 | 63 | 126 | 51 | 148 | 428 |
| 1944 | 27 | 60 | 330 | 32 | 160 | 609 |
| 1945 | 15 | 23 | 155 | 9 | 81 | 283 |

POWER ALCOHOL

We now come to the third use of alcohol, i.e. as motor fuel for the production of mechanical power. A great many countries in the world have to depend on imported petrol. So as a security measure some power alcohol is always being produced in nearly every big European country from local raw material such as surplus potatoes, wheat, molasses and so on. Thus in 1941 about 200 million gallons of power alcohol were being produced all over the world from 187 plants in various countries. Of these France had 47, Czechoslovakia 38, Germany 11, Italy 15, Brazil 16, South Africa 4 and Australia 3. During the War, of course, all the countries expanded their output.

Like the countries we have mentioned India and Pakistan too are large importers of petrol. There is no reason therefore why India as any rate should not develop a power alcohol industry of her own especially when she is such a large producer of sugar. A great deal of the molasses which is a by-product in the manufacture of sugar is now going waste. Here are some figures which make the position clear. India and Pakistan had 150 factories in 1942 in the sub-continent producing sugar. Now out of the 485,000 tons of molasses produced in that year about 100,000 tons were fermented to make potable alcohol, and another 50,000 tons used as fuel or manure or for tobacco curing or for making inferior sweets. The rest, that is to say, as many as 335,000 tons were simply wasted. But if all the wastage was to be used for the production of power alcohol a secure market had to be guaranteed to the producer. This meant some sort of legislation to compel the users of petrol to mix in a certain proportion power alcohol with petrol in the ratio 20:80. The Joint Power Alcohol Enquiry Committee of U.P. and Bihar, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tariff Board were all recommending a scheme for the starting of a power alcohol industry before the war for it was clear that alcohol-petrol was superior as a fuel to neat petrol. But an appeal to the Government of India failed as it was frightened of antagonising oil interests. Some of the Provincial Governments, however, went ahead. Between 1939 and 1942, U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore all passed appropriate legislation for the purpose of encouraging use of power alcohol. Mysore giving the lead in this matter. During the War the Government of India fell into line but it was too late to get the necessary plant and equipment from the U.S.A. All it could do was to allow local fabrication of power alcohol plants. In 1946 there were 5 plants with a capacity of 2½ million gallons but the actual production was about a million gallons. In 1947 the number of plants increased to 9.

In 1948 the production was only 3 million gallons. Two additional plants are expected to be in commission this year and the total output expected to go up to 4 million gallons. Even this increased production falls far short of the country's needs and more intensive planned development is necessary, as the report of the panel shows. More power alcohol plants, smaller in capacity to suit the sugar factories and further improvements in fermentation practice are needed to step up output.

Power Alcohol should also be made as in U.S.A. from the wood sulphite liquors, a by-product of the paper factories proposed to be established.

Panel Report.—The report of the Panel appointed by the undivided Government of India to review the situation and make recommendations estimates that with the expected surplus of 430,000 tons of molasses 26 million gallons of alcohol can be produced. And out of 26 millions as many as 20 million could be used as fuel. They recommend therefore that all the existing plants should be modernized and if necessary expanded, and that 20 new plants with a capacity of ½ to 1 million gallons a year should be built. As far as possible all plants were to be fabricated locally. The capital cost of

the 20 plants is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. 20% of this will have to be used on imports of equipment which cannot yet be made in India or Pakistan such as boilers, generators, air compressors, yeast separators and control instruments. The rest of the equipment could be made in India with the help of the existing personnel. It is not necessary to import foreign experts but it may be useful to send out technicians from here to study the working of foreign plants so that they might be able to employ the latest methods in Indian and Pakistani factories. Further recommendations are a reduction in the excise duty on power alcohol to enable the blended fuel to be sold at the same price as neat petrol, and the appoint-

ment of an Alcohol Commissioner to regulate matters relating to molasses and the price and distribution of alcohol.

The Panel also makes a few recommendations about industrial alcohol. It recommends, for instance, the development of subsidiary industries for making chemicals, solvents, food-yeast, dry-ice, fertilizers, potash, etc. from alcohol and the by-products, and the starting of a research organization, to investigate possibilities of expanding production and discover alternative sources and raw material and further applications of industrial alcohol. To encourage such application it suggests that industrial alcohol should be free from any tax. Finally,

to encourage the growth of the whole industry the Panel recommends a general reduction in railway freights on molasses and alcohol.

After the division of the sub-continent the position is roughly as follows: ~75% of cane-acegare, and 97% of sugar, molasses and alcohol remain in India and the balance goes to Pakistan. U.P. and Bihar produce 10 to 14 million gallons of alcohol. Out of this 2½ to 4 millions may be used for blended fuel in the Provinces and the rest could be exported.

Alcohol is of national importance as a strategic fuel and a uniform country-wide policy in regard to excise and power alcohol is imperative.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

IN the history of Trade Associations in India, the cement industry provides an illustrious example of successful co-operative endeavour. The cement industry owes its origin to the fortunes of the original companies through early vicissitudes, through subsequent co-operative endeavour to the attainment of the present position of strength and solidarity.

CEMENT FACTORIES

The first venture in the manufacture of Portland Cement in India took place in 1904, in a small factory just outside Madras, but it quickly went out of business.

A few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists today.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Towards the end of the first Great War, the output of all cement factories was commanded by the Government. The boom period which followed that war witnessed the springing up of a number of new cement factories. Most of these were erected within the geographical marketing areas of the existing Works and internal competition set up an immense scramble for business at any price, and for delivery over any distance, ignoring entirely the basic economic principle that as a cheap building material, it cannot carry heavy distribution of freight charges. This intense competition almost brought the industry to its knees. Three of the new companies went into liquidation and the shareholders lost between 2 and 2½ crores of rupees.

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry by the Tariff Board, the necessity for co-operation amongst the manufacturing units was clearly emphasised and as a result, an Association known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed. This proved to be a complete success as could be seen from the fact that during the four years of its existence not one single case of price cutting was recorded. Although described as the "Manufacturers' Association", its functions were only to fix and regulate selling prices. Each Manufacturing Co. was still a separate entity with its own selling arrangements and each was out to obtain as much business as it could possibly secure.

The Association was also responsible for the next step in co-operation. Its members agreed to a levy of 5 annas per ton on the sales to finance a joint service known as the Concrete Association of India which was formed in 1927 for the purpose of educating the public in the uses of cement and to provide free technical aid and advice to the consumer.

CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY

With a certain measure of confidence inspired, the next step taken was the formation of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., but, over this, negotiations were both delicate and protracted. No member company liked the idea of giving up control of its own sales; on the contrary, it wanted to secure as large a sales quota as possible. This latter point presented a very thorny problem and after considering various formulae, an agreement was reached and a quota fixed based on the capacity of each.

In 1934, two new companies joined the pool adding a further tonnage. With the aid of the Concrete Association of India and a comprehensive publicity programme, sales were increased and during the Marketing Company's regime the average selling price of cement throughout the whole of the country was reduced by over 25%.

Its real charter was to operate the agreement entered into between the member companies and in this, there were a number of defects which were the cause of many uncertainties and suspicions. The quota was fixed rigidly but there was nothing in the agreement to prevent any company from enlarging its works to any extent it deemed fit and it was soon apparent to all that provision for future expansion had to be undertaken.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES

It was to put an end to all doubts and uncertainties about the future that the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw mooted the Merger Scheme, its object being to make and deliver cement as cheaply as possible through rationalised production and distribution. This brought about the fusion of all the Indian cement manufacturing companies then in operation (with the exception of the Sone Valley Cement Co. Ltd.) into one unit known as the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in 1936 whose Managing Agents are Cement Agencies Ltd., operating fourteen factories. The benefit that accrued to the industry by the development of new sites taken over from member companies at suitable centres was passed on to the consumer by way of reduction in selling prices. This reduction resulted in an increased off-take which made it possible to make further reductions. Thus, there was an average total reduction all over India of about Rs. 10 per ton from 1930 to 1936, which, resulted in the consumers benefitting to the extent of crores of rupees.

The policy of the cement companies which eventually merged into the Associated Cement Companies, aimed at the establishment of a great national industry on sound business lines. Foreign competition was reduced to a minimum

and as sales increased prices were reduced consistently each year. This was along the lines recommended by the Tariff Board and has definitely led to the advantages envisaged by them, i.e., efficient running, cheaper production, low distribution costs and lower selling price to public.

DALMIA GROUP

The Industry was, however, again affected when, in 1938, the Dalmia Group of Companies which came into being competed with the Associated Cement Companies. Happily, this state of affairs did not last long, and by the end of 1940, an agreement was concluded between the two major groups to market their output through a central organization. The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd., was again brought into operation. Prices were reduced further and thereafter stabilised at an economical level restoring the industry again to a healthy footing.

The Cement Marketing Company then controlled and managed the sales and distribution of all the cement manufactured by the Associated Cement Cos., and the Dalmia Group of Companies, the former having 12 factories in operation and the latter five factories. The output of all these factories represented about 85% of the whole industry as there were four other cement companies operating independently.

EFFECTS OF WAR

As in other industries, so also in cement, the recent War has had many effects. With the rise in the cost of all materials required for the manufacture and packing of cement, production cost naturally increased. To offset this, in part, the price of cement had to be raised but it was still maintained at a very reasonable level, the rate being controlled by the Industries and Civil Supplies Department. Even with the increase allowed by the Government after prolonged examination, the price of cement compares very favourably with the price of other building materials as most of them have gone up by over 200 to 400 per cent.

Just before and for some time after the outbreak of hostilities, the demand from export markets both for Government and public use began to develop, and India eventually became the supply centre of cement to the Middle and Far East. The internal demand similarly increased. Practically 80% of the total output was taken by Government and the balance was strictly rationed for essential repairs. With the cessation of hostilities, the proportion of Government demand fell considerably but the total demand both of the Government as well as the public has increased enormously.

The two groups separated by mutual consent with effect from March 1948 and now market their output independently.

BENEFITS

The part which the cement industry plays in the welfare of the country may not be fully appreciated. Not only does it afford employment to thousands of men in the factories alone but also it is one of the largest consumers of Indian coal. The lime industry is also benefited because over 40 million jute bags are used annually for packing purposes. Then, there is the large freight revenue accruing to the Railways by the transport of coal, gunny bags and cement estimated at some crores per annum.

The progress which has been made has been largely due to the energy and enterprise of the Cement Marketing Company and the Concrete Association of India in educating the country in the uses of cement. Branch offices are maintained throughout India with a staff of

over a hundred engineers, overseers and skilled masons who give technical assistance to cement users.

That the cement industry is working on the right lines and with an eye to the future, there is no doubt. They are spending a large amount annually on educational propaganda which will be repaid by increased sales, a matter of vital importance.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the return of peace, the cement industry has retained its national importance in the sense that it is one of the few commodities that can enter into every one of the main schemes of national programme, i.e., communications, irrigation and agricultural development generally and proper housing of the working classes. The cement industry owing to the urgency of demand placed on it in the immediate post-war

years and the orderly planning of future development has received due consideration from the Government. The industry has already a programme of expansion, with years of investigation and preparation behind it which will ensure its being fully utilised in the post-war years.

The capacity of the industry has increased during the last twelve months and several projects are actively being pursued, which by 1951 or '52 should add considerably to the industry's capacity for output.

Its plant, technical personnel, financial resources and vast All-India sales organization—all afford an assurance of its maintaining an important position in the country today, and the continuance of its policy to make available to the public the highest quality of cement at the lowest possible price. Meanwhile the scope of labour welfare is being continuously extended.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

FOR purposes of industrial production, chemicals fall easily into one of two major groups—(a) Heavy Chemicals, and (b) Fine Chemicals. Heavy chemicals are produced in enormous tonnages and at a low cost, and are consumed almost wholly in industrial and agricultural operations. The term "Heavy Chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as the common acids, alkalis, fertilizers, etc., which are the foundation of the entire chemical industry. Their industrial utility is determined by their use of processing the raw materials of other industries, manufacturing essential commodities such as textiles, paper, soap, glass, leather, kerosene, motor spirit, lubricating oils, etc. Thus, while the cost of the basic chemicals undoubtedly influences the development of the consumer industries, there must be an all-round development of the

latter to enable the heavy chemicals industry to be placed on a sound footing.

Fine chemicals, on the other hand, are manufactured generally in relatively small amounts since their purity is important; their production requires great skill and care in each operation under accurately controlled conditions. In this category are included photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, varnishes and pigments, dyestuffs, etc.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

With the notable exceptions of borax, nitre and elemental sulphur, the heavy chemicals do not occur in nature and they have therefore to be manufactured from naturally occurring raw materials. The names of the various heavy chemicals manufactured in India and Pakistan, are given in the first column of the following

Table (the upper half of the table gives the figures for sulphuric acid and its derivatives, and the lower half for alkalis and allied products). The figures for their estimated production and imports during the pre-war period (1935-40) are given in columns 2. In column 3 are given the figures of production for the year 1946-47 except where otherwise stated. For imports though recent figures are not available, generally speaking, there has been no appreciable change during 1948-49. The figures for consumption are equal usually to the sum of the amounts produced and those imported. The figures for the targets for future production, suggested by the Advisory Planning Board of the Government of India and by other planning committees, are given in column 4. The last column indicates the main uses to which these chemicals are put. All the figures are in tons per annum.

| Chemical | Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of | | Average figures | | Target estimated for next five years. | Main uses. |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Production | Imports | Production 1946-47 | Imports 1947-48 | | |
| Sulphuric acid | 26,000 | 700 | 20,000 | 11 | 200,000 | Chief basic chemical |
| Aluminium sulphate and alums | 8,500 | 2,500 | 17,000 | 2,654 | 38,000 | Paper, textiles, water treatments |
| Copper sulphate | .. | 1,700 | 1,000 | nil | 2,000 | Insecticide, fungicide |
| Ferric sulphate | .. | 600 | 2,000 | 1,2 | 2,500 | Textiles, inks, paints |
| Magnesium sulphate | .. | 3,500 | 400 | 3,500 | 4,000 | Sizing, pharmacy |
| Sodium sulphate | .. | 1,000 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 8 | 4,500 |
| Sodium hydrosulphite | .. | .. | 1,600 | inadequate | 3,100 | Textiles, sugar |
| Sodium sulphide | .. | .. | 2,700 | 100 | 1,020 | 7,000 |
| Sodium thiosulphate | .. | .. | 600 | 400 | 15 | 1,000 |
| Hydrochloric acid | .. | 350 | 40 | 2,500 | 8 | 3,000 |
| Calcium chloride | .. | .. | 900 | 1,600 | 93 | 2,000 |
| Magnesium chloride | .. | 6,000 | 500 | 7,000 | 2 | .. |
| Zinc chloride | .. | .. | 1,800 | 300 | 524 | 3,000 |
| Nitric acid | .. | 500 | 100 | 2,750 | 3 | 4,000 |
| Ammonia | .. | .. | 150 | 1,500 | 216 | 12,000 to 15,000 |
| Ammonia carbonate and bicarbonate | .. | .. | 600 | inadequate | 491 | 600 |
| Ammonia chloride | .. | .. | 1,700 | 800 (1948) | 1,630 | 4,000 |
| Caustic soda | .. | 1,500 | 27,000 | 4,300 (..) | 21,231 | 133,000 |
| Soda ash | .. | small | 69,700 | 28,500 (..) | 67,948 | 270,000 |
| Bleaching powder | .. | .. | 10,800 | 2,800 (..) | 8,312 | 10,000 |
| Chlorine | .. | .. | 30,000 | 1,800 (..) | nil | 50,000 |
| Potassium chlorate | .. | .. | 1,900 | 2,000 | 489 | 3,500 |
| Sodium bicarbonate | .. | small | 5,800 | 1,500 | 5,234 | 10,000 to 15,000 |
| Sodium cyanides and ferrocyanides | .. | .. | 220 | .. | 186 | .. |
| Sodium silicate | .. | .. | .. | 4,000 | 15 | .. |
| Sodium and potassium dichromates | .. | .. | 900 | 3,500 | 2 | 5,000 |
| Calcium carbide | .. | .. | 3,200 | .... | 4,284 | 7,000 |
| | | | | | | Oxy-acetylene welding, mining operations |

SULPHURIC ACID

The production of sulphuric acid has been tripled during the last ten years (see below), the present figures for production being in the neighbourhood of 80,000 tons annum. Even with this substantial increase in the production figures, our per capita consumption of sulphuric acid is very far below that in the U.S.A., being 0.45 lbs. and 187 lbs. respectively. The pre-war production figures of hydrochloric and nitric acids were 350 tons and 500 tons per annum, respectively; their production increased substantially during the period of the World War II and, at present, nearly 2,500 tons of hydrochloric acid and 2,750 tons of nitric acid are manufactured annually.

Here are the production figures for sulphuric acid:—

| | Thousands of Tons. |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1937-38 | 26.8 |
| 1938-39 | 25.6 |
| 1939-40 | 30.7 |
| 1940-41 | 43.0 |
| 1941-42 | 43.0 |
| 1942-43 | 40.7 |
| 1943-44 | 59.0 |
| 1944-45 | 65.0 |
| 1945-46 | 80.0 |
| 1946-47 | 80.0 |
| 1947-48 | 80.0 |

About 60 per cent of the sulphuric acid produced in the Indian sub-continent is by the Chamber process and the remainder by the Contact process. The Chamber acid is obtained from 32 small-sized plants, many of which are old and inefficient. There are only 7 Contact plants functioning at present, and 4 additional plants are in the process of being erected. Hydrochloric and nitric acids are manufactured at present by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt and nitre, respectively. This process is wasteful, and effort should be made to manufacture the former by burning chlorine in hydrogen (both of which are by-products in the electrolytic alkali industry), and the latter by the oxidation of synthetic ammonia.

Manufacture.—Sulphuric acid is manufactured from elemental sulphur, and since the small quantities available at Koh-i-Sultan have proved uneconomical, the sulphuric acid industry is almost entirely dependent on imported sulphur. During the pre-war period (1935-40), India and Pakistan used to import about 28,800 tons of sulphur annually at a cost of about Rs. 100/ton. In 1946, after the War 37,900 tons of sulphur were imported at a cost of Rs. 210/ton.

In Western countries where native sulphur deposits are not available, the acid is manufactured as far as possible from other sulphur-bearing materials locally available. For instance, sulphuric acid was manufactured in Germany from gypsum or anhydrite, with cement as a by-product. In Great Britain, the spent oxide from Gas Works is used to recover its sulphur content in the form of sulphuric acid. Also, sulphurous gases obtained in the smelting industries, involving the roasting of iron and copper pyrites and copper glance, are utilized in many countries as a source of sulphuric acid. There appears to be no reason why all the above mentioned methods should not be practised in India or Pakistan to make them at least partly self-sufficient with regard to this basic chemical.

Other Methods.—Further, in countries with meagre sulphur resources, it is considered desirable that industries should become independent of sulphuric acid as far as possible, with a view to avoiding the dependence of important chemical industries on imported sulphur. For instance, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate among fertilizers, and hydrochloric and nitric acids among the chief heavy chemicals, are manufactured now by processes which do not involve the use of sulphuric acid. Thus, ammonium sulphate is made from gypsum and ammonia, phosphatic fertilizers by the use of electrical energy, hydrochloric acid by burning chlorine in hydrogen, and nitric acid by the

oxidation of synthetic ammonia. In India or Pakistan it may not be possible to apply all the above-mentioned methods immediately. For instance, the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers by the electrical method might not be possible for some time to come. Until this is done, the production of large quantities of superphosphates will require large amount of sulphuric acid, because the manufacture of this fertilizer must go hand in hand with that of ammonium sulphate which is now being produced to some extent from gypsum and ammonia, while another larger plant is under erection according to the plans prepared by the Fertilizer Mission. Similarly, the expansion of the already existing textiles, paint and metallurgical industries, and the starting of the rayon and dyestuffs industries, will take up huge quantities of this acid. It is surmised that the two latter industries alone will require about 30,000 tons and 20,000 tons per annum, respectively, of sulphuric acid in the initial stages.

ALKALIES

As a heavy chemical, caustic soda is of equal importance in the soap, paper, paperized cotton, explosives, dyestuffs, vegetable oil, rayon, and other chemical industries. At present, about 55,000 tons of caustic soda are consumed annually out of which soap (45 per cent), textiles (30 per cent) and paper (15 per cent) are the major consumers. The figures for consumption may increase up to about 100,000 tons annum within the next few years, with the probable expansion of the different industries and the establishment of the rayon industry here.

There is a general tendency abroad to change over from the lime-soda to the electrolytic process for the manufacture of caustic soda, as there is an increasing demand in the synthetic organic industry for the by-product chlorine obtained in the latter method. In India, or Pakistan however, there is every danger that all the chlorine may not find suitable outlets in the immediate future. Hence, the decision to set up electrolytic caustic soda plants must be considered in relation to the possibility of the utilization of the by-product chlorine. Among the possible uses for chlorine may be mentioned the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, hypochlorite solution, chlorinated rubber products, chlorinated plastics, D.D.T., etc.

Soda ash is manufactured at present in India by 3 factories, the production capacity of which is equal to about 70,000 tons/annum. However, the actual production is of the order of only 28,500 tons/annum, and hence the remaining 70,000 tons of the consumer demand are met by imports. It is recommended that (i) the production of the existing plants be increased to their capacity, and (ii) new plants be located at places where good quality lime and common salt occur together.

OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS

The World War II gave considerable impetus to the production of several heavy chemicals

in the sub-continent. For instance the manufacture of important industrial chemicals, such as copper sulphate, sodium sulphide, anhydrous ammonia, bleaching powder, chlorine, dichromates, etc., was started, and the production of salts, such as aluminium sulphate, iron sulphate, etc., increased to a considerable extent. There was, however, no planning in these endeavours, and in some cases the quality of the product was also not sufficiently high.

The present position regarding most of these chemicals is fairly sound inasmuch as their manufacture depends essentially on the availability of sulphuric acid and the alkalis discussed earlier. The production of these chemicals can be stepped up whenever necessary without much difficulty.

The anhydrous ammonia being manufactured at present is converted almost entirely into ammonium sulphate, and very little is thus left for refrigeration, medicine, and other uses. It should be possible to produce about 300 tons/annum of anhydrous ammonia for these uses when the new plant for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, now under construction, starts functioning. The bleaching powder manufactured at present is poor in quality, and the defect is attributed to low quality lime. It is necessary therefore to find deposits of and utilize high quality lime so that the available chlorine in the product is at least 30 per cent. Aluminium chloride and sulphate are now manufactured on the West Coast from sea and subsoil bitumens. Large quantities of the former were exported before the War (about 1,300 tons in 1939-40), and it is gratifying to note that the exports have now increased to 1,920 tons.

Calcium carbide is a very important heavy chemical both in peace as well as in war. Its manufacture has not been undertaken in India or Pakistan due largely to difficulties in finding a suitable site where coal and high-grade lime occur together, and a cheap supply of electricity is also available. It is unfortunate that not much progress has been made in the erection of the 5,000 tons plant that was to be installed in Bihar.

FERTILIZERS

Food is one of the three due necessities human existence. To maintain crop yields in any established agriculture, it is essential to add the plant-food elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) to the soil year after year. The question of chemical fertilizers is thus of major importance in India and Pakistan with their rapidly increasing rate of population.

Pre-war production of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate was about 30,000 and 2,000 tons/annum, respectively, and it has remained almost steady at these figures.

The figures for production and imports of some of the important fertilizers are given in the following table. All figures are in tons per annum.

| Fertilizer. | Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of | | Average figures of | | Target estimated for next five years |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Production | Imports | Production 1946-47 | Imports 1947-48 | |
| Ammonium phosphate | .. | 3,750 | .. | 225 | 7,918 |
| Ammonium sulphate | 30,000 | 63,500 | 26,000 | 6,100 | 133,751 |
| Potassium chloride | small | 2,500 | 500 | 50 | 2,989 |
| Potassium nitrate | 6,500 | .. | 15,000 | .. | .. |
| Superphosphate | 2,000 | 7,000 | 21,000 (47-48) | small | 380 |
| Fish manures, etc. | .. | 2,100 | .. | 550 | 5,068 |

It has been estimated that to provide a well-balanced diet for the whole population, the existing production of agricultural food products should be stepped up by the following margins: Cereals (10 per cent); Pulses (20 per cent); Oil and Fats (250 per cent); Fruits (50 per cent); and Vegetables (100 per cent). It has also been estimated that food production can be increased by about 25 per cent if about 400,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are used annually. To produce that amount plant at Belgaum (capacity 1,500 tons per annum) has been working for some years and is being further expanded. The plant at Alwaye (capacity 150 tons per day) started functioning last year but the highest of these all, the plant at Sindhu is still under

erection. Although there is difference of opinion among some agricultural experts as to the utility of superphosphates in certain parts of the sub-continent, it is considered that a reasonable target for this fertilizer should be 100,000 tons/annum. The possibility of using ammonium nitrate as an alternative fertilizer to ammonium sulphate should also be investigated.

FINE CHEMICALS

The term "fine chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, pigments and varnishes, and dyestuffs. The raw materials necessary for the fine chemicals

industry are derived from both inorganic and organic heavy chemicals, the former of which were dealt with in the preceding pages. Among the organic chemicals, by far the most important are coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals. Only a few of these organic chemicals are produced in India or Pakistan and their figures for production and imports, targets for their future production, and main uses are presented in the following table. Figures for production are for the year 1946-47 but there has been very little change in these industries since then. All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

| Chemical | Average pre-war (1935-45) figures of | | Average figures of | | Target estimated for the next five years | Main uses |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | Production | Imports | Production 1946-47 | Imports 1947-48 | | |
| Acetic acid | unknown | 350 | 300 | 2,000 | 17,000 | Rayon, white lead, lead acetate, dyeing, rubber solvent, |
| Acetone | .. | 25 | 1,000 | .. | 13,000 | explosives |
| Ethyl alcohol (gallons) | 750,000 | .. | 1,600,000 | .. | 26,000,000 | Power, solid fuels, pharmaceuticals |
| Formaldehyde | .. | 200 | 60 | .. | 1,000 | Textiles, disinfectant, preservative |
| Methanol | small | .. | 60 | .. | 1,200 | Solvent, denaturant |
| Carbon disulphide | .. | .. | nil | .. | 8,760 | Rayon |
| Glycerine | 650 | 180 | 2,100 | nil | 5,000 | Pharmacy, explosives |
| Lead acetate | nil | .. | small | nil | .. | Pigments, water-proofing |
| Oxalic acid | nil | 200 | 36 | 27 | .. | Textiles |
| Urea | nil | .. | nil | .. | 10,000 | Dyeing, printing |
| Benzene (gals.) | .. | .. | 1,200,000 | .. | .. | Plastics, fertilizer |
| Benzol (gals.) | .. | .. | 2,400,000 | .. | .. | Solvent |
| Cresote oil (gals.) | .. | .. | 500,000 | .. | .. | Solvent |
| Cresylic acid | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | Insecticide |
| Naphthalene | .. | .. | 600 | 52 | .. | Disinfectant, etc. |
| Phenol | .. | 40 | 25 | 5 | 1,000 | Disinfectants, plastics |

Photographic Materials. The basic chemicals required for the photographic industry are (i) gelatin, silver halides and sensitizers in the coating of film, plate and paper base, and (ii) hypo and sodium sulphite in the processing stages. Of these chemicals, the three former are not being manufactured in India or Pakistan. There was no production of sodium thiosulphate and sodium sulphite during the pre-war years, but due to the impetus given by World War II, production of these two chemicals was started and their present annual output is about 800 tons and 300 tons respectively.

The manufacture of gelatin for photographic purposes is a comparatively easy matter, particularly as we have abundant raw materials for its manufacture by way of hides, skins, bones, etc. The manufacture of potassium bromide and liquid bromine has been started by one

concern on the west coast of India, but the quantities produced are very small. The manufacture of sensitizers, most of which are complex organic compounds, will perhaps present some difficulties.

Pre-war imports of raw film base into India and Pakistan were enormous, the film industry alone consuming some 80 million ft. per annum. The Celluloid Industries Panel has recommended the installation of a factory for manufacturing 50 million sq. ft. of all types of raw film, and this should synchronise with the manufacture of gelatin, silver halides, sensitizers and other photographic materials in adequate quantities.

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products.—Prior to World War II, India and Pakistan were almost entirely dependent on imports for the major portion of their requirements of drugs and medicines. The pharmaceutical industry

developed considerably during the war period but is still in its infancy. Synthetic drugs manufactured at present in India or Pakistan are mostly made out of imported chemicals, and, to place the industry on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the fine chemicals necessary as raw materials are produced in requisite quantities. The figures for production of certain natural vegetable drugs and synthetic chemicals, and the targets for their expansion, are given in the following table. These figures are for the year 1946-47. And just as in the previous cases there has been no improvement since then in this industry either. In the case of penicillin, however, efforts are being made to instal a plant near Bombay which will produce 105 million units in the next 2 years and four times that much in the next five years. All the figures are in lbs. per annum except where otherwise stated.

| Drug | Average production figure in 1946-47 | | Target recommended for the next five years |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|--|
| | .. | .. | |
| Caffeine | 20,000 | .. | 30,000 |
| Emetin | nil | .. | 2,000 |
| Ephedrine | 3,000 | .. | 5,000 |
| Morphine | 2,000 | .. | 3,000 |
| Pyrethrum | nil | .. | 50,000 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers |
| Quinine | 100,000 | .. | 2,000,000 |
| Santonin | 2,000 | .. | 3,000 |
| Strophanthine | 15,000 | .. | 16,000 |
| Carbarsone | 2,000 | .. | 50,000 |
| D.I.T. | very little | .. | 30,000 tons |
| Mepacrine | unknown | .. | 160,000 |
| Penicillin | unknown | .. | 1,000,000 million Oxford units |
| Streptomycin | nil | .. | As much as possible |
| Sulpha drugs | unknown | .. | 500,000 |
| Sulpharsphenamine and Near-sphenamine | unknown | .. | 50,000 |
| Vitamin A | 3,500 gallons | .. | 1,000,000 gallons |
| Anaesthetic ether | 120,000 | .. | .. |
| Calcium gluconate | 500 | .. | .. |
| Chloral hydrate | 200 | .. | .. |
| Chlorosulphonic acid | 25 | .. | .. |
| Potassium permanganate | 36,000 | .. | .. |
| Tannic acid | 13,450 | .. | .. |

The raw materials from which drugs and pharmaceutical products are derived consist of various inorganic chemicals, coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, petroleum products, animal and vegetable products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals. It should be possible to produce sufficient quantities of drugs and pharmaceutical products in India or Pakistan in the very near future if (i) the heavy chemicals industry is expanded, (ii) the manufacture of intermediates

from the coal tar distillation products is immediately taken in hand, and (iii) the manufacture of adequate quantities of solvents of proper quality is well organized.

Paints and Varnishes.—There are at present 38 paint factories and 5 pigment and colour manufacturers in India and Pakistan. The raw materials employed in the manufacture of (a) paints and enamels, and (b) varnishes and lacquers, are pigments,

drying oils and driers, solvents and thinners and naturally occurring and synthetic resins. With the exception of synthetic resins, all the other raw materials are available in the Indian sub-continent in sufficient quantities. The figures for the existing production and proposed targets for the various major items are given in the following table. All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

| Item | Average production figure in 1946-47 | Imports 1947-48 | Target recommended for next five years |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Paints and Enamels | 50,000 | | 100,000 |
| Varnishes: All types | 2,500,000 gals. | 410 tons | no target proposed |
| Superior | 155,000 gals. | | 500,000 gals. |
| Pigments: | | | |
| Titanium | ..... | 650 | 5,000 |
| Zinc oxide | 4,000 | 1,170 | 6,000 |
| White lead, red lead, litharge and lead chrome | 4,500 | 120 | 8,000 |
| Titanium whites | ..... |  | 3,000 |
| Carbon black | ..... | 925 | 500 |
| Aluminium powder | 250 | | 500 |
| Acetone and cuprous oxides | 1.. | | 500 |

It has been recommended that the extra production of 50,000 tons/annum of paints and enamels should be achieved by increasing the capacity of the existing plants by 25,000 tons, and by the installation of new plants of 25,000 tons capacity.

Dyestuffs.—In the days prior to World War I, the vegetable dyestuff Indigo was produced in large quantities in India, and was actually being exported to Europe and

elsewhere. The outbreak of World War I and the establishment of a synthetic dyestuffs industry in Germany marked the end of the Indian indigo industry. Although, to keep abreast of the rapidly increasing rate of industrialization in the U.S.A. and in the West, we would naturally like to establish a synthetic dyestuffs industry in India and Pakistan shortly, it might be useful to revive the Indigo industry with Government support because, besides keeping a large sum of money in the country that now goes abroad, it (i)

would give considerable employment, (ii) has great use to the peasant grower as a change crop, and (iii) has a peculiar value as an organic manure since the leguminous plant brings nitrogen from the atmosphere into the soil.

There is no production of synthetic dyestuffs in India or Pakistan at present and we are therefore entirely dependent on imports, the figures for which are given in the following table. All figures are in lbs. per annum except where otherwise stated.

| Dyestuff or Colouring material | Average figures of imports in | | | Value (in Rs.) of imports in | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1935-40 | 1946 | 1947-48 | 1935-40 | 1946 | 1947-48 |
| Barks for tanning (cwts.) | 6,98,328 | 7,65,235 | 1,44,981 | 44,57,970 | 77,81,524 | 20,72,881 |
| Chemical (cwts.) | 1,186 | 12,907 | 67 | 2,17,136 | 9,10,970 | 44,024 |
| Cutch and Gambier (cwts.) | 82,162 | 8,086 | 16,598 | 12,82,659 | 9,08,811 | 14,36,542 |
| Alizarine | 8,04,544 | 11,21,337 | 24,37,552 | 6,07,291 | 32,07,906 | 70,65,337 |
| Congo Red | 5,63,102 | 4,25,074 | 8,62,661 | 5,50,956 | 17,53,576 | 53,89,128 |
| Naphthols | 8,57,454 | 9,90,862 | 11,34,443 | 23,46,252 | 102,21,251 | 1,56,77,574 |
| Rapid-fast colour (salts) | 1,26,364 | 1,16,286 | 92,465 | 7,52,060 | 16,28,523 | 14,63,192 |
| Bases | 3,33,526 | 13,66,252 | 11,70,001 | 8,83,253 | 137,24,552 | 1,14,87,012 |
| Other salts (naphtholic) | 8,55,069 | 7,71,053 | 8,40,327 | 15,92,125 | 40,27,706 | 40,45,402 |
| Indigo | 6,98,359 | 7,35,692 | 8,78,536 | 12,27,759 | 39,63,278 | 51,65,109 |
| Carbazole blue | 64,285 | 31,374 | 51,237 | 1,95,543 | 3,90,655 | 5,39,954 |
| Pastes | 1,65,713 | 3,78,469 | 6,56,480 | 8,02,038 | 37,05,246 | 81,05,457 |
| Powders | 6,31,042 | 7,12,411 | 12,00,828 | 98,07,259 | 145,50,051 | 4,59,10,500 |
| Sulphur black | 37,98,823 | 23,55,487 | 41,20,757 | 17,82,336 | 39,30,233 | 75,51,609 |
| Metanil yellow | 2,11,163 | 1,16,274 | 6,23,027 | 2,73,876 | 4,95,781 | 22,59,288 |
| Auramine | 78 | 5,208 | 13,666 | 132 | 30,245 | 90,663 |
| Rhodamine | ..... | 6,516 | 2,932 | ..... | 74,735 | 83,794 |
| Aniline salts | 2,38,40 | 9,00,291 | 3,05,249 | 1,09,583 | 13,42,659 | 3,12,355 |
| Others | 34,81,604 | 36,19,551 | 57,46,254 | 77,80,062 | 113,69,841 | 3,86,47,212 |
| Saffron | 7,189 | 5,771 | 6,148 | 5,83,529 | 6,56,263 | 6,82,335 |
| Total | 3,52,51,119 | ..... | ..... | 8,45,76,689 | ..... | 15,80,29,467 |

The cotton textile industry is by far the **staple** industry in India, the capital invested in it being nearly 50 per cent of the total capital invested in all industries. Realizing that there is an acute cloth shortage in India the National Planning Committee has recommended that the present output of cloth be doubled in the very near future. It is thus necessary to stress the need and urgency of also establishing a dyestuffs industry in India and Pakistan. A survey made recently by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research of the Government of India has shown that the position is on the whole favourable for the manufacture of dyestuffs, and that all the dyes which are now in substantial demand could be manufactured in large quantities within the next 15 to 30 years.

Raw Materials.—The raw materials necessary for the dyestuffs industry, namely, benzene, toluene, naphthalene, anthracene, carbazole, pyridine, etc., are derived from coal-tar. It is

regrettable that in spite of an abundant supply of coal (about 30 million tons are raised annually) neither India nor Pakistan has developed the coal-tar-distillation industry to any appreciable extent. In pre-war years about 60,000 tons of coal were distilled; this had dwindled to about 25,000 tons, but recently there has been some improvement again. There are, at present, 9 tar-producing plants with a total capacity of 7,375 tons, and 5 tar-distilling plants of 4,900 tons capacity. In pre-war years about 21 million lbs. of dyestuffs, were being imported for the production of which about 250 million lbs. of refined coal-tar-distillation products would be required. Our present production of the latter is only about 66 million lbs./annum.

The major inorganic heavy chemicals required for the dyestuffs industry are sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, caustic soda and soda ash, salt, lime and alum. It is estimated that the dyestuffs industry will consume about 30,000

tons/annum of the three acids which consumption is not provided for in the targets presented in the Table on p. 380. Although these acids, alkalies and other salts are being produced in India and Pakistan they are more or less fully allocated to existing consumer industries, and hence it is doubtful whether the dyestuffs industry will be able to draw upon their present production. Further, the prices in most cases may be too high, and it is therefore desirable from all points of view that the proposed Indian dyestuffs industry should manufacture its own requirements of heavy inorganic chemicals.

Besides coal-tar derivatives and inorganic heavy chemicals, the dyestuffs industry also requires aliphatic raw material, i.e. ethyl alcohol, acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Of these, only ethyl alcohol is produced in sufficient quantities, and hence it will be necessary to establish the manufacture of the other two chemicals.

EXISTING UNITS

The distribution of the existing units of production in the sub-continent is shown in the following table:

| | Small-scale establishments | Large-scale establishments | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| INDIA | 436 | 35 | 471 |
| PAKISTAN | 37 | 3 | 40 |
| HYDERABAD STATE | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Total | 479 | 38 | 517 |

The total capital invested in the Chemical industry is about Rs. 5 crores, which is only 2.5 per cent of the total capital invested in various industries.

The plants being erected by the Government of India for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, in accordance with the recommendations of the Fertilizer Mission, will cost about Rs. 11 crores. The cost of the capital equipment required to achieve the sulphuric acid target is of the order of Rs. 35 to 40 lakhs. It has been recommended that the target for caustic soda be achieved by manufacturing 4,000 tons by the electrolytic and the remainder 88,000 tons by the lime-soda process. Each new 5-ton/day plant for the former process is estimated to cost about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Plant and Equipment. A rapid expansion of our chemical industry in the immediate future is possible only if a very large amount of capital equipment is imported from abroad. The equipment so obtained ought to be of the most modern design and maximum efficiency, and on a basis of production should be of an economic size. With such limits the cost of production in the Indian sub-continent will not compare unfavourably with that in other countries. It is desirable also that the erection and tuning up of these plants be entrusted to foreign experts and the equipment manufacturers asked to guarantee the performance of each plant. The foreign technicians should also train Indian personnel to take charge of all the operations within a specified period of about 2 to 3 years.

For most of the subsidiary industries, such as those connected with the manufacture of salts, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints and

pigments, etc., very elaborate equipment is not required and the plants can be set up locally with the available talent.

An important pre-requisite for a well established and self-sufficient chemical industry is the manufacture of equipment and precision instruments, such as, reaction vessels, vacuum pumps, pressure gauges, pyrometers, thermometers, etc., and every encouragement should be given to efforts made in this direction in India and Pakistan.

Labour and Skilled Personnel. A fundamental pre-requisite for rapid industrialization is technical education and perhaps the most serious problem facing the chemical industry in India or Pakistan is the lack of competent technical personnel. There has recently been some realization of this vital gap in our industrial equipment, and attempts are being made to fill the breach.

The running of chemical industries requires skilled personnel comprising (i) managers, (ii) supervisors, and (iii) skilled workers. To meet the first need, the Government of India have plans for the establishment of 4 higher technological institutes on the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A. These will be located one near Bombay, one near Calcutta, one in North India and one in South India. The Government of India have also had a scheme in operation since 1945 for sending students for post graduate and research work in foreign universities. This scheme has now been modified to include more of the teaching staff from the technological institutions with a view to improve the quality of teaching and research in the country. Supervisory personnel are the most important; the Bevin Training scheme played an important role in supplying the needs of war-time industry, but

it is no longer in operation and nothing has been devised as yet to take its place. To meet the need for skilled workmen in the engineering trades, a special Committee was appointed in 1944 which drew up an elaborate scheme for training, but although the Committee reported in August 1945, no action seems to have been taken on its recommendations.

It will be necessary in the initial stages to import foreign technicians to assist most industries in varying degrees, and it would be highly desirable that the training of local personnel in workshop management and supervision, methods of production, and in the laying out and running of a modern factory, should be made one of the terms of such employment.

INDIA'S PLACE

The world production figures for recent years of the major heavy chemicals are not available as yet. However, it is interesting to compare the figures of production for some of the important chemicals manufactured in the Indian sub-continent and in the U.S.A., in order to obtain a fair picture of our position.

That the heavy chemicals industry in India or Pakistan has not developed to the same extent as in the U.S.A., is due to the fact that major consuming industries, such as, plastics, rayon, cellulose fibres, dyestuffs, petroleum, etc., which consume large amounts of acids, alkalis and organic heavy chemicals, have not been established either. Expansion programmes in the chemical process industries have a direct bearing on chemical production because the volume of chemicals made available for use must be attuned to the needs of the consuming outlets. Therefore, to achieve a planned economy, it is necessary that the setting up of these industries in India or Pakistan should synchronize with the growth of the heavy chemicals industry.

An apparent conflict has arisen in the minds of some between the claims of cottage industries and those of large-scale industries—whether we should go back to the villages or whether we should harness the atom. This conflict is largely one of emphasis. It is clear that in India and Pakistan today the development of cottage industries on a vast scale is essential for the well-being of the masses. It is equally clear that the rapid development of large-scale machine industry is an urgent need of the country. Without industrialization, no country can have political or economic freedom, and even cottage industries cannot develop to any large extent if economic freedom is absent.

| Chemical | Unit | Average production figures for 1946-47 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-----------|--------------------|
| | | U.S.A. | | INDIA Per annum |
| | | Per annum | Per day | |
| Ammonium Sulphate | Tons | 350,000 | 1,166 | 26,000 |
| Calcium (super) phosphate | Tons | 150,000 | 500 | 3,000 |
| Hydrochloric acid | Tons | 400,000 | 1,333 | 2,500 |
| Nitric acid | Tons | 600,000 | 2,000 | 2,750 |
| Sulphuric acid | Tons | 9,000,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 |
| Caustic soda | Tons | 2,500,000 | 8,333 | 4,000 |
| Chlorine | Tons | 1,000,000 | 3,333 | 2,400 |
| Soda ash | Tons | 8,000,000 | 26,666 | 37,000 |
| Ethyl alcohol | Gals. | 560,000,000 | 1,866,666 | 26,000,000 |
| Methanol | Gals. | 75,000,000 | 250,000 | 18,414 |
| Benzene | Gals. | 170,000,000 | 566,666 | 2,400,000 |
| Cresote oil | Gals. | 150,000,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Naphthalene | Tons | 375,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 600 |

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

SUCH historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into the sub-continent from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not begin to flourish till about 1860.

The production of coffee in the sub-continent is almost entirely confined to the South. The acreage under production in 1942 was estimated at 194,474 and there has been some increase since then. The crop fluctuates considerably from year to year, but the average annual crop may be taken at approximately 16,500 tons.

The following is a statement of coffee acreage and production during the six years ended 1947-48:—

| Year | Acreage | Production (in tons) |
|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 1942-43 | 194,474 | 16,257 |
| 1943-44 | 198,446 | 17,215 |
| 1944-45 | 198,147 | 17,345 |
| 1945-46 | 198,700 | 25,000 |
| 1946-47 | 208,700 | 15,500 |
| 1947-48 | 210,000 | 15,059 |

The crop for 1945-46 was a record crop for many years. The crop for 1946-47 and 1947-48 was small because of adverse weather conditions.

During the War, the coffee industry in India lost a considerable proportion of its export markets, resulting in a large accumulation of coffee within the country. Prices fell to such a level that a vigorous propaganda drive had to be undertaken to increase the internal consumption. In 1946 no less than 17,000 tons were absorbed by the internal market and it appeared as if the industry did not have to depend upon foreign markets.

Indian Coffee Board.—In 1942 legislation was enacted whereby the entire coffee crop of India was to be handed to the Indian Coffee Board Pool. The Board was responsible for marketing the coffee thus received. The growers expressed much satisfaction with the working of this scheme which helped to maintain fair prices for all and provide a market for the whole of the produce. The scheme at first was only intended to be in force for a period of five years, but it has now been extended without a time limit by the Coffee Market Expansion Act of 1947.

The average market prices at the beginning of 1949 were reported to be as follows:—

| Plantation A | Arabica cherry flats | Robusta cherry flats |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Per cwt. | Per cwt. | Per cwt. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 101 to 223 | 157 to 182 | 126 to 144 |

Towards the end of 1947, in response to growers' appeal for an enhanced price, the Govt. of India deputed a Cost Accountant to enquire and report on the matter. In Feb. 1948, however, the Government of India withdrew the statutory control over prices. The immediate effect of this was the temporary disappearance of coffee from the markets and a rise in price to very high levels. These high prices continued to prevail for the whole of 1948. As the 1948 crops is a large one it is expected that the prices will show a drop in 1949.

During the War there was a serious shortage of labour supply. But after the War the position has much improved.

THE COIR INDUSTRY

COIR is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported for use in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The industry as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants, dehusked and the husks are then conveyed down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. After filling they are covered with platted coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks

are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action.

Women's Work.—At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. Then the fibre is sorted out into colour grade and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. This is fundamentally a cottage industry. The fibre is first made into "silvers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. Then it is returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. Finally it is tied into bundles and is sold to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fender rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality coir is of a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade grey which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the conditions for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because its fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and much more even yarn is obtained from it. It is also much stronger than machine made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction.

The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and has therefore special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir training school at Beyeore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, bells, mats, rugs, etc.

A Coir industrial school will also be started by the Madras Department of Industries and Commerce, in the Uddanam tract of the North Vizag District for giving training in improved methods of coir industry for the benefit of fishermen and other educationally backward communities of the area.

The Government of Madras have constituted a coir Advisory Board consisting of non-official businessmen, traders in coir and representatives of Chambers of Commerce with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce as chairman to advise Government as to the steps necessary for the development of coir industry on up-to-date lines on the measures necessary for the proper grading of coir and coir products and to lay down suitable specifications with a view to maintaining the standard of quality, especially for export and also to explore the possibilities of developing export trade in coir.

Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies exist in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, Tanjore and North Vizagapatnam of the Madras Presidency engaged in the production of coir yarn, ropes and other coir goods under the control of the Co-operative Department. The Department of Industries and Commerce, renders technical assistance and advice.

The Trade.—During normal times the value of the coir trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20

per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns as amounting in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable part of industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products and more than 90 per cent. of the Coir Yarn Imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity

imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.85 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

The War made a change to the Coir trade. Coir production in India considerably dwindled owing to the shrinkage of overseas markets. The United Kingdom which was India's principal market before the War reduced her imports very considerably, while all the European markets were lost to India on account of restrictions imposed by all the importing countries on imports of coir. But the U.S.A. and Canada

became important buyers of coir floor-coverings from India which took the place of Japan, China and Java which were supplying weed and grass mats in the pre-war years. During the War, coir was found to be a suitable substitute for hemp and sisal for cordage purposes and began to be used as such on a large scale on account of the non-availability of Manila hemp and Japanese sisal, consequent on the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies. The War has shown that coir can be used for various other purposes also like making of roads or a good wearing face.

THE FILM INDUSTRY

THE Indian film industry, which is now 35 years old, can well claim to be the largest of the medium-scale industries of the country. Early development took place in Bombay, which can today be called the "Hollywood of India". Up to 1946 about 66 per cent. or two-thirds of the total annual production of Indian films came from Bombay studios. Since the trouble in Calcutta and the Punjab the proportion has risen to 90, the balance coming from Madras and to a small extent Calcutta. Production in Lahore has for the time being been abandoned.

There are today about 50 film studios in India, and over 250 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore. Of the 3 studios in Lahore, one was burnt in the riots of 1947 and the other two were sealed by the Government and later handed over to the owners on the condition that they will continue their business in Lahore.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs. 10 crores is invested in the Production, Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons find employment. Investment in production

and distribution amounts to about Rs. 4½ crores. Investment in the construction and equipment of studios about Rs. 1½ crores, and investment in the construction and equipment of Cinemas about Rs. 4½ crores.

Of the 15,000 employed in the industry some 4,000, mainly artistes and technicians are engaged in production, some 4,500, mainly clerical, are engaged in the distribution, and some 6,500 are engaged in the exhibition of films. The total salaries paid out in a year are estimated at about Rs. 4 crores.

(The statistical information given here relates mostly to the period ending 31st March 1948).

The average number of workers employed in film studios registered under the Factories Act as on 31st December 1942 was:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Bombay Province | 2,224 |
| Madras | 462 |
| Calcutta numbers are not available but are estimated at | 650 |
| Total | 3,336 |

No reliable information about Lahore studios is available.

These employees receive under Rs. 200 a month. If the average salary is Rs. 100,

the annual pay-bill of these employees will be Rs. 40,003,200. (i.e., excepting Author, Photo-playwriter, Scenario Writer, Composer of Songs, Production Manager, Assistant Production Manager, Costume Designer and his assistants, Art Director and his assistant, Music Director, Cameraman-in-chief, Sound Engineer, Chief Recorder, Sculptor, Make up Supervisor, Painter, Decorator, Property Man, and Orchestra.)

Raw Film Imports

The following are the import figures for raw films since 1937-38 :-

| Year of Import. | Footage of Raw Film Imported. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1937-38 | 7,42,35,103 |
| 1938-39 | 7,38,65,853 |
| 1939-40 | 8,30,00,000 |
| 1940-41 | 7,00,00,000 |
| 1941-42 | 9,30,00,000 |
| 1942-43 | 8,05,53,000 |
| 1943-44 | 7,87,58,000 |
| 1944-45 | 8,72,13,284 |
| 1945-46 | 8,08,98,568 |
| 1946-47 | 12,86,23,000 |
| 1947-48 | 17,42,00,000 |

35 MM. FEATURES

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in the sub-continent. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

| Year | FEATURES | | SHORTS | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| | Indian | Foreign | Indian | Foreign | Indian | Foreign |
| 1924 | 59 | 405 | 26 | 903 | 85 | 1308 |
| 1926 | 95 | 456 | 53 | 1076 | 148 | 1532 |
| 1928 | 117 | 598 | 120 | 1009 | 237 | 1607 |
| 1930 | 261 | 699 | 63 | 1029 | 324 | 1728 |
| 1931 | 342 | 472 | 138 | 989 | 480 | 1461 |
| 1932 | 237 | 393 | 96 | 1153 | 333 | 1526 |
| 1933 | 202 | 440 | 69 | 1491 | 271 | 1940 |
| 1934 | 196 | 417 | 109 | 1470 | 305 | 1887 |
| 1935 | 247 | 397 | 91 | 1416 | 338 | 1813 |
| 1936 | 229 | 399 | 97 | 1425 | 326 | 1824 |
| 1937 | 180 | 395 | 64 | 1181 | 244 | 1576 |
| 1938 | 163 | 277 | not known | 826 | 163 | 1103 |
| 1939 | 146 | 224 | " | 672 | 146 | 896 |
| 1940 | 162 | 201 | " | 604 | 162 | 805 |
| 1941 | 137 | 169 | " | 201 | " | 370 |
| 1942 | 165 | 197 | " | 153 | " | 360 |
| 1943 | 183 | 212 | " | 202 | " | 414 |
| 1944 | 124 | 298 | 630 | 812 | 754 | 1110 |
| 1945 | 98 | 332 | 689 | 664 | 787 | 996 |
| 1946 | 200 | 364* | 134** | { 502 207† } | 334 | 1052 |
| 1947 | 283 | 313 | " | " | " | " |
| 1948 | 264 | 291 | " | " | " | " |

The 16 mm. features and shorts for 1946 were features (foreign) 39, shorts (Indian) 21†, shorts (foreign) 178, grand total (Indian) 21 and grand total (foreign) 217.

* Including 4 narrated in Hindustani. ** Being newsreels.
† Newsreels. ‡ Including 5 newsreels reduced from 35 mm.

The following table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in the sub-continent for the years 1938 to 1948 :—

| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| India and Pakistan | 163 | 146 | 162 | 137 | 165 | 183 | 124 | 98 | 200 | 250 | 260 |
| America | 220 | 178 | 178 | 167 | 167 | 180 | 250 | 290 | 295 | 225 | 190 |
| Britain | 55 | 39 | 22 | 33 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 63 | 50 | 50 |
| Other Countries .. | 2 | 9 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Total | 440 | 370 | 363 | 337 | 356 | 395 | 422 | 430 | 564 | 525 | 500 |

The substantial increase in Indian feature film production since 1946 is explained by the fact that the industry could take full advantage of the removal of the control on the import and consumption of raw films which would enable many an independent producer to try his hand at production. The general inflation also helped the expansion. On the other hand the drop in Indian short films is due entirely to the fact that the Government of India stopped production of their Information Films on 1st April 1946. Thereafter the News Parade was produced for 6 months but this was also stopped with the lapse of D.I.R. 44-A on the 30th September 1946.

As Government have revived the documentary and news films activity from June 1949, at least two Provincial Governments have set up their own documentary film units, and it is expected that some 60 short films will be completed in the year 1949.

The import of foreign feature and short films on the other hand showed a gradual decline owing to the departure of most foreigners from India and the increasing patronage by Indians of Indian films. The foreign film continued in the 16 mm. field in a bid to introduce the foreign film in the many small towns which had not yet shown the foreign film. This attempt was

not very successful mainly because of the fact that the people in these small towns could not follow spoken English. For the same reason, the attempt to introduce the 35 mm. foreign films with the original English dialogue toned down and the story made intelligible by intermittent commentary in Hindustani also failed.

DISTRIBUTORS

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. Seven of these represent American films, one distributes both Indian, British and American films while the ninth distributes British films and American films produced out of the earnings of British films in the U.S.A. These distributors imported on an average about 280 Feature Films and 300 Shorts every year.

During the period of Second World War, the import of feature films fell by one-fourth, while that of short films became negligible as exhibitors were compelled under the Defence of India Rules to exhibit not less than 2,000 ft. of such films as were approved or produced by the Government of India which took away all the time that was formerly used for showing imported short films. Also the Government of India once again emphasised that an exhibition show shall be conducted from June 3, 1949 with not

less than 1,000 ft. of film approved by Government with the result that the import of short films will once again fall.

The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Bhusawal to supply cinemas, throughout the country with pictures for exhibition. Distribution in Western Pakistan was very greatly upset following the disturbed conditions in that region but has established itself again so far as leading cities are concerned. The Government of India distributes its own short films from exchanges at the principal centres with an additional one at Nagpur.

CINEMAS

When compared to the world's film business, the Indian film industry rates below 3 per cent. For a population of 400,000,000 in India and Pakistan there are about 1,501 cinemas whether permanent or touring. Of these the number in Pakistan is 117. Britain for a population of 47,416,842 has nearly 5,000 cinemas while America with a population of 122,775,040 has as many as 17,000 cinemas.

There is no prospect of the number of cinemas increasing either in India or Pakistan unless the needs for residential accommodation is satisfied and there is peace and quiet throughout the two Dominions.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounted pre-war time to about Rs. 2.40 crores. Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much. About 5 per cent. only of the total income from Indian films came from abroad until the embargo on trade with Africa was imposed as a measure of retaliation against South Africa's anti-Indian policy, but now it is only a nominal figure. It is therefore safe to say that the industry does not have any worthwhile foreign income. About 95 per cent. of the total income comes from the sub-continent itself. The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films was estimated pre-war at about Rs. 60 lakhs.

| Country. | Population. | Cinema Houses. | Persons per cinema. | Cinemas per 1,000 population. |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Great Britain | 47,416,842 | 5,000 | 9,483 | 0.01 |
| U. S. A. | 122,775,046 | 17,000 | 7,222 | 0.14 |
| India | 310,000,000 | 1,384 | 235,294 | 0.0040 |
| Pakistan | 90,000,000 | 117 | 769,231 | 0.00001 |

The following table gives the production of films in the year 1942 to 1948 :—

| Language | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Tamil | 21 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 29 | 32 |
| Telugu | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| Kanarese | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bengali | 15 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 33 | 37 |
| Punjabi | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sindhi | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marwari | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gujrati | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 28 |
| Marathi | 13 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 6 | 7 |
| Urdu | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| Other regional languages | 7 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Hindi | 99 | 98 | 88 | 67 | 151 | 187 | 147 |
| Grand Total | 172 | 157 | 125 | 99 | 290 | 283 | 264 |

The provincial production showed that Bombay maintained its old ascendancy in production.

The remarkable increase in the number of local films in 1947 and 1948 is attributable partly to the inflationary conditions of the money market, and partly to the stabilization of internal conditions following the achievement of independence albeit by a division of the sub-continent. The sudden spurt in the production of Gujarathi films is due to the fact that with the apportionment to Pakistan of the Punjab, Sind and the N.W.F.P., which yielded 50 per cent of the returns from Hindi-Hindustani films, a substantial section of the independent producers felt that production of pictures in that language was no longer economical. The switch-over justified itself in 1947, and, therefore, many more followed suit in 1948. But 39 pictures in two years were far too many and nearly 50 per cent of the producers of these pictures found themselves in difficulties.

The majority of the films produced since 1943 came from independent producers who shot their films in rented studios.

TAXATION

The taxation includes (1) Import Duty on Raw Films and Production and Projection Machinery, (2) An Octroi or Terminal Tax which is levied by most District Municipalities, (3) An Advertisement Tax on cinema publicity of every sort including slides shown on the screen in the cinemas. This tax is levied by important Municipalities, (4) Government Electricity Duty, (5) Entertainment Tax, (6) Income Tax, Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax upto 31st March 1946. In West Bengal and the C. P. and Berar the Entertainment Tax works out at almost 50 per cent of the box-office collections. The sum total of these taxes is estimated at 40 per cent of the gross annual income of the industry. Thus, on the industry's gross income in 1946 of approximately Rs. 600 lakhs roughly Rs. 240 lakhs were paid in taxes.

IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table gives in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films— from 1927 imported into the sub-continent and of the import duty paid to Government:—

| Year | Footage | | Value | | Total Import Duty |
|---------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1922-23 | | 7,310,429 | | 13,23,393 | 2,55,935 |
| 1923-24 | | 7,201,655 | | 14,10,637 | 2,25,407 |
| 1924-25 | | 9,444,760 | | 15,02,823 | 2,60,709 |
| 1925-26 | | 13,017,190 | | 21,05,553 | 3,54,295 |
| 1926-27 | | 17,482,664 | | 23,21,508 | 4,22,854 |
| | Raw Films | | Exposed Films | | |
| | Footage | Value | Footage | Value | |
| 1927-28 | 12,372,003 | 5,89,355 | 10,372,288 | 20,28,976 | 4,42,330 |
| 1928-29 | 19,161,293 | 8,60,478 | 10,792,341 | 19,81,911 | 4,99,691 |
| 1929-30 | 21,690,579 | 8,49,321 | 10,247,051 | 19,06,341 | 5,17,005 |
| 1930-31 | 28,309,211 | 11,07,665 | 10,179,609 | 19,80,495 | 6,03,984 |
| 1931-32 | 22,846,043 | 8,96,722 | 8,079,862 | 17,00,000 | 7,63,174 |
| 1932-33 | 25,579,887 | 10,86,217 | 9,501,023 | 19,10,051 | 9,48,370 |
| 1933-34 | 36,917,201 | 15,10,735 | 10,826,366 | 27,79,462 | 12,81,237 |
| 1934-35 | 60,101,131 | 21,49,246 | 9,025,721 | 24,88,818 | 13,59,483 |
| 1935-36 | 60,669,534 | 21,02,267 | 8,820,808 | 25,80,421 | 13,99,206 |
| 1936-37 | 67,832,111 | 23,73,890 | 9,407,888 | 24,89,887 | 14,45,544 |
| 1937-38 | 74,236,103 | 25,44,411 | 22,278,338 | 38,14,738 | 14,89,382 |
| 1938-39 | 73,855,853 | 24,99,188 | 26,034,479 | 37,69,305 | 18,09,356 |
| 1939-40 | 83,000,000 | 31,00,000 | 24,000,000 | 54,00,000 | 14,70,000 |
| 1940-41 | 70,000,000 | Not available. | 17,12,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-42 | 95,000,000 | | 6,924,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1942-43 | 86,553,000 | | 11,021,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-44 | 78,758,000 | | 11,331,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1944-45 | 87,213,284 | 29,59,197 | 11,249,716 | 38,84,555 | ..... |
| 1945-46 | 80,893,563 | 29,14,396 | 16,229,682 | 45,45,814 | ..... |
| 1946-47 | 128,623,000 | 54,11,000 | 15,115,000 | 19,08,508 | ..... |
| 1947-48 | 174,200,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into the sub-continent of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment upto 1947-48:—

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1940-41 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories | 8,65,447 | 12,39,660 | 9,86,536 | Not yet available. | 1,62,315 | 5,66,766 | 19,10,229 | 46,57,934 | 62,07,997 |
| Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories | 8,29,416 | 5,72,751 | 3,94,758 | Not yet available. | 41,214 | 1,87,293 | 15,37,559 | 23,17,223 | 84,63,968 |

HISTORY

When some peripetetic exhibitors showed pictures of the Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary on Bombay's Esplanade Maidan about 1911 they laid the foundations of the Indian film industry which now embraces all the three branches of production, distribution and exhibition. The pictures of the coronation proved to be so popular that the temporary structures became permanent ones. More pictures began to arrive in the country and the film industry got started on its career.

In the early days the entire business was controlled by four people: Alexander Hogue, F. H. Stihlwa, Chunilal Munim and J. F. Madan. Of the four the last was the most influential chiefly because of the large chain of cinemas which he had acquired throughout the sub-continent.

The American film held undisputed sway in the early days. The number of American films exhibited was much higher than even that of Indian films. And British films, chiefly because of their poor quality, were hardly in the picture so much so that the question was raised in the Council of State. In 1917, a Committee of Enquiry was set up by the Government. But no action was taken on any of its recommendations for two reasons. The recommendations lacked unanimity, and the Committee had nothing to say about the desirability of showing British pictures. The success of the foreign films, however, was fully deserved for not only were they technically superior but even in their intellectual or emotional content they were much better than anything which Indian producers could show. The hold which the American film had acquired over the Indian market lasted nearly two decades (1912-1930); it was shattered only when the talkie came to India and the silent film disappeared from the market.

INDIAN PRODUCERS

Meanwhile a number of Indian producers had entered the field, notably R. N. Putabkar and D. G. Phalke. Phalke produced in 1913 a four-reel mythological feature *Raja Harishchandra* which entitled him to be called the 'father' of the production branch of the film industry. This was shown in Bombay at the Kohnoor Cinema on Sandhurst Road. And later Phalke went round the country showing it to excited and appreciative crowds who flocked to see it both because of the novelty of the experience as well as the nature of the theme.

Then came World War I and a host of difficulties. But despite these difficulties Phalke succeeded in releasing further mythological features like *Krishna Janma*, *Kalsa Mardana*, and a comic strip called *Pithache Panje* which proved to be as popular as a Charlie Chaplin comedy. Phalke's successful career was suddenly interrupted when owing to disagreement with his financiers he retired to Benares. And though he did come back later to act as general advisor to the Hindustan Film Co.—the only company which never suffered any losses during its ten-year old career or engaged a woman to play feminine roles—he was never able to recapture the magic of his earlier effort.

There were others who had entered the production business, the more noteworthy among whom were Dwarkadas Narandas, Mancklal Chunilal, Ardeshir Irani, Mayasankar Thakkar and the successors of J. F. Madan (the last of whom tried to brighten up the pictures by getting European actresses to play leading roles). But, on the whole it was a sad story. For none of the producers were able to organize the film business on any thing like the solid foundation that it has built for itself in the U.S.A., for instance. In fact, the foundations were always shaky. There was a great deal which the Government or the bankers could have done to place the industry on a sound footing. The Government could have reduced the incidence of the taxation (most of it of an indirect nature), which fell so heavily on the infant industry. The bankers for their part, could have granted long or short-term loans at

reasonable rates of interest. But neither the Government nor the bankers proved to be of any help, and this despite the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee in 1928. The result was that the young industry had to fight for survival as best it could against much stronger and better organized foreign companies. When at last the talkies burst upon the country in 1930 the Indian companies found that they were totally unprepared to withstand the shock. A great many of them simply succumbed. But others gifted with ideas or inspired by enthusiasm made a fresh start under new conditions.

TALKIES

Foremost among these latter was Ardeshir Irani, a man who had started his career as a cinema projectionist. It was he who laid the foundations of the new industry with the first talkie *Alam Ara* which he produced in 1931. There were circumstances which favoured the growth of an indigenous film industry in the country. A great many people were unable to follow the spoken English of the foreign talkie and had to turn to talkies made in their own language for entertainment. Thus Indian talkies got a tremendous impetus. But investors were still hesitant and the industry was starved of finances. Nevertheless the industry made rapid progress: production rose, new talkie houses were constructed, theatres meant for stage-plays were converted into talkie houses. The exhibition of foreign pictures received a serious set-back.

Thus in 1939, the number of Indian films produced rose to 165, the number of permanent cinemas to 1,265 with some 400 as travelling cinemas. 80 per cent of the total exhibition time was (and still is) devoted to Indian films, with only 15 per cent to American films and a mere 2 per cent to British films. The income at the box office, computed for the first time, was estimated at Rs. 292 lakhs which together with the fact that a little over a third had to be paid as taxes and fees, led one for the first time to suppose that the cinema, in its three branches, was collectively an industry capable of development into a major industry as in the U. S. A.

This encouragement induced production ventures in Madras and occasionally in Lahore and established the reputation once for all of the Prabhat Film Co. of Poona in the Bombay Province and New Theatres of Calcutta in Bengal (now West Bengal) as producers of pictures that were assured of success and of huge box-office returns.

Mr. V. Shantaram, a partner of Prabhat, shot into fame as a producer of genius. After a tentative start the average quality of the Indian film rapidly improved between 1935 to 1937 so as to stand comparison with the best production of American and English studios. Mr. Shantaram's *Dharmatma* for instance can rank even today with the world's best pictures. But after 1937 production took on a different quality. There developed a tendency to blindly imitate Western themes and ideas, thus losing much of its value as an instrument of entertainment or of enlightenment.

WAR YEARS

Then came world War II. To the industry as a whole, with high profits as the sole motive, the war proved to be heaven sent boon. From a gross income of Rs. 292 lakhs in 1939 the income rose to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 12,82 lakhs in 1945, though the number of permanent cinemas remained throughout the war at practically the same level as in 1939. The principal reasons for this great prosperity were: the presence of large bodies of the armed forces in the sub-continent; the fact that almost every able-bodied male and a large proportion of the adult female population was engaged in some gainful occupation; and that the people as a whole, had more money in their pockets than in the past with no goods to spend it on. The gross income on each picture rose to unprecedented heights because owing to the shortage of material and rise in the cost of production

the number of talkies produced fell. The number of picture houses in the bigger cities too were relatively few and as the cities themselves were getting filled out the opportunity for graft and corruption increased. Financially, therefore, every section of the industry profited by the War. But this profit was not reflected in the artistic, technical or cultural aspects of the film. In fact the content, quality, technique, very greatly deteriorated. Moreover, the industry, not wishing to aid the war effort refused to produce the short "Information" films required by Government, even though these short films would have created for the production branch a new section which could have spread much useful information about India abroad and afforded a sort of training-ground for new technicians, artists and for new art-forms. The refusal in 1943 to produce the Information Films compelled the Central Government to undertake that responsibility at substantial loss to the public exchequer and by the promulgation of D.I.R. 44-A it served to introduce for the first time in India, the habit of regimentation of the entertainment—a regimentation introduced by the Government again as from June 3, 1949. Nor was all the war profit put aside for improvements in technical processes or for removing collective financial handicaps under which the industry has for years suffered.

PRESENT POSITION

The failure to use the profits for the benefit of the industry had the most disastrous effect immediately the War was over in September 1945. The box-office income began to fall. Another misfortune was the riots which broke out in Calcutta, Bombay, Noakhali and the Punjab.

Cinemas had to close in the disturbed towns, and business was restricted for months on end. This has produced a huge backlog of some 300 un-released pictures. Release in the 37 key towns is not possible except on payment of special gratuities or surrender of some right or concession such as sole distribution rights. All this has caused the major producers to severely restrict, if not altogether suspend production. The financiers who loan money for the production in 1947 of a new record number of pictures (287), of which more than about 80 have been released are also feeling unhappy.

In sum, the industry as much because of its failure to use the huge war-time profits as because of the effects of partition and the country-wide disturbances has been reduced, in a period of some 21 months, to the economic position it held in 1941. Of this no greater evidence is necessary than the fact that the gross income of the industry in 1949 is not estimated at higher than Rs. 545 lakhs, of which again roughly 20 per cent is in respect of foreign films and over 40 per cent represents taxes paid or payable.

The number of cinemas now is: India 1,384; Pakistan: 117. Of the 3 studios in Pakistan, one has been destroyed, while in the other two there is little or no production activity.

A PROPOSAL

A proposal which has been put forward in this connection is that all the producers should join together to form a corporation with a subscribed capital of a crore of rupees. The total demand for new pictures should be accurately assessed and no more pictures should be produced than can actually be shown so that backlog is avoided. A limit must be set on the cost of production of a picture in relation to what it can earn after release. Themes must be found not in foreign pictures or foreign literature but in indigenous literature. Well-known writers should be commissioned to prepare the script. The screen-plays should also be prepared under their direct supervision.

Again, as the industry itself has no production code of its own it should co-operate with Boards of Film Censors, who, in Bombay and Madras, have set up their own codes and submit to pre-censorship under those codes, so that loss

and wastage at a later stage could be avoided. Production time should be reduced from six months to about one and a half months. The salary of an artist should be restricted to about Rs. 1,000 a month, though he should be allowed a share in the net profits. There should also be an agreement that no artist might work on more than one picture at a time, and so on. It is clear that it is along some such lines as these that reorganization has to be sought without which even the film finance corporation formed in 1949 cannot help much the industry assuming of course, that the finance corporation secures the capital necessary.

NEW MARKET

A substantial portion of the serious depletion in income can be more than made good if the industry pays due attention to the large untapped market in India proper. India's 1,384 cinemas are spread in only about 550 cities and towns, and there are at least about 1,700 towns which do not yet have a cinema.

These towns have been without a cinema so far because the population of each of them is not large enough to maintain a 35 mm. cinema, the construction and maintenance of which are costly. But with the extraordinary advance made, mainly during the last War, in perfecting 16 mm. projection equipment, which is much less costly than the 35 mm. equipment, it is possible to provide these towns with small 16 mm. cinemas maintainable within the income they can yield. A beginning should be made in each of these towns with a temporary 16 mm. cinema which should be converted into a permanent house if the actual results of the travelling cinema warrant such action.

The exploitation of this new market calls for additional investment, which the industry ought to find from the profits which it made during the war. The provision and operation of these cinemas presuppose an organizational and technical effort, which is beyond the capacity of individual exhibitors, but the industry as a whole is in a position to finance the venture. This organized these cinemas can yield as much net profit as the present 35 mm. cinemas, which is the main reason why the effort should be made. It may be mentioned in passing that individual effort in this vast field was made in 1946 and 1947 but it failed badly.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The plant and equipment required, whether for the production or exhibition has always been imported. The number of studios is too small to make manufacture of the production equipment economically possible, which must, therefore, continue to be imported. On the exhibition side, various mechanical parts were indigenously manufactured and used during the last War, though the quality was far below that of the imported article. There was some talk that immediately the War was over, and the necessary precision manufacturing capital goods were available, almost the whole range of projection equipment, except the optical parts, would be manufactured in the country, but nothing of the kind has materialised yet though the capital goods are available, mainly from the U. S. A. Nothing in fact can be done unless Government prohibit the import of any equipment which can be manufactured in this country. It is then possible that some American Manufacturer would establish the necessary factory in this country, exactly as has already been done in the United Kingdom. In the last resort it would appear that this manufacture would be undertaken only with the progress of the Machine Tools and Radio manufacturing in this country.

LABOUR

The majority of the people in the industry have been trained by practical experience in the studio or the cinema. There is a tendency, however, to engage qualified people as sound recordists and projectionists. But the tenure of service and employment is at present so uncertain, the organization so poor, that qualified people see no prospect for themselves in the industry.

Permanency can be assured only if the reorganisation on the lines mentioned above are adopted. The occasional foreign technician, who has seen things for himself, has been wholly dissatisfied with conditions in the industry. However, what is needed is not foreign help but facilities to test the advances in film technique reported in foreign journals. The industry is not in a position to provide these facilities, which can, in the circumstances, be provided only by Government as part of over-all industrial research. As long as studio technique does not reach American standards, it would be futile to invite foreign technicians or train Indian technicians in foreign lands because they will not have the equipment or other facilities to put into practice what they have learnt.

Comparison with World Position.—Beyond the fact that the number of pictures produced per year is second only to that of Hollywood, there is little to be said which is to

the credit of the Indian film industry. The mainstay of the film industry of any country is its cinemas, which in India amount to no more than 1,384, whereas Great Britain and France, whose individual output of pictures is much below that of India, have over 4,000 each. The greater the number of cinemas, the greater is the income per picture and the higher the quality of the picture produced. Lack of resources is no discouragement. For as an example of how a little money could be made to go a long way we have the French film industry the quality of whose production is second to that of none in the world.

CLASS-ROOM FILMS

In 1948, the 16 mm. class-room film was, for the first time, introduced with the active patronage of the Government at the Centre and in the Provinces of Bombay, the C. P. and Berar, Madras and the Mysore State.

The general policy is as follows :—

- (1) That such foreign educational films as are suitable for use in this country should be imported and should not be produced here;
- (2) that the films under (1) be dubbed into Indian languages if required and possible, and
- (3) that only on subjects not covered by (1) are films to be produced in this country.

In 1949, Government appealed for indigenous production by private producers, but without much response, as the producers felt that with Government undertaking to supply 16 mm. versions of their 35 mm. documentaries and newsreels, the share of the class-room film market open to them was hardly sufficient to warrant investment by them. Progress would be possible, if only the Government and non-Government spheres of production were clearly earmarked.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

GLASS which was once only an article of artistic taste, has emerged as a material of wide utility and strategic importance, capable of meeting in a variety of ways the increasing requirements of both war and peace.

Glass was manufactured in the sub-continent centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B.C.), when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in the sub-continent, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were very crude.

Glass manufacture in the sub-continent dates from the nineties of the last century and the first factory was established at Jhelum by the Murree Brewery. This was followed by the establishment of many other factories, but all went out of work at an early date. Over half a crore of rupees had been estimated to have been lost in these early attempts.

The sub-continent as a whole produced about 153,450 tons of glass including glassware. Of this 142,500 were produced in the two Dominions and 10,950 tons in the States. There are in all 174 factories manufacturing glass and glassware in the sub-continent. Of these, 162 are in the two Dominions, and 12 in the States. Passing next to Import-Export trade we find that the total value of the goods exported in 1940-41 (latest available) was Rs. 583,800 and the total value of the goods imported was Rs. 10,700,000, evidently the sub-continent imported goods worth about twenty times the value of its exports. Among the places to which the goods were exported are Aden, Bahrain, Ceylon, Burma, Malay States, Arabia and Iran. The predominance of the Far East in the export trade of the sub-continent is striking. As regards imports the total value of the goods which came in was about 108 lakhs.

The range of glassware manufactured in the sub-continent today is extremely wide. It extends from bangles at one end to glass instruments at the other and includes bottles, globes, tumblers, jars, beads, electric lamp shells, other lamp ware, boiler gauges, steamware, hospital-ware and technical articles required for defence purposes. It is estimated that the industry can meet about 80 per cent of the internal demand in the sub-continent today.

PREDOMINANCE OF U.P.

The industry is not uniformly spread over the sub-continent, but is concentrated in certain areas such as U.P., Calcutta, Belgaum in Bombay and in the Mysore State. The predominance of U.P. is striking. Out of the 170 glass factories in India as many as 70 are in U.P. alone, with Ferozabad leading in the manufacture of bangles. The U.P. supplies the bulk of the glass consumed in the sub-continent. Next to U.P. stands Calcutta, where a number of small and medium-sized factories have come into existence. In Bombay one old-established bottle factory has greatly enlarged the quantity and improved the quality of its products and has even ventured into the field of glass instrument making. There are also several other factories of recent origin in Bombay.

The position in U.P. where over 40,000 people are engaged in the glass trade is worth a separate note. The glass industry has flourished in U.P. because of three advantages—the availability of the right type of sands, the existence of skilled workers, and most important of all the help given to the industry by the Provincial Government which has been a pioneer in this field. In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government.

A glass Technology Section was established at Benares under the direction of Dr. A. Madel, Glass Technologist to the U.P. Government. Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced, and the large-scale industry as a whole changed over from pot-furnaces to tank-furnaces which are more economical and better suited for mass production. Numerous glass shaping, refining and decorating machines of a modern type have been installed in factories, in some cases at Government expense, according to development plans implemented by the Section. Various new lines, never before attempted in the sub-continent like boiler gauges, steamware, hospital-ware, technical articles required by the Defence Departments, etc., have also been evolved in the Laboratory of the section and handed over to the industry for regular production.

The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of glass beads was introduced, as an entirely new cottage industry, following a process hitherto unknown in the sub-continent. The glass section strives to improve working conditions in Ferozabad and other centres, and experiments with new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry. Several modern glass factories were built by the section to cope with war supplies of articles never before made in the sub-continent. They are now in full production. In particular, the bottle industry has been organised on semi-automatic lines and the production of glass elements for the use of electric lamp factories has been established on a large scale. One factory situated at Shikohabad specialises exclusively in electric lamp shells.

ORGANIZATION

The glassware industry in the sub-continent is organized in two well-defined forms. (1) indigenous cottage industry and (2) modern factory industry. The former, which is represented in several parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Ferozabad area in the United Provinces. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities. With the coming of the factory-scale manufacture of bangles, the cottage industry has had to struggle hard for its existence. The factory industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports. Ferozabad has been in full control of the bangle market since the Second World War. It expected great prosperity in the first three years of the war, later there was a slack due to shortage of coal. Records of pre-war Indian ventures have shown, however, that failure in some cases was due in part at least to lack of enlightened management and of expert guidance.

In other fields the factory industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of bottles, lamp chimneys and globes, tumblers and jars, the chief centres of production being the United Provinces, Calcutta and Bombay.

THE FUTURE

It can be safely said that glass industry has bright prospects. It is an essential article of consumption and hence consumers' demand for the same mounts up. Glass is, in fact, being increasingly adopted for uses hitherto unsuspected. It is, for instance, being used to replace metal in centrifugal pumps, ball

bearing, gauge, pipe, etc. It is also being widely employed as conditioning material. Also the appearance of the unbreakable variety has helped to remove one of the material's most serious disadvantages. Altogether the glass industry has a great, expanding future.

There are, of course, obstacles which the Indian manufacturer has to overcome and adjustments which he has to make if he is to take full advantage of his opportunities. There is, for instance, the question of raw material. One of the three raw materials necessary for the production of glass, soda ash, has to be imported as only a very small amount is being produced at Dhrangadra. The Government have, it is true, agreed to give a rebate on customs duty on imported soda ash. And two leading firms are preparing plans to put Indian made soda ash on the market. But the supply of soda ash in sufficient quantity is a problem which has still to be tackled in any adequate degree. This is indeed part of a larger question for good glass cannot be manufactured without an adequate supply of standardized chemicals, high grade coal and refractories of standard quality.

WAR YEARS

The growth of the industry has been very rapid, specially during the last ten or twelve years. Here are a few figures to illustrate the rapidity of the expansion. In 1938-39 the total number of glass factories in the sub-continent was 60. Today the number has risen to 174. Before 1939 the internal production was estimated at 2 crores of rupees. In 1941-42 it increased to 4 crores. Before 1914 the Indian industry could supply only about 25 per cent of the country's needs. Today it is in a position to supply as much as 80 per cent of its needs. A look at the import and export figures tells the same story. In 1929-30 the imports were valued at 480.9 lakhs. By 1941 they had fallen to 107.9 lakhs. The exports have risen as rapidly as the imports have fallen. In 1928-30 the sub-continent exported glassware worth 103.6 lakhs. In 1941 the value of the exports had shot up to 583.8 lakhs.

The development of the industry has not been lopsided either: every type of glassware has shared in the general expansion. But progress has been most striking in respect to glass sheets, hollowware and bottles. The production of glass sheets, for instance has risen from about 1,000 tons in 1938-1939 to about 5,500 tons in 1940-41. Three sheet glass factories are at present in existence and two in construction while before the War there was only one sheet glass factory; and it is now believed that this section of the industry at least will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers on equal terms.

Equally striking progress has been made in the manufacture of hollow glassware like tumblers, lamps and globes. Plants engaged in the production of hollowware are fully equipped with tank furnaces and are in a position to meet the ever increasing demand in the country. It should be noted here that finishing machines for the manufacture of quality glassware were set up on the initiative of the Government. The introduction of jar making machines also owes a great deal to Government initiative and enterprise.

Talking of bottles, the U.P. alone is able to put on the market 10,000 tons of bottles a year. Besides, there are as many as 50 workshops which concentrate on the manufacture of toys and other fancy goods such as buttons, pendants, pearls and beads. Bombay has taken the lead in the manufacture of thermos flask refills. Attempts to produce precision instruments in the same place have already been mentioned. Then there is the manufacture of glass shells for electric bulbs which is yet another interesting development which is worth noting.

DEVELOPMENTS

The most important single development which revolutionized the technique of glass manufacture in the sub-continent was the change-over from the pot furnace to the tank furnace, to which reference has already been made. The chief

advantage is the economy in the use of coal and the regulation of temperature for fusion and melting which the tank furnace or the modern pot furnace makes possible. During the war, designs were obtained from abroad and the construction of the plant in the sub-continent subsidized. The furnace at the Ganga Glass Works at Balawal is the first of its kind in the sub-continent constructed wholly out of parts made in India. Since 1942 almost all factories have been using the tank furnace for the manufacture of quality glass. This has not only cheapened production, but it has also simplified the melting of glass and improved its quality.

STATEMENT OF TARGETS FOR THE FIRST 5 YEARS.

(All figures are given in tonnage and within brackets are estimates).

| Section. | Pre-war production 1937-38 | Pre-war Import 1937-38 | Pre-war total consumption | Present production capacity | Target. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bangles .. | Rs. 80 lakhs (12,000 tons) | Rs. 20.3 lakhs (5,000 tons) | Rs. 109.3 lakhs (15,000 tons) | 18,000 tons | 19,800 tons | |
| 2. Beads and False Pearls .. | Rs. 18.9 lakhs (1,200 tons) | Rs. 18.9 lakhs (1,200 tons) | Rs. 37.8 lakhs (4,200 tons) | 120 tons | 4,200 tons | |
| 3. Bottles and Phials .. | Rs. 10 lakhs (20,000 tons) | Rs. 29.5 lakhs (60,000 tons) | Rs. 39.5 lakhs (80,000 tons) | 100,000 tons | 100,000 tons | Statistics of mineral water bottles and other bottles should be kept separately. |
| 4. Lampware .. | Rs. 20 lakhs (7,500 tons) | Rs. 6.9 lakhs (2,500 tons) | Rs. 26.9 lakhs (9,500 tons) | 10,000 tons | 11,900 tons | |
| 5. Tableware .. | Rs. 8 lakhs (2,500 tons) | Rs. 6.0 lakhs (2,500 tons) | Rs. 14 lakhs (5,000 tons) | 5,000 tons | 7,500 tons | |
| 6. Pressedware .. | Rs. 2 lakhs (1,000 tons) | Rs. 5.0 lakhs (1,500 tons) | Rs. 7 lakhs (2,500 tons) | 2,000 tons | 4,000 tons | Statistics of pressedware as well as of sheet glass and plate should be maintained separately. |
| 7. Sheet Glass .. | 6 million sq. ft. | 22 million sq. ft. | 28 million sq. ft. | 20 million sq. ft. | 42 million sq. ft. | |
| 8. Plate & neutral .. | ..... | 3.4 million sq. ft. | 3.4 million sq. ft. | ..... | 4 million sq. ft. | |
| 9. Scientific glass apparatus .. | Negligible | Rs. 1.9 lakhs | Rs. 1.9 lakhs | ..... | Rs. 10 lakhs with proper quality. | Many of the Scientific apparatuses made in India lack in precision. Therefore, the production capacity is not set down. |
| 10. Glass shells .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 million pieces | 25 million pieces | Statistics of optical glass could not be obtained; hence the target could not be set. |
| 11. Optical Glass .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

THE GLASS PANEL

In 1945 a glass panel was constituted by the Government of India, Department of Planning and Development, to recommend to Government such steps as are necessary for the development of the Indian glass industry and particularly to set targets which should be reached within five years and also to recommend the measures to achieve these targets.

The Panel easily recognised the versatility of glass as a key material of wide application in industrial development and stated that if India was to occupy a place in the industrial world, the aim should be to reach the level attained by the glass industries in other countries. In the course of the next ten years, the output of the glass industry in India has greatly increased during the Second World War and in several times the present productive capacity of the glass factories today is sufficient to meet the total requirements of the country, granted adequate transport facilities and supplies of the necessary raw materials and certain ascertained and proper grading, standardisation and marketing of products are arranged for.

It is reported that the Government of India have referred the claim for assistance to the glass and glassware industry to the Tariff Board for investigation and that the Board has issued a questionnaire for the producers of these articles, preliminary to holding of a public enquiry. It is also reported that Dr. Knecht has been appointed the director of the Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute at Calcutta.

PRODUCTION IN 1945

| Provinces | Production in tons for 1945 | No. of factories included |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 55,290 | 29 |
| Bihar .. | 14,100 | 9 |
| Bombay .. | 20,700 | 15 |
| C.P. .. | 3,300 | 4 |
| Delhi .. | 2,100 | 1 |
| Madras .. | 11,400 | 4 |
| Orissa .. | 2,700 | 1 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 6,600 | 5 |
| U.P. .. | 24,300 | 18 |
| Sind .. | 1,200 | 1 |
| Total .. | 142,500 | 88 |

PRODUCTION IN 1945—contd.

| Province | Production in tons for 1945 | No. of factories included |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bikaner .. | 1,800 | 1 |
| Chhapar .. | 1,000 | 1 |
| Faridkot .. | 900 | 1 |
| Gwalior .. | 900 | 1 |
| Hyderabad .. | 3,300 | 1 |
| Jaipur .. | 900 | 1 |
| Kota .. | 1,500 | 1 |
| Mysore .. | 450 | 1 |
| Total .. | 10,950 | 8 |
| Grand Total .. | 153,450 | 96 |

EXPORTS

| (Thousands of Rupees.) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1929-30 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| Aden .. | 3.3 | 4.6 | 13.5 |
| Bahrain .. | 2.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Ceylon .. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 87.4 |
| Burma .. | .. | 85.3 | 195.0 |
| Malay States .. | 5.3 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Other British Possessions .. | 29.3 | 20.4 | 78.3 |
| States in Arabia .. | 8.3 | 12.5 | 20.1 |
| Iran .. | 2.4 | 7.0 | 16.1 |
| Other foreign Countries .. | 16.3 | 12.6 | 159.8 |
| Total .. | 103.5 | 169.0 | 583.8 |

NUMBER OF FACTORIES

| Provinces | No. of factories | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| | 1939 | 1944 |
| Bengal (E. and W.) .. | 12 | 34 |
| Bihar .. | 1 | 8 |
| Bombay .. | 4 | 32 |
| C.P. .. | 3 | 6 |
| Delhi .. | .. | 1 |
| Madras .. | 1 | 3 |
| Punjab (E. and W.) .. | 3 | 6 |
| Sind .. | .. | 1 |
| Orissa .. | .. | 1 |
| U.P. .. | 49 | 70 |
| Total for Dominions .. | 74 | 162 |
| States .. | 2 | 2 |
| Hyderabad .. | 2 | 2 |
| Mysore .. | 1 | 1 |
| Other States .. | 3 | 9 |
| Grand Total .. | 80 | 174 |

IMPORTS

| (Lakhs of Rupees.) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1929-30 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| Bangles .. | 85.2 | 18.4 | 6.9 |
| Beads .. | 30.6 | 8.5 | 3.5 |
| Bottles .. | 39.5 | 20.6 | 24.8 |
| Phials .. | 7.0 | .. | .. |
| Lampware .. | 21.1 | 3.8 | 2.0 |
| Scientific glassware .. | 1.3 | .. | .. |
| Sheet and Plates (sq. feet) .. | 31.0 | 19.9 | 17.5 |
| Tableware .. | 13.3 | .. | .. |
| Other Glassware .. | 29.9 | 30.6 | 31.6 |
| Electric Bulbs .. | .. | 26.3 | 21.6 |
| Total .. | 480.9 | 128.1 | 107.9 |

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

THE sub-continent is regarded as a surplus area in respect of its resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally it produces 20 million cattle hides, 5.7 million buffalo hides, 27.5 million goat and 17 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent., is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this the output of hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll of livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level. In normal times the sub-continent also imports annually mostly from the neighbouring countries about 1 million hides and 5 million goat and sheep skins. So the total quantities of hides and skins normally available are about 20.7 million hides and 50 million goat and sheep skins annually.

Just before the Second World War, about 10 per cent. of the buffalo hides, 22.5 per cent. of the cow hides (kips), 6.5 per cent. of the sheep skins and 80 per cent. of the goat skins available in the sub-continent annually were exported and the balance tanned in the sub-continent itself. But over a course of time the surpluses for export dwindled considerably except in the case of goat skins. This was due to the expansion of hide and sheep skin tanning in the sub-continent. Goat skin tanning did not expand much.

Curing Methods.—Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched on frames, and are called "framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export.

Dry salt curing is done mostly in the Bengal area with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the old undivided Government of India attempted to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations were started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Pandra (Bombay), Bareilly, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades were formulated. Hides and skins were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt was made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Government of India, to improve tanning in the slaughter houses where grading stations were started by giving a bonus to fayers.

The Department has published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 36) and another report on the Marketing of Skins in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 40) which contain valuable information regarding Indian hides and skins.

Primitive Tanning.—The Indian tanning industry may be divided into 2 categories, primitive and modern.

Primitive tanning is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of types, groups, etc., (i) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (ii) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab area, Calcutta, Bombay and many other places which is extensively used for making shoes, (iii) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab area known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book-binding leather throughout the sub-continent, (iv) half-tanned leather of Madras and Bombay.

The first three varieties are all consumed in the sub-continent while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the international trade circles as Best India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retained and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (*Cassia auriculata*) which occurs in south and Western India. But after the First World War they were tanned in Madras with wattle bark from South Africa until the imports were stopped. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and the cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark.

Modern tanning.—Leather for harness and saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Kanpur by western processes of vegetable tanning in pits from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (*Azadirachta indica*) and myrobalans (*Terminalia chebula*). At present large quantities of South African wattle bark and its extract (Almossa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is inadequate.

Since the First World War sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable in the sub-continent and is increasing. The Second World War greatly stimulated the production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries in the sub-continent capable of producing these leathers were engaged in their manufacture. Most of them had to extend their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and all were supplying practically the whole of their output to the Government.

Forty-three tanneries producing pit tanned buffalo sole leather were brought under Government control and their productive capacity increased to about 2 million buffalo hides annually. During the war the tanneries could not work to full capacity through lack of raw hides. The supply of buffalo hides has not improved even after the war. Owing partly to this and also to post war falling off of demand for pit tanned sole leather the tanneries producing it are not still working to capacity.

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in the sub-continent since the first world war is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides are being regularly exported to the United Kingdom and their demand and consumption in India and Pakistan are considerable.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress are belting leather, chromo-leather, suede leather, vegetable and chrome-tanned leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, etc. India's tanning capacity is fairly large. It can tan all its buffalo hides and nearly all its cow hides and sheep skins. Exports of these hides and skins in the raw condition is not so necessary now as it was previously. As goat skin tanning has not developed in India satisfactorily Indian goat skins have to be exported in the raw state.

There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta, Jullundur Tanning Institute, Jullundur City, Government Tanning Institute, Bombay and Leather Technology Section of Alagappa

College of Technology, University of Madras may be mentioned. These Institutes are maintained by the respective Provincial Governments. A central leather research Institute is proposed to be established by the Central Government in Madras. The foundation stone of this Institute was laid a few months ago. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Department of the Governments of U. P., Bihar and Orissa which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

To look after the interests of the Indian Tanning Industry a Tanners' Federation was started a few years ago. Its headquarters are at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. Most of the organised tanneries in India are members of the Federation.

Recent Developments.—There has not been any appreciable progress in the leather industry during 1948. Production of leather has decreased in comparison with that during the war period. This has been due to shortage of raw materials such as raw hides and skins, vegetable tanstuffs and tanning chemicals, insufficient transport and the partition of the sub-continent and consequent exchange of population. The stoppage of import of South African wattle bark has created a shortage of vegetable tanstuffs needed for the production of sole and half tanned leathers.

Future prospects of the leather industry are bright. The shoe wearing habit of the Indian people is increasing and the demand for shoes is also on the rise.

The glue kid industry is still undeveloped in the sub-continent. This holds out a good prospect of development as the area produces goat skins which are very suitable for making glue kid.

Other possible lines of development are industrial leather goods like leather belts, picking bands, pickers, roller skins, etc. Production in these lines has already commenced.

Tanning is the question of capital we find that the leather industry of the sub-continent is still mostly unorganised and consists of an innumerable number of small units for tanning and shoe and leather goods making. It is, therefore, not possible to secure accurate information regarding the capital invested in it. At a rough estimate it may be placed at about Rs. 20 crores.

Plant and equipment are partly locally manufactured and partly imported. In tanneries the tanning drums and paddles which are made of wood are locally made, while tanning machines are mostly imported. Recently four firms, 2 in the Punjab area and 2 in Calcutta started making tanning machines. They are still in a small way and can make only the simpler sort of machines. Shoe machinery is wholly imported.

Tannery labour is mostly recruited from the Chamar community. There is as yet no shortage, and the recruits pick up modern methods of work and machine operations quite well. Skilled personnel to work as technical assistants in tanneries are being trained in the provincial tanning institutes. The trained men are giving a good account of themselves in commercial tanneries. There appears to be a dearth of skilled supervisors for the shoe industry as training institutes for the shoe industry are still lacking in the sub-continent. There is thus a great need for provincial shoe institutes.

Foreign help is necessary to develop new lines of manufacture like glue kid. For other lines local talent appears to be adequate.

Compared with the leather industries of Europe and U.S.A., Indian leather industry is still unorganised and inadequately developed. It has to depend upon Europe and U.S.A. for machinery, chemicals and many other materials. Until these ancillary industries develop in the sub-continent the Indian leather industry will be handicapped in comparison with the leather industry of Europe and America.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

JUTE, the golden fibre, is the sub-continent's greatest contribution to world trade. The growing of jute provides the agricultural population of eastern parts of the Bengal area (now mainly part of Pakistan) with an annual income averaging Rs. 44 crores, or about a half of their money income in normal years. As an export product it has, perhaps, no equal, considering that raw and manufactured jute has consistently represented by value about 25 per cent. of (undivided) India's outgoing merchandise trade. It has been truly stated that, as the world's foremost packing fabric, jute is practically omnipresent in world's commerce. The special characteristics of the jute fibre make it an ideal packing material for sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and wool, and a variety of textile products, including cordage, roofing felts and even decorative fabrics.

HISTORY

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was only 8 tons per day. Another interesting thing about the jute industry is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a shipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits at Ceylon, where he was successful.

Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there."

This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine-spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-Looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co.

was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Seralgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Importance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms upto 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of mills, the number of looms and spindles employed in the industry—from 1914 to 1939.

INDIAN JUTE-MILL STATISTICS

| Year. | Mills (number) | Looms (number) | Spindles (number) | Year. | Mills (number) | Looms (number) | Spindles (number) |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1914 | 70 | 38,379 | 795,528 | 1927 | 93 | 52,221 | 1,105,684 |
| 1915 | 70 | 39,890 | 812,421 | 1928 | 95 | 52,409 | 1,108,147 |
| 1916 | 74 | 39,697 | 824,815 | 1929 | 98 | 53,900 | 1,140,435 |
| 1917 | 76 | 40,839 | 834,055 | 1930 | 100 | 61,834 | 1,224,982 |
| 1918 | 76 | 40,043 | 839,919 | 1931 | 103 | 61,426 | 1,220,586 |
| 1919 | 76 | 41,045 | 856,307 | 1932 | 99 | 60,506 | 1,202,188 |
| 1920 | 77 | 41,588 | 869,879 | 1933 | 99 | 59,501 | 1,194,405 |
| 1921 | 81 | 43,025 | 908,359 | 1934 | 100 | 61,387 | 1,221,786 |
| 1922 | 86 | 47,528 | 1,003,179 | 1935 | 104 | 63,724 | 1,279,416 |
| 1923 | 89 | 49,038 | 1,043,417 | 1936 | 104 | 65,273 | 1,300,077 |
| 1924 | 90 | 50,359 | 1,067,633 | 1937 | 105 | 66,705 | 1,337,958 |
| 1925 | 90 | 50,603 | 1,069,700 | 1938 | 105 | 66,705 | 1,337,958 |
| 1926 | 93 | 51,061 | 1,088,916 | 1939 | 107 | 67,939 | 1,350,466 |

LATEST STATISTICS

According to the latest available statistics (that is, those for the year ended 31st Dec. 1947), the total number of mills in the Indian Union is 113 and their aggregate loomage 68,547. The total number of mill companies in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 69, and outside the Bengal area 6. The total number of mill companies outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 3, outside the Bengal area 7. The grand total of all the mill companies is 85. The number of mills in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 97, and outside the Bengal area are 6. The total number of mills outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 3, and outside the Bengal

area 7. The grand total of all the mills is 113. The number of looms in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 63,826, and outside the Bengal area 1711. The total number of looms outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 1,531; and outside the Bengal area 1,479. The grand total of all the looms is 68,547.

The following statistics relating to the number of looms, spindles and hands employed will be found instructive:

| | | | |
|---|----|------|--------|
| (a) Total number of working looms in the Mills in January | | | |
| Do. | .. | 1947 | 56,201 |
| Do. | .. | 1946 | 54,233 |
| Do. | .. | 1945 | 55,729 |

| | | | |
|---|----|------|-----------|
| (b) Total number of spindles at work in January | | | |
| Do. | .. | 1947 | 11,15,002 |
| Do. | .. | 1946 | 10,89,768 |
| Do. | .. | 1945 | 11,11,429 |

| | | | |
|---|----|------|----------|
| (c) Average daily number of hands employed during | | | |
| Do. | .. | 1946 | 2,89,855 |
| Do. | .. | 1945 | 2,96,382 |
| Do. | .. | 1944 | 2,77,289 |

| | India | Pakistan | Total |
|--|---------|----------|---------|
| Number of Jute Mills | 113 | .. | 113 |
| Number of Jute looms | 71,324 | .. | 71,324 |
| Average number of workers employed in Jute Mills | 300,000 | .. | 300,000 |
| Number of press houses | 33 | 9 | 42 |

(thousand tons)

| Year (July-June) | Production | | | | Exports. | Stocks (Indian Jute Mills Associa- tion). |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---|
| | (Indian Jute Mills Association) | | | | | |
| | Hessian. | Sacking. | Others. | Total. | | |
| Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 | 501 | 628 | 36 | 1,165 | 1,004 | 147 |
| 1939-40 | 576 | 646 | 42 | 1,264 | 1,147 | 146 |
| 1940-41 | 449 | 499 | 36 | 984 | 821 | 145 |
| 1941-42 | 501 | 588 | 46 | 1,225 | 825 | 251 |
| 1942-43 | 484 | 662 | 59 | 1,205 | 689 | 275 |
| 1943-44 | 303 | 521 | 40 | 954 | 635 | 195 |
| 1944-45 | 415 | 545 | 40 | 1,000 | 677 | 177 |
| 1945-46 | 463 | 581 | 41 | 1,085 | 711 | 188 |
| 1946-47 | 410 | 510 | 35 | 964 | 820 | 176 |

Tons (000) throughout.

[illegible]

PRICES OF JUTE MANUFACTURES AT CALCUTTA.

| July-June. | Hessian 40" x 8 oz. (per 100 yards). | B. Twills 24 lb. (44" x 26½", 6" x 8") (per 100 bags). |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Average from | | |
| 1936-37 to 1938-39 | 7 12 0 | 22 2 0 |
| 1939-40 | 14 3 0 | 40 9 0 |
| 1945-46 | 21 15 0 | 65 7 0 |
| 1946-47 | 35 10 0 | 97 7 0 |
| July, 1947 | 43 14 0 | 109 6 0 |
| August | 48 10 0 | 112 0 0 |
| September | 49 11 0 | 114 2 0 |
| October | 47 0 0 | 117 12 0 |
| November | 43 14 0 | 117 13 0 |
| December | 45 6 8 | 121 8 0 |
| January, 1948 | 47 10 0 | 123 10 0 |

EXPORTS

The total exports of raw jute for 1942-43 were 235,000 tons; for 1943-44 were 170,200; for 1944-45 187,600; for 1945-46 391,000; and the first two months of 1946-47 25,800 and 15,000 respectively.

More detailed figures are given below:

EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA

| (Tons). | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Country of Destination. | Average from 1936-37 to 1938-39 | 1939-40. | 1945-46. | Apr. to Dec. 1946 |
| United Kingdom | 171,374 | 195,365 | 87,955 | 47,409 |
| Hongkong | 1,608 | 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Australia | 1,782 | 2,846 | 2,113 | 1,703 |
| Germany | 136,339 | 35,199 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | 17,049 | 7,196 | ..... | ..... |
| Belgium | 38,398 | 33,036 | ..... | ..... |
| France | 75,372 | 88,363 | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | 19,971 | 16,158 | ..... | ..... |
| Italy | 64,878 | 27,488 | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | 21,750 | 13,541 | ..... | ..... |
| U.S.A. | 12,847 | 50,795 | 38,274 | 37,093 |
| Brazil | 23,760 | 31,161 | 18,735 | 12,483 |
| Argentina | 10,496 | 15,652 | 12,239 | 6,519 |
| Other Countries | 86,229 | 55,092 | 158,902 | 126,137 |
| Total | 752,763 | 570,082 | 318,315 | 231,364 |

EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Value in lakh of Rupees)

| | Classifi- cation. | U.K. | Egypt. | Europe | Aus- tralia | Thailand. | U.S.A. | Cuba. | Argen- tina | All Countries |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|-------|----------------|------------------|
| Average of 1936-37 to 1938-39 | H | 245 | 29 | 87 | 51 | ... | 565 | ... | 254 | 1,635 |
| | S | 56 | 34 | 12 | 160 | 19 | 1 | 51 | 13 | 1,091 |
| | T | 274 | 64 | 89 | 214 | 44 | 817 | 51 | 271 | 2,776 |
| 1939-40 | H | 1,108 | 17 | 167 | 87 | ... | 1,016 | ... | 286 | 3,021 |
| | S | 99 | 65 | 4 | 274 | 95 | 31 | 78 | 28 | 1,765 |
| | T | 1,214 | 112 | 173 | 363 | 96 | 1,109 | 78 | 318 | 4,872 |
| 1945-46 | H | 532 | 50 | 312 | 102 | ... | 2,314 | ... | 319 | 4,986 |
| | S | 137 | 101 | 188 | ... | ... | 19 | 121 | 27 | 1,629 |
| | T | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 5,953 |
| April to Dec. 1946 | H | 495 | 56 | 198 | 65 | ... | 1,529 | ... | 161 | 2,839 |
| | S | 113 | 42 | ... | 240 | ... | 56 | 137 | 10 | 1,706 |
| | T | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4,786 |

H—Hessian.

S—Sacking.

T—Total including others.

N.A.—Not available.

EFFECTS OF PARTITION

The partition on 15th August, 1947, of India into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan split up the jute industry and the jute growing areas. The manufacturing centres were cut off from their sources of raw material. This has meant difficulties both for the jute cultivators and the burlap industry, which has been responsible for a large part of India's foreign exchange resources.

Approximately 70 per cent of the jute is grown in East Bengal (Pakistan) while the bulk of the exports is from West Bengal (India). All the jute mills are situated in and around Calcutta even those mills outside Calcutta being in the Indian Union while the better quality of jute and nearly 75 per cent of the total crop is grown in East Pakistan.

According to one forecast for 1946-47, the area under jute in Pakistan is 1,358,800 acres out of the total of 1,880,000 acres in the whole of the sub-continent a percentage of 72.3 to Pakistan. The yield of raw jute is estimated at 4,076,000 bales (one bale=100 lbs.) for Pakistan, while for India it is 1,471,500, the share of Pakistan being 73 per cent of the total yield. The yield in West Bengal is estimated at about half a million bales, while Nepal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa yield about one million bales.

It is clear from the above analysis that the Indian Union is the biggest consumer of raw jute, while Pakistan is the biggest supplier. In

other words, the prosperity of the grower of jute in East Bengal is dependent on the prosperity of the Indian Jute industry.

When partition was effected high hopes were entertained on both sides that until the completion of the transitional period, the *status quo* with regard to control, customs and tariffs would be maintained. In November 1947 the Government of Pakistan decided to levy a land tax on all raw jute passing over its borders. The rates of the new tax were the standard rates levied for exports—Rs. 15 per bale of 400 lbs. in the case of pucca bales and Rs. 3 per maund for kutcha bales and loose jute. This action resulted in killing the raw jute market involving crores of rupees in the then current contracts. There was the additional hardship arising from the order that remittances to jute districts from Calcutta should pass through the Foreign Exchange Departments of the two Dominions. Money had first to be remitted to Dacca where arrangements to handle it were deplorably poor. All this resulted in a huge hold-up.

The Government of India took parallel action on 23rd December 1947, by declaring Pakistan Dominion as foreign territory for purposes of customs duty on the export of raw jute and jute manufactures from India to Pakistan.

This unpleasant development in the jute trade began seriously to affect the supply position of the mills. As supplies of jute declined prices soared higher. The Stand-Still Agreement was allowed to lapse on 31st March 1948 by both the Dominions. This aggravated the economic hardships and inconveniences of traders owing to the creation of customs barriers and restrictions.

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

On the initiative of the Government of India, an Inter-Dominion conference was held in Calcutta which concluded on the 19th April 1948, with agreement being reached among others on a number of points relating to jute.

The following were the two main recommendations approved by both parties to the conference.

Restrictions whether imposed by a Central or Provincial Government on the movement between the two Dominions of commodities, duties thereon must be removed.

Both the Dominions should re-examine their tariff schedule and their import and export control notifications to see what relaxations are possible.

Partition has completely disorganised the jute industry. Jute, which is the raw material of this industry and around which is built the industrial prosperity of West Bengal, became, on 15th August 1947, a foreign commodity in major part. There is now a movement in India to increase its own jute cultivation so as to make itself progressively self-sufficient in regard to this commodity. This, it is contended, can be done, first, by increasing acreage of jute cultivation, and secondly, producing better seed, better methods of cultivation and better controls over all that affects agricultural crop.

At its meeting held in Calcutta on 10th December 1947, the Governing Body of the Indian Central Jute Committee devoted serious attention to the question of increasing jute cultivation in the Indian Dominion. Sir Datar smth, who presided emphasised that the production of jute in the Union should be increased by nearly 20 lakh bales, by growing early varieties of jute as a second crop in some of the lands now confined to 'Amam' paddy in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He pointed out that the area under 'Amam' crop in these three provinces was approximately 10 million acres, a considerable portion of which could be utilised for immediate cultivation of jute by adopting a system of double-cropping. The West Bengal Government was the first to take necessary action; especially procuring seed.

The Jute Committee decided to establish five research centres for investigation into the economics of jute growing in India. It resolved to close down its research station in Dacca and to open in India a most up-to-date and well-equipped central agricultural jute research institute.

The following table gives the Area and Yield of Jute Crop in the various Districts of the Indian Union and Pakistan :—

| | | | | | | Area under Jute (in Acres) | | Yield of Jute (in bales 400 lbs.) | | Average Yield |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | | | 1940 | 1946 | 1940 | 1946 | (per Acre). |
| WEST BENGAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-Paraganas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,000 | 21,075 | 121,500 | 77,040 | 2.38 |
| Nadia (portion) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60,000 | 32,816 | 180,000 | 78,450 | 2.37 |
| Murshidabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60,000 | 26,650 | 114,000 | 94,725 | 2.24 |
| Burdwan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,000 | 3,240 | 21,000 | 14,785 | 2.57 |
| Birbhum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | nil | 165 | nil | 280 | .. |
| Bankura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | nil | 200 | nil | 560 | 2.07 |
| Midnapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,900 | 6,713 | 31,400 | 24,985 | 2.54 |
| Hoochly | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,000 | 19,065 | 112,000 | 78,540 | 2.66 |
| Howrah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,000 | 3,335 | 26,200 | 10,130 | 2.4 |
| Dinajpur (portion) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,900 | 20,798 | 136,400 | 62,395 | 2.5 |
| Jalpaiguri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74,700 | 32,870 | 235,300 | 117,285 | 2.3 |
| Darjeeling | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,600 | 1,270 | 4,950 | 5,000 | 2.67 |
| Malda (portion) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43,334 | 14,630 | 101,400 | 53,060 | 2.3 |
| Total | | | | | | 399,434 | 185,729 | 1,087,150 | 617,235 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooch-Bihar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,600 | 26,825 | 127,200 | 56,555 | 1.78 |
| Tripura State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,000 | 10,000 | 42,500 | 22,000 | 2.14 |
| ASSAM (ex-Sylhet) Cachar (Plains) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 2.7 |
| Goalpara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110,000 | 58,000 | 269,500 | 139,200 | 2.4 |
| Kamrup | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88,500 | 39,000 | 247,800 | 106,100 | 2.7 |
| Darrang | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,700 | 14,900 | 70,100 | 46,000 | 2.8 |
| Nowgong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78,500 | 41,100 | 192,300 | 92,100 | 2.4 |
| Sibsagar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,100 | 1,100 | 3,300 | 2,000 | 2.6 |
| Lakhimpur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 1,900 | 16,600 | 6,100 | 3.2 |
| Garó Hills (Plains) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,500 | 5,100 | 9,600 | 13,900 | 2.2 |
| Total | | | | | | 315,500 | 161,500 | 809,800 | 407,300 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIHAR | | | | | | | | | | |
| Champaran | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,478 | 2,600 | 7,847 | 7,800 | 2.6 |
| Muzaffarpur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,520 | 3,880 | 12,880 | 8,536 | 2.2 |
| Bhagalpur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,736 | 150 | 25,819 | 325 | 2.6 |
| Darbhanga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 800 | 740 | 1,333 | 1,480 | 1.8 |
| Saharsa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | nil | 4,818 | nil | 11,081 | 2.4 |
| Purnea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 261,000 | 132,000 | 522,000 | 220,000 | 1.8 |
| Santhal Parganas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 625 | 675 | 1,146 | 1,508 | 2.0 |
| Total (in round fig.) | | | | | | 282,200 | 144,900 | 571,000 | 250,700 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORISSA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,200 | 20,700 | 56,766 | 50,357 | 2.3 |
| Balasore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,720 | 2,100 | 4,200 | 4,899 | 2.4 |
| Puri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 513 | 1,000 | 1,034 | 2,761 | 2.3 |
| Total | | | | | | 28,433 | 23,800 | 62,100 | 58,020 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| INDIAN UNION | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,089,134 | 552,754 | 2,699,750 | 1,411,810 | |
| PAKISTAN (EAST BENGAL) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,254,816 | 1,327,256 | 9,851,100 | 4,001,305 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 4,343,950 | 1,880,010 | 12,550,850 | 5,416,115 | |

AREA & YIELD IN 1947-48

According to the Jute statistics issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India, the total area under Jute in India, in 1947-48, was 646,000 acres, and that in Pakistan 2,050,000 acres. The production of Jute in India in 1947-48 was 1,658,000 bales, and that in Pakistan 6,843,000 bales. Below are figures of average yield per acre obtained by dividing production figures by acreage figures :—

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (In lbs.).

| Province/State. | 1938-39. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Assam | 948 | 642 | 1,164 | 1,013 | 1,056 |
| Bihar | 789 | 564 | 689 | 602 | 1,119 |
| Orissa | 888 | 817 | 880 | 1,009 | 800 |
| West Bengal | 1,200 | 1,305 | 1,357 | 1,245 | 961 |
| Cooch-Bihar | 862 | 680 | 720 | 844 | 1,070 |
| Tripura | 850 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 945 |
| Indian Union | 929 | 861 | 1,081 | 983 | 1,027 |
| Pakistan | 1,203 | 1,301 | 1,354 | 1,202 | 1,329 |

WORLD PRODUCTION OF JUTE

(Thousand metric tons).

| Period. | India | Pakistan | Nepal. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|-------------------------|-------|----------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Average 1938-39 | 360 | 1,125 | 10 | 15 | 1,510 |
| Average 1943-44 | 354 | 1,257 | 3 | 21 | 1,635 |
| 1944-45 | 252 | 891 | 2 | 25 | 1,150 |
| 1945-46 | 202 | 1,121 | 37 | 25 | 1,475 |
| 1946-47 | 239 | 749 | 36 | 28 | 1,052 |
| 1947-48 | 301 | 1,242 | 7 | 28 | 1,578 |

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW JUTE AND JUTE GOODS IN INDIA

| | Per | Rate of Duty | Rs. a. p. |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>Raw Jute</i> | | | |
| (1) Cuttings .. Bale of 400 lb. | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| (2) All other descriptions .. " | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. <i>Jute Manufactures</i> | | | |
| (1) Sacking .. Ton of 2,240 lb. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) Hessians .. " | 80 | 0 | 0 |

EXPORT CESS ON INDIAN JUTE

- (a) Raw including jute cuttings and rejections = 2 annas per bale of 400 lbs.
 (b) Manufactured jute = 12 annas per ton of 2,240 lb.

PAKISTAN EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE

- (a) Pucca bales—per bale of 400 lbs. Rs. 15-0-0.
 (b) Loose jute per maund, Rs. 3-0-0.

IMPORT DUTY LEVIED IN INDIA

| Name of Article. | Nature of Duty. | Standard Rate of Duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of Burma. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| Raw Jute | Revenue | 30% ad valorem | 12% ad valorem. |
| Twist Yarn of Jute .. . | .... | 30% ad valorem | 12% ad valorem. |
| Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute .. . | .... | Free | .... |
| Jute manufactures, not specified otherwise. | Revenue | 30% ad valorem | 12% ad valorem. |

EXPORT QUOTA SYSTEM

The control over export of jute and jute goods was first introduced as part of economic warfare during 1942-43. No quantitative restrictions were imposed at that time as the only object then in view was to prevent these goods reaching the enemy. Later on, it was discovered, in view of the world shortage of this essential commodity, that these arrangements were not satisfactory from the point of view of the recipient allied countries. The control over distribution was therefore assumed in 1943 by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington and definite allocations were made to various countries in consultation with that Board. Exports were allowed within those destination quotas on the basis of the "first come, first served" principle. This system continued in force till June 1946.

The war-time controls on jute trade were removed by the Government of India in October 1946. However, it immediately imposed a new control system based on quantity and destinations, the aim being to achieve an equitable distribution of the jute products and raw material among regular customers, particularly to those

from whom food was imported. This system was subjected to severe criticism by the business community on the ground that it affected free trade. The quota for 1947-48 was fixed at 476,000 tons for raw jute, and 877,000 tons for manufactures. There were 36 countries marked for export of raw jute and 85 countries for manufactures, the U.K. and the U.S.A. being given the first place.

The jute year is from the 26th June to the 25th June of the following year. For purposes of administration of jute export control, it is found convenient to divide the jute year into two half-yearly periods, namely, from the 26th June to the 25th December, and from the 26th December to the 25th June, and to distribute quotas on a half-yearly basis. The licensing procedure in vogue was to issue applications bi-monthly from intending exporters accompanied by evidence of sales and availability of freight. Licences were issued according to the quantities applied for and the quantities available for distribution on a *pro rata* basis. There was no restriction as regards the eligibility of applicants and the qualification prescribed was the ability of the applicant to the business. The system obtained upto the end of the jute year 1946-47.

The following table indicates the position of the export of Jute over a number of years :—

| Year | Jute Manufactures. | Raw Jute. | Total Export Trade. | Percentage of | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Raw Jute to Total Export Trade | Manufactures to Total Export Trade |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | % | % |
| 1938-39 | 26,21,96,737 | 13,35,14,680 | 162,77,36,883 | 8.20 | 16.11 |
| 1943-44 | 49,47,18,495 | 8,32,91,039 | 190,87,98,131 | 4.16 | 24.7 |
| 1944-45 | 60,42,51,752 | 7,50,01,446 | 211,05,10,586 | 3.07 | 28.6 |
| 1945-46 | 50,52,99,817 | 15,83,89,185 | 240,38,83,119 | 6.17 | 24.7 |
| 1st April to 31st Dec., 1946 | 47,86,06,926 | 12,69,53,740 | 207,54,07,609 | 6.11 | 23.06 |

NEW SYSTEM

Objections were however raised to this system on the ground that—

- (a) those firms which received information regarding the destination quotas or which had large funds and connections abroad were in a position to secure larger quotas;
 (b) wide powers were delegated to the local officials at Calcutta which were being misused;
 (c) the *pro rata* system held up allocations and impeded the smooth flow of trade; and
 (d) quotas were getting into the wrong hands and were being hawked in the streets.

In 1947, therefore, Mr. Chundrigar, the then Commerce Minister, decided that exports should be allowed on the basis of the Established Shippers principle according to which 90% of the quotas were reserved for established shippers and allotments were made on the basis of the percentage share of their exports in the year selected by them. They were given the option of selecting any basic year in the ten years ending 25th June 1946 in the case of raw jute and 31st December 1946 in the case of jute goods. The balance *viz.*, 10% of the quota, was reserved for new comers for which applications were invited at the beginning of the jute year. This system was brought into force on the 26th June 1947. The first half-yearly quotas for the established shippers (i.e., 45% of the total) and the new comers' quota for the entire year (i.e., 10%) have already been distributed.

This system came in for much adverse criticism both in the Legislature and in the Press as introducing an entirely new feature into the jute trade which had not existed even in the war years and as favouring mostly non-Indian firms in large numbers had actually started doing substantial business only in 1946 and in the beginning of 1947. Even during this period, since these firms had only just started business, they could not achieve much though they showed considerable improvement during the latter stages.

The Government of West Bengal, which came into office on partition, also pointed out the undesirable state of affairs that had arisen as a result of the introduction of the Established Shippers principle and statistics furnished by them are illuminating.

| | European firms. | Indian firms. |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Shipments Jan.-June 1947 (under the old system.) | 50% | 50% |
| Shipments July-October 1947 (under the Established Shippers Scheme.) | 70% | 30% |

Thus, whatever may have been the merits of the Established Shippers' Scheme, it certainly canalised under Government auspices, a larger proportion of the trade in the hands of non-Indians.

As regards the New Comers Scheme, since allotments were made on the basis of the orders produced by them before the Chief Controller of Exports and not on their ability to do business, a very large number of undesirable persons got licences which they openly advertised for sale in the press and in the bazaar.

As stated above, 45% of the quotas of the jute year 1947-48 were allotted to established shippers during the half year ended 25th December 1947 and the entire quota for the new comers (10%) was subsequently distributed. When the question of allotting the balance of 45% quota came up for consideration, it was decided, after careful consideration, to abandon the Established Shippers Scheme and to revert to the *pro rata* system with a view to securing for Indian exporters as large a share of the trade as possible. It was recognised, however, that there were drawbacks to this arrangement, but it was felt that the advantages were more than likely to

outweigh the disadvantages and that the drawbacks could be obviated by more careful attention being paid to the placing of orders and the entering into firm contracts. It was felt that a *pro rata* allocation supported by proof of confirmed sale and letters of credit would materially assist in avoiding the evils which had crept into the old system. To speed up exports a time limit of a fortnight was fixed for quota holders to produce letters of credit after the quotas had been provisionally allotted on the *pro rata* basis. In accordance with this decision, applications for quotas were scrutinised by the Ministry of Commerce and provisional quotas were allowed on a *pro rata* basis on the basis of firm orders produced by the applicants. They were informed that their provisional quotas would be confirmed only if they produced letters of credit within 15 days of the issue.

Instructions were also issued to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta, to the effect that he should ensure that the letters of credit were (1) from the same parties who placed the orders originally and (2) in their own names. Those who were unable to produce the letters of credit in their own names from foreign buyers would have their quotas cancelled and would further be debarred from applying for the next shipping period.

CRITICISM

The new procedure also came in for a spate of criticism, which may briefly be summarised as follows:—

- The new procedure would automatically lead to black marketing as new comers in the trade would not be able to ship the goods against their quotas, but would sell their quotas to established shippers with insufficient quotas and that established shippers would also be seriously embarrassed as they would not be able to meet the demands of their regular customers abroad;
- nearly half the quotas have been granted to new-comers, i.e. firms which were not in the trade in the past and that most of these new-comers are firms in Bombay, Madras and other places which have no connection with the jute trade;
- another result of the new procedure would be that foreign countries would not be able to get the goods in time as new-comers would not be able to utilise their quotas. Mr. M. P. Hiria pointed out that exports in January were 26% below the average of the past six months and that local stocks are increasing; and
- even though applications were invited for the January to February period, quotas had been granted to countries like Australia, Canada and U.S.A. for the entire six-monthly period ending June 1948. Consequently those firms which wished to apply for the March-June

period would now have no chance of doing so.

In answer to the above, under the new arrangements provisional quotas were allotted by the Government of India strictly on the basis of firm orders and allottees were informed that their provisional quotas would be confirmed only on their producing within 15 days the necessary letters of credit in their own names. In the opinion of the Commerce Ministry, this step should prevent the sale of quotas and should allow a bona fide trader to secure his business without having to resort to the black market.

As regards the criticism that Calcutta had fared badly in the allocation of these quotas, the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports stated that Calcutta firms had got for the U.K. 12,000 tons against 6,300 tons allotted to non-Calcutta firms. For U.S.A. they had got 143,000 tons against 45,419 tons allotted to non-Calcutta firms. It should be remembered in this connection that out of the quantities which had gone to non-Calcutta firms, a good proportion must have gone to established shippers in Bombay who had done jute business even in pre-war years. It should also be remembered that the allocations to non-Calcutta firms were not final and that it was unlikely that all of them would be able to produce letters of credit in respect of the quotas issued to them in which event they would not be eligible for licences.

In the Government's view, misgivings that foreign countries would not be able to get their goods seemed unwarranted. A certain amount of delay had, of necessity, occurred due to the time taken in the issue of the quota slips, but this was unavoidable having regard to the fact that a switch over was made to the old arrangement and that a very large number of applications were received and had to be carefully scrutinised. This temporary hold-up in the despatch of goods to overseas destinations, the Government felt, would disappear and should cause no anxiety either to India or to the overseas buyers.

It was also argued that the *pro rata* scheme has shaken the confidence of overseas consumers in regard to the ability of Indian industry to meet world demands and that solution to the problem lies in the abandonment of the system of quota controls. The Government emphatically refuted this, asserting that nothing could be farther from the truth so far as the first part of the argument was concerned, the vociferous nature of the representations made being undoubtedly from vested interests who had lost some of their market as a result of the abandonment of the Established Shippers principle. So far as quota control is concerned, it is necessary in the case of jute and jute goods where the quantum of goods available for distribution is far from sufficient to meet the world demand. Such control is also inevitable if (a) directional trade to the hard currency areas is to be conducted, (b) jute goods are to be prevented from reaching South Africa and (c) bargains for foodgrains are to be effectively negotiated.

[JUTE IN 1948-49]

The adverse effects of the political partition continued to be felt by the Indian jute manufacturing industry during 1948. Despite the Government of India's repeated efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement with the East Pakistan authorities in the matter of raw jute supplies, the position did not improve. The export duty on jute from Pakistan to India imposed by the East Bengal Government in November 1947 was continued, and it resulted in increasing scarcity of and higher prices for, jute in Calcutta. Even at the end of 1948, it was found that Pakistan was in no mood to implement the Inter-Dominion Agreement of May 1948, whereunder Pakistan was to supply 50 lakhs of bales of raw jute to India annually. In these circumstances, it was natural for authorities in India to make every possible effort to boost raw jute production within the Indian Dominion.

According to one forecast, the 1948-49 jute crop of the Indian Union may yield between 2.3 and 2.5 million bales, while the estimate of her requirements is put at 8 million bales. The area under jute has been reportedly increased by about 49,550 acres, with an area of 15,000 acres in Orissa to be added. Some 50,000 acres in Travancore, Cochin and Madras could be brought into cultivation, and it is hoped this scheme will be pressed into commission.

Another problem for the jute mills in 1948 was the position of coal. Deliveries at several stages fell short of requirements and representations were made to the Central Government for adequate stocks. Despite this, however, jute goods production by mills was satisfactory, partly due to an improvement in the labour situation. During the first ten months of 1948, production aggregated 862,862 tons, as against 833,427 tons for the first ten months of 1947. The total output of jute goods for 1948 is estimated at about 10.4 lakh tons, as against 10.1 lakh tons in 1947. For the period January to June 1948, the Government of India allocated raw jute of various quantities to U.K., U.S.A., and several other countries. But, for the latter half year, owing to acute scarcity, Government had to ban export of raw jute until the end of October. Subsequently, however, as a special case, Government permitted 50,000 bales to the U.K.

In October 1948, the Pakistan Government revised its raw jute export policy, forcing Indian mills to buy a certain minimum quantity every month, irrespective of individual needs. The Government of India pointed out that Pakistan's unilateral action was a breach of the Inter-Dominion Agreement. The measure was subsequently withdrawn by Pakistan. In order to facilitate Inter-Dominion jute trade, the Government of India, in the middle of November 1948, issued instructions to the authorities in Calcutta to permit exports of jute goods up to 50,000 tons to Pakistan without any licence.

With a view to eliminating gambling in raw jute and facilitate normal trade, the West Bengal Government passed the Raw Jute Futures Bill, replacing the then existing Ordinance.

SUPPLY POSITION IN 1949

According to a rough estimate of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the supply position as it would be at the end of 1949-50 jute year is as follows:—

| Supply. | Lakh Bales. | Distribution. | Lakh Bales. |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| Estimated opening stock on July 1, 1949:— | | Consumption by Indian Mills:— | |
| (a) With Mills in Calcutta | 13 .. | (a) Association Mills | 63 |
| (b) With Balers and growers in India on June 30, 1949 | 4 .. | (b) Outside Mills | 3 |
| Crop from Indian Union | 17 | Domestic consumption | 66 |
| Deliveries from Pakistan | 21 | Exports from India | 3 |
| | 50 | Estimated stock with Balers and growers in India at the end of the season | 4 |
| | 88 | Estimated stock with Jute Mills | 12 |
| | | | 88 |

The opening stock of 12 lakhs of bales at the beginning of the new crop year is the lowest estimated carry-over. With continued shortage of raw material of the right quality, it is feared that the industry may not be able to maintain production at present levels.

The jute crop in India is placed at 21 lakhs of bales and in Pakistan at 90 lakhs of bales. Out of a reported total purchase of 374 lakhs of bales made from Pakistan during the period ended December 31, 1948, deliveries up to that date have been estimated at 25 lakhs of bales.

As regards exports of jute manufactures, the Government of India have decided to continue the policy, introduced in 1948, of free licensing so far as hard currency areas are concerned, while in respect of soft currency areas, quotas will be distributed as usual, 90 per cent. of the allotment going to established shippers and 10 per cent. to newcomers.

Indian Central Jute Committee—A Central Jute Committee is in being, constituted by the Government of India with 27 members. Representation is found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam. The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and economic research; the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seeds; enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry; and collection and distribution of all relevant information on jute.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

A decision to change the constitution of the Indian Central Jute Committee, consequent on the partition of India into two Dominions, was taken at the Committee's annual meeting held on 10th December, 1947. The committee decided to exclude those members, who were representing the interest of jute growers in the areas, which lay in the Dominion of Pakistan. As provided by the Government of the Indian Union, it was decided to terminate the activities of the Committee outside the Dominion of India. Representation of communal organisations in the committee was also terminated.

The Offices of the Committee are situated in Calcutta.

THE LAC INDUSTRY

LAC is a resin which finds extensive application in industries chiefly for gramophone records, furniture polish, sealing wax, felt hats, abrasive wheels, electrical insulation, leather dressings, etc. India holds practically a monopoly for this kind of resin, as it accounts for 85 per cent of the world production.

Lac is secreted by insects known as *Laccifer lacca* which live on the twigs of trees mostly in Bihar, Central Provinces and the neighbouring regions. Important trees that lend themselves to successful lac culture are *Palas*, *Ber* and *Kumum*.

Lac cultivation is carried on extensively by thousands of villagers each of whom collects only a few pounds and sells it to manufacturers or their agents. The raw lac that is thus collected is converted by washing and melting into refined forms by about 350 factories which are mostly situated in Bihar. These factories

are small establishments with small capital outlay and employ labour only intermittently. Most of the operations are carried out by manual labour. There is, however, one large factory near Calcutta where refined lac of various grades is made on a large scale with mechanical equipment and processes.

For a few years before World War II, the production of lac was in excess of demand and prices were low. But prices increased and production decreased during the first phase of the war after which the prices were controlled by Government and for a time all purchases for export were channelled through the Ministry of Supply. With the cessation of hostilities and removal of restrictions prices have gone up but production is still below normal. If the output of raw lac is increased the existing factories could easily double their production without much additional capital or equipment and neither materials nor personnel need be imported.

The annual production of raw lac in India is about 50,000 tons which when refined yields about 30,000 tons of seed-lac, button-lac and shellac in which forms they are used in industries. But the world demand for lac is still in excess of supply and synthetic resins are seriously threatening to replace natural lac for the manufacture of gramophone records and other purposes because of the high prices now prevailing.

The Indian Lac Cess Committee is conducting a research institute at Nainkum, Ranchi, where investigations are in progress for better methods of cultivating lac and for its wider uses. Results already obtained are being demonstrated through a specially trained staff. Among new materials arising out of the recent researches of the Institute are plastic moulded articles, baking insulating varnishes and paints, waterproof emery paper and flexible micaite. A Lac Information Officer is attached to the Institute to answer all enquiries regarding the utilisation of lac in industries.

THE NON-FERROUS INDUSTRY

THE Non-ferrous Industry in the sub-continent is of comparatively recent origin, and most of the development has taken place during the present decade. The whole Non-ferrous Industry of the pre-partition India is located in the Union of India, and at present there is practically no Non-ferrous Industry in Pakistan.

The last war gave a great fillip to the Non-ferrous Industry. India was one of the principal bases of supply for the Allied armies. Foreign supplies of non-ferrous metals and manufactures, on which India was dependent till then, were practically cut off, but at the same time a large and urgent war demand for non-ferrous metals and semi-manufactures for the various Defence services had to be met somehow. This critical situation called for special effort and led to the establishment of a large and well diversified Non-ferrous Industry.

The Non-ferrous Industry has now been recognised by the Government of India as one of the basic industries of the country for whose development, Government is willing to give all financial and other assistance which may be necessary according to the statement of Government's industrial policy made by Sir Ardeshir Dalal in March, 1945. When the Tariff Board was appointed by the Government of India in November 1945, the Non-ferrous Industry was the first on the list of industries, which were referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry.

STRUCTURE

The Non-ferrous Industry falls under three distinct and well-defined stages:

- 1) Production of virgin metals from ores which covers mining of ores, and smelting and refining of metals from ores; 2) Refining of scrap and recovery of metals from scrap; 3) Processing of metals and production of what are called semi-manufactures of metals. This last falls under four main categories, which are as follows: (a) Sheets, strips and foils of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, zinc, etc.; (b) Rods, tubes, and other sections of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, etc.; (c) Cables and wires of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, etc.; (d) Alloys and castings of all kinds including bearing metals, anti-friction metals, type metals and solders, etc.

The actual structure of the Non-ferrous Industry in each country depends on a variety of circumstances prevailing in that country. The production of virgin metals in a country largely depends on the mineral resources of that country. But most of the highly industrialised countries have developed smelting and production of virgin metals from imported ores and ore concentrates. For instance, before the War the entire zinc ore produced in Burma was sent to Belgium in the form of concentrates containing 50% zinc. Practically all the production of virgin metals in U. K., Germany, Japan and Belgium was from imported ores and ore concentrates. In 1938-39 the United Kingdom imported 302,000 tons of Bauxite ore, 178,000 tons of zinc ore, 54,000 tons of tin ore, and 34,000 tons of copper ore and concentrates.

The refining of scrap and the production of semi-manufactures is largely dependent on the degree of industrialisation reached in the country. The use of non-ferrous semi-manufactures like sheets, rods, tubes, wires and alloys is essential in such basic industries as transport, electrical and chemical industry. The highly industrialised countries are the largest consumers of non-ferrous manufactures, and consequently the production of semi-manufactures and refining of scrap is developed most in such countries, irrespective of the production of virgin metals in those countries. The less advanced industrial countries, who are producers of virgin metals are exporting most of their production to countries like U.K., U.S.A., Germany and Belgium, which utilise them for semi-manufactures.

The United Kingdom produces 1,500,000 tons of non-ferrous semi-manufactures, for which she imports nearly 1,000,000 tons of non-

ferrous metals on an average, and utilises about 500,000 tons of metals produced in the country from imported ores and concentrates and by recovery from scrap. It will thus be seen that the development of the Non-ferrous Industry is not primarily dependent on the availability of non-ferrous metals in the country itself.

INDIA'S RESOURCES

According to Dr. D. N. Wadia, formerly Mineral Adviser to the Government of India, mineral resources of India for aluminium, copper and antimony are sufficient to meet our present and future requirements. As regards lead, zinc and tin, our resources are not likely to be sufficient and imports will be required to meet the deficiency in these metals. And about the rest of the non-ferrous metals, our mineral resources are negligible. The position regarding these metals is briefly described below:

(a) **Aluminium Ores**:—India is rich in deposits of high grade bauxite which are estimated at 250 million tons. These are generally located in Jubbulpore and Balaghat Districts of the C. P., Belgaum, Kolhapur, Thana and Khairata Districts in Bombay; Ranchi Plateau in Bihar; and Shevaroy Hills in Salem, Madras.

(b) **Copper Ores**:—Copper pyrites is the principal ore of copper. The deposits of copper pyrites in India are in Singhbhum and Baragunda in Bihar; Khetri mines in Jaipur; Sikkim State, Mysore State and in the Salem District of the Madras Province. Although only the Singhbhum deposits are worked at present, the copper belts of Sikkim and Khetri are very promising.

(c) **Lead Ores**:—Lead ores are known to occur at a number of places in India. Special mention may be made, however, of lead deposits in Jaipur and in Zawar Mines in Udaipur, where lead is found in association with zinc; in Chhotla Udaipur in Gujarat and in Hazaribagh in Bihar.

(d) **Antimony Ores**:—Antimony ore deposits have been found at the Shigree Glacier in Lahaul, Kangra District, East Punjab, and at Shagar in Chitral State (Pakistan).

(e) **Zinc Ores**:—At present zinc deposits are known to occur at only two places in India: Zawar mines in Udaipur and in the Khasi District in Kashmir State.

(f) **Tin Ores**: Several localities are known in India where tin stone (Cassiterite) has been found in small quantities. The most interesting of these areas is that in the Hazaribagh District of Bihar. None of these ores are said to be very promising.

POSITION BEFORE 1939

The only non-ferrous metal produced in India before the war was copper. The Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. started working the Singhbhum copper deposits in Bihar in 1928-29. The average production of refined copper before the war was 6,000 tons per annum.

There was practically no Refining Industry for the recovery of metal from scrap and most of the industrial non-ferrous scrap was exported to Japan and Germany.

As regards processing of semi-manufactures the only production was of brass sheets by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. averaging about 8,000 tons per annum, and electric copper wires and insulated cables by the Indian Cable Co. Ltd. According to the report of the Tariff Board in 1931, the production of this company in 1930-31 was about 1,250 tons and its maximum capacity was about 3,500 tons.

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1939

(a) **Production of Virgin Metals**:—The Indian Aluminium Co. achieved production of *ALUMINIUM* ingots in 1943 and the Aluminium Corporation of India started production in 1944. The Indian Aluminium Co. started at first by reducing imported alumina from Canada into

aluminium in their Smelter Plant at Alwaye in the former Travancore State. The Company's Alumina Works is situated at Muri in Bihar; they have been engaged in production since 1947. The Aluminium Corporation of India has its Smelter and Alumina Plant near Assam. The combined capacity of both these concerns for aluminium ingots is 7,000 tons per annum. While their total production of aluminium ingots was 3,249 tons in 1946, 3,218 tons in 1947 and 3,372 tons in 1948.

A new Company was floated in 1948 in the C.P. with the financial support and backing of the Central Provinces Government for starting an aluminium factory in the C.P. which contains rich bauxite deposits. The management of the concern is now taken over by the C.P. Government. The capacity of the plant will be 5,000 tons per annum to start with, and production will start in about 3 years. The prospects for the economic production of aluminium in the C.P. seem to be very favourable, as both coal and high-grade bauxite are found in close vicinity and cheap power will be available from the use of low quality coal found in abundance. As India is importing about 12,000 tons of aluminium at present and as about 7,500 tons of extra aluminium sheets per annum will be required for the new programme of the manufacture of aircraft, wagons and buses, there is wide scope for more factories.

A Smelter was set up in Bombay by the Star Metal Refinery with a capacity of 300 tons of *ANTIMONY* per annum, a capacity which has now increased to 700 tons per annum. The ore brought from Chitral State was used for smelting antimony and the plant had reached full production in 1946-47. After the partition of the country, the ore supplies from Chitral have been cut off and the production has suffered. If ore cannot be obtained from Chitral due either to political difficulties or transport difficulties, antimony ore required for the Smelter could be obtained from Burma and China.

The average annual production of copper during the war years 1940 to 1946 was 6,100 tons showing only a slight increase over pre-war production. The production could be increased, if the lower grade ore was also utilised which at present is rejected in the process of mining. The prospecting of copper mines in Khetri at Jaipur was started about three years ago, but the work has not been pursued with enough vigour so far, and no concrete results have been achieved.

A new Lead Smelter with a capacity of 7,000 tons per annum has recently been put up at Kharagpur in Bihar. The production of lead in 1948 was, however, only about 600 tons due to difficulties of transporting ore from the Jawar mines in Udaipur. The Company has now set up an ore concentrating plant at the mines which will reduce the weight of the ore to be transported. The production of lead is likely to increase rapidly in a year or two.

No progress has been made in the production of zinc in India. Although the Jawar mines were originally prospected by the Geological Survey of India for zinc and although the ore in the Jawar mines contains about 13 per cent. lead and 3 per cent. zinc, there is no immediate proposal for producing zinc. The present plans are only to produce from the zinc-bearing ores Blipon and zinc oxide which are required for the paint industry.

(b) **Production of Semi-manufactures**:—The greatest progress in the Non-ferrous Industry made since 1939 is in regard to the semi-manufactures. Several brass and copper rolling plants have been started for rolling brass and copper *SHEETS* mainly in Bombay. The combined capacity of these new plants which are already set up is about 13,000 tons per annum, including one large rolling plant set up by Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd. Two other plants with a total capacity of about 10,000 to 12,000 tons will be set up very shortly in the Bombay area.

The two aluminium producing companies have also set up plants for rolling aluminium sheets. The present combined capacity of both these plants is only about 3,000 tons.

Some lead sheets are also manufactured in the Calcutta area, but at present they are rolled in 3 ft. width, while the chemical industries require lead sheets of 7 to 9 ft. width. Aluminium and lead foils for tea-chests are also manufactured in the Calcutta area and the present capacity is estimated to be sufficient to meet India's requirements.

Several rolling plants for *RODS* and *RAILS* of brass, copper, etc. were started during the war, and recently an Extrusion Press has been set up in Calcutta by National Tubes and Pipes Ltd. Arsenical copper rods which are required for Railway locomotives as boiler stays, were manufactured in Jalpur by the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. during the war and all the requirements of Railways can be met by indigenous production. The present capacity for rods and tubes of brass and copper may be estimated at about 10,000 tons, which is enough to meet the present requirements of the country. The manufacture of lead pipes was started during the war at Konnagar in former undivided Bengal. The present production is about 500 tons per annum, but this could be increased to 700 to 800 tons, if required.

A plant for the manufacture of electrical *WIRES* and *CABLES* was set up near Calcutta during the war by the National Insulated Cable Co. The total production of electrical bare copper wire and cables of this company and the Indian Cable Co. is estimated to be about 10,000 tons per annum.

A plant specially designed for the manufacture of aluminium cables has been set up recently in Travancore at Kundara by Aluminium Industries Ltd. Another plant is likely to be put up at Jalpur shortly, which would make India self-sufficient as regards the requirements of aluminium cables estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum for the new electrification projects.

A number of concerns have been started for manufacturing different kinds of non-ferrous *ALLOYS*. The refining and reconditioning of Railways scrap and other industrial non-ferrous scrap is now done in this country, which was formerly largely exported. The total present alloying capacity in the country may be estimated at about 20,000 to 25,000 tons per annum.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the non-ferrous industry in their resolution dated 11th June 1948. In most cases, the Tariff Board had recommended that the existing revenue duty of 30 per cent should be converted into a protective duty of 30 per cent. In certain of the cases, the duty was converted into a protective duty at a lower rate, as in the case of zinc and lead sheets where it was fixed at 20 per cent. In the case of arsenical copper rods, brass rods and brass wires, a protective duty of 35 per cent was recommended. The Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Tariff Board, except the recommendation regarding remission of duty on all plant and machinery imported since the case of the non-ferrous metal industries was referred to the Board. Government said that though they could not accept the recommendation regarding the refund of duty on machinery already imported, they were considering the general question of the removal of the import duty on machinery. Government have since passed orders reducing the import duty on machinery from 10 per cent to 5 per cent which is applicable to all industries. In their resolution, Government have also drawn the special attention of the industry to the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to the appointment of qualified technical personnel and technical Directors, to which they attach very great importance. It is to be hoped that the industry will pay due attention to this recommendation and fully implement it in their own interests. One leading concern has already done so.

PROTECTION TO ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

In a resolution dated May 15, 1949 the Government of India passed orders regarding protection to the Aluminium Industry. The Tariff Board had submitted its report about three years ago. The protection to the industry is given partly by customs duties and partly by the grant of subsidies to the two producing companies.

As regards the protective duty, the existing import duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* is to be continued and in addition further specific duties are to be imposed as follows:—

| Year. | Rate of additional duty on ingots in rupees per ton. | Rate of additional duty on sheets, strips and circles in rupees per ton. |
|---------------|--|--|
| 1949-50 | 328 | 121 |
| 1950-51 | 237 | 46 |
| 1951-52 | 146 | <i>Nil</i> |

The rates of subsidies which will be paid to the two producing companies are as follows:—

| Year. | Indian Aluminium Company. | Aluminium Corporation. |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1949-50 | 330 (on sheets & circles) | 710 (on sheets & circles) 900 (on ingots) |
| 1950-51 | 230 (on sheets & circles) | 610 (on sheets & circles) 825 (on ingots) |
| 1951-52 | 130 (on sheets & circles) | 510 (on sheets & circles) 750 (on ingots) |

These rates of duty and subsidy are based on the landed cost ex-duty of aluminium ingots being Rs. 1,275 per ton, and of 20 gauge circles being Rs. 2,614 per ton and are liable to suitable adjustments if these prices vary appreciably. The Aluminium Pool was abolished from 15th May, 1949.

Before these orders were passed protection was granted through the working of a Pool arrangement which was introduced during the war. Under this arrangement the indigenous production is paid a price which is determined every year after examining the cost of production. As the price of indigenous production is higher than that of imported aluminium, the cost of indigenous aluminium and of imported aluminium are pooled together, and aluminium is issued to all the consumers in the country at a uniform price. Aluminium is allowed to be imported only through the Pool Agents. The 4 Pool Agents at present are:—(1) Messrs. Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd., (2) Messrs. Aluminium Hindusthan Ltd., (3) Messrs. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., and (4) Messrs. Kamani Brothers Ltd.

IMPORTS

A study of the import figures of non-ferrous metals and manufactures gives the best indication of the progress which has been made in India regarding the development of various metal processing industries mentioned above. Before the war the imports consisted predominantly of semi-manufactures. During the quinquennial 1930-31 to 1934-35, the imports of metals constituted only about 25% of the total imports, from which it increased to 50% during the quinquennial 1935-36 to 1939-40. During the war years the imports were very much restricted due to various factors and the imports of metals constituted about 75% of the total imports. The imports of both metals and manufactures during the period 1945-46 to 1947-48 increased very much due to the starving of the Indian market during the war years. The manufactures constituted about 40 per cent of the total imports during this period. Detailed statistics are given below:—

IMPORTS OF NON-FERROUS METALS & MANUFACTURES

| | 1945-46 (Tons) | 1946-47 (Tons) | 1947-48 (Tons) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| METALS: | | | |
| Aluminium | 3,078 | 7,365 | 2,642 |
| Brass | 2,004 | 13,665 | 1,951 |
| Copper | 8,785 | 13,636 | 14,457 |
| Lead | 7,548 | 7,080 | 4,563 |
| Tin | 141 | 823 | 1,015 |
| Zinc | 11,223 | 51,334 | 25,039 |
| Totals | 32,779 | 93,903 | 49,657 |
| MANUFACTURES: | | | |
| <i>Aluminium</i> | | | |
| Sheets & Circles | 2,219 | 3,176 | 6,389 |
| Other sorts | 179 | 1,106 | 2,963 |
| <i>Brass</i> | | | |
| Sheets | 1,779 | 662 | 386 |
| Rods, Tubes & Pipes | 1,544 | 1,317 | 535 |
| Other sorts | 5,719 | 23,054 | 13,444 |
| <i>Copper</i> | | | |
| Sheets | 2,692 | 7,477 | 5,272 |
| Rods, Tubes & Pipes | 3,855 | 266 | 120 |
| Other sorts | 4,326 | 18,107 | 5,994 |
| <i>Lead</i> | | | |
| Sheets | 283 | 77 | 156 |
| Rods, Tubes & Pipes | 24 | 15 | 13 |
| Other sorts | 14,325 | 365 | 564 |
| <i>Zinc</i> | | | |
| Sheets | 1,488 | 1,225 | 2,016 |
| Other sorts | 120 | 799 | 582 |
| Totals | 38,557 | 57,706 | 38,414 |

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Considerable progress has already been made in the production of semi-manufactures like sheets, rods, tubes and wires, and the new development schemes which are well under progress, particularly regarding the manufacture of sheets, which is the largest item of non-ferrous manufactures required in the country, will make the country more or less self-sufficient in respect of practically all the requirements of semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals.

As regards production of virgin metals very little progress has been achieved so far in spite of the fact that there are deposits of important non-ferrous metals like copper and lead found all over the country. Careful planning will be necessary for developing production of metals in the country, if any progress is to be achieved. Any such planning must take into consideration the following important factors:—

1) The development of mining industry is full of great risks and private capital and enterprise is not readily forthcoming under the present circumstances for the development of non-ferrous mining unless some special assistance is granted by the Government. The development of mining requires very large capital, unlike the semi-manufacturing industry which can be started in relatively small units by private capitalists largely with their own private resources. In order to start big companies with large capital from the public for financing such mining concerns, it would be essential to have some financial contribution and assistance from the Government in the form of subscription of share capital, sharing a portion of expenses for prospecting work, and even guaranteeing a certain minimum return on the capital, in order to inspire confidence in the investing public and induce them to put in their capital in such ventures.

Recently, the Government of India has taken bold steps for the development of Shipping and Coal Mining by forming Corporations in which the Government of India is taking 50 per cent share capital. The mining and production of non-ferrous metals in the country is equally important to the national economy of the country, and the Government should take similar action for the development of non-ferrous mining industry.

2) It is also essential that Government should clearly recognise and declare the whole non-ferrous industry, including the semi-manufacturing branch of the non-ferrous industry as a basic industry, which should be assured the grant of an adequate protection and all reasonable financial assistance which may be necessary for its proper development.

3) There is a great need for a thorough investigation of India's mineral resources, as the work done so far is mostly of a superficial nature. Government should undertake intensive mineral surveys and prospecting work for these metals in selected cases as was done for prospecting zinc in the Zawar mines.

4) As long as India's own production of virgin metals is not sufficient to meet all possible requirements of Defence, industrial and civil needs, it is essential that Government should also maintain a stock pile of important metals like tin, copper, lead, aluminium, nickel and zinc. At present, most of the industrially advanced countries are maintaining large and regular stock piles of such metals which have been considered essential both from strategic and economic point of view. In the absence of such stock piles, there is the greatest danger of the non-ferrous manufacturing industry and the industrial and economic life of the country being dislocated by a sudden cutting off of foreign supplies, unless the country has sufficient reserves of such metals.

WORLD PRODUCTION

The following tables give figures of production in the 6 largest producing countries of the world for copper, aluminium, zinc and lead which are the most important of the non-ferrous metals.

COPPER

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

| Name of country | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| U. S. A. | 1,301,000 | 1,338,000 | 1,213,000 | 945,000 | 695,000 | 1,073,000 |
| Canada | 260,000 | 257,000 | 247,000 | 220,000 | 167,000 | 199,000 |
| Rhodesia | 280,000 | 277,000 | 246,000 | 216,000 | 205,000 | 218,000 |
| Belgian Congo | 183,000 | 173,000 | 182,000 | 177,000 | 158,000 | 166,000 |
| Chile | 526,000 | 539,000 | 540,000 | 509,000 | 395,000 | 450,000 |
| Japan | 130,000 | 135,000 | 140,000 | 50,000 | 26,000 | 41,000 |
| TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT | 3,125,000 | 3,184,000 | 3,006,000 | Not available | | |

ALUMINIUM

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

| Name of country | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Germany | 251,000 | 242,000 | 236,000 | 20,000 | .. | .. |
| U. S. A. | 472,000 | 834,000 | 701,000 | 450,000 | 371,000 | 449,000 |
| Canada | 308,000 | 450,000 | 419,000 | 195,000 | 175,000 | 270,000 |
| Russia | 57,000 | 65,000 | 71,000 | 85,000 | 75,000 | .. |
| France | 45,000 | 46,000 | 26,000 | 38,000 | 48,000 | 53,000 |
| U. K. | 47,000 | 56,000 | 36,000 | 32,000 | 31,000 | 29,000 |
| TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT | 1,477,000 | 1,965,000 | 1,651,000 | 900,000 | 750,000 | Not available |

LEAD

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

| Name of country | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| U. S. A. | 582,000 | 511,000 | 497,000 | 478,000 | 366,000 | 496,000 |
| Australia | 272,000 | 215,000 | 175,000 | 177,000 | 169,000 | 209,000 |
| Canada | 244,000 | 224,000 | 144,000 | 163,000 | 166,000 | 182,000 |
| Germany | 164,000 | 186,000 | 165,000 | .. | 18,000* | 27,000 |
| Mexico | 212,000 | 207,000 | 193,000 | 225,000 | 186,000 | 213,000 |
| Belgium | 18,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 27,000 | 45,000 |
| TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT | 1,889,000 | 1,575,000 | 1,410,000 | 1,175,000 | Not available | |

ZINC

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

| Name of country | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| U. S. A. | 892,000 | 942,000 | 869,000 | 765,000 | 728,000 | 806,000 |
| Germany | 346,000 | 314,000 | 330,000 | .. | 18,000* | 23,000* |
| Canada | 216,000 | 207,000 | 168,000 | 184,000 | 186,000 | 178,000 |
| Belgium | 28,000 | 31,000 | 9,000 | 4,000 | 89,000 | 117,000 |
| Australia | 86,000 | 86,000 | 88,000 | 91,000 | 85,000 | 78,000 |
| United Kingdom | 80,000 | 78,000 | 81,000 | 69,000 | 73,000 | 76,000 |
| TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT | 1,947,000 | 1,960,000 | 1,756,000 | 1,232,000 | Not fully available | |

* British Zone only.

THE OPIUM INDUSTRY

OPIUM, which is one of the most important and remarkable vegetable drugs known to man, is a light brown to dark looking tough solid with a characteristic smell and bitter taste. It is obtained from the unripe capsule or fruit of the poppy, *Papaver Somniferum*, to give it its scientific name. The capsule or fruit is scratched or cut and the juice which keeps slowly exuding from the cuts during the night is removed early in the morning and allowed to dry further in the shade before it is ready for packing.

Opium is one of the best drugs for sleeplessness, produced by painful disease, and along with its derivatives it is a fine remedy for cough, asthma, diarrhoea, piles and other nasal and throat disorders. It is also an expectorant and an anti-spasmodic. Though opium has great uses as medicine it can also be foully abused. It is a habit forming drug and can be dangerous to both mind and body. The opium addict becomes a physical and mental wreck in course of time losing all interest in life and business, or he becomes a hardened criminal. The opium dens of the world are indeed notorious for their vice and crime. For these reasons most countries regulate the sale and distribution of opium under Dangerous Drugs Rules. To combat illicit traffic in drugs international control organs have been set up, such as the Opium Advisory Board, Permanent Control Opium Board, and Drug Supervisory Board. During the last war, illicit traffic increased especially in Iran, Mexico and Yugoslavia, in China and the Japanese-held territories in the Far East. And so at the San Francisco Conference in 1946 it was decided that the international control agencies should be brought into relation with the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. to be better able to fight the evil.

The poppy is grown chiefly in Eastern Europe and Asia specially in U.S.S.R., Turkey, Iran, India and China, the last of which is a big producer as well as consumer. The world medical requirements of opium are estimated at 1000 tons. And though world production has tended to fall since 1936 it was still as high as 1600 tons in 1938 (excluding China and Afghanistan) that is to say, 600 tons in excess of the world's medical needs.

History.—In the sub-continent, the opium trade was created a Government monopoly in 1773 and in 1877 cultivation of poppy was forbidden in India except for supply to the East India Company. The Company made immense profits by the export of the noxious drug to China which unsuccessfully fought two wars to keep it out of the country. But in the end world opinion asserted itself and an agreement was arrived at in 1907 to suppress the opium export to China. The opium factory at Patna was shut down in 1908 and exports to China wholly ceased in 1913. In 1923 the Certificates System came into effect in the importing countries and finally in 1926 the Government of India came out with a declaration that the export of opium except for

medical purposes would be completely prohibited. By the end of 1935 all exports of 'provision' opium as it is called came to a stop.

Here are a few figures which show how in India the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium steadily diminished from 1907 to 1940. Since 1940, however, production has slightly increased to meet increased medical and other legitimate requirements.

| Year | Acres Grown | Production (Mds.) |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1907-8 | 488,548 | 71,340 |
| 1911-12 | 200,672 | 31,473 |
| 1913-14 | 145,000 | |
| 1930-31 | 36,537 | 7,656 |
| 1939-40 | 4,898 | 1,306 |
| 1941-42 | 15,301 | |
| 1943-44 | 36,415 | 9,870 |

The following figures show how exports fell from 1913 to 1937:—

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1913-14 | 16,858 Cwts. |
| 1918-19 | 9,609 " |
| 1929-30 | 5,500 Chests |
| 1931 | 4,792 " |
| 1932 | 3,583 " |
| 1933 | 1,162 " |
| 1934 | 2,823 " |
| 1935 | 664 " |
| 1935-36 | 257 " |
| 1936-37 | |

From 1915 to '48 they rose again:

| | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1945-46 | 49 Cwts. | Rs. 75,432 |
| 1946-47 | 220 " | 3,81,000 |
| 1947-48 | 320 " | 8,66,421 |
| 1 Chest | 140 lbs. | |
| 1 Md. | 82 2/7 lbs. | |
| 1 Seer | 2 lbs. | |

Along with the fall in exports the net receipts of the Government of India have fallen too:—

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1910-11 | Rs. 801 lakhs |
| 1920-21 | " 183 " |
| 1935-36 | " 27 " |
| 1936-37 | " 19 " |
| 1943-44 | " 2 " |
| 1944-45 | " 5 " |
| 1945-46 | " 51 " |
| 1946-47 | " 8 " |

And here finally are figures which show how while the consumption of opium for medical purposes increased, excise opium sold to Provincial Governments diminished from 1929 to 1940

| Year | Excise Opium | Medical Opium |
|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 1929-30 | 7,797 Mds. | 22.9 Mds. |
| 1931 | 8,128 " | 27.6 " |
| 1932 | 6,403 " | 21.0 " |
| 1933 | 6,000 " | 23.7 " |
| 1934 | 5,873 " | 24.3 " |
| 1935 | 5,859 " | 25.4 " |
| 1936 | 5,596 " | 24.1 " |
| 1937 | 5,882 " | 25.3 " |
| 1938 | 5,384 " | 24.5 " |
| 1939 | 5,393 " | 32.5 " |
| 1940 | 3,347 " | 32.9 " |

Present Position.—The policy of the Government of India before the transfer of power was one of suppression of excessive indulgence but non-interference with moderate use. In effect this remains the policy of the Government today. In 1945, there were 12,000 to 14,000 licensed shops in the sub-continent selling opium albeit in small quantities and the average consumption in eating and smoking was on an average 200 tons per annum in the decade 1930-40.

The poppy is grown today in U.P. and in parts of Central India, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. This opium is bought by the Government of India at the fixed rate of Rs. 9 a seer and made into three kinds of opium at the factory in Ghazipur—1. provision opium (71% opium) for export, 2. excise opium (90% opium) sold to Provincial Governments for local consumption, and 3. medical opium (87.5% opium) for the Medical Department in India and Pakistan and for export to London for sale to chemists. The exports are made to Aden, Burma, Nepal, Zanzibar and so on by agreement with their respective Governments. The price of the opium sold to the Provinces is Rs. 18 per seer and of the opium exported is 129 to 1240 per cwt.

Apart from the medical needs of the sub-continent which amount to about 25 cwts., and of the exports for medical purposes to the U.K., which amount to 15 to 25 tons annually, some opium is also used to manufacture morphine and codeine in India. In 1943 the Government Alkaloid Works at Gazipur produced 2,000 lbs. morphine and 424 lbs. codeine with their salts. The Government of India Panel on the chemicals (before partition) estimated a target production of 3,000 lbs. and 1,500 lbs. of morphine and codeine salts respectively for 1946. The requisite opium needs for this purpose were estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 50 tons. In the future, however, the Government of India is expected to limit the production of opium to the medical and scientific requirements of India and for exports according to international agreements.

On the whole though the net revenues of the Government of India from opium traffic have progressively diminished the expenditure on opium consumed in the sub-continent still amounts to about Rs. 2 to 3 crores per annum. In the U.P. alone Opium consumption was as high as 250 cwts. a year, in spite of duty on it being raised by 20 per cent. Whatever may have been the policy in the past it is vitally necessary to stamp addiction to the noxious drug. Assam led the way when it introduced prohibition in March 1941. The loss of Provincial excise revenue may be as high as 3 crores (duties vary from Rs. 51 to Rs. 140 per seer) but it will be amply compensated by higher national health and morale.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

THOUGH paper was invented in China by a Chinaman, Ts'ai Lun, in A. D. 105 and though Sino-Indian trade is generally dated from 64 A. D., the arrival of paper in India appears to have been very slow. Its manufacture on Indian soil however, was not given attention to owing to our already existing, widespread system of using the *churja* (prepared birch-bark) and palm leaves for writing purposes and the orthodox tendency of Indians. From the Chinese the Muslims learnt the process in the 8th century and they introduced it into Europe and India about the 12th century and the paper records preserved in India, as in Europe, date from about 1080 A. D.

Paper-making in the sub-continent is of some antiquity. The manufacture by hand was practised from quite early times.

The Chinese interpreter to the Chinese embassy that visited Bengal in A.D. 1406 refers to the manufacture of paper in Bengal from the bark of a tree and says that this paper is smooth and glossy like a deer's skin. So the manufacture must have been established in Bengal and, probably elsewhere in India before that year. But even down to the end of the century superior quality paper came from outside. Emperor Babur (1483-1530) in his celebrated memoirs has recorded that the best paper in the world came from Samarkand. According to Sir Aurel Stein the paper invented by Ts'ai Lun was made of old linen rags, fishing nets, bark of trees and raw hemp.

The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta, but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867. In that year the Royal Paper Mill was established at Bally, only a few miles away, using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titagur Paper Mills at Titagur, near Calcutta, were started. Other mills at Benares and Kanpur, in the Bengal area and other Provinces soon followed. Production then increased so that by about 1900 it amounted to approximately 20,000 tons a year.

Today the quality of paper produced in the sub-continent is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class, and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bonds, tab-sized rag papers, embossed covers and writings, super-calendered tinted printings, and imitation art and craft.

Raw Materials.—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity, and this was to some extent due to its dependence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material. But this crude practice of using rags and waste paper was soon to change. Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto, a semi-tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres. There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres, but it is known that two mills made use of Moenj (*Saccharum Moenja*) and Sabal (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years. Moenj seems to have held the field in the beginning, for it made a very good paper. Sabal, however, presented less difficulty as regards treatment and, therefore, soon came into universal favour among Indian mills. Having found in Moenj and Sabal ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should

have made no effort to follow up Routledge's researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. If they had India might possibly have come to the front as one of the world's most important producers of pulp and paper. What actually happened was that the industry based as it was on Sabal grass, while relatively still in its infancy, was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp. Nevertheless it later found a new raw material of great value in bamboo.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's first world war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs. 45, or approximately £3 a ton. This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp. The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks ledgers, &c. Bamboo pulp is now the main material though Sabal grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, is also used by some of the mills. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically confined to India.

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry. The number of mills increased from 10 in 1938 to 16 in 1943 operating 34 machines, with an increase in output from 53,000 to 90,000 tons and of board from 8,000 to 21,000 tons. The protective tariff however, was abolished in 1947 as the Government decided that the paper industry no longer required any special assistance, although the Panel on Paper of the Advisory Planning Board recommended its continuance.

For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making craft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper mills have now been successfully manufacturing craft papers from bamboo for over a year.

Newsprint.—With the assistance and encouragement of the Commerce Department of the old undivided Government of India, newspapers have now come to an arrangement to ration supplies of imported newsprint and to charge certain agreed prices for various sizes of newspapers. Imports of newsprint from U.S.A. and Canada are permitted up to certain limits by a system of licences. The controls imposed during the war still remain in force.

None of the paper mills in the sub-continent is in a position to meet any part of the newspaper requirements of newsprint. The whole of the sub-continent's newsprint requirements is imported, it being not possible so far to produce it on an economical basis in India or Pakistan owing to a lack of the necessary raw materials. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two States. The two species of wood are well known raw material for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Most of the established mills have plans for the expansion of production and several new companies have been floated for the manufacture of paper, board and also newsprint which last is to be manufactured from the timber found in the forests of the Central Provinces. But the abnormal rise in the cost of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however remain.

The Panel has recommended the establishment of mills for newsprint in Kashmir, Tehri-Garhwal and East Punjab and set the target of production at 20,000 tons in 1951 and 40,000 tons in 1956 against an anticipated annual consumption of 60,000 tons and 100,000 tons respectively.

The industry had made such headway that the outbreak of the Second World War found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing it from abroad. Imports of fine papers are very limited and all paper mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves but with the considerably increased consumption of paper by the Central and Provincial Governments and the Army, a serious shortage of paper has been felt by industry and commerce and the general public.

From April 1, 1943, the old undivided Government of India decided to release for civilian consumption 30 per cent of the total production of home made paper, which was further reduced by an Ordinance issued in June 1944 to 30 per cent of the quantity used in 1943. Government have also taken action to increase the output of the mills by giving them every possible assistance in the matter of transport facilities for raw materials and also in obtaining chemicals such as sulphur, alum, caustic soda, etc. The paper mills have also been asked to confine production to 6 or 7 standard varieties so as to permit of longer runs on machines and allow for the production of the maximum amount of writing surface.

The Panel of the Advisory Planning Board anticipating increased demand for both paper and board in the next four years, recommended a large expansion of the industry aiming at a target of production in each case, as shown below:—

| Kinds of paper. | Anticipated annual consumption in tons. | | Present indigenous production (tons). | Target of indigenous production. | |
|---|---|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | 1951 | 1956 | 1944 | 1951 | 1956 |
| All types of paper other than newsprint | 220,000 | 312,000 | 90,000 | 169,000 | 302,000 |
| All types of boards including strawboards | 75,000 | 110,000 | 241,000 | 75,000 | 119,000 |

As regards the location of new paper mills for the expansion of the industry, the Panel is of the opinion that no new mills should be set up in Bengal, but instead should be distributed in the following suitable areas:—

Paper:—In Madras, Bombay, Assam, East Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, former Central Indian States area, Rewa, former Eastern States area, United Provinces and Bihar.

Boards:—In Bombay, West Bengal (near Calcutta), Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, East Punjab, United Provinces and Hyderabad State.

Hand made Paper:—The Panel recommends the expansion of this industry by organising systematically for the production of special types of paper, with semi-mechanisation of some of the processes.

The Panel, while of the view that the projected increase of paper and board production can be left to private capital and enterprise without direct financial assistance from Government, has recommended that (i) a survey should be made of all cellulose raw material, (ii) that the paper pulp section of the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute should be converted into a Pulp and Paper Research Centre, the Govern-

ment sharing the cost with the industry and (iii) that at least 6 young Indians should be sent abroad every year for higher training in addition to technicians trained at the Dehra Dun Centre.

The Government have accepted the Panel's recommendations regarding targets of production and location of mills but no orders have been passed on the other recommendations, although some provincial Governments have started experimenting on suitable raw materials such as planting of eucalyptus and mulberry trees and growing of bhatar grass on preserved areas.

THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY

THOUGH casein was known to the Egyptians and cellulose was discovered as early as 1865

It would be correct to describe the plastics industry as one of the newer industries. But once established the plastics industry went from strength to strength and still continues to advance at an astonishing pace. The reasons for its rapid expansion are mainly two. It has received all the financial capital it has ever needed, and the market for its products has always gone on expanding. Investors in U.S.A. and England and Germany and Japan (which have been the chief producers of plastic goods) had an impression that the plastics industry was a sort of El Dorado where enormous fortunes could be made in a comparatively short time. The progress of the industry justified the hopes of the investor to a great degree chiefly because its products cater for an enormously wide field. There is hardly any industry which does not use at some stage or other someone or other of its products. The makers of plastics, for instance, can count on substantial orders from the electrical, building, motor vehicle ship-building, packaging and container, railway synthetic chemical, aircraft, machinery, shop and office fitting and house-hold equipment, not to speak of the tremendous potentialities of plastics in the manufacture of sugar and textiles.

The outstanding characteristic of plastics is mouldability under heat and pressure. The advantages of plastics over similar synthetic products are summarised in the "British Plastics" as follows:

The first advantage is mouldability. The manufacturer has the assurance that the thousandth moulding will be as accurate as the first. The limit to production is set, where moulding powder is available, not by defects in the powder but by the life of the mould. The moulded article requires no further treatment or finishing after leaving the mould which is an important factor in mass production economy. Plastic materials being uniformly consistent, the moulder can adopt and maintain techniques without flaws due to variation in the raw material. Plastics have the further advantage of dimensional stability and chemical resistance. Some phenolic moulds are reported to have given continuous and satisfactory service as electrical insulators for nearly 40 years. Bearings made from laminated material have been in use for fifteen years. The technique of treating materials with plastic resins in order to increase their resistance to weather and insects, is claimed to be an outstanding success on the Sao Paulo railways, where the wooden material on the permanent way was previously completely destroyed by white ants.

The world production of plastics was estimated in 1947 at about 2,240 million lb. annually. The per capita consumption in India in 1947 was 0.003 lb. as compared to 1.600 lb., 1.450 lb., and 1.000 lb., in Germany, U.S.A., and Britain, respectively.

The plastics industry in the sub-continent unlike that in U.S.A. or England is of recent origin. It received a great stimulus

during the War when imports of plastic goods from U.S.A., England, Germany and Japan considerably dwindled. A number of factories started functioning but at first they confined themselves exclusively to the manufacture of articles meant for domestic use. Later, however, some of them widened their field and today they are all manufacturing electrical appliances as well, such as switches, ceiling roses, cut outs, lamp stands, and shades.

PRESENT POSITION

As in other cases statistics are lacking but the present position of the plastics industry can be roughly described as follows: The number of factories in operation at present is a little more than 30 and the total capital invested is in the neighbourhood of 2 crores. But new factories are springing up and it is estimated that another 2 crores are likely to be invested. That there is great scope for further expansion is clear from the fact that the market for plastics has also rapidly expanded in the course of the last few years. During the three years preceding the War, i.e., 1936-39 the approximate consumption of plastic goods in the sub-continent was computed at Rs. 50 lakhs a year. But in the years 1943-46 the value of the plastics goods consumed in the country rose to as high a figure as 5 crores a year. But this cannot be regarded as a peak. That there is scope for still further expansion is clear from a consideration of some of the conditions prevailing in India and Pakistan at the present moment.

1. Although the sellers' market is fast receding, the pent-up demand for all sorts of consumer goods has not yet been fully satisfied. 2. Germany and Japan both of whom ranked high among producers of plastic goods before the War have withdrawn from the Indian or Pakistani market. 3. The demand for plastic goods and material has been greatly stimulated by the shortage of other materials such as rubber, timber, leather and textiles. 4. Owing to developments which have occurred in new plastic materials and in new applications as a result of War experiences the whole field has been widened. There is thus a huge potential market which continues to expand with time.

The sub-continent has some natural advantages too by way of raw material. The three principal sources from which the plastics industry obtains its raw material are coal, petroleum, and forest and agricultural products. Though India and Pakistan may not be rich in coal and petroleum their forest and agricultural produce is unlimited. Besides, the sub-continent has easy access to such natural resins like lac, which forms yet another source of raw material for the plastics industry. It is also known that facilities for the manufacture of Phenol formaldehyde resins exist in Bihar, Bihawan and cashew-shell liquid, available in certain parts of the country, are also suitable material for the industry. The Council of Scientific and Agricultural Research (now limited to the Dominion of India) has been very active in this field and the whole question of

developing India's natural resources is being thoroughly investigated under the supervision of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

But that is only one half of the story for though the plastics industry in the old undivided India did very well during the War (chiefly because foreign competition was eliminated) it is once again finding itself in grave difficulty. The reasons are fairly obvious. Imports of plastic goods especially from England and the U.S.A. have enormously increased so much so that according to Indian manufacturers supply had actually exceeded demand. They complain that foreign manufacturers are dumping their goods in India and selling them at a price which appears to be below the cost of production. A pound of imported raw material costs more than a pound of manufactured goods and the latter are sometimes sold at a price which is 50 per cent less than their landed costs. And so, the spokesmen for the Indian manufacturers argue, the whole future of the plastics industry would be in peril if the Indian Government did not come to their help. The Government of India have since done well in suspending O.G.L.XI, thereby preventing further imports of plastic goods.

It would appear that in the ultimate analysis the future of the industry hinges on the ability of the Indian manufacturers to import plastics powders from U.S.A. or England or in the alternative to produce them in the country itself. For the present the industry is chiefly dependent on the powders that are being imported from the U.K. and the U.S.A. through the Imperial Chemical Industries, Bakelite, Ltd. and Volkart Brothers who buy the powders abroad and supply them to the manufacturers of plastic goods in the sub-continent. Here are a few figures which give some idea of the quantity in which the powders are imported:

| Year. | Quantity (Cwt.) | Value Rs. |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1937-38 | 542 | 29,917 |
| 1938-39 | 884 | 43,483 |
| 1939-40 | 587 | 28,434 |
| 1945-46 | 1,661 | 1,65,561 |

It may be mentioned here that though there is a 30 per cent. duty on imported plastic goods, there is also a 30 per cent. duty on imported plastics powder.

The trouble, however, is that supplies of imported bakelite powders have shown a tendency to fall. More and more of the bakelite powders are being used up in U.K. and U.S.A. leaving less and less for purposes of export. Thus the Indian manufacturers are finding their sources of supply of bakelite powders being progressively reduced. One of the ways in which they are trying to meet the shortage is by manufacturing the powders in India itself.

PLASTICS PANEL

The Panel on Plastics, appointed by the Government of India in 1947, recommended that the moulding industry should be expanded to use about 3,000 tons of moulding powders annually during the next five years and that types of automatic presses should be imported. They also gave a long list of articles proposed to be manufactured, e.g., combs, buttons, trays, etc. Moulding plants, the Panel opined, might be located in any part of the country, preferably near trade centres. A moulding plant utilising 100 tons of moulding powders per annum is considered a minimum economic unit under Indian conditions. Two Die making establishments should be set up, preferably at Bombay and Calcutta.

For the present, the industry will have to use imported moulding powders. The duty on finished plastic goods and moulding powders, namely 30 per cent., was considered unsatisfactory by the Panel. The Panel considered that the expansion of the plastic moulding industry could be left to private enterprise; but if private capital were not forthcoming to instal die-making plants, Government should subsidise the undertaking.

The Panel recommended that the production of the following synthetic plastic moulding

powders should be started as soon as the basic chemicals required for their manufacture are available at economic rates and the demand is sufficiently large to justify the erection of an economic unit for each type: (1) Phenol-formaldehyde (1,500 tons), (2) Cellulose Nitrate (2,000 tons), (3) Urea-formaldehyde (500 tons), and (4) Cellulose acetate (1,000 tons). For a long-range industrial development plan, the production of the following synthetic plastics was recommended: (1) Melamine, (2) Furfural-phenol, (3) Nylon, (4) Polyethylene, (5) Alkyd, (6) Vinyl, (7) Acrylate, (8) Silicone.

Stating that there are bright prospects of developing the naturally-occurring resins for use in the industry, the Panel strongly felt that intensification of co-ordinated research on the utilisation of lac, bhillawan and cashew-nut oil, must be undertaken.

A synthetic or a natural resin is very seldom in a condition suitable for direct moulding and requires the addition of filling materials. Wood flour is one of the most important of these. The Panel recommended that its manufacture should be undertaken in India and an annual production of 1,500 tons aimed at.

The Plastics Development Committee constituted by the Government of India, which

met in New Delhi early in July 1949, recommended a three-point plan for the development of the industry in India. The Committee considered the three urgent needs of the industry, namely, of moulds, plastic powder and technicians. To meet the need for moulds, the Committee suggested to the Government of India to start, in the proposed machine tool factory, a section for casting moulds with a capacity of about 250 moulds per year for the present.

As regards plastic powder, the lack of uniformity in standards was stressed, which forced Indian manufacturers to depend upon foreign imports. While urging top priority to the requirements of the manufacturers of plastic powder, the Committee also recommended the assistance of the Indian Standards Institute for proper standardisation of the products for export as well as for domestic sales. The industry was advised to develop an inspectorate of its own to inspect and grade the different products.

The industry was further asked to develop an apprenticeship system for the training of technicians, and, to meet the difficulties created by conflicting demands from different manufacturers for technicians, whose number is stated to be very limited, it was proposed to introduce a five-year bilateral contract system.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

THE sub-continent produces about 16,500 tons of rubber a year which is a little more than one per cent of the world production of rubber. Broadly speaking there are eight major areas in the world where rubber is produced, and if all these areas were placed in order of their importance as producers of rubber the Indian sub-continent would come last but one. The figures quoted below are for 1943 which are the latest available ones:

| Countries | Quantity in tons (One ton = 2,240 lbs.) |
|--|--|
| Straits Settlements, F.M.S., U.M.S. & Brunei | 651,500 |
| Netherlands India | 651,000 |
| Ceylon | 110,000 |
| Indian sub-continent | 17,750 |
| Burma | 13,750 |
| States of N. Borneo | 21,000 |
| Sarawak | 44,000 |
| Thailand | 60,000 |
| Total | 15,69,000 |

Certain of the areas were, of course, destroyed in the course of the war and the present world production of rubber would be found about 12 lakhs of tons.

Area Under Cultivation. The area under rubber cultivation in the sub-continent before the year 1925 was nearly 68,000 acres. Today the area under cultivation stands roughly at 158,322 1/4 acres, that is to say, an increase of more than 90,000 acres. This increase in acreage is largely made up of 14,600 small gardens each below 50 acres in extent owned by small peasant proprietors.

Some of the estates are over 100 acres in extent but the overwhelming majority are less than 5, and in between 100 and 5 there are all gradations:

| | No. | Total area in acres |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Estates of and above 100 acres | 215 | 93,304.93 |
| Estates of and above 50 and below 100 | 184 | 12,458.574 |
| Estates of and above 25 and below 50 | 323 | 10,985.78 |
| Estates of and above 10 and below 25 | 988 | 13,897.29 |
| Estates of and above 5 and below 10 | 1,290 | 8,595.40 |
| Estates below 5 | 13,156 | 19,082.17 |
| Total | 16,159 | 158,322.14 1/4 |

Total Production. The most important statistics of all relate to the total amount of the production of rubber in the sub-continent. As has already been stated, this is about 17,000 tons a year. The yield per acre is disappointing and compares unfavourably with the average yield in Ceylon or Malay or the Netherlands East Indies.

While the average yield per year per acre in the sub-continent varies from 294 to 315 lbs., the average yield per acre in Ceylon is about 350 lbs. In Malay and the East Indies it is higher still, being as much as twice the Indian yield. The Indian grower ascribes the difference in yield chiefly to difference in soil, climate and the distribution in rainfall, which result in high production cost. According to the Government speaking through the Member for Industries and Commerce (Sept. 4, 1947), however, the low yield can be ascribed to out-of-date methods adopted in growing rubber

More than twenty years ago, about 90 per cent. of the rubber plantations were owned by Europeans. Today the whole industry is predominantly Indian in character and composition.

| | Acres |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Planted earlier than 1925 | 67,999.91 |
| Planted during 1925 | 4,816.78 |
| " " 1926 | 23,379.24 |
| " " 1927 | 12,653.27 |
| " " 1928 | 5,817.11 |
| " " 1929 | 1,782.22 |
| " " 1930 | 842.71 |
| " " 1931 | 996.98 |
| " " 1932 | 218.59 |
| " " 1933 | 183.12 |
| " " 1934 | 1,182.63 |
| " " 1935 | 97.53 |
| " " 1936 | 647.70 |
| " " 1937 | 1,302.895 |
| " " 1938 | 1,240.23 |
| " " 1939 | 4,085.59 |
| " " 1940 | 4,228.32 |
| " " 1941 | 1,345.53 |
| " " 1942 | 2,926.78 |
| " " 1943 | 12,244.68 |
| " " 1944 | 5,309.64 |
| " " 1945 | 4,438.44 |
| " " 1946 | 580.45 |
| Total | 158,322.145 |

Of the whole area under cultivation by far the biggest single part is in the State of Travancore as the following figures taken from the statistics for 1943 make clear:

| | Acres |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Travancore | 113,731.60 |
| (2) Mysore State | 639.30 |
| (3) Cochin | 14,154.22 |
| (4) Rest of the sub-continent | 29,797.025 |
| Total | 158,322.145 |

even after due allowance is made for climatic conditions. Here are the production figures for the sub-continent:

| Year | Production in tons | Acreage bearing | Average yield per annum per acre in pounds |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1940 | 16,671 | 123,820 | 302 |
| 1941 | 16,295 | 124,135 | 294 |
| 1942 | 16,597 | 123,476 | 301 |
| 1943 | 16,629 | 121,647 | 306 |
| 1944 | 17,174 | 122,191 | 315 |
| 1945 | 16,077 | 122,444 | 294 |
| 1946 | 10,374* | 125,521 | 185* |

*The figures for 1946 are only for up to end of September.

The total amount invested by the rubber producing industry in the sub-continent is roughly 12 crores, Rs. 11,87,41,008.75 to be more precise. This figure works out to about Rs. 750 an acre. Here are a few more figures which together give us some idea of the importance of the rubber growing industry for the economy of the sub-continent. The number of men employed on the rubber estates during 1942 was 46,887 which includes the supervisory staff employed on the estates, the staff at the head offices of the companies and also persons employed in the handling and transport of rubber. At the present time the total number of men employed would be much nearer the 50,000 mark. The estimated value of rubber produced in the sub-continent in 1945 at the rate of Rs. 100 per 100 lbs. is 360 lakhs of rupees. All the figures we have cited together testify to the part played by the rubber growing industry in the economy of South India and the importance of ensuring that the industry pays its way.

Present Position.—Till about the middle of 1934 there was practically very little consumption of indigenous rubber in the sub-continent. Even as late as 1939, out of a total of 16,500 tons produced only about 5,600 tons were accounted for by internal consumption. About two-thirds of the rubber produced was thus available for export, a fact which necessitated Indian participation in the international agreement on the export of rubber. As has already been stated, in 1939 internal consumption rose to 5,600 tons. From then on it continued to increase steadily till in 1941 it reached the figure of 14,297. During the war the demand for rubber soared higher still partly because of the greater requirement of the Allies and partly because supplies from the chief rubber producing countries, like Malay, Java and Burma were not available.

The present position of the rubber growing industry is different from its position either before the war or during the war. There is a big internal market, for a great rubber manufacturing industry (i.e., using rubber as its raw material) has grown up. It consumes more rubber than the growers can produce so that some two to three thousand tons have actually to be imported to meet its total requirements. And when rubber-manufacturing enterprises, now in the process of formation, start operating the industry will need larger imports still or a much larger production than exists today. But though the market for raw rubber has expanded, danger threatens the growers from two directions. There is competition from imported rubber, and second there is competition from synthetic rubber. The danger from foreign competition is all the greater because it is believed that world supply is actually in excess of world demand, and second while the world price of rubber is at present about Rs. 50 for 100 lbs., the Indian grower cannot afford to sell at that price as the cost of production in the Indian sub-continent is much higher.

Indian Rubber Board.—All this was fully expected and it was with the idea of meeting just this situation that the old undivided Government of India appointed an *ad hoc* committee presided over by Sir Frederick James in December 1945. The report of this Committee was considered at a Conference of representatives of planters, manufacturers, dealers and of the various Governments held at Coimbatore in June 1946. The recommendations of that Conference were generally accepted by the old undivided Central Government and the Governments of Travancore and Cochin, and legislation to implement these recommendations have also been brought into force by these Governments.

Finally a body under Central Control, called the Indian Rubber Board was constituted with headquarters at Kottayam by an Act of 1946.

Central Legislature in 1947. The Board was to consist of the following:

- (a) two members representing the Central Government to be nominated by that Government;
- (b) one member representing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (c) one member to be nominated by the Provincial Government of Madras;
- (d) three members to be nominated by the Government of Travancore;
- (e) Two members to be nominated by the Government of Cochin, of whom one shall be a person representing rubber producing interests;
- (f) three members to be nominated by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coimoor;
- (g) three members to be nominated by the Rubber Growers' Association of India, Kottayam;
- (h) three members to be nominated by the Association of Planters of Travancore, Kottayam;

(i) three members representing manufacturers, nominated respectively by the Central Government, the Indian Rubber Industries Association, Bombay, and the Association of Rubber Manufacturers in India, Calcutta;

(j) one member to be nominated by the Central Government from among dealers;

(k) the Rubber Production Commissioner (ex-officio).

The Problem.—The objects of the Board were to develop the rubber industry, to see to the marketing of rubber, to regularize import and export and generally to look after the interests of the industry.

Two of the questions with which the Board will deal are what prices should be maintained for Indian rubber in the interests of both the producing and consuming sections of the rubber industry and second what level of imports should be permitted. The grower's case is that he should be assured of the internal market. This can be done by controlling imports and

fixing the price of rubber at a level which will make production possible. The grower cannot be exposed to the full blast of world competition for the world price is only about Rs. 60 while the price fixed by the Central Government during the war varied between Rs. 7½ in 1942 and Rs. 110-10-3 in 1945. That is the grower's case. But then the interests of the consumer of rubber have also to be safeguarded for the manufacturing industry is in a position to build up valuable export markets at a time when foreign currency is of crucial importance in the economic development of the whole sub-continent. Hence price-fixing and import control is a delicate business for the interests of neither the grower nor the consumer can be jeopardized. There is also a growing feeling that the producer of rubber can do a great deal to increase his own efficiency and competitive power. The yield can be improved and so can the quality by the adoption of better and more scientific methods. There could be less carelessness in the collection of raw rubber and in grading and baling. And the whole marketing organisation too can improve. For all this the grower can, of course, rely on the Board for help and advice.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

THE beginning of the 19th century Indian Shipping played an active role in the country's economic life. Ships built in India and run by Indians sailed to all parts of the world. There are many number of testimonies to the strength and vigour of Indian Shipping. According to an estimate by Ptolemy, for instance, a stupendous fleet of nearly 2,000 vessels was put to use for the return of a large part of the army of Alexander via the Indus and the Persian Gulf after his invasion of India. Then there are the tributes paid by Marco Polo to Indian shipbuilding. According to Vasco da Gama, some Indian seamen knew more about navigation than he did.

Mr. C. R. Low in his "History of the Indian Navy", pays a tribute to the Bombay built ship "Salsette" which alone, out of 18 war vessels, escaped shipwreck when the war vessels were beset by ice in the Baltic sea in 1819. In 1852-54 the Wadiah built in Bombay the frigate, later known as the "Tweed", which had such a colourful career till 1888 that she drew widespread attention from naval experts. She took a memorable part in the Crimean and Persian Wars and was then converted into a cable-ship to lay the first cable in the Persian Gulf. The decline in ship-building and Indian Shipping started early in the 19th century and continued right down to 1920 when signs of revival began to appear. The East India Company had a large fleet of its own. But technical progress and political changes combined to wipe out ship-building and the carrier trade, the whole industry having been dominated by the British India Steam Navigation Co. under Lord Incheape for nearly a hundred years. Lord Incheape was an undying man. James Mackay, Viscount Incheape, was born in 1852 and came to Calcutta in 1874 as a clerk in Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., a firm that controlled as it still does the British India Steam Co. This company got the contract for carrying mail between Calcutta and Burma in 1854. The decay of the Turkish Power opened up the Levant and adjoining areas to British Traders in the Near East, while the company's activities also expanded to Malaya and the Far East. Within two years, James Mackay was put in charge of the Bombay Office and in four years became partner of the firm.

After the construction of the Suez Canal the Company made very rapid progress. In due course the British India Company eliminated all its rivals and obtained a virtual monopoly

of the carrying trade of India. Later Lord Incheape also succeeded in taking control of Australian shipping companies, and organised a pool of all shipping companies, under his control. He thus eliminated competition and obtained a leading position in world shipping. At the end of the century, he moved to London which he made his headquarters. In 1897 he became a member of the India Council and remained on the Council till 1911. In 1903 he became President of the British Chamber of Shipping. In 1916 he achieved the greatest success of his career with the amalgamation of the British India with the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. This amalgamation brought under his control a fleet of over two million tons. Later, in the early twenties he offered to buy the Scindia Steam but the offer was refused.

The first effective competition Lord Incheape encountered came from Scindia Steam in the twenties. Between 1920 and 1930 in spite of freight war and keen competition, the Scindia Steam made steady progress by obtaining control over other Indian companies and by extending its activities further afield. A landmark in the history of Indian Shipping was the setting up of the Training Ship "Dufferin" in 1927 for training Indian seamen. This followed the publication of the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee. In 1928 Mr. S. N. Hajj introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to reserve the coastal trade of India to Indian vessels. From then on this subject was discussed and debated for years without any concrete step being taken.

During World War II most of the ships on the Indian Register were requisitioned by the Government. By 1942 as much as eighty per cent of the bigger ships owned by Indian companies were under requisition, some of which were lost in action. For instance, Scindia Steam lost seven ships, only one of which was replaced in the beginning of 1946. The end of the War thus saw the strength of the Indian fleet very much depleted. Replacement was an urgent necessity but it took much persuasion before Government granted permission to build ships in India. The initiative was taken by Scindias when they started building ships at Vizagapatam in 1940. It was estimated that in that year eleven Indian companies together owned 63 steamers with a total gross registered tonnage of 1,31,748. Of these eleven companies Scindia Steam owned or controlled six and accounted for 1,10,515 in tonnage, that is, 81 per cent of Indian shipping.

SHIPPING POLICY COMMITTEE

After the war, the Government of India appointed a Shipping Policy Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. The Committee has fixed a target of two million tons for Indian Shipping for the next five years. Several new shipping companies have been started with the result that the strength of Indian shipping today has risen to 3,63,053 gross tons. In addition, three Pakistan shipping companies have 10 ships with a total tonnage of 34,809.

In November 1947 the Commerce Minister announced Government's intention to establish two or three shipping corporations in which Government would subscribe 51 per cent. of the capital, nominate directors in proportion to their contribution and allow Indian companies to hold shares as well as run the corporations as Managing Agents. A single private company would be allowed to subscribe to only one corporation. When no suitable company is available, a combine would be permitted. Ordinarily a lakh would be the optimum tonnage which could be owned by a single corporation.

SHIPPING CORPORATION

A proposal to form without delay one at least of the three Shipping Corporations for the expansion of Indian shipping and its participation in overseas trade, was approved by the Standing Finance Committee at its meeting held in New Delhi, early in January 1949, under the presidency of Dr. John Mathai, Minister of Finance. The first corporation was expected to be floated in Bombay in the middle of May 1949, with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company as its Managing Agents, and would be entrusted with the task of building up the country's trade with Australia and the Far and Near East countries.

The second Corporation would have India-U.K.-Continent as its range, while the last would look after the country's trade interests in the India-South and North American sphere. The Bharat Line and Indian Steamships Company would respectively be in charge of the administration of these Corporations.

To avoid collision of interests the administration of the Corporations protecting trade interests on different routes, was to be entrusted with the three shipping firms operating services on opposite runs. Thus, Scindias who have a predominant part of their trade on the

U.K.-Europe and American route, were to control the first Corporation whose sphere was restricted to the India-Australia-Far and Near East range.

Each of these semi-national bodies would have a capital of Rs. 10 crores, 51 per cent. of which was to be invested by Government. Of the remainder, the Managing Agents were to contribute 26 per cent. while the other 23 per cent. would be made up from public contributions. A Corporation would have 11 directors, 6 of whom would be appointed by Government. Government nominees might not necessarily be Government officials. One of the Government directors would be invested with powers to direct the policy of the Corporation and safeguard special interests.

Three directors would be appointed by the Managing Agents, and two others by shareholders. These were, however, only tentative proposals.

A target of 100,000 tons to be attained within three years was set for each Corporation. A fleet of 24 steamers had been proposed to be acquired by each Corporation.

Government, it was understood, had assured a 3½ per cent. return on the capital for the first few years. They were further understood to have agreed to allow the Managing Agents to have a 10 per cent. share in profits not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs. But if the profits were between Rs. 30 to 50 lakhs, they were to get 7½ per cent. but if more than Rs. 50 lakhs, again 10 per cent.

Two Liberty vessels have already been purchased from Canada for the first Corporation.

The Scindia Steam has now started regular passenger services between India, U.K., and Europe and regular cargo services with U.S.A. It has two sailings monthly to U.K. and Europe and one to U.S.A. Two ships have been built at Vizagapatnam yard and two are under construction.

The principal Indian shipping companies with their present tonnage are as follows:

| India | No of Steamers | Total Gross Tons. |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation and Associated Cos. | 33 | 1,94,908 |
| India Steamship Co. Ltd. | 8 | 60,310 |
| Bharat Line Ltd. | 10 | 43,028 |
| Mogul Line Ltd. | 8 | 40,545 |
| Oceanic Nav. Co. Ltd. | 3 | 19,986 |
| Great Eastern Shipping Co. | 1 | 77,124 |
| PAKISTAN. | | |
| East & West Steamship Co. | 6 | 21,776 |
| Muhammedi Steamship Co. | 3 | 11,337 |

The advance which the Scindia Steam has made during last five years is shown by the fact that the Company raised new share capital, including the premium received on new shares, to the extent of Rs. 7.30 crores. In 1948, it raised a further sum of Rs. 5 crores by issue of 4½ per cent. debentures. According to a speech of Mr. Walchand Hirchandani at the Company's Annual Meeting in February 1949, the company has bought nine Liberty ships at a cost of Rs. 2.20 crores. Further the company had three ships built in the U.K., s.s. Jalarajan, s.s. Jalazad and s.s. Jaljawahar, and two more s.s. Jalabala and s.s. Jalamsatya were bought by the Company also in the U.K. These five ships together cost Rs. 2.80 crores. The s.s. 'Jalauseha' was built at the company's yard at Vizagapatnam at a cost of Rs. 68 lakhs. In all the company has spent 7.68 crores in expanding its existing fleet by 15 ships.

PRESENT PROBLEMS

Compared with the pre-war level costs have risen so sharply that shipping is today passing through extremely critical times. Cost of construction of new ships as well as costs of repairs have reached unprecedented heights. Mr. A. D. Finney, addressing the Rotary Club recently, on 'Merchant Shipping', said that although freight had gone up since 1939, they were not commensurate with operation costs. The seamen's wages had gone up five times the pre-war wages. Prices of coal had increased too, and the costs of loading and discharging cargo in some instances had also gone up five times. Mr. Finney disclosed that before the war, the average number of days spent in port in a year was 168 and sea 197, now the corresponding figures were 219 and 146 days respectively. This results in the loss of one round voyage. Mr. Walchand at Scindia's Annual meeting, said that during December 1948, 62 days were lost at the port of Bombay alone because the ships did not get either a regular berth or a dry dock berth. In addition, 43 days were lost in the same month at the same port because other ships did not get a berth for loading or discharging. This would entail on the company a loss of some lakhs of rupees.

CONFERENCE LINE

It is estimated that only about 40 per cent. of India's coastal trade is today carried by Indian owned ships. The British India Steamship with its larger fleet still leads in coastal traffic, the other company in this field being the Asiatic. All these companies, Indian as well as British, have formed themselves into what is known as the Conference Lines for the division of the trade and its regulation in respect of freight and allied problems so as to avert rate-war. Forty years back, when the P. & O. Company enjoyed a practical monopoly of carriage of India's Far Eastern trade, Messrs. Tata & Sons started the 'Bombay-Japan Line'. The rate war which developed reached a stage when companies offered to carry cotton free of charge to Japan. Ultimately, the Tata Line was unable to withstand the competition and had to close down.

To the weapon of rate-war were added others like deferred rebate and discrimination. In the twenties rebates often amounted to 16 to 17 per cent. of freight. The Scindia Steam combined trading with shipping to meet the competition. This company was started in 1919 and was admitted to the Conference in 1923 thus getting its position in the coastal trade recognised. As the agreement was nearing its end, a covert rate-war again broke out in 1929 continued till 1933 when a fresh agreement was finally negotiated. This gave the company a footing in the passenger traffic. The Company's first passenger service started in 1933 between Rangoon and the Ceylon coast. It also got a mail contract. In 1934 a fresh bout of rate-war started with the withdrawal of the Asiatic Company from the Conference but the British India succeeded in ending the rate-war by getting a controlling interest in the company. In 1937, in the Haj traffic, the rate-war led to a fall in passenger rate from Rs. 172 to Rs. 20. The Government of India intervened and settled the rate at Rs. 115. In 1939 the Government apportioned 25 per cent. of the Haj traffic to the Scindias but the Company withdrew from the conference because it demanded 33½ per cent. The rate-war with the Bombay Steam on the West Coast, ended by the Scindias obtaining control of the former company. The Conference Line agreement was to expire in 1939 but war broke out and altered the situation completely. At the time the Scindia Company had asked the British India and the Asiatic for a 50-50 share both in the cargo and passenger traffic.

During the war ships were all requisitioned by the Government. When the war ended the Conference Line arrangement was resumed to regulate coastal shipping.

RATE-WAR IN OVERSEAS TRADE

In the overseas trade a rate-war has been going on since February 1949. On the Bombay-

Karachi-Europe-U.K. service, the Dutch Line gave notice of their withdrawal from the Conference on the ground that their interests were disregarded by the Conference. The Conference permitted entry of the new Danish Line in the India-Europe trade despite protests from the Dutch Lines. Competitive freight reduction then followed between the Dutch and others and by the end of March, 1939 reduction exceeded 80 per cent. on the West coast. The Dutch side of the case was that in view of the reduced quantity of cargo moving to and from North Continental ports, compared to pre-war years, the Conference Lines should protect Dutch interests in the Hamburg-Rotterdam-Antwerp trade with the disappearance of the German Hansa Line. The Dutch readily agreed to allow Indian companies, who have started service to the U.K. and Europe, but when a foreign company, the Danish Line, sought to make inroads into Dutch interests, the Conference should reserve to them "a fair share" in the trade from North Continental Ports. Government intervention was sought to resolve the deadlock, and a conference was arranged to be held in London in the last week of April.

TRAINING SCHEME FOR PERSONNEL

The present method of training Merchant Navy Officers was satisfactory when the merchant service was small but the personnel needs to be expanded today to man two million tons of shipping in five years. The "Biffurh" Old Cadets Association with the help of Mr. K. K. S. Captain has prepared a scheme for the rapid training of adequate personnel. The scheme proposes that for the next ten years 300 recruits should be taken every year, with graduate or under-graduate qualification in addition to minimum physical standards in respect of height, weight, sight, hearing, etc. They should get a three-year training, one year of sea experience and two years of intensive training in a training ship and ashore.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

There is a growing realisation of the need for the planned development of the Indian shipping industry by mutual co-operation between Government, the shipping concerns and labour to reach the target of a two million ton merchant navy in a period of five to seven years. Among the difficulties in the way of expansion of the shipping industry are the present high level of taxation, which discourage the flow of capital into shipping ventures, the high cost of ship-building in India and the inability to secure building berths in the U.K., and finally the lack of qualified officers and engineers. It has been suggested that in view of the mutual understanding between India and U.K. in the matter of sterling balances and trade, the Government of India, in order to achieve its two-million-ton target, should explore all possible avenues and induce British shipping yards to construct more ships for India. In addition Government have been urged to implement their declared policy of rendering such aid to Indian shipping as has been given by important maritime countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A. to their industry. Then there is the imperative need for working the industry in an economic way and finding the necessary cargo. The feeling in shipping circles is that active State intervention and patronage are essential in securing a legitimate share of India's overseas trade for national shipping companies and corporations. Three methods whereby government might enable Indian companies to acquire tonnage are (1) by releasing the foreign exchange required, (2) by supporting their orders for new construction, and (3) by offering the assistance of their diplomatic and trade representatives in locating ships of the type required and in the negotiation for their purchase. As for expanding qualified personnel, it is suggested in shipping circles that, so long as British ships are allowed to ply in the coastal waters of India, the Government of India should arrange with them that they should take in a certain number of Indian cadets as apprentices, under the terms of license or by friendly persuasion.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

SERICULTURE has been practised in the sub-continent for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by. Now, however, the sub-continent has lost its export market and imports annually about Rs. 13,000,000 worth of silks on an average. Switzerland and United Kingdom never exported raw silk to the sub-continent. Italy's export stopped long ago. China and Japan used to export till the last Great War. At present the sub-continent does not import silk from any foreign country. The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes. In Assam, eri, mulberry and muga silk-worms are being reared and on an average about Rs. 1,70,000 worth of silk is annually produced there. The Bengal area produced on an average about Rs. 20,00,000 worth of mulberry silk, Bihar and Orissa about Rs. 42 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk. A little mulberry silk is also being produced in Bihar in the district of Purnea. The Central Province produce about Rs. 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk on an average.

The average annual production in Mysore, Kashmir and Jammu, Madras and the pre-partition Punjab would be about Rs. 38,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 16,000 worth of silk respectively. Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether Sericulture can be introduced. The new era industry in Baroda (Bombay Province) is spreading. Some of the States Unions and the Provinces of Madras and East and West Punjab are trying to introduce eri silk-worm rearing.

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of the sub-continent. China is exporting more silk to India and Pakistan than Japan in spite of the tariff wall. In the sub-continent it is only in Mysore and Kashmir that the industry is progressing. It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on foreign silks.

The price of indigenous raw silk has increased by about 300 per cent. on account of the stoppage of the import of raw silk from China and Japan due to the war. Almost all the above Provinces and States are trying to increase their production both in quality and quantity. The production of raw silk has also gone up about 200 per cent. due mainly to an increase in its price.

As for post-war development Bihar has prepared a very ambitious plan.

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

World's first rayon factory capable of producing about a hundred pounds of rayon a day was erected in France in the year 1884. Today the world production of rayon, inclusive of staple fibre, has risen to the staggering amount of over 2,000 million pounds. This man-made fibre has beaten age-old textile fibres like silk and wool quantitatively and now occupies a position second to that of cotton, which is also being threatened by staple fibre.

But in spite of the large production and consumption (amounting to some 75 tons of yarn per day and costing about five crores of rupees to the sub-continent annually, as evidenced by the figures reproduced in Table I below), the rayon industry was unknown in India or Pakistan till 1915 and even now it is only in its incipient stages.

The year 1918 saw no new companies. Activity on the rayon front was restricted to putting the already projected plants into production. Good progress is reported by Travancore rayons as well as the National Rayon in this direction. So far no rayon factories have been started in Pakistan.

The mechanical equipment required for producing rayon is highly complicated and has for the present to be obtained from specialised firms in foreign countries. The Travancore plant will be British cum Swiss and the Hyderabad plant probably entirely British, while the Bombay plant will be American. However, there are several simple items of machinery such as tanks, containers, etc., which could doubtless be made locally and this fact will certainly not be lost sight of by the industry in its own interest.

QUESTION OF TECHNICIANS

The absence in this country of technicians, capable of looking after the new rayon industry is a problem for Managing Agents. There is, however, only one way of solving the difficulty; and that is to give a thorough training to selected young men in rayon factories either at home or if possible abroad. The National Rayon has already moved in this matter, though the plans of the other two companies are not known. There is little likelihood of any serious difficulty arising out of lack of trained labour as the Indian labourer has enough intelligence to grasp and enough dexterity to execute new methods of work.

The combined daily production of the three plants, operating at full capacity, will be 16½ tons of rayon, which is about 20 per cent. of the sub-continent's pre-war consumption. In spite of the separation of Pakistan from India this percentage will, in all probability, hold good for India today, because of the increased demand for rayon in the intervening years. Obviously there is vast scope for expansion of this industry in India and in Pakistan.

Any review of the rayon industry would be incomplete without a consideration of staple fibre, which is nothing but cut rayon. Staple fibre which is a little over a decade old, showed a higher production figure than that of filament rayon during the war. It was originally invented as a substitute for cotton in those countries which had no direct access to raw cotton. Although this new fibre offers today immense possibilities of permeation and combination in spinning and weaving, it will suffice for the present to look upon it only as a substitute for cotton.

As the bulk of the cotton grown in India has a short staple, the country has got to depend on imported cotton for spinning finer counts. Although the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee spread over nearly a quarter of a century succeeded in growing long staple cotton, the actual yield of this variety formed just a fraction of India's requirement and by far the major portion of that requirement now comes from Pakistan. India thus suffers from a serious shortage of long staple cotton, which could best be substituted by staple fibre manufactured in the country itself.

TABLE I

Imports of Rayon goods into the sub-continent (in 1,000 Rs. and lbs.)

| | | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
|----------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rayon Yarn | Lbs. | 31,589 | 17,248 | 30,764 | 33,889 |
| | Rs. | 20,535 | 9,588 | 21,205 | 26,482 |
| Rayon Piecegoods* .. | Lbs. | 17,939 | 5,719 | 10,864 | 10,691 |
| | Rs. | 21,813 | 9,828 | 21,066 | 21,471 |
| Staple Fibre | Lbs. | 191 | 340 | 509 | 52 |
| | Rs. | 87 | 158 | 255 | 49 |
| Staple Fibre Yarn .. | Lbs. | 2,422 | 2,255 | 6,820 | 9,876 |
| | Rs. | 1,924 | 2,008 | 5,408 | 8,295 |
| TOTAL | Lbs. | 52,141 | 25,562 | 48,957 | 54,508 |
| | Rs. | 44,359 | 21,582 | 47,934 | 59,297 |

* Original quantity in yards, but converted into weight taking five yards to weigh one pound of yarn.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research evinced early interest in this new industry and did very useful spade work by instituting research and collecting reliable data. The first industrial concern to be formed with the object

of manufacturing rayon in India was the Travancore Rayons Ltd., which was quickly followed by the Sirelilk Ltd., and the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. The following table gives certain particulars about these companies:—

TABLE II

| Name of Company | Formed in | Authorised Capital in lakhs | Issued Capital in lakhs | Process of manufacture | Projected production per day | Plant located in |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|
| The Travancore Rayons Ltd. | January 1946 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 150 | Viscose | 5 tons Rayon; 1½ tons Transparent Paper | Travancore State |
| The Sirelilk Ltd. | August 1946 | 500 (O.S.)* | 200 (O.S.)* | Acetate | 5 tons Rayon | Hyderabad State |
| The National Rayon Corporation Ltd. | ? 1946 | 1,000 | 350 | Viscose | 6½ tons Rayon | Bombay Province |

* 100 Indian Rupees = Approximately 116 O.S. Rupees.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

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THE art of smelting and shaping iron has been known and practised in the sub-continent from very early times and a regular trade in iron with foreign countries is known to have been in existence. The famous Iron pillar at Delhi, which is estimated to have been erected some 2,000 years ago, bears adequate testimony to the skill and craftsmanship of the early Indian workers. The sub-continent also supplied steel from which the famous Damascus or the Wootz sword or dagger blades used to be made.

The aborigines of Central India and other neighbouring districts have also been known to smelt ore into iron in small mud furnaces with the aid of wooden bellows for the supply of the necessary blast to produce the metal. This primitive method of smelting iron, however, almost died out with the gradual industrialisation of the sub-continent, although even during the recent years the aborigines round about the steel town of Jamshedpur have been found smelting iron ore in this way. After the abortive efforts of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779 which were the first recorded attempts made in the sub-continent to manufacture iron and steel on a commercial basis, one Mr. Josiah Hecla, a retired Madras Civil Servant, attempted to establish a Works at Porto Novo with the monetary assistance given by the East India Company but unfortunately with his death and owing to a number of other difficulties that project also met with complete failure.

The next commercial enterprise was the Barakar Iron Foundry at Kulti which ultimately passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. Two years later, this plant was modernised and became known as the Bengal Iron Co. They were the first to produce pig iron in the sub-continent on modern lines.

Jamsetji Tata.—The first successful and the most outstanding attempt to manufacture steel in the sub-continent on a commercial basis was, however, that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and credit is due to the indefatigable perseverance and foresight of Jamsetji Tata for his pioneer efforts, for the establishment of a steel industry in India. Jamsetji Tata's sons and their Indian associates with the valuable assistance of American technical experts succeeded in establishing the Tata Iron & Steel Co. which started its Steel Works at Sakchi in the year 1908. Pig iron was made in 1911 and the first steel ingot a year later. Several additions to the plant have since been made from time to time and this Company has now the capacity to produce over 850,000 tons of finished steel per annum. What was before a small village of Sakchi has thus today grown into the foremost industrial city of India, and has been renamed "JAMSHEDPUR" in memory of the founder of the Company.

The Indian Iron and Steel Co. was started in 1918 at Hirapur a few miles from Kulti and in 1938, it acquired the Bengal Iron Co. The amalgamation of these two companies made it possible for the Steel Corporation of Bengal to come into existence. The close proximity of the works of the Steel Corporation of Bengal to those of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. enables the Steel Corporation of Bengal to get from the latter not only pig iron but also gas, power, water, etc. The first ingots were made at the Steel Corporation's Works on 11th November 1939. Five days later, the first ingots were rolled on their 14" Blooming Mill. Production of sheets commenced on 12th February 1940. The construction of the Duplex Plant at the Napuria Works of the Steel Corporation of Bengal was completed in 1946.

The Steel Corporation of Bengal, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining quick delivery of machinery which they had ordered just prior to the outbreak of the War, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining skilled labour and supervisory staff but in the end they overcame the obstacles and were able to make

valuable contribution to India's industrial progress. Their plant has the capacity to produce 250,000 tons finished steel per annum.

An iron works was started at Bhadravati in Mysore State in 1921 to which a steel plant was added in 1934. During World War II, a 25 ton basic furnace together with two small electric furnaces were installed. Their present annual production capacity for finished steel is about 25,000 tons. During the war, they made a valuable contribution to the steel industry by manufacturing ferro-silicon in their electric furnaces and thus averted a crisis in the steel production as during the War the import of foreign ferro-silicon was scarce, and but for the ferro-silicon made in Mysore, the production of good quality steel would have been impracticable. The ferro-silicon plant in Mysore is producing annually about 1,600 tons of ferro-silicon. Arrangements are being made to increase the production to 6 to 8,000 tons per year by the beginning of 1950. This will be sufficient for the requirements of ferro-silicon of the entire steel industry in India. A rod and strip mill for the manufacture of wire rods and belting hoops which was installed during the war has now started operation. An electric pig iron furnace has been ordered by the Mysore State. This furnace will supplement the production of charcoal pig iron and when it comes into operation early in 1951 the finished steel capacity of the Mysore Works will be raised to 100,000 tons per year.

Mention may also be made of the various steel re-rolling mills in the sub-continent which produce certain sections of steel materials from billets and scrap supplied by the main steel producers. There were about 99 recognised Steel Re-rolling Mills in 1947 and their production for that year was 47,000 tons of steel materials. The total estimated capacity of the re-rollers is about 5,00,000 tons a year on a three-shift working. They are, however, handicapped by the insecurity in respect of supply of their raw materials and this has, perhaps, to some extent, retarded the natural development of the industry. The Government of India propose to put up two new Steel Plants each with a capacity of 500,000 tons or one Plant with a capacity of a million tons, and are negotiating with certain well-known firms of consulting engineers for survey of the resources and possibilities of the project.

High Quality Steel.—While the first World War gave an impetus to the Steel Industry in India and enabled it to supply steel rails to be laid for war purposes in the Middle East, World War II has witnessed still greater developments

The steel industry before World War II had mostly confined itself to the manufacture of ordinary mild steel. Only the ordnance factories and some electric foundries made small-scale attempts to manufacture special grade high quality steels. High tensile steels, corresponding to the American high-yield strength, corrosion-resistant structural steels, as well as the English high tensile steels were, however, developed even before World War II by Tatas and these high tensile steels are known as "TISCOR" and "TISCROM". The latter which is a chrome-manganese-copper, high tensile structural steel fully satisfied the requirements of the British Standard Specification 584 and is corrosion-resisting with high tensile strength and good ductility. About 17,000 tons of this steel were used in the construction of the new Howrah Bridge which spans the river Hooghly at Calcutta—the third largest cantilever bridge in the world. With the outbreak of World War II, the strategic position of the sub-continent and the gradual stoppage of imports owing to increased shipping difficulties, threw a challenge to India's iron and steel industry, and the industry rose to the occasion and successfully produced almost all the varieties of steel used in general engineering practice and machine construction, such as high-speed steels,

hot-die steels, tap steels, nickel-chrome steels for shear blades and punches, steel for the mint, etc.

Some Achievements.—The main development in steel-making under the pressure of war-time necessity occurred at the Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s Works. Tatas made special alloy steel products for direct War demands such as bullet-proof armour plates varying in thickness from 4 mm. to 14 mm for the fabrication of armoured vehicles, bullet-proof rivet bars for the manufacture of rivets for use on these vehicles, bullet-proof plates for flowitzer shields and gun barrels on armoured vehicles nickel-chrome steel rounds for the production of 18 and 25 pound armour piercing shells, special deep drawing quality steels for cartridge cases and for rifle and machine-gun magazines stainless steels for surgical instruments, special steel sheets for the manufacture of nose containers for high explosives aircraft bombs and nickel-chrome-molybdenum steel bars for the manufacture of parachute equipment, etc. These are only an indication of the rich variety of special quality steels developed by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Research and development magnet steels using indigenous raw materials was also undertaken in order to meet the urgent demands of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of the undivided Government of India, owing to the acute paucity of imported magnet steel bars.

While Tatas as the principal steel producers in India were responsible for the development of special steels, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works also made use of the resources at their command in manufacturing special steels at their Works. With the outbreak of the Second World War, they made additions to their plant and installed a half-ton Heroult furnace and a Hoskins crucible furnace. In 1941 a Moore's Electromelt furnace of 3½ tons capacity was installed which enabled them to make high-speed tool steels, shear blade steels, heat and wear-resisting steels, austenitic heat-resisting nickel-chrome alloy steel, stainless steel, etc. In 1944, at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Mysore Works developed and successfully manufactured nichrome steel suitable for drawing into wire.

A Milestone.—Mention may also be made here of the research carried out on refractory materials and plays particularly at the Testing Laboratory in the Research and Control Department at Jamshedpur which ensured the industry, during the War, a supply of improved quality bricks and shapes for the building and repair of the various furnaces in the Steel Works. Another point of interest is of valuable work that has been done with regard to high temperature mortars for which the industry had to depend hitherto on imported products at very high prices. This determined research has now enabled the Tata Iron & Steel Co. to develop very superior types of mortars for high temperature work.

The establishment of a Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur in 1941 may be regarded as an important milestone in the progress of Indian steel industry. At that time it was hoped that the opening of this plant would be a prelude to a large-scale manufacture of locomotives in India. Within two years of the opening of the Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur, the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. commenced making chilled wheels for the State Railways. Efforts in this direction were previously made by Indian firms but the operating conditions in the manufacture of Indian pig iron, the high percentage of ash in the coke and the humidity due to which the chill becomes uncontrollable stood in the way. The Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co.'s entry in this field, however, has been a success.

On 1st June 1945, the East Indian Railway Workshops at Singhbhum were transferred to Tatas for the manufacture of boilers and locomotives. Steam locomotives complete with



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boilers have been manufactured in India Railway Workshops at Jamalpur and Ajmer. The Jamalpur unit built as many as 214 broad gauge locomotives, 103 boilers and 99 tenders till 1926 (when the locomotive workshop was closed), and the Ajmer Workshop manufactured no less than 435 metre-gauge locomotives between 1896 and 1940. The starting of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company is, however, the first attempt by a private firm to manufacture boilers and locomotives on a commercial basis. It has successfully started the manufacture of boilers for locomotives after overcoming the initial difficulties and is at present making four to five boilers per month. This Company's programme is to make ultimately 100 locomotives and 100 additional boilers per year. In addition to the Telego Works, the Government of India is constructing a Locomotive Plant at Mihijani in West Bengal. It is programmed to start production

in 1950 or 1951 and will make 120 locomotives and 60 additional boilers per year. Tata Locomotive Company has also begun the construction of road-rollers. Government of India have a contract with Messrs. Marshalls of Gainsborough of England for the manufacture of 1,000 road-rollers. Tata Locomotive Company are the sub-contractors of Messrs. Marshalls and they are making at present in co-ordination with Messrs. Marshalls 20 road-rollers a month. This Company is also planning the addition of a large up-to-date steel foundry to its Works.

A Few Figures.—The block capital invested by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. in their Works is Rs. 38,58,95,329 and that invested by the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Indian Iron & Steel Company together amounts to Rs. 13,70,03,152.

The plant and equipment used in the steel industry in India are mostly of foreign manu-

facture and unfortunately the industry has to continue to depend on imported machinery for the present.

Where only a quarter of a century ago, India had to depend chiefly on foreign technicians for the development of the industry, during the last few years labour and skilled personnel employed in the Indian steel industry have been mostly Indian. This has been possible owing to the foresight of the managements in training suitable Indian youths for the steel industry.

Tatas today have a technical institute at Jamshedpur where there are two classes of apprenticeship. One is the Trade Apprenticeship Course, the duration of which is two years. The other is the Graduate Apprenticeship course, the duration of which is also two years. After the period of training is over, these apprentices are generally absorbed by the Company in vacancies which occur from time to time.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE present position and importance of the sugar industry in the industrial economy of India is due in a large measure to the liberal tariff policy pursued by the Government of India in granting tariff protection to the industry from 1932. An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when at the instance of the (then Imperial) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the question of protection to the industry was

referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty on sugar was enhanced to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. in March 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent, amounting to Rs. 1-13-0 per cwt. was imposed from September 1931. A few months later, the Government of India announced their decision and fixed a protective import duty on sugar at the rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt.

with effect from 1st April 1932, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The total import duty, along with the surcharge, was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March 1934.

Excise & Import Duty. The following table will show at a glance the changes in the excise duty and import duty on sugar, sugar candy* and molasses in India from 1932 till 31st March 1950.

| On Sugar per cwt. | Protective Import Duty per cwt. | Additional Duty per cwt. | Total Import Duty per cwt. |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| From 1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1934 | 7 4 0 | Revenue surcharge 66 25 c., of protective duty Rs. 1-13 0 | 9 1 0 |
| From 1st April 1934 to 27th February, 1937 | 7 12 0 (0-8-0 being additional margin) | Equivalent excise duty Rs. 1-5 0 | 9 1 0 |
| (Rs. 1-5 0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |
| From 28th February, 1937 | 7 4 0 | Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0-0 | 9 4 0 |
| (Rs. 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |
| From 1st April, 1939 | 6 12 0 | Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0 0 | 8 12 0 |
| (Rs. 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |
| From 1st March, 1940 | 6 12 0 | Equivalent excise duty Rs. 3 0 0 | 9 12 0 |
| (Rs. 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |
| From 1st April, 1942 | 6 12 0 | Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and Equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3, with 20% surcharge thereon | 11 11 2 |
| (Rs. 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |
| From 1st April, 1949 | 6 12 0 | Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and Equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3-12-0, with 20% surcharge thereon | 12 9 7½ |
| (Rs. 3-12-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar). | | | |

* From 20th February 1934, a revenue duty of Rs. 10-8-0 per cwt. was imposed on sugar candy in place of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. The rate of import duty on molasses is 3½ per cent ad valorem since April 1932.

The import duty of Rs. 12-9-7 per cent per cwt. works out at Rs. 8-15-6 per maund and Rs. 3-12-0 excise duty per cwt. works out at Rs. 2-10-10 per maund.

This import duty has been continued till 31st March 1950, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board by the Government of India.

† Total import duty including surcharge of 20 per cent as from 1st April 1949.

Protection.—It would be interesting to observe here that protection to the sugar industry, which was given initially for a period of 14 years, under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932, expired on the 31st March 1946. Protection was continued by the Government of India till 31st March 1947, and a Tariff Board inquiry was undertaken in January 1947 to decide what action was to be taken in regard to the duty on sugar after 31st March 1947. On

the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Board which conducted a summary enquiry, protection was continued at the same level by the Government of India till 31st March 1949, and it was continued for a period of one more year, ending on 31st March, 1950, before when a further enquiry will be made by the Tariff Board, and the Government will announce its intention regarding continuance of protection before the period of present protection expires.

PRODUCTION

During this period of sixteen years, production of sugar in the country has risen considerably, from 290,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,241,000 tons in 1939-40. This has been the maximum production so far. During the war period production was generally on the decline and was well under 1,000,000 tons.

The following table shows the number of cane factories, khandsari, net import of sugar and factories working in India, including States, and imports in Kathiawar ports during the last 15 years, and estimates for 1949-1950.

| Year (November-October) | No. of Cane Factories working in India | Cane Factory Production (November- October) | Sugar Refined from Gur (January- December) | Khandsari Conjectural estimates (Nov.-Oct.) | Total Production of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.) | Net Imports (Excluding Re-exports) of Sugar in British India (Nov.-Oct.) | Imports of Sugar in Kathiawar Ports (Nov.-Oct.) |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1932-33 .. | 57 | 290,177 | 80,106 | 275,000 | 615,383 | 321,081 | 68,649 |
| 1933-34 .. | 112 | 454,000 | 61,900 | 200,000 | 718,900 | 233,366 | 87,094 |
| 1934-35 .. | 130 | 578,100 | 43,500 | 150,000 | 771,600 | 197,775 | 113,364 |
| 1935-36 .. | 137 | 932,100 | 47,900 | 125,000 | 1,105,000 | 86,962 | 45,218 |
| 1936-37 .. | 137 | 1,111,400 | 25,600 | 100,000 | 1,237,000 | 11,160 | 12,870 |
| 1937-38 .. | 136 | 930,700 | 17,200 | 125,000 | 1,072,900 | 9,410 | 12,238 |
| 1938-39 .. | 139 | 650,800 | 14,700 | 100,000 | 765,500 | 254,400† | 77,000 |
| 1939-40 .. | 145 | 1,241,700 | 26,500 | 125,000 | 1,393,200 | 34,093 | 32,743 |
| 1940-41 .. | 148 | 1,095,400 | 41,700 | 200,000 | 1,340,100 | 27,034 | 15,283 |
| 1941-42 .. | 150 | 778,100 | 20,400 | 100,000 | 898,500 | 23,843 | 6,608 |
| 1942-43 .. | 150 | 1,070,700 | 7,800 | 214,000 | 1,292,500 | 8 | — |
| 1943-44 .. | 151 | 1,216,400 | 7,700 | 150,000‡ | 1,374,000 | 14 | — |
| 1944-45 .. | 140 | 953,500 | 6,400 | 125,000 | 1,084,900 | 30 | — |
| 1945-46 .. | 145 | 944,800 | 4,000 | 117,000 | 1,065,800 | — | — |
| 1946-47 .. | 140 | 901,000 | 4,000 | 105,000 | 1,010,000 | — | — |
| 1947-48 .. | 134 | 1,074,800 | 4,000 | 98,000 | 1,176,800 | — | — |
| 1948-49 .. | 134 | 1,029,800 | 4,000 | 100,000 | 1,133,800 | 14,380 | — |
| 1949-50 .. | 134 | 970,000 | 4,000 | 100,000 | 1,074,000 | (Our estimates) | — |

† Vide Indian Trade Journal (Supplement), dated 10th October 1946 (From 1933-34 to 1943-44).

‡ Sugar Controller's estimate for Khandsari for 1943-44 is smaller.

The acreage under cultivation of sugarcane has kept pace with the increased production of sugar. From 3,076,000 acres in 1931-32 it went up to 4,700,000 acres in 1946-47. The average has, however, fallen from that high level in subsequent years, and in 1946-47 it was in the vicinity of 4,100,000 acres.

The acreage under improved varieties has gone up from 1,170,000 acres in 1931-32 to nearly 3,500,000 acres in recent years. The average

cane production per acre has not however increased during all these years, and this factor is greatly responsible for the present high cost of sugarcane and sugar in the country.

The following table shows the acreage under sugarcane, underimproved varieties, production of cane per acre, gross production of gur, and calculated production of cane-crop* from 1931-32 to 1948-49. Since 1946-47, the figures are for the Indian Union only.

| Year | Total acreage under sugarcane in thousand acres | Acreage under improved varieties in thousand acres | Average cane production per acre (in tons) | Gross production expressed as gur (in thousand tons) | Calculated production of sugarcane (10- 11 factors) (in thousand tons) |
|------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| 1931-32 .. | 3,076 | 1,170 | 14.1 | 4,116 | 43,316 |
| 1932-33 .. | 3,426 | 1,845 | 14.9 | 4,859 | 51,129 |
| 1933-34 .. | 3,422 | 2,295 | 15.3 | 5,055 | 52,455 |
| 1934-35 .. | 3,602 | 2,433 | 15.1 | 5,292 | 54,346 |
| 1935-36 .. | 4,154 | 3,056 | 15.3 | 6,102 | 61,202 |
| 1936-37 .. | 4,582 | 3,452 | 15.6 | 6,932 | 67,322 |
| 1937-38 .. | 3,907 | 2,968 | 15.5 | 5,579 | 56,837 |
| 1938-39 .. | 3,270 | 2,673 | 15.0 | 3,572 | 36,851 |
| 1939-40 .. | 3,788 | 2,893 | 15.0 | 4,849 | 47,732 |
| 1940-41 .. | 4,749 | 3,529 | 15.0 | 5,902 | 60,668 |
| 1941-42 .. | 3,671 | 2,831 | 15.0 | 4,549 | 46,491 |
| 1942-43 .. | 3,755 | 3,004 | 15.0 | 5,323 | 54,295 |
| 1943-44 .. | 4,389 | 3,545 | 13.8 | 6,063 | 61,782 |
| 1944-45 .. | 4,305 | 3,604 | 13.2 | 5,679 | 57,699 |
| 1945-46 .. | 3,825 | 2,589 | 14.0 | 5,416 | — |
| 1946-47 .. | 3,259 | — | — | 5,576 | — |
| 1947-48 .. | 4,047 | — | — | 5,803 | — |
| 1948-49 .. | 3,645 | — | — | 4,984 | — |

* Vide "Indian Trade Journal", 10th October 1946 and 4th September 1947.

The sugar industry was controlled since 1942 by the Government of India, and this control was maintained all throughout the period of the war and up to 10th December 1947, when control over sugar was lifted. Along with sugar, production of gur was also controlled. While the control succeeded to a certain extent in achieving its object, namely, check over indiscriminate rise in prices, it failed to increase production of sugar, although it was the avowed object of the Government to increase production. With the decontrol of sugar and the fixation of higher prices of sugar by the Government of India, with effect from the 1947-48 crushing season, in order to enable them to enhance the minimum price of the

raw material, namely, sugarcane, from Rs. 1-4-0 per maund to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund in the U. P. and Bihar, principal sugar-producing provinces of the country, larger quantities of sugarcane were available to sugar mills for crushing, and consequently production of sugar went up.

The price was reduced in 1948-49 to Rs. 1-13-0 per maund of cane in U. P. and Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in Bihar in order to decrease the price of sugar, the demand for which had gone down due to the higher prices, and the loss of the Pakistan market. The price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 28-5-0 per maund in place of Rs. 35-7-0 as in the year 1947-48, and the profits of the industry were also thus reduced by the cut in price.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The per capita consumption of sugar in the sub-continent at the present time is very low and works out to only about 6 lbs. in addition, of course, to 24 lbs. of gur, the total per capita consumption of sugar and gur being about 30 lbs. during the last few years. The per capita consumption of sugar in various other countries is considerably higher as can be seen from the following table, and it is hoped that before long the sugar industry in India will be able to produce a much larger quantity of sugar than at present.

| Per capita consumption of sugar in various countries (pre-war) | lbs. | per head |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| United Kingdom .. | 106 | " " |
| U.S.A. .. | 97 | " " |
| Brazil .. | 34 | " " |
| France .. | 52 | " " |
| Australia .. | 116 | " " |
| Germany .. | 52 | " " |
| Cuba .. | 88 | " " |
| Java .. | 11 | " " |
| Japan .. | 33 | " " |
| Union of South Africa .. | 47 | " " |
| Netherlands .. | 64 | " " |
| India .. | 6 (in addition to 24 lbs. Gur) | " " |

It must be observed here that the Government of India appointed a Sugar Panel to investigate the possibility of increasing the sugar output of India. The report of this panel was published in 1946. They recommended a target of production of 1,600,000 tons of sugar to be reached at the end of 5 years, of which 1,550,000 tons were for internal consumption and 50,000 tons for export outside India. During 1947, the Government of India, after reviewing the recommendations of the panel, came to the conclusion that the above target should be increased to 1,850,000 tons of sugar per annum and for that purpose they decided to allot a further 25 new units of sugar factories among the various provinces.

Capital Outlay.—The capital invested at the present time in the sugar industry is roughly of the order of 35 crores of rupees. The Sugar Panel estimated that the total cost of machinery required for (a) fuller exploitation of the existing capacity of the sugar factories, (b) enhancement of the capacity of the existing small plants, and (c) construction of 20 new factories of 1,000 tons of cane per day crushing capacity, would be about 11-12 crores of rupees. If to this we add the cost of establishment of 25 new factories decided by the Government of India while reviewing the recommendations of the Sugar Panel in 1947, the total cost would be about 22 crores of rupees for the machinery.

A large bulk of the existing sugar machinery had been imported from various countries, e.g., U.K., Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, etc., but it is impossible that in the years to come certain units of the sugar machinery can be fabricated in India, and if the new plants are fabricated in India, it would be of great help to the engineering industry of the country as well.

Production Target.—It must be observed here also that with the creation of the separate Dominion of Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947, the Government of India will have to revise their target of production. Normally the consumption of sugar in the Pakistan area is estimated at about 285,000 tons as against a production of about 35,000 tons in that area, and it is quite likely that the Government of India may have to reduce the number of new units by about 20.

It might be of interest to note that the number of working sugar mills in the territory of the Dominion of India at the present time is 134, and in the Dominion of Pakistan, 10, which latter are capable of producing about 35,000 tons of sugar. The acreage under cane in the Union of India will be approximately 3,000,000 acres and in Pakistan, approximately 1,000,000 acres.

It will also be of interest to note here that although the total acreage under cane, namely, 4,000,000 acres, appears to be very large, it comes to only about 2 per cent. of the cultivated area in India and Pakistan, and is approximately 35 per cent. of the world's sugarcane acreage.

The estimate of the total value of sugar and *gur* in India made in 1947 worked out to 212 crores of rupees, and the *per capita* expenditure on sugar thus works out to Rs. 6-0-0. The sugar industry gives employment to 3,500 Graduates, 1,25,000 skilled and unskilled workmen, and interests not less than 20 million cultivators. (Vide the Indian Sugar Industry Annual, 1947-48 : by M. P. Gandhi).

Import Possibilities.—The production of sugar in India at the present time is slightly more than its estimated consumption. It is not likely that there will be any large-sized import of sugar from foreign countries, firstly because production of sugar in the world is at present smaller than the consumption, there are difficulties regarding currency and exchange, and Java which used to be the largest supplier of sugar in the past, is producing at the present time sugar in negligible quantities. Judging from the reports about the economic and political conditions in Java, it would take at least three years before Java is able to produce the quantity of sugar it did in the pre-war years, namely, 15,00,000 tons, and indeed may take a longer period still for Java to rehabilitate its industry to its previous size, due to the ruination brought about by the world war in the economy of the industry. There is, therefore, little danger of large sized imports of sugar from foreign countries, even though prices are low due to restrictions on import and to currency difficulties. India's cost of production

of sugar is higher, principally due to the high cost of sugarcane and works out to about 67 per cent of the price of sugar. Protection to the sugar industry will have to be continued for some time because any disturbance in the present protection would adversely affect the cultivation of cane in India. The Tariff Board of 1947, in their report, while recommending protection to the sugar industry, observed that protection to the sugar industry was in effect protection to the sugarcane cultivation in India which was an integral part of India's agricultural economy. The extent and the speed of the development of the sugar industry in India will depend to some extent upon the attitude of the Union of Pakistan for developing the industry within its Dominion and the arrangements which they make for getting their requirements of sugar in the meanwhile, i.e., from India or foreign countries. The point of keeping the agricultural economy intact was emphasized by the 1949 Tariff Board enquiring on sugar, while recommending continuance of protection for a further period of 2 years.

Gur Production.—Having discussed the production of sugar in this detail, it would be of interest to see the production of *gur* which is an article of direct consumption in India, and the production of which is 3 times as large as that of sugar. The following table shows the calculated net production* of *gur* in India for direct consumption from 1931-32 to 1946-47.

| Year (November-October) | Calculated net Annual Production of <i>Gur</i> for direct consumption (in Tons) | Year (November-October) | Calculated net Annual Production of <i>Gur</i> for direct consumption (in Tons) |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1931-32 | 2,758,000 | 1939-40 | 2,441,000 |
| 1932-33 | 3,240,000 | 1940-41 | 3,414,000 |
| 1933-34 | 3,486,000 | 1941-42 | 2,829,000 |
| 1934-35 | 3,701,000 | 1942-43 | 3,015,000 |
| 1935-36 | 4,101,000 | 1943-44 | 3,400,000 |
| 1936-37 | 4,268,000 | 1944-45 | 3,633,000 |
| 1937-38 | 4,364,000 | 1945-46 | 3,578,000 |
| 1938-39 | 2,131,000 | 1946-47 | 3,017,000 |
| | | | (India: Union only) |

* The net production of *gur* is calculated by deducting from the total yield of cane expressed in terms of *gur*, and published in the "Final General Memorandum on the production of the Principal Crops in India," by the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the *gur* equivalent of the cane used for purposes other than *gur* manufacture. Vide letter No. 3174 stat., dated 2nd July 1947, from the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, to the Chairman, Sugar Commission, U.P. and Bihar, Kanpur, for figures from 1944-45 to 1946-47.

SUGAR PRICES

Prices of sugar were fixed since 1942 by the Sugar Controller for India for all factories and they were compelled to sell their sugar at controlled rates and also to consign their sugar to destinations which have been specified by the Sugar Controller from time to time. The average price of sugar in 1942 was Rs. 12-4-0 per maund, in 1943 Rs. 14-9-0 per maund. In 1944 Rs. 15-6-0 per maund, and in 1945 Rs. 16-12-0 per maund. The price fixed in 1946-47 was Rs. 20-14-0 per maund. The minimum price of sugarcane was also on the increase during this period, to compensate the cultivator for the higher cost of cultivation.

Immediately after sugar was decontrolled on the 10th December 1947, the maximum price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 25-7-0 per maund, and at the same time the minimum price of cane, which was Rs. 1-4-0 per maund in 1946-47 season, was increased to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund, both in U.P. and Bihar.

In 1948-49, the price has been reduced to Rs. 28-8-0 per maund. The minimum price of cane was also brought down to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund in the U. P. and Rs. 1-10-0 in Bihar in the same period.

The excise duty on sugar, however, was increased with effect from 1st April 1949 from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 per maund just to raise more revenue for the Government of India.

At the present price, sugar is being sold in retail at about 7 annas per lb. It is essential to bring about a reduction in the price of sugar, particularly if India has any ambition to export sugar to other countries, but unless the cultivation of cane improves and unless it is possible to bring about a great increase in the average yield of cane per acre, from its present average of about 14 tons to at least 30 tons per acre, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable fall in the price of sugar. It may be noted as a matter of interest, however, that India is the largest producer of sugar (including *gur*) amongst the countries of the world and the Indian sugar industry is now the second largest industry in India, second only to the Cotton Textile industry.

THE TEA INDUSTRY

AMONG plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern and to this day the largest company in the sub-continent. It fared badly during the first ten years of its existence, but about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it.

The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the necessary impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the north-east region (both Brahmaputra and Surma Valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus, the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifty years of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the sub-continent has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900:

| Year | Area under tea in thousands of acres | Production in millions of lbs. | Year | Area under tea in thousands of acres | Production in millions of lbs. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1900-1904 (Average) | 523 | 201 | 1934 | 841 | 395 |
| 1905-1909 | 539 | 242 | 1935 | 841 | 389 |
| 1910-1914 | 591 | 290 | 1936 | 842 | 390 |
| 1915-1919 | 662 | 374 | 1937 | 842 | 423 |
| 1920-1924 | 709 | 336 | 1938 | 840 | 447 |
| 1925 | 728 | 364 | 1939 | 841 | 463 |
| 1926 | 739 | 393 | 1940 | 840 | 471 |
| 1927 | 756 | 391 | 1941 | 840 | 500 |
| 1928 | 776 | 404 | 1942 | 841 | 570 |
| 1929 | 788 | 433 | 1943 | 843 | 552 |
| 1930 | 804 | 391 | 1944 | 842 | 507 |
| 1931 | 807 | 394 | 1945 | 841 | 528 |
| 1932 | 840 | 434 | 1946 | 841 | 585 |
| 1933 | 841 | 384 | 1947 | 847 | 600 |

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by 60 per cent., the production has increased by approximately 191 per cent.

Assam and West Bengal are the two important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production. In 1947, Assam produced 337 million lbs. or 56 per cent. of the total production. Old undivided Bengal produced 160 million lbs. or 27 per cent., Southern India 91 million lbs. or 16 per cent., while the balance was grown in Bihar, United Provinces, Tripura State and Nepal.

The figures are, of course, in respect of undivided India, but it is estimated that out of the total North Indian crop of 504 million lbs. grown in 1947, 42 million lbs. were produced in Pakistan.

EXPORT TRADE

Although there has been a steady increase in the domestic consumption of tea in recent years, the sub-continent is still able to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In some years over 80 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced was exported but this figure dropped in 1945-46 to 70 per cent. Of the total exports of 327 million lbs. during the year 1946-47 the United Kingdom alone took 225 million lbs.

Consequent on the sterling work done by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board constituted under the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 the consumption of tea in India and Pakistan during the last ten years has risen from 70 million pounds per annum to the present figure of 140 million pounds per annum. The sub-continent thus becomes one of the leading tea consuming areas although its per capita consumption compared with such countries as the U. K., Eire and Australia is exceedingly low.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry, as in addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulating stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over-production a scheme was, therefore, introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years. The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 92½ per cent. in 1938-39.

Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent. but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war.

WAR YEARS

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions. In the United Kingdom, the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government. A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea control scheme. Owing to the suspension of re-exports from London, the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea, there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 per cent. in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent. for the next season. In June 1940, however, the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent. for all participating countries. The reduction had a stimulating effect on the markets, but it was soon discovered that in view of the increased requirements of the United Kingdom, U. S. A., and other countries, the maintenance of the export quota at 90 per cent. would result in a severe curtailment of the available supplies and the quota was revised to 92½ per cent. in October 1940. The export quota for 1941-42 was fixed at 110 per cent. of the standard exports and for the duration of the war the figure remained around this latter level. No export quota figure has been declared for the year 1948-49 as India's standard export figure has not yet been fixed under the new International Tea Agreement. The Government of India however authorised the Indian Tea Licensing Committee to issue licences during the year for exports upto 400 million pounds or approximately 77 per cent. of the crop basis of estates.

The International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31st March 1943 was extended to cover the period of the duration of hostilities and a clear two years thereafter. It expired on the 31st March 1948 and a new Agreement has been prepared and will be signed shortly by the producers in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies.

The following table shows tea exports by sea from the sub-continent to the chief importing countries:—

| Country | 1938-39 (Millions of lbs.) | 1945-46 (Millions of lbs.) | 1946-47 (Millions of lbs.) |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| United Kingdom | 307.9 | 237.9 | 225.5 |
| U. S. A. | 13.4 | 52.3 | 30.0 |
| Canada | 27.1 | 19.7 | 24.0 |
| Australia | 1.3 | 15.7 | 11.4 |
| Iran | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Egypt | 0.3 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| Ceylon | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 |
| Arabia | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| Chile | — | 2.0 | 1.9 |

PRICES

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. Prices have, however, risen very considerably since then. After the

outbreak of war they rose steadily and the average auction prices of Rs. 1-0-9 and Re. 1 for the years 1941 and 1942 respectively were higher than in any previous season. Auction sales for teas with export rights were suspended from 15th September 1942 until 1947 and block purchases were made by the British Ministry of Food on behalf of all Allied and certain neutral countries. Prices paid were based on the average received by growers in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 together with an allowance to cover the extra cost of war time production. The upward trend in tea prices which had begun during the early years of war was maintained when auctions of tea with export rights were renewed in Calcutta in 1947.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-2 to 1910-11 = 100:—

| Year | Average prices at auction sales | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | Teas with export rights | | Tea for internal consumption | |
| | Price per lb. | Index No. | Price per lb. | Index No. |
| 1901-2 to 1910-11 | Rs. a. p. | 100 | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1927-28 | 0 6 0 | 247 | For the years before the Regulation Scheme (1933) all sales are included under the heading "With Export Rights" | |
| 1928-29 | 0 14 10 | 189 | | |
| 1929-30 | 0 11 4 | 165 | | |
| 1930-31 | 0 9 11 | 156 | | |
| 1931-32 | 0 9 4 | 107 | | |
| 1932-33 | 0 6 5 | 86 | | |
| 1933-34 | 0 5 2 | 160 | 0 4 10 | 81 |
| 1934-35 | 0 9 7 | 146 | 0 5 2 | 86 |
| 1935-36 | 0 8 9 | 157 | 0 4 10 | 81 |
| 1936-37 | 0 9 5 | 148 | 0 4 8 | 78 |
| 1937-38 | 0 10 1 | 180 | 0 4 9 | 79 |
| 1938-39 | 0 11 4 | 160 | 0 4 0 | 67 |
| 1939-40 | 0 9 7 | 190 | 0 4 4 | 72 |
| 1940-41 | 0 11 5 | 225 | 0 4 1 | 68 |
| 1941-42 | 0 13 6 | 278 | 0 7 4 | 122 |
| 1942-43 | 1 0 9 | 267 | 1 0 10 | 209 |
| 1943-44 | 1 0 0 | .. | 0 9 8 | 161 |
| 1944-45 | .. | .. | 0 10 7 | 176 |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 0 14 4 | 239 |
| 1946-47 | 1 15 7 | 526 | 1 5 10 | 364 |
| 1947-48 | 1 9 4 | 422 | 1 3 5 | 402 |

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was fixed at Rs. 1-6 per 100 lbs. on January 10, 1948. The Indian Tea Cess Act was due to expire on March 31, 1948 but the Government of India extended it by a notification dated March 20, for a period of twelve months. During this period the cess has been leviable only at Indian ports.

The Government of India have recently introduced the Tea Committee for India Bill which provides for the replacement of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board by the Tea Committee for India. The Bill is now being considered by a Select Committee.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COTTON

THE sub-continent has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days when the trade was carried on overland.

The export of cotton from the Indian sub-continent began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. It received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions.

The principal varieties of Indian cotton are Dhollera, Broach, Gomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Comptans. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Bhangsal cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengala is the name given to the cotton of the Ganga valley, and generally to the cottons of the north. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Cocanada, Comhatore and Tinnevely. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert.

Broach.—The cultivation of cotton in the sub-continent has shown a marked variation by way of adjustments to the world cotton conditions and domestic price fluctuations mainly dictated by overseas markets which happened to be the main customers for Indian cotton in the pre-war years. The gradual decline in the average price of Broach from Rs. 255 in 1873 to Rs. 150-8 in 1899 checked the growth of this crop; but thereafter the growing demand and upward price trend reaching the climax at Rs. 561 in 1923-24 gradually raised the production to 6,098,000 bales in 1924-25 as against 1,000,000 bales in 1890-1900. A downward twist given to the prices by the depression reduced the size of the crop to 4,007,000 bales in 1931-32. After a minor recovery, the price slumped to the bottom of Rs. 157 following the decision of Japan to reduce her purchases from the sub-continent, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee was forced to launch a campaign for reducing the acreage under short stapled cotton for which Japan was the best customer. As a result, the production was voluntarily brought down to 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40 from the all time record level of 6,231,000 bales in 1937-38.

The outbreak of the Second World War reminded the growers of the fortunes they had made in the 1920s and the crop was stepped up under the stimulus of the upward trend of cotton prices to 6,225,000 bales in 1941-42. The war developments, however, upset the calculations and the quotation for Broach fell precipitately to Rs. 148. It also happened that simultaneously, the Government launched the grow-more-food campaign. The combined effect was a sharp cut of 22 per cent. in acreage and 26 per cent. in the output of cotton in 1942-43. The crop was higher in the following year in sympathy with the better cotton prices, but the statutory ceilings on cotton prices and legal

limitations on cotton cultivation reduced the acreage to the 32 year old record low level of 14,803,000 acres yielding 3,543,000 bales in 1943-45.

Cotton Committee.—The constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in March 1921 has proved an important landmark in the history of this leading cash crop of the country. The introduction and extension of super varieties of cotton on which the Committee has been spending nearly Rs. 10 lakhs every year has gradually changed the face of Indian cotton. The production of 'medium and long staple' cotton (7-8 inch and above) increased in 1943-44 by 1,534,000 bales or 35 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1922-27, while there was a reduction of 1,889,000 bales or 49 per cent. during the same period under 'short staple' cotton (below 7 inch). The production of cotton of staple length, one inch and above, was nil in 1922-27; but it amounted to 654,000 bales in 1943-44. While tackling the question of improving the quality of Indian cotton, the importance of raising the yield per acre has not been overlooked by the Committee. The average yield per acre rose from 96 lbs. in the quinquennium 1922-27 to 109 lbs. in the quinquennium 1937-42; it rose still higher, to as much as 112 lbs. in 1943-44.

Cotton Trade.—Bombay is the heart of the cotton trade from where a network of regulated markets have spread throughout the cotton growing tracts. Trading in futures forms an integral part of the markets in Bombay. The year 1942-43 was a most eventful year during which speculation took up the cotton price to the record peak of Rs. 637 on March 12, 1943 and forced the Government of India to close down the futures market on May 1, 1943. This was followed by regulation of movement of cotton,

fixation of floors and ceilings for the various varieties, and the resumption of trading in new crop.

The introduction of the Indian cotton contract, based on Khandesh Jarilla cotton of 1 inch staple with other varieties having staples between 1 inch and 1 inch tenderable against the contract, was an important innovation in 1942-43. The new contract replaced the Broach, Bengal and Oomra contracts which had served the trade for nearly a quarter of a century. It was the outcome of the necessity to establish a close identity between the hedge contract and the type of cotton required by the domestic textile industry.

Indian cotton assumed importance in the past mainly as an exportable commodity and until 1936-37, export markets formed the most important outlets for the commodity. Among them Japan was, of course, the most valuable buyer responsible for the offtake of over one-fourth of the crop. Thereafter the Japanese textile industry was switched on to the Chinese cotton with the result that the Indian sub-continent's total exports fell from the all time record level of 4,568,000 bales during the financial year ended March 31, 1937 to 2,703,000 bales in 1938-39. The bottom was knocked out by the war developments and exports were reduced to 282,000 bales in 1943-44.

The consumption of indigenous cotton by the domestic textile industry became an important feature of the cotton trade only after the 1936-37 cotton season. For the first time in the history of the trade, mill consumption outstripped the export figure in 1937-38. The figure for the absorption of indigenous cotton within the country reached the peak in 1942-43 when the mill industry used 4,280,817 bales, while foreign markets were able to buy only 301,000 bales. This trend has continued since then.

Exports.—The figures for export by sea of Indian cotton from India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending March) 1942-43 to 1946-47 are shown in the table below :—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

| Countries | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 229 | 180 | 234 | 221 | 107 |
| Australia | 34 | 28 | 8 | 30 | 81 |
| Other parts of British Empire | 22 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 189 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 39 |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 86 |
| France | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 43 |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 2 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| China (exclusive of Hongkong) | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 280 |
| United States of America | 7 | 54 | 66 | 263 | 158 |
| Other countries | 9 | 12 | 8 | 21 | 26 |
| Total | 301 | 282 | 319 | 703 | 911 |

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, which prohibited the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods.

The foundations of the Indian cotton mill industry were laid as early as 1818 when the first mill was erected at Calcutta. Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee merchant, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhy Davar. Till 1877 Bombay city was the exclusive home of the industry; but its development was thereafter widely distributed because the crop itself was widely distributed over the sub-continent. The factory legislation first undertaken in 1881 led to the diversion of the industry to the States.

The following table shows how by successive stages, the industry's productive capacity has grown:—

| Year | Number of Mills | Number of Spindles | Number of Looms |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1880 .. | 56 | 1,461,590 | 13,502 |
| 1890 .. | 137 | 3,274,196 | 23,412 |
| 1900 .. | 193 | 4,945,783 | 40,124 |
| 1905 .. | 197 | 5,163,486 | 50,139 |
| 1910 .. | 268 | 6,195,671 | 82,725 |
| 1915 .. | 272 | 6,848,744 | 108,009 |
| 1920 .. | 253 | 6,763,076 | 119,012 |
| 1925 .. | 337 | 8,510,633 | 154,292 |
| 1930 .. | 348 | 9,124,768 | 179,250 |
| 1935 .. | 365 | 9,685,176 | 198,867 |
| 1940 .. | 388 | 10,005,785 | 200,076 |
| 1941 .. | 390 | 9,961,178 | 198,574 |
| 1942 .. | 396 | 10,026,425 | 200,170 |
| 1943 .. | 401 | 10,130,568 | 200,890 |
| 1944 .. | 407 | 10,222,107 | 201,761 |
| 1945 .. | 417 | 10,238,181 | 202,388 |
| 1946 .. | 421 | 10,305,169 | 202,814 |
| 1947* .. | 423 | 10,353,973 | 202,662 |
| 1918* .. | 422 | 10,433,065 | 202,072 |

* Includes Pakistan.

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the industry in the sub-continent and although in the initial stages, the industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, the pre-eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The number of mills in Bombay City was around 81 till 1931, while at present there are only 65 mills. The industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the States. Out of 417 mills, Bombay Province can boast of 200 mills, Madras 69, Bengal (West and East) 37 and the U.P. 30.

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to the Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War. Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China. In the years 1865 to 1871, the industry suffered a severe set-back to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War. In the early 'seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty.—The growth of the industry in the sub-continent during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods previously imported from Eng-

land, to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry. With the precision of an automatic machine, business with China and Japan came to a standstill as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent. to the detriment of the sub-continent. This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of 34 per cent. on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. From the date of its imposition, until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in the sub-continent as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry. The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a mill industry in China and Japan, which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years. Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China market, and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market. The loss of the export trade with China and Japan, with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn was a serious matter, and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry, which had previously been relatively neglected.

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary fillip to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907. The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry, and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable, attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills, so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece-goods instead of being exported to China. In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses, particularly in Bombay, consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China, the fall in demand from that country following a famine, and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange. The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditions persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in, which lasted up to the year 1922. The capital investment in the industry increased from Rs. 20.84 crores in 1917-18 to Rs. 40.98 crores in 1921-22. Production was up during this period by about 50 per cent. while exports of piece-goods were double the pre-war average. The mills' profits soared and the industry paid high dividends amounting to 40.1 per cent. of the paid up capital in 1919, 35.2 per cent. in 1920 and 50 per cent. in 1921.

Abolition of Excise Duty.—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression, especially in Bombay. This depression, combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market, assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions, led in the years following 1922 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. In August 1925, a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The situation worsened in the following months, and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended. In March 1926 it was finally abolished.

Protection.—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into the position of the industry, the causes of the depression, the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection. The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and a minority report. Government were

unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief, they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery.

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the sub-continent which waited on His Excellency in July 1927. As a result of this deputation Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of 14 annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927 for a period of three years. By the end of this period, although labour conditions in Japan had improved, a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to those in the Indian sub-continent. The protective duty was, therefore, extended for a further period of three years ending on 31st March 1933.

The utter inadequacy of the protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piece-goods from Japan in the following years. On 22nd July 1929, on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. G. S. Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment. Mr. Hardy's conclusions, which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in the sub-continent were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929; and in February 1930, Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill, which, as finally passed, provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. to a protective duty of 15 per cent. in the case of British cotton piece-goods and of 20 per cent. in the case of foreign goods, with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 34 annas per pound on plain grey goods. For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent. In March 1931, and a surcharge of 25 per cent. of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent. (British) and 31½ per cent. (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas per pound on plain greys. At the same time, an import duty of 6 ples per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent. on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied. The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1930, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per pound.

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant of substantive protection to the industry. In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange consequent on Japan's going off the gold standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian industry by the 1930 Act. Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent. or 54 annas per pound, whichever was higher but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or 63 annas per pound. At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904.

Foreign Trade Delegations. This was followed by the arrival in the sub-continent of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates' deliberations with Indian millowners culminated

in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding, which was to be in force until the end of 1935. Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan. Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods to the Indian sub-continent, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate outtake of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bales of Indian raw cotton. Japan was also accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent, *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5½ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1935, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another year.

Textile Protection Bill.—The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and agricultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent. (British) and 6½ per cent. (non British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 14 annas and 1½ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas and 5½ annas per pound on plain grey goods. The Act also guaranteed protection to the industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions: firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937. Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods. Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

Trade Protocol.—The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece-goods. With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece-goods for the sub-continent was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma.

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under:—

Printed goods .. 17½% *ad valorem*

Grey goods .. 15% *ad valorem* or As. 2-7½ ps. per lb., whichever is higher

Others .. 15%

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent. if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards, the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent with effect from April 17, 1940.

Protection Ends.—By the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, the Government of India imposed protective duties on certain types of cloths and yarn imported into British India, for a period of five years, *i.e.*, upto 31st March 1939. By the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1939, protection was extended for a further period of three years terminating on the 31st March 1942. The protection was, further, extended from time to time and the last such extension was due to expire on 31st March 1947.

Towards the end of 1946, the Government of India requested the Tariff Board to hold a summary enquiry and advise whether, in the present circumstances, protection at the existing or at a different scale should be granted to the cotton textile manufacturing industry for a further year after the 31st March 1947. The Tariff Board after consulting the interests concerned, made the following recommendations:—

(i) The industry has failed to substantiate its demand for extension of protection, and the protective duties should be allowed to expire on the 31st March 1947, to be replaced, however by such revenue duties on cotton textiles as may be imposed on budgetary considerations. There should be only one scale of duties and that should be the lower of the two existing scales.

(ii) Any declaration of expiry of protection should be accompanied by a definite and categorical announcement that deprotection does not signify any weakening in the interest of

Government in the well-being and integrity of the cotton textile manufacturing industry which is the premier industry of the sub-continent. A tariff enquiry should definitely be guaranteed to the industry as soon as imports of cotton piece-goods exceed for three months running, a monthly average of 25 million yards unless the industry, itself asks for a tariff enquiry earlier, in order to determine whether the volume and prices of imports affect the position and integrity of the Indian industry so as to call for re-imposition of protection.

(iii) The import duty on yarn is doing no good to the Indian mill industry, while its existence imposes some hardship on the handloom industry; there should, therefore, be no duty on yarn, protective or revenue.

(iv) The recommendations in regard to duties on cotton textiles should apply to the imports of artificial silk and cotton and art silk mixed fabrics.

Government after carefully considering the report submitted by the Tariff Board, announced their decisions as under:—

1. Government accepted recommendation (i) of the Board on the main issue before it, *i.e.*, the protective duties on cotton piece-goods and yarn should expire on the 31st March 1947.
2. Recommendation (ii) also was accepted.
3. As regards recommendation (iii), Government stated that the rates of revenue duties which would be imposed on imports of cotton piece-goods and yarn were under consideration and would be announced at the proper time. Accordingly, by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1947, the existing protective duties on cotton cloth and yarn were converted into revenue duties without any change whatsoever in the quantum.
4. Government did not accept recommendation (iv) and the protection for piece-goods, cotton and artificial silk mixed fabric was continued for another year.

Two years later on January 1, 1949 Government imposed an excise duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on all superfine cloths manufactured by mills. And on March 1, 1949 an excise duty of 6½ per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on fine cloths, and 3 pias per yard on medium and coarse cloth.

Inter-War Years.—The career of the industry was marked by ups and downs during the inter-war years. Yet on the whole it recorded good progress and the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period, the number of mills in the area formerly called British India increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during this period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian cotton mill industry during the last forty-five years:—

| Years ending 30th June | Number of Mills | Number of Spindles installed | Number of Looms installed | Average No. of Hands employed daily | Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| | | | | | Cwts. | Bales of 392 lbs. |
| 1903 | 192 | 50,43,297 | 44,092 | 1,81,399 | 60,87,690 | 17,39,340 |
| 1904 | 191 | 51,18,121 | 45,337 | 1,84,779 | 61,06,681 | 17,44,766 |
| 1905 | 197 | 51,63,486 | 50,139 | 1,95,277 | 65,77,354 | 18,79,244 |
| 1906 | 217 | 52,79,595 | 52,068 | 2,08,616 | 70,82,306 | 20,23,516 |
| 1907 | 224 | 53,83,275 | 58,436 | 2,05,696 | 69,30,595 | 19,80,170 |
| 1908 | 241 | 57,56,020 | 67,920 | 2,21,195 | 69,70,250 | 19,91,500 |
| 1909 | 259 | 60,53,231 | 76,898 | 2,36,924 | 73,81,500 | 21,09,000 |
| 1910 | 263 | 61,95,671 | 82,725 | 2,33,624 | 67,72,535 | 19,35,010 |
| 1911 | 263 | 63,57,460 | 85,352 | 2,30,649 | 66,70,531 | 19,05,866 |
| 1912 | 268 | 64,63,929 | 88,951 | 2,43,637 | 71,75,357 | 20,50,102 |
| 1913 | 272 | 65,06,862 | 94,136 | 2,53,786 | 73,36,056 | 20,96,016 |
| 1914 | 271 | 67,78,895 | 1,04,179 | 2,60,276 | 75,00,911 | 21,43,126 |
| 1915 | 272 | 68,48,741 | 1,08,009 | 2,65,346 | 73,59,212 | 21,02,632 |
| 1916 | 266 | 68,59,877 | 1,10,268 | 2,74,361 | 76,92,013 | 21,97,718 |
| 1917 | 263 | 67,38,697 | 1,14,621 | 2,76,771 | 76,93,574 | 21,98,164 |
| 1918 | 262 | 66,53,871 | 1,16,484 | 2,82,227 | 72,99,873 | 20,85,678 |
| 1919 | 258 | 66,89,680 | 1,18,221 | 2,93,227 | 71,54,805 | 20,44,230 |
| 1920 | 253 | 67,63,076 | 1,19,012 | 3,11,078 | 68,33,113 | 19,52,318 |
| 1921 | 257 | 68,70,804 | 1,27,783 | 3,32,179 | 74,20,805 | 21,20,230 |
| 1922 | 288 | 73,31,219 | 1,34,620 | 3,43,723 | 77,12,390 | 22,03,540 |
| 1923 | 336 | 79,27,938 | 1,44,794 | 3,47,380 | 75,30,913 | 21,51,698 |
| 1924 | 336 | 83,13,273 | 1,51,485 | 3,56,887 | 67,12,118 | 19,77,748 |
| 1925 | 337 | 85,10,633 | 1,54,292 | 3,67,877 | 77,92,085 | 22,26,310 |
| 1926 | 334 | 87,14,168 | 1,59,464 | 3,73,508 | 73,96,844 | 21,13,394 |
| 1927 | 336 | 87,02,700 | 1,61,962 | 3,83,625 | 84,60,942 | 24,17,412 |
| 1928 | 335 | 87,94,172 | 1,66,532 | 3,90,921 | 79,54,237 | 20,99,782 |
| 1929 | 344 | 89,07,064 | 1,74,992 | 3,46,925 | 75,64,081 | 21,61,166 |
| 1930 | 348 | 91,24,768 | 1,79,250 | 3,84,022 | 90,07,999 | 25,73,714 |
| 1931 | 339 | 93,11,953 | 1,82,429 | 3,95,475 | 92,16,116 | 26,33,176 |
| 1932 | 339 | 95,06,085 | 1,86,341 | 4,03,226 | 1,01,89,424 | 29,11,264 |
| 1933 | 344 | 95,80,658 | 1,89,040 | 4,00,006 | 99,30,053 | 28,37,158 |
| 1934 | 352 | 96,13,174 | 1,94,388 | 3,84,938 | 91,63,965 | 27,08,994 |
| 1935 | 365 | 96,85,175 | 1,98,867 | 4,14,884 | 1,09,31,949 | 31,23,418 |
| 1936 | 379 | 98,56,658 | 2,00,002 | 4,17,863 | 1,11,34,963 | 31,81,418 |
| 1937 † | 370 | 97,30,798 | 1,97,810 | 4,17,276 | 1,10,13,632 | 31,56,752 |
| 1938 † | 380 | 1,00,20,275 | 2,00,286 | 4,37,690 | 1,28,19,268 | 36,62,648 |
| 1939 † | 399 | 1,00,59,570 | 2,02,464 | 4,41,919 | 1,33,37,509 | 38,10,734 |
| 1940 † | 388 | 1,00,05,705 | 2,00,076 | 4,79,165 | 1,28,79,559 | 36,70,874 |
| 1941 † | 390 | 99,61,178 | 1,98,574 | 4,59,509 | 1,48,78,577 | 42,51,022 |
| 1942 † | 396 | 1,00,26,425 | 2,00,170 | 4,80,147 | 1,65,92,527 | 47,40,722 |
| 1943 † | 401 | 1,01,30,568 | 2,00,890 | 5,02,650 | 1,71,15,763 | 48,90,218 |
| 1944 † | 407 | 1,02,22,107 | 2,01,761 | 5,05,562 | 1,69,55,920 | 48,44,564 |
| 1945 † | 417 | 1,02,38,131 | 2,02,888 | 5,09,778 | 1,71,72,599 | 49,09,314 |
| 1946 † | 421 | 1,03,05,169 | 2,02,814 | 4,95,456 | 1,59,24,762 | 45,49,932 |
| 1947 * | 423 | 1,03,53,973 | 2,02,662 | 4,88,370 | 1,39,02,546 | 39,72,156 |
| 1948 * | 422 | 1,04,33,065 | 2,02,072 | 4,76,145 | 1,49,00,109 | 42,82,974 |

† Excludes Burma and Ceylon.

* Includes Pakistan.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in the sub-continent during the last five years:—

| | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1s to 10s | 166,572,951 | 162,801,774 | 179,802,924 | 192,837,927 | 151,806,794 |
| 11s to 20s | 817,663,852 | 869,417,781 | 854,886,410 | 819,076,803 | 627,959,432 |
| 21s to 30s | 315,557,326 | 373,466,316 | 336,246,237 | 342,480,082 | 270,556,484 |
| 31s to 40s | 149,509,217 | 169,992,951 | 168,018,799 | 156,232,652 | 151,189,692 |
| Above 40s | 65,922,583 | 85,392,373 | 90,106,221 | 91,157,737 | 118,152,587 |
| Wastes, etc. | 18,510,260 | 19,888,387 | 21,864,844 | 23,031,645 | 18,367,653 |
| Grand Total | 1,533,736,189 | 1,680,462,582 | 1,650,925,426 | 1,614,816,846 | 1,338,032,642 |

Fine Count Yarn.—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much, however remains to be accomplished: but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress.

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured during the past four years:—

| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Grey & Bleached goods | Yds. 3,608,103,822 | Yds. 3,550,024,461 | Yds. 3,076,020,084 | Yds. 2,961,672,364 |
| Coloured Piece-goods | 1,118,368,415 | 1,125,609,860 | 813,759,750 | 808,344,189 |
| Grand Total | 4,726,472,237 | 4,675,634,321 | 3,889,779,834 | 3,770,016,553 |

Here again, it may be pointed out that the mills are now turning out increasingly large quantities of fine Dhooties, Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927).

The War Years.—After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades, culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organised curtailment of production throughout the country, the war in Europe which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of prosperity for the industry. Following the cessation of trade with Japan, which happened to be the leading supplier of cotton textile to the East in December 1941, the Indian cotton textile industry enjoyed a completely monopolistic position. It was faced with a steadily expanding demand from overseas, an increasing volume of war orders and growing domestic requirements for civil purposes stepped up by inflationary forces. The cloth production was stepped up from 4,012·4 million yards in 1939-40 to the record level of 4,870·6 million yards in 1943-44. Yet the industry was unable

to meet the growing demand and the prices were pushed up to four times the pre-war levels.

In May 1943 the Government of India issued the cotton cloth and yarn (control) order based on an agreement between the Government of India and the representatives of the textile industry. Its objects were to reduce prices and stimulate production by controlling the cost and supply of mill stores and by regulating the price of raw cotton and by superintending the distribution of cloth from the mills to the retailers. The control authorities were, however, faced with a formidable task created by reduction in output due to coal shortage and *havlals* on the one hand and growing demand on the other. Consequently, though in the following two years, the prices stamped on the cloth were brought down by about 60 per cent, the full benefit was not passed to the consumer owing to widespread black market activity, mainly encouraged by illicit exports due to trade regulations and large scale hoarding as inflation hedge.

Exports.—The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from the sub-continent to its chief export markets:—

| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burma | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Straits Settlements | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syria | 841,360 | 498,100 | 56,800 | .. |
| Others | 16,077,053 | 14,313,183 | 3,734,087 | 41,580 |
| Grand Total .. | 16,918,413 | 14,811,283 | 3,790,887 | 41,580 |

The table below sets out the exports of cotton piece-goods to foreign countries:—

| | (In thousands of yards) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
| Burma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iran | 30,658 | 8,900 | 11,565 | 5,425 | 17,226 | 7,121 |
| Iraq | 77,773 | 12,750 | 25,172 | 34,171 | 21,317 | 7,081 |
| Straits Settlements | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aden, etc. | 41,715 | 34,460 | 52,769 | 37,830 | 13,007 | 11,153 |
| Kenya, etc. | 42,030 | 40,589 | 28,614 | 39,450 | 20,777 | 12,203 |
| Ceylon | 45,419 | 37,646 | 43,800 | 27,808 | 32,118 | 20,027 |
| Portuguese East Africa .. | 2,094 | 204 | 285 | 832 | 536 | 179 |
| Others | 439,149 | 326,788 | 260,816 | 311,629 | 213,337 | 134,658 |
| Grand Total .. | 688,738 | 461,337 | 423,021 | 437,145 | 318,318 | 192,422 |

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, the Indian industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. The position of the mill industry in the economy of the sub-continent will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 70 per cent. of the total cotton crop, directly gives employment to over 500,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the cotton mill industry.

Hand Weaving Industry.—Hand weavings is the largest single unit among the sub-continent's small scale industries controlled mainly by a small class of entrepreneur. It is essentially an urban industry and turns out approximately 1,600 million yards of cloth representing nearly 25 per cent. of the goods available for domestic needs. The recent estimates indicate that the total number of handlooms is about 2½ millions of which nearly 64 per cent. are throw-shuttle looms and 35 per cent. fly-shuttle looms. The industry supports nearly 10 million persons including 2,400,000 weavers and 3,600,000

auxiliary workers, a number greatly in excess of that dependent on any other industry except agriculture.

The first 15 years of the current century witnessed a steady rise in the production of handloom cloth; but the unsteady supply of yarn during the First World War resulted in a sharp decline of over 50 per cent. in its output. The industry was thereafter able to raise its head; but no appreciable progress could be made owing mainly to the political movement which created a strong prejudice against the use of imported yarn thereby preventing the handloom weaver from finding market for cloth of finer counts woven by him. That was followed by the change in the clothing habits and the competition from the mill made cloth with the result that the hand weaving industry had to face a long period of depression in the thirties.

The economic plight of the handloom weaver focussed the attention of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on the remedial measures and as a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held in 1933, grants-in-aid were allotted to the Provincial Governments to organise the industry by providing facilities for improving its technique, production methods and marketing system.

One of the recent developments in the history of the industry is the entry of small power looms. Eight years ago in 1941, there were 11,604 power looms of which about 55 per cent. were located in Bombay Province alone. The latest information indicates that their number has gone up to 18,758.

The report of the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) appointed by the Government of India in 1941 to survey the position of the industry reveals that the cost of production of the industry is high on account of the heavy profit of the middlemen, while the existing marketing system robs the weaver of a reasonable return owing to the high margin of profit varying up to 46 per cent. usurped by a chain of middle men.

With a view to improving the position of the industry, the Government of India have constituted the All-India Handloom Board on which the weaver, the Provincial Governments and the States interested in the industry are represented. The recommendation of the Board favouring the increase of the present yarn supply to the industry by reserving half the production from the spindles to be installed during the first five years of the post-war development plan has been accepted by Government. Proposals for organising the industry on a sound footing by rationalising and standardising its products and consolidating its markets are under examination. A scheme is being evolved for ensuring free inter-Provincial movement of handloom cloth in order to enable the industry to regain the pre-war markets within the country.

Post-War Plan.—In May 1946 Government of India's Industries and Supplies Department issued a press note on post-war planning which said that the expansion of the sub-continent's present productive capacity of mill-made cloth from 4,800 million yards to 7,200 million yards per annum was desirable but impracticable at present because of the difficulty in securing the necessary machinery. The note added that an expansion of about 2·75 million spindles proposed as the immediate target would produce an additional 1,700 million yards a year, consisting of 510 million yards of fine and 1,190 million yards of coarse cloth. This production, together with handloom cloth, would help to provide approximately 18 yards per head per annum after allowance for exports of 10 per cent. of the total production.

Planning must be on an all-India basis and the distribution of new plants and extensions of the existing plants should follow territorial divisions of India. The plan would in the then circumstances be an interim plan and it was

the intention of the Government of India to review it when world economic conditions or other circumstances made a review desirable. In order to ensure increased supplies of yarn for handloom weavers and other consumers, the Government of India had directed that at least 25 per cent. of the new spindles installed should be left uncovered by looms. Each Province and State would of course be the best assessor of its own exact needs, and the Government of India proposed, therefore, that the Provinces and States might, if so advised, reserve a larger spindleage for such purpose.

On the question of reduction in the duty of foreign cotton and a full rebate of import duty paid on cotton for the benefit of India's export trade, the press note said that the Government of India would review the matter when competitive conditions returned in order that the Indian export trade might be able to compete in world markets on equal terms with other countries.

The Government of India turned down the suggestion for banning imports of second-hand machinery on the ground that it would be some years before India could produce enough

cloth for her own requirements. They would therefore, allow import licences for second-hand machinery for the present if they were fully satisfied that the machinery in question would be serviceable for a reasonable period and suitable for economic production. As regards the suggestion that import of certain machinery should be permitted freely from any country in the world, Government considered that import should be permitted only when there was reason to believe that the plant would be delivered appreciably earlier or would be considerably cheaper or better than if obtained from the sterling area.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

THE Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to the sub-continent about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotiana rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and also commercially more important.

The Indian Dominion is one of the principal tobacco producing regions of the world, being third after U.S.A. and China.

In 1946-47, the area and production of tobacco in the major tobacco growing Provinces and States was as follows:—

| Name of Province or State. | Acres. | Yield (tons) |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Madras | 3,04,000 | 1,08,080 |
| Bombay | 1,51,220 | 34,145 |
| C.P. & Berar | 8,510* | 2,180 |
| U.P. | 57,560 | 3,850 |
| Assam | 22,500 | 11,500* |
| Mysore | 23,900 | 4,440 |

* Estimated.

RESEARCH

A great deal of research work has been done in the sub-continent during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies.

A sum of rupees ten lakhs is now being annually set apart for research and development work on this commodity, out of the receipts of excise duty which was levied on tobacco on April 1943.

The Government of India have set up an Indian Central Tobacco Committee on the lines of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and other such Committees already functioning. This Committee whose jurisdiction is now limited to the Dominion of India is fully representative of all interests relating to tobacco from the grower to the consumer, including research workers. This Committee came into being in November, 1945, and the annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs set aside for the improvement of production and marketing of tobacco has been placed at the disposal of this Committee.

The Committee has already established a Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry (Madras) for fundamental research on all types of tobacco, a Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur (Madras), a Bidi Tobacco Research Station at Anand (Bombay) and a Main Experimental Research Station for Cigar and Cheroot Tobacco at Dindigul (Madras). Laboratories for these stations have yet to be constructed and equipped. A main experimental Research Station for Hookah-cum-Chewing types of tobacco, for which necessary lands have been acquired is to be set up shortly at Pusa (Bihar). In addition, the Committee is intending to establish a main experimental

Research Station for Cigar wrapper tobacco only at Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) of which soil and climatic conditions are considered to be suitable for producing quality wrapper-tobacco for use in the country's cigar manufacturing industry.

Each Main Station will have sub-stations for the particular types of tobacco. A sub-station for hookah and snuff tobacco at Ferozepur (East Punjab), a sub-station for Bidi tobacco at Nipani (Bombay) and one sub-station for chewing tobacco at Dindigul (Madras) have already been started, while a sub-station for Hookah tobacco is also intended to be opened shortly at Jalpaiguri (West Bengal). Sub-stations for cigarette tobacco will be started in due course. The Committee is already carrying out exploratory survey work with a view to determine the location for such sub-stations in the various parts of the country in so far as their suitability for producing best quality of cigarette tobacco combined with high yield is concerned.

The Committee's headquarters are in Madras.

The Committee's Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur has evolved a strain of cigarette tobacco, viz., Amarelo 5 which is better than the standard imported American variety of Harrison Special. In that it gives a higher yield of top grades bright leaf, cures better and matures earlier. This strain however possesses "oriental flavour". The possibility of its development for utilisation in the American brands of Cigarettes is at present under the Committee's consideration. The "oriental flavour" is generally not liked by English smokers. In order to do away with this flavour, the Committee is making crosses with Amarelo 5, so that if a strain retaining its parental characteristics but without "oriental flavour" is evolved, it may be introduced into U. K. markets.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, at New Delhi, isolated Pusa T. 25 and T. 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T. 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and hooka purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad, the Bombay Department of Agriculture isolated Gandin 6, Pillu 45, Kellin 28 and Kallu 49, heavy yielding *bidi* and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipani tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station at Nipani.

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T. 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for *cheroot* and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (HS 9) of Harrison special cigarette tobacco variety which is very popular in India and Pakistan.

The Tobacco Research Sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco found that Jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped

to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than maize and variga (*Panicum Mitisimum*).

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in India have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia Tobacco Industry to the position it now occupies.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due also to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

MARKETING

The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in this direction, the Indian Tobacco Association, which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers, was formed at Guntur. Since then, another association known as the East India Tobacco Federation has come into being with the same object in view. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured *Natu* (country) tobacco. Grade specifications for unmanufactured sun-cured "Jutty" (Madras), sun-cured *Motahari* (*Nicotiana Rustica*), Jati Bishpath (*N. Rustica*) and Jati tobacco (*N. Tobacum*) all grown in the Bengal area have since been prescribed.

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from the sub-continent, the Government of India have banned under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 the export of unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured *Natu* (country) and *Motahari* Jutty grown in Madras, Jati and Jati-Bishpath grown in West Bengal, Top leaf and White Burley tobacco. An Inspectorate staff was appointed in 1945 consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and for supervising its grading on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades. The staff was considerably augmented at the beginning of 1945. A panel of members from the trade has also been set up to settle disputes between the Inspectorate and the authorised packers in respect of the quality of tobacco. The total quantity of tobacco graded during the year 1948 was 93,034 bales valued at 11.6 million rupees. The details and particulars of tobacco graded during the period May to December 1948, for which figures are available, are as under:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Flue-cured tobacco | 27 million lbs. |
| Sun-cured Virginia | 3 " " |
| Sun-cured <i>Natu</i> | 4.5 " " |

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Jutty | 1.5 million lbs. |
| Madhavi | 12,500 lbs. |
| Top leaf | 23,000 |
| White Burley | 0.5 million lbs. |

Another important aspect of marketing improvement is the regulation of markets. Attempts at regulating the market charges for tobacco have been made only in Madras so far, where the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezawada taluq of Kistna District in 1939. In this connection, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee was set up in the same year, and this Committee took up the regulation of market practices regarding weighing, trade allowances and methods of sale. Market yards have been opened by the Committee where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco. This Committee is also attending to the dissemination of market news and propaganda for improving the cultivation of tobacco. The progress achieved so far is not however appreciable and there seems to be clear need for reorganising the organisation in Guntur.

As a first step towards improvement in the present system of marketing of tobacco in India, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Madras, under the provisions of the Commercial Crops Market Act, is contemplating to organise from 1950 marketing season open sales system of compulsory buying and selling of tobacco in auction floors of specified markets in 4 centres of the Guntur district (Madras), so that the grower may get fair price for his produce. A co-operative scheme for marketing of tobacco, including redrying with facilities for loan to small growers, immediate cash part payment for the leaf brought to the market yards and cold warehousing in case the tobacco is not sold, is also under consideration by the Committee. With a view to popularise Indian tobacco in European countries, find out its sales and keep the Indian Exporters informed about its position in those countries from time to time, the Committee has appointed a Sales Officer in the U.K.

PRODUCTION

Indian production is concentrated in 4 clearly defined areas.

(1) **THE GUNTUR AREA** comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of the curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (i) Virginia:—(a), Flue-cured (b), Sun-cured, (ii) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the first group, Harrison Special and in the second group *Phoka Aka*, *Kara Aka* varieties are important. Flue-cured tobacco is being used in the sub-continent and is also exported to the United Kingdom and Egypt for the manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia and *Natu* tobacco are used for making cheaper cigarettes, etc.

The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably with the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 6,000 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in the sun.

To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribu-

tion, research and propaganda in manurial requirements, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production.

(2) **THE NORTH BIHAR AREA** comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by cigarette manufacturers in the sub-continent. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for hookah purposes.

The soils are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gaugetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings commences in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to the middle of June.

(3) **THE CHAROTAR (GUJARAT) AREA** comprises Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadrav talukas in the former Baroda State. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (i) *Gandhi*, (ii) *Piliu*, (iii) *Kelva*, (iv) *Kaku*, (v) *Saipuri*. Of late, attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcutta* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bidi* tobacco, while *Kaku*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates), is eminently suited for *hookah* and snuff purposes. *Saipuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the former Baroda State have worked for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Piliu* and *Kelva* are grown without irrigation while *Gandhi* is grown dry or irrigated. *Kaku* and *Saipuri* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to the end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(4) **THE NIPANI AREA** includes the Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum* viz. *Milja*, *Saundli*, *Nipani*, *Jacari*, *Kara Baglani* and *Sarkis* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica*, *Pandharpuri* is the one which is most widely grown. Except for the tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *hathpan* for chewing, all the

tobacco is converted into *Jarda* or *bidi*. The *Pandharpuri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and the planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and starts dropping by June.

Most of the tobacco exported from the sub-continent to Aden and other near-by areas is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these two important areas, each Province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts are in progress, through *ad-hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco to grow several different types, e.g., cigarette, *bidi*, *hookah*, chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of the areas' requirements in the first instance. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, have been rendering great help in this direction.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Tobacco is manufactured into many different products for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of the products mentioned below. The figures in brackets show the value of the product in crores of rupees.

[NOTE.—Values for manufactured products are given for undivided India, as separate figures for the Indian Dominion are not yet available.]

(i) *Hookah* (9.60), (ii) *Cheroots* (9.20), (iii) *Bidis* (7.52), (iv) *Cigarettes* (5.86), (v) *Chewing* (3.02), (vi) *Snuff* (1.53), (vii) *Cigars* (0.15) (Total=36.88).

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco products are prepared with little or no standard machinery, leaving room for mushroom manufacturers thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products. Standardisation which is becoming necessary is now engaging the attention of the manufacturers.

In 1946-47 tobacco worth Rs. 277 lakhs was imported through the two Dominions, representing a decrease of 23 per cent as compared with the value of imports in 1945-46. The total value of the tobacco exported from the two Dominions in 1946-47 was Rs. 592 lakhs as against Rs. 188 lakhs in 1945-46, i.e. an increase of 220 per cent.

INDIA

The area and production of tobacco in the Indian Dominion is as follows:—

| Excise collectorate | Acreage | YIELD | | | | | Total yield |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | Flue-cured | Air-cured | Stalks | Quantity retained for personal consumption by growers | | |
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | |
| MADRAS .. | 274,744 | 83,632,326 | 120,748,292 | 5,199,648 | 4,746,820 | 214,327,066 | |
| BOMBAY .. | 143,291 | 5,924 | 86,136,378 | .. | 1,122,814 | 87,565,116 | |
| CALCUTTA .. | 48,799 | 1,092,965 | 56,306,324 | 1,281,351 | 3,148,872 | 61,829,512 | |
| ALLAHABAD .. | 35,139 | 80,421 | 53,033,333 | 1,904,390 | 4,184,883 | 59,293,627 | |
| DELHI .. | 12,660 | .. | 9,538,426 | 384,367 | 2,708,401 | 12,631,194 | |
| SHILLONG .. | 636 | .. | 361,735 | .. | 113,068 | 474,803 | |
| TOTAL .. | 515,269 | 84,811,636 | 326,425,088 | 8,859,756 | 10,024,858 | 436,121,538 | |

THE VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

DURING the last ten or fifteen years the production of oil seeds in the former Indian Empire, now split up into Indian Dominion and Pakistan, has remained stagnant at about 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons. The world production, on the other hand, showed a definite increase from about 24,000,000 tons in 1930 to about 30,000,000 tons in 1939, when the Second World War started. Statistics of production in several important producer countries being unavailable since then, world production cannot be estimated with any accuracy at the present time. Before the Second World War, the Eastern group of countries consisting of China, India and the Indonesian Group of Islands accounted for nearly three-quarters of the world production of oil seeds. The Japanese war having cut off this source of supply to the American continents, the United States of America, Canada, Brazil and Argentina increased their efforts to become self-sufficient in their needs for vegetable oils. This growth is illustrated in Table No. 1 below.

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAS
Ref.: Reviews of Frank Fehr & Co., London. Figures in 1,000 tons

| CROP | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Linseed | 2,528 | 1,537 | 1,594 | 2,435 | 1,618 | 2,127 | 1,778 | 1,968 |
| Groundnut | 497 | 461 | 525 | 614 | 631 | 627 | 705 | 568 |
| Cotton Seed | 4,600 | 4,475 | 3,850 | 3,500 | 3,260 | 5,017 | 4,024 | 5,276 |
| Soya Bean | 355 | 290 | 476 | 991 | 703 | 1,008 | 1,540 | 2,341 |
| Sunflower Seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 | 270 |
| Castor Seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | 126 | 125 |
| TOTAL | 7,980 | 6,772 | 6,445 | 7,540 | 6,302 | 8,980 | 8,414 | 10,548 |

| CROP | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Linseed | 1,872 | 2,519 | 2,992 | 3,096 | 2,403 | 1,828 | 1,700 | 2,361 |
| Groundnut | 804 | 757 | 1,338 | 1,240 | 1,171 | 1,070 | 1,049 | 1,112 |
| Cotton Seed | 4,799 | 6,255 | 6,076 | 5,735 | 6,067 | 4,708 | 4,471 | 5,094 |
| Soya Bean | 2,139 | 2,858 | 5,624 | 5,244 | 5,166 | 5,135 | 5,391 | 4,858 |
| Sunflower Seed | 325 | 426 | 707 | 436 | 1,074 | 1,032 | 925 | 712 |
| Castor Seed | 117 | 222 | 200 | 250 | 170 | 182 | 167 | 169 |
| TOTAL | 10,056 | 13,037 | 16,937 | 16,001 | 16,051 | 13,955 | 13,703 | 14,296 |

Though there has been a phenomenal growth in oil seeds production in the American continents, the total world production has not however increased proportionately since the beginning of the Second World War as there has been a corresponding fall in the Eastern countries. The cessation of hostilities in 1945 has not improved the situation since political

conditions are still unstable in two countries, China and Indonesia. Russia, whose annual pre-war production was nearly 4,000,000 tons, has not published any figures of production since 1941. Therefore, until statistics of production of these areas are again available, one cannot correctly gauge the extent of the present world production.

OIL SEEDS PRODUCTION IN INDIA

| | TONS IN THOUSANDS | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1934-36 | 1937-39 | 1940-42 | 1943-45 | 1946-47 |
| LINSEED | 393 | 441 | 421 | 399 | 360 |
| GROUNDNUT | 2,424 | 3,038 | 3,138 | 3,346 | 3,113 |
| SESAMEN SEED | 450 | 449 | 423 | 422 | 366 |
| COTTON SEED | 2,025 | 2,383 | 2,100 | 1,967 | 2,000 |
| RAPESSEED (India Mixed) | 933 | 970 | 1,100 | 1,020 | 960 |
| COPRA | .. | .. | 157 | .. | .. |
| CASTOR SEED | 126 | 114 | 97 | 139 | 105 |
| TOTAL | 6,351 | 7,395 | 7,436 | 7,293 | 6,904 |

MARKET PRICES

For several years before the beginning of the War, there had been a world depression. Prices in the international oil seeds markets had been dropping since the boom created by the

First World War spent itself and the prices reached their lowest levels in 1933-34. There was a temporary recovery but again prices began to drop in 1937 till the beginning of the Second World War. During the war period, the open international market disappeared. Almost all

governments introduced price controls as also controls on imports and exports. Whatever trade was conducted was through the respective governments. Internal prices were however uncontrolled till 1943 and even then, it was introduced only in regard to copra and coconut oil imported from Ceylon. As a result of general inflation, increased demands, shortage of production, prices of oil seeds rose steeply. This is illustrated graphically in Figures Nos. 1 and 2. In the Bombay Market, groundnuts rose from about Rs. 124 per ton in August 1939 to Rs. 695 per ton in July 1947. In the Cochin Market, copra rose from Rs. 148 per ton in August 1939 to Rs. 1,550 in November 1946. In the case of Mawrah seeds, the Bombay Market showed a rise of over seven times the pre-war prices.

Even though the price of oil seeds has increased far more than either the cost of living or the general level of prices published by the Economic Advisor to the Dominion Government, the production of oil seeds has not increased appreciably. This is to some extent due to the restrictions imposed by Government on the sowing of crops other than cereals.

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS

As the former Indian Empire was split up practically overnight into the two independent States of the Dominions of India and Pakistan in August 1947, no statistics are available regarding the state of the vegetable oil industry in the two States. There is, however, no doubt the industrial development of each unit will be affected to a considerable extent. Further, it is too early to forecast what effect the mass migration of millions of people from one State to another will have on each State. Therefore, the following analysis based on available statistics of the former Indian Empire is to be considered as only a rough one.

The principal oil seeds of India and Pakistan are—Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Rapeseed, Linseed, Copra, Castor and Sesamum.

Groundnuts.—Of all the oil seeds produced in the sub-continent, groundnut is the most important. It forms over one-third of the total production. It is produced mostly in the Indian Dominion. The annual production is about 3,000,000 tons of unshelled nuts equivalent to 2,100,000 tons of kernels. Being a cash crop, the fluctuation in world prices affects the area devoted annually to this crop. In 1934-35, one of the worst years for groundnuts, the total production was as low as 1,884,000 tons of unshelled nuts.

Madras Province produces nearly 45 per cent. of the total production, followed by Bombay 25 per cent., Hyderabad State 20 per cent., and the rest of the sub-continent 10 per cent. As a result of the expansion of the Vannaspathi industry and increased demand attempts are being made to extend the area of cultivation of groundnuts in U. P. and the two Punjab.

A considerable quantity of nuts are used for edible purposes. Before the Second World War, India was one of the principal exporting countries in groundnuts. During the war, an impetus was given to the crushing industry as Government banned free export in order to conserve groundnut cake as cattle feed and fertiliser and encouraged the manufacture of Vannaspathi, popularly known as Vegetable Ghee. Though no statistics of ground nut crushing are available, an idea of the rapid growth of the industry can be obtained from the large number of expellers of indigenous manufacture installed during the war.

After an exhaustive inquiry, the Central Agricultural Department estimated that 840,000 tons of groundnut kernels were crushed annually prior to the war. For the last four years a conservative estimate would be about 1,400,000 tons, yielding about 545,000 tons of oil and 825,000 tons of cake. About

140,000 tons of oil are used by the Vanaspathi Industries, 350,000 tons of oil for edible purposes either as straight cooking oil by the poorer classes or as an adulterant to the costlier sesamum oil and 55,000 tons for industrial purposes such as making soaps, lubricants, etc. The cake is used for feeding cattle and as fertilisers.

Cotton Seed.—Though the sub-continent produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed annually, the crushing industry had ignored till lately the possibilities of this raw material. The export market also had not taken much notice of it. The Dominion of India produces about 16,000,000 tons and Pakistan about 400,000 tons. As both Sind and Western Punjab are deficient in other oil seeds, what little crushing of cotton seeds was done in the sub-continent during the last fifteen years was in this area. With the partition, it is to be expected that Pakistan will exploit cotton seed crushing to the fullest extent so that cotton seeds will hereafter provide lint for medical dressings, hydrogenated oil for human consumption and nutritive oil cake for the cattle.

If the findings of the Special Committee appointed by the Indian Government to conduct a concerted programme of research on the food value of Vanaspathi are in favour of its development, rapid development of cotton seed crushing in the Indian Dominion may also be expected in future. In the Indian Dominion cotton seed is being used as straight cattle feed. This is a source of national waste of millions of rupees as the lint and the oil content of the seed have no food value for cattle.

An important reason for the unpopularity of cotton seed with oil millers is the fact that it requires special preparatory machinery known as delinters to prepare the seed for crushing and special tempering apparatus to remove the gossypol from the cake. If these precautions are not taken, not only will the oil be of a poor quality but the cake will not be of use as cattle feed. In cold pressing of cotton seed, gossypol would be retained in the cake making it unfit for feeding cattle.

Rapeseed.—Several varieties of Rapeseed are grown in Pakistan and the Dominion of India. The total pre-war production in the two States was about 1,000,000 tons. Statistics of undivided India indicate that nearly one-eighth of the total area under Rapeseed has gone to Pakistan and the rest has remained in India. Of the many varieties, Mustard is not only the most popular but is the most highly valued. Other varieties are Toria, Taramira and Sarson.

Mustard oil is used as a cooking oil all over the north. Rape oils are used to a great extent for adulterating the Mustard oil. As it makes a good lubricating oil, it is used as such in the outlying crushing mills, gunning factories and other small industrial establishments where it is locally available and the mineral lubricating oils are costlier due to transport. About 800,000 tons are estimated to be crushed annually.

Copra.—Though the coconut palm is well known in many parts of the sub-continent the production of milling copra is confined to the south-west coast of the Indian Dominion comprising South Kanara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. No statistics of production have been published at any time for copra.

The Agricultural Marketing Department of undivided India after an exhaustive inquiry estimated that the annual production was about 200,000 tons prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, and three-fourths of this quantity was crushed to produce coconut oil and coconut cake. As the demand for coconut oil was far in excess of the Indian production, considerable quantities of copra and coconut oil were imported from Ceylon, Malaya, Java, Seychelles and East Africa. The copra crushing industry on the south-west coast where milling copra is produced, though widely developed, cannot be considered satisfactory, as the machinery employed is of an antiquated type with the result that a high percentage of oil

is retained in the oil cake. Bombay in India and Karachi in Pakistan have, however, a better organised crushing industry with modern oil expellers for extraction. These centres are, however, entirely dependant on imported copra.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee estimate that the quantity of indigenous copra crushed in 1945-46 is 176,000 tons and that of Ceylon copra is 75,000 tons. Of the 158,000 tons of oil produced thereby, they further estimate that 36,000 tons was consumed in the soap industry, 47,000 tons were used in the manufacture of toilet articles, 70,000 tons were used for edible purposes, and the balance of 5,000 tons for other sundry purposes. As coconut cake is entirely used for feeding cattle in this country, it follows that all the 85,000 tons produced from the crushing of 251,600 tons has been consumed for that purpose.

In the year 1941-42, the sub-continent attained the peak in her imports of copra and coconut oil amounting to an equivalent of 184,000 tons in terms of copra. As political conditions became more stable in Indonesia, there is every likelihood of increasing imports in the coming years.

Linseed.—The production of linseed in the sub-continent was about 400,000 tons per annum. Pakistan has a negligible production as all the important producer regions are in the Indian Dominion. Central Provinces and Berar account for nearly a third of the production, U.P. a quarter, Bihar and Orissa a fifth and Hyderabad State a tenth. The rest of India accounts for the balance. About half the production was exported before the war and the rest crushed in the country producing about 77,000 tons of oil and 133,000 tons of cake. The paint and varnish industry of the country, being still undeveloped, consumes only a third of this production. A small quantity is used for edible purposes in the immediate vicinity of the producing centres and the balance exported. The major portion of the linseed cake was exported before the war, as the European dairy farmer values it highly for feeding milch cattle.

Sesamum Seed.—The annual production of Sesamum or Til seed is about 400,000 tons. It is grown in most parts of the Indian Dominion, U.P. and Madras being the largest, and accounting for one-fourth and one-fifth of the production respectively. Both for edible purposes and for toilet use it is more highly appreciated than any other vegetable oil. The Til cake too is extremely popular for feeding both milch and draught cattle. The high market value of the products and its availability all over the country have made it the most popular seed for the village oil-monger for crushing in his *ghani*. It is estimated that over 300,000 tons are crushed in the *ghanies* and oil mills annually.

Castor Seed.—The annual production is about 140,000 tons, of which Hyderabad State produces more than half. The Province of Madras produces about 30,000 tons and the balance is accounted for mainly by Mysore and Bombay. Before the war, more than half the crop was exported but after 1942, the heavy military demand for castor oil gave an impetus to the crushing industry. Now, nearly 120,000 tons are crushed in the country yielding 44,000 tons of oil and 72,000 tons of cake. It is estimated that 30,000 tons are used for lubrication, 4,000 tons for medicinal purposes and the balance for industrial purposes such as manufacture of textile oils, soaps, etc. The cake, though useless for feeding cattle, has a high Nitrogen content and hence is used as a valuable fertilizer for sugarcane.

Several other oil seeds are also available in the country, but at the present time the total production of all of them does not exceed 100,000 tons. These are Mawrah, Niger seeds, Kardi seed, Hongay, Neem, etc. There is considerable potential value in several of them as Mawrah yields a very valuable soapmaking oil, Kardi and Niger seeds yield drying oils.

PRESENT POSITION

As there are no authoritative statistics of production for the Vegetable Oil Industry, and whatever information is available is only from indirect sources, it is impossible to get a true picture of the state of the industry today. According to the Agricultural Marketing Reports on Linseed, Groundnuts and Copra, it was estimated that 25 lakhs to 30 lakhs of tons of seeds were crushed annually in the pre-war days. On the outbreak of the war (as has already been stated), not only was the export of oil seeds severely curtailed but there was a very rapid rise in the price of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes. These two factors gave a tremendous impetus to the oil crushing industry. A survey conducted during 1944-45 indicated that nearly 35 lakhs of tons were being crushed annually.

According to the Marketing Reports referred to above, it is gathered that the machinery employed in the crushing industry consisted of 400,000 bullock-driven *ghanies*, 1,000 manually-operated screw presses, 10,000 power-driven rotary mills, 900 expellers, and 75 hydraulic presses. On this basis the block capital invested in the industry would exceed Rs. 12 crores.

The *ghanies* are responsible for crushing nearly 1,000,000 tons of oil seeds. They are spread all over the country, mostly in villages. They are mostly used in crushing sesamum and mustard seeds, as the cold pressed oils of these seeds are sold at a premium on account of their superior flavour. The screw press is mostly used for crushing castor seed as application of heat is necessary to extract its oil. The power-driven rotary mill is popular for crushing copra and rape seed. All these three types of machines, namely, the *Ghani*, the Screw Press and the Rotary Mill were developed in this country and hence the oil miller has not to go far to buy new ones or to repair old ones.

Both the Expeller and the Hydraulic Press were imported into this country during the last forty years. The Expeller is becoming more and more popular for crushing groundnuts and is displacing the other indigenous types. The Hydraulic Press is used for crushing mowrah and cotton seed.

Even though several Indian workshops took up the manufacture of expellers during the war, the large increase cannot be explained unless the earlier surveys were defective.

THE FUTURE

During the last few years, the Central Government has evinced considerable interest in the development of the Vegetable Oil Industry in the country. The Post-War Planning Department of the Government appointed the Oils and Soaps Panel in 1944, to survey the existing state of the industry and to suggest future lines of development. This Committee completed its investigations in 1946 and submitted the results of their survey and their recommendations for the future expansion of the industry.

The Government constituted the Indian Central Coconut Committee under an Act of the Legislature in 1944, with the primary object of fostering the growth of coconut and developing the copra and coir industry. This Committee has already established two Research centres, one at Kasargod, South Kanara and the other at Krishnapuram, Travancore State, for conducting research on the various aspects of the growth of the coconut tree, and also several nurseries for the supply of seedlings of approved variety to the growers. They publish a monthly Bulletin which is of great value to all interested in the copra industry.

Besides the Indian Central Coconut Committee, the Dominion Government has recently constituted an Indian Oil Seeds Committee to develop the growing, marketing

and manufacture of oil seeds and their by-products. One of the fundamental questions which this Committee has taken up for consideration is whether this country should go in for the increased utilisation of oil seeds at home or revert to the pattern of pre-war economy under which oil seeds constituted an important item of the export trade of this Dominion.

VANASPATHI

Though the action taken by the Dominion Government in the formation of these Committees gave considerable encouragement to the Oil Seed Trade and the Vegetable Oil Industry, the Vanaspathi Industry received a set-back early in 1947. The Vanaspathi Industry, though a minor branch of the Vegetable Oil Industry, is one of the most highly organised and efficient industries. Its history is interesting. It started on a small scale in 1930. Then it grew rapidly as shown in the Table below :—

| Year | No. of factories | Sale in sub-continent in Tons |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1935 | 5 | 18,000 |
| 1936 | 5 | 22,000 |
| 1937 | 5 | 32,000 |
| 1938 | 5 | 40,000 |
| 1939 | 9 | 51,000 |
| 1940 | 11 | 65,000 |
| 1941 | 12 | 84,000 |
| 1942 | 12 | 71,000 |
| 1943 | 16 | 87,000 |
| 1944 | 18 | 103,000 |
| 1945 | 21 | 134,000 |
| 1946 | 21 | 138,000 |
| 1947 | 23 | 96,000 |
| 1948 | 26 | 127,000 |

In 1944, the Government introduced legislation to control the industry by establishing a Vegetable Oil Products Controller and also promulgated the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order. Under this control, the quality of the product was standardised and new factories had to obtain permits before starting operations. The number of factories in 1944 were 18 with a total capacity of 166,000 tons. The Government gave permits to 17 applicants to start new factories, and planned their location both from the point of view of supply of groundnuts and the consuming markets. According to this plan, the capacity of the 35 factories would be 4,500,000 tons by 1950.

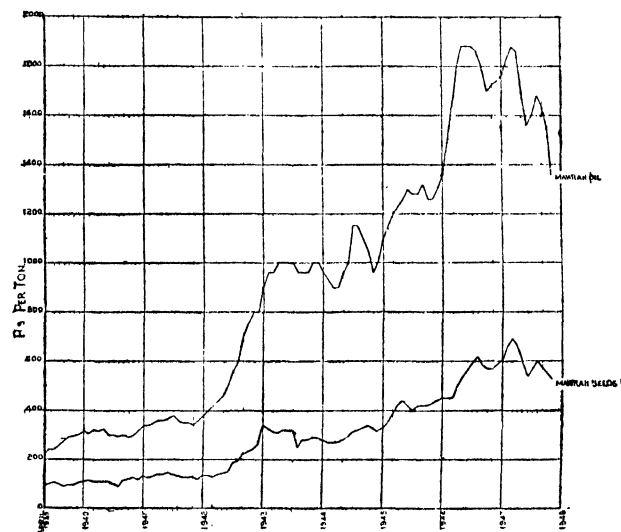
Early in 1947, however, the Food Minister raised doubts in the minds of the consuming public about the suitability of Vanaspathi for edible purposes. There was even a threat of the total stoppage of Vanaspathi manufacture, if the experiments that were being conducted at the Biological Institutes of Government proved that it was harmful to human beings. This attitude of Government has introduced an element of nervousness in the Vanaspathi industry. As the capital invested in the industry exceeds Rs. 20 crores and as it employs several thousands of workmen it is obvious that if the Government should take the threatened step, it will produce great distress.

As a result of protests from several quarters the Government has, however, assured the industry that no hasty step will be taken. If the research conducted in the Western countries on the nutritive value of products similar to Vanaspathi can be relied upon, it seems reasonable to expect a favourable report from the Indian Biologists too. The Vanaspathi Industry will then be assured of its place in the Indian Vegetable Oil Industry.

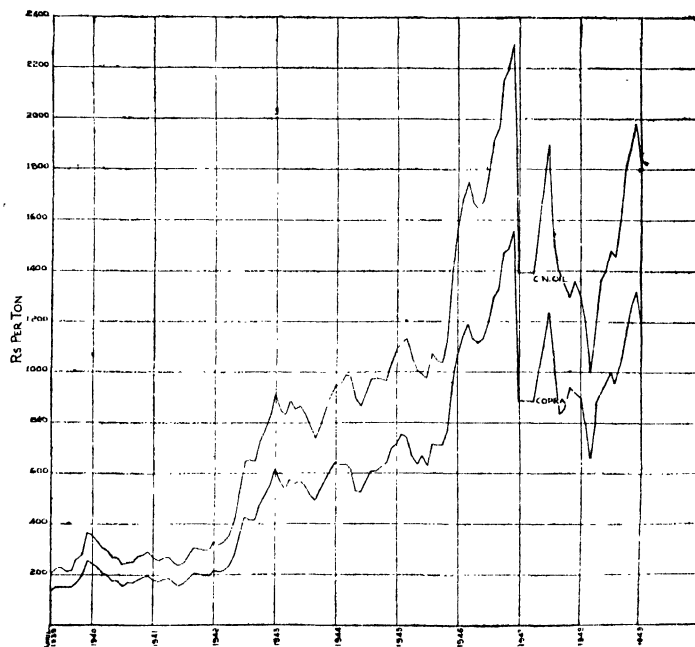
It seems reasonable to expect that the expansion of the Vegetable Oil Industry which began during the war will continue for several years more as the same factors are still prevalent. There is no likelihood of the world shortage in oilseeds, oils and oil products being made up for a long time to come and hence the present high prices are likely to continue.

Further with the active support of the Dominion Government and the rising standards of living in the country, the industry can safely look forward to a long period of prosperity.

The following diagrams show the change in the prices of mawrah seeds and mawrah oil (in Bombay) and copra and C. N. oil (in Cochin) :



(FIG. 1) PRICE MOVEMENT OF MAWRAH SEEDS AND MAWRAH OIL (IN BOMBAY).



(FIG. 2) PRICE MOVEMENT OF COPRA AND C.N. OIL (IN COCHIN)

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

THE Indian woollen industry has a long and illustrious tradition—the shawls of Kashmir have maintained their world reputation for a considerable time—though it was only in the eighteen-seventies that the power loom was first introduced into the woollen industry. That the indigenous handloom woollen industry covering a wide variety of fabrics from fine shawls to coarse blankets or *Kambhis*, to give their Indian name—has not been entirely replaced by the mill industry is itself a tribute to the skill of the Indian worker. The Indian woollen industry has, however, a long leeway to make up before it can either supply the needs of a growing population or satisfy the demand for better varieties of woollen wear.

The first power spinning plant appears to have been the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, established in 1876, followed in 1882 by the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhairawal, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills also in 1882 which took over a concern known as the Bangalore Woollen Mills and by the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company at Dastar in 1888. The mills at Amritsar were chiefly meant for producing carpet yarn. The first world war gave a fillip to the woollen industry, both the mill industry and the handloom industry. After the end of the war, more mills were started, especially during the period 1919-20, and the capital invested in the industry reached the total of nearly Rs. two crores. The war time prosperity, however, proved impermanent and the industry had to face severe competition, especially from Japan.

This will be clear from the fact that, while the total imports of woollen cloth increased between 1931-32 and 1934-35 from 5.5 million yards to 13.7 million yards, imports from Japan alone increased from 1.2 million yards to 7.3 million yards. Representations were made to the Government of India about the need for protecting the Indian woollen industry. The Tariff Board examined the case for protection of the woollen industry in 1935 and recommended a scale of protective duties ranging from four annas per lb. to one rupee per lb., depending upon the class of goods imported. In addition to *ad valorem* duties of 25 to 40 per cent. The Government of India, however, did not accept these recommendations, on the ground that the industry especially the worsted branch depended upon imported raw materials and therefore, was not entitled to protection. As regards the woollen branch the Government of India felt that the Board's recommendations were vitiated by the fact that an important section of the industry had failed to appear before the Board to tender evidence. The only recommendation that was accepted by the Government was of a minor nature and related to the need for technical advice and assistance to the small-scale woollen industry. The Government of India made a grant of Rs. five lakhs with a view to helping this section of the woollen industry.

The outbreak of World War II hit the Indian woollen industry in a variety of ways, the most important of which was the industry's difficulties in getting supplies of yarn. The power loom weaving mills in Amritsar and Ludhiana, producing shortings, light weight suitings and shawls, were particularly depressed, owing to shortage of yarn, though some relief was later provided to the mills, thanks to imports of yarn from the U.K. and Australia arranged by the Government of India. The war-time demand, however, provided a fresh impetus to the industry and the annual out-turn per shift increased from seven million lbs. before the war to nearly 16 million lbs.

PRESENT POSITION

There are three main groups of mills, those which operate both woollen and worsted systems, those with woollen or worsted systems only, and lastly, the Amritsar group of mills which

purchase ready spun yarn, and from that stage occupy themselves in weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Among the first group, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhairawal each with more than 15,000 spindles and operating both woollen and worsted systems, are the largest units in the sub-continent at the present time. Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, are recorded to have 13,280 spindles in 1946 of which a large proportion are worsted spindles.

The present output of the industry is difficult to estimate, in view of the paucity of statistics. Production in 1948 is estimated at over 20 million lbs. But this figure does not include the production of small-scale and cottage industry units.

At the outbreak of the war (1939) there were fourteen woollen mills in the sub-continent, and adding the Amritsar units erected later the total capital employed has been estimated at Rs. three to four crores.

Of the fourteen mills, four were fitted out for woollens and worsted, one was purely a worsted spinning mill, while the rest were mainly woollen mills producing rugs and coarse woollen cloth. Two new woollen mills, one at Allahabad and the other at Bangalore were started in 1943 for producing blankets.

The existing capacity of the woollen industry consists of about 50,000 woollen spindles, 37,500 worsted spindles, 2,300 power-looms and 500 handlooms. Out of the 2,300 power looms about 800 power looms were in the Amritsar area. The Amritsar group of mills also had 2,400 woollen and 18,000 cotton spindles while there were about 700 power looms and 4,000 handlooms located in that area, which were not usually working on woollen fabrics. The demand for woollen piece-goods cannot still be met and there is no doubt that there is great scope for extension of production in a number of varieties, particularly finer varieties. It may be mentioned here that the weight of piece-goods imported during 1935-36 to 1939-40, averaged eight ounces to a yard as against the Indian average of 16 ounces to a yard, which indicates the demand for finer varieties of woollen fabrics. There is also a considerable demand for soft blanket and rugs of the type manufactured in Europe. Indeed, the Panel on woollen industry appointed by the Government of India in 1945 estimates that the approximate Indian consumption of mill made woollen fabrics should be at least 60 per cent. more than it was before the war. The following table gives as estimated by the Panel on woollen industries the Indian production, imports and post-war Indian requirements of woollen goods.

| | Annual average of 1936-39. | | | Est. Demand (In million lbs.) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Output lbs. | Imports lbs. | Total lbs. | |
| Woollen knitted apparel | 269,000 | 950,000 | 1,219,000 | 2.2 |
| Woollen worsted piece-goods .. | 2,153,000 | 1,347,000 | 3,500,500 | 5.5 |
| Mixtures | 1,413,000 | 74,500 | 1,487,500 | 2.5 |
| Blankets and rugs | 3,635,000 | 2,137,000 | 5,772,000 | 9.4 |
| Worsted yarn | 1,617,000 | 59,000 | 1,676,000 | 3.0 |
| Knitted wools and hosiery yarns .. | 1,169,000 | 430,000 | 1,599,000 | 2.6 |
| Shawls and Lohis | Nil | 672,000 | 672,000 | 1.0 |
| Carpet yarns | Nil | 1,856,000 | 1,856,000 | 3.0 |
| Mechanical cloth | 144,000 | 67,000 | 211,000 | 0.3 |
| Other goods | 700,000 | 334,000 | 1,034,000 | 1.0 |
| Total | 11,100,000 | 7,927,500 | 19,027,500 | 30.5 |

Quality Must Improve.—It will be seen from the above table that the Indian woollen industry has considerable scope for expansion in most varieties of woollen manufacture, the extent of the increase envisaged by the Panel being from 19,027,500 to 30,500,000 million lbs. or about 55 per cent.

Workmanship has improved steadily and a much greater variety of designs is available. But the most striking improvement in woollen yarns and materials however is still confined to medium and coarse qualities, though in worsted and in hosiery yarns and fabrics the tendency towards finer qualities has been more pronounced. It is for this reason that the Panel thinks that the industry would be well advised to concentrate on the following types of goods:

1. Cheap blankets and rugs of the European type using blends containing processed wools;
2. Tweeds and allied fabrics of the cheaper varieties;
3. Light weight worsted; and
4. Mixture cloths and tropicals.

Thus, while the question of increasing the production of woollen materials is an important one, it is no less important that this increase should be accompanied by improvement in quality. There is still much progress to be made before Indian products can compete with the more highly specialised foreign varieties. But this is in a way dependent on improved types of raw material and of machinery being made available to the industry. The finer types of wool, for instance (used for making tweeds, overcoatings, civilian blankets, rugs, and serge waf yarns) have generally to be imported from abroad. One encouraging sign, however, is that experiments conducted in sheep breeding centres in the sub-continent have indicated that it is possible to improve the quality of Indian wool.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that following the report of the Wool Survey Mission deputed by the International Wool Secretariat which visited the sub-continent early in 1947, the Executive of the Secretariat has set up a branch at New Delhi in order to assist the industry in using more of its own wools by suggesting methods of blending with imported.

grades and also in the task of improving the quality of woollen fabrics made in India. It is noteworthy that the Panel on woollen industry also emphasised the need for starting woollen development sections as a part of the Industries Departments in the different Provinces and States and for making arrangements to train woollen technicians in India and abroad.

A Word of Caution.—The problem of technical re-equipment of the woollen industry depend for its solution on the availability of machinery from abroad. The war-time backlogs in replacements need urgently to be tackled. The Government of India has announced that every facility is being afforded to the industry for importing machinery for replacement purposes while every care is taken to see that the already adequate capacity for production of heavier types of goods is not added to. The Panel on woollen industry, it might be noted in this connection, considered it desirable that "the manufacture of woollen machinery, at least the essential parts, should be established in this country." This question will perhaps be taken up when the efforts now being made in the sub-continent for the manufacture of cotton textile machinery begin yielding concrete results, since the manufacture of woollen machinery has many things in common with the manufacture of cotton textile machinery.

During the war years practically all the mills were fully employed on orders for Government. This resulted in a gradual using up of all stocks available for the general public from the retail shops. At the end of 1946 therefore, when the controls were withdrawn the Mills anticipated a very big demand for the 1947 winter season. In actual fact the demand was overwhelming and it is expected that the demand will remain in excess of supply for some time to come. Doubts, however, have been expressed whether the boom period will last long enough to justify the erection and establishment of new mills in the sub-continent, it is feared that

any new mills erected at the present time of high prices for plant might later find themselves in great difficulties.

COTTAGE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The cottage woollen industry, the products of which have maintained through centuries a reputation for quality, is now facing some very difficult problems, such as, lack of facilities for the purchase of raw materials, and equipment, lack of finishing and marketing facilities, lack of standardisation of the products of the industry and absence of adequate technical guidance and finance. The industry suffered much during the pre-war years from the change of fashions and also from competition from shoddy fabrics from Italy and Poland. At the outbreak of the war which brought some prosperity to the industry, there were about one lakh handlooms working in the sub-continent. The wartime prosperity has again proved too short-lived for the cottage woollen industry. Co-operative effort in production and marketing of goods will help to solve some of these problems.

The Panel on woollen industry made two notable recommendations in this respect. In the first place, the Panel recommended that the Provincial and the State Department of Industries should establish carding, designing, dyeing and finishing centres at suitable places. Secondly, the Panel emphasised that the cottage woollen tweed and rug industry which "prospered during the war as a result of scarcity and of high prices can only survive if it turns its attention to the production of exclusive lines of woollen goods, in other words, prestige products." The cottage woollen industry is at present largely engaged in the production of coarse blankets, that is *Kambhis*. However, with suitable financial help and technical guidance the Indian worker, to whose skill the Wool Survey Mission paid handsome tribute during its visit to the sub-continent should be able to turn out better types of woollen fabrics.

Among the different woollen fabrics manufactured on cottage industry basis in the sub-continent, the most important is perhaps the hand made carpets, an industry which can be traced to the early Mughal period. Indian carpets form an important item of the country's export trade and constitute the major portion of the exports of woollen manufactures. In pre-war years, carpets and rugs used to be exported to the tune of eight to nine million lbs. valued at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 lakhs.

The chief centres of the industry are Kashmir, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur for high class carpets, Mirzapur and Bhadoi for medium and cheap class carpets, Bangalore and Warangal in the South for druggets. When the demand for carpets is normal the industry employs 30,000 to 40,000 workers on its eight to ten thousand looms.

The industry faces two chief difficulties. In the first place, there is considerable uncertainty in marketability, largely due to the fact that the industry deals in luxury goods, nearly 90 per cent. of which is exported abroad. Secondly, the industry has to compete, on the one hand with cheap machine-made carpets in foreign markets and, on the other, with similar classes of carpets from China and Persia. There would appear to be considerable scope for market research in this field. It must be emphasised here that the sub-continent has all the raw materials needed for machine-made carpets, like wool, cotton and jute, and the cheap "machine-made carpets", such as those which enter into competition with Indian carpets can also be made, provided the requisite types of machinery are imported from abroad. The establishment of this industry, as the Wool Industry Panel has pointed out, "will supplement and not compete with the demand for hand-made carpets and, if properly organised, will open a very useful vista for a considerable volume of exports."

IRRIGATION

THE area under irrigation in India exceeds 69 million acres and is the largest irrigated area in any country of the world. Although on the partition of the country some of the most magnificent irrigation works in the north of the sub-continent went to Pakistan, still the irrigated area left in India is more than twice of that irrigated in the United States of America or in Pakistan. The total capacity of India's canals is over 60,000 miles, and the total capital outlay on irrigation works is over rupees 125 crores.

The geographical situation of India and the rainfall conditions are such that for successful cultivation, irrigation in one form or other is necessary in all parts of the country, where the mean annual rainfall is less than 50 inches.

The chief characteristics of the rainfall in the sub-continent are its unequal distribution over the country. Its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the Peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of the country is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste.

From the agricultural point of view however, the most unsatisfactory feature of the rainfall is its liability failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if

separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems in parts of the country have been constructed. In the arid tracts where the annual rainfall is less than 15", no cultivation is normally possible without irrigation.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The two sources of water for irrigation are surface flow in rivers and streams and subterranean waters. The development of these supplies may be divided into three classes, viz., canals, storage reservoirs and wells. Under canals are classified all works of any considerable size for diverting the waters of streams or rivers and carrying them on to the land, under storage reservoirs all works for storage of water and carrying them on to the land and all natural depressions of which the water is used for irrigation, and under wells all kind of works giving access to the subterranean supply, or to the waters of rivers which, running deep below the general level of the ground, have to be lifted vertically before they can be made to flow on to the fields. Canals are of perennial, non-perennial or inundation type according as they draw their supplies from the rivers in all seasons of the year, during specified seasons and only when it is in flood respectively.

The supplies for irrigation are obtained, in the great plains of Northern India and the deltaic areas of Madras, by diversion barrages and in the hills of Central Provinces and Southern India by storages. In Northern India also with the almost full utilisation of available perennial supplies, several multipurpose storage

projects are now contemplated and some of them are actually under construction. Throughout India irrigation from wells is practised on a large scale. In the United Provinces a system of state-managed tube-wells has been introduced in the Ganga Canal Area, worked by power generated at falls in this canal. This type of irrigation is receiving great impetus in the short term plans which aim at making India self-sufficient in food within the shortest possible time.

GROWTH OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation in India has been practised from ancient times but it is mainly during the past 100 years that extensive state-controlled works have been constructed extending benefits of irrigation to vast areas.

A start was made early in the nineteenth century when three important indigenous irrigation works, viz., two canals from river Yumuna, and the Cauvery Delta System (Madras) were remodelled and irrigation facilities extended over large areas. The success obtained on these systems led to the construction, one after another, of the many big projects of diversion of river flow for irrigation purposes and of some storage works also. In India today we have a vast net work of canals in the United Provinces, East Punjab, deltaic areas of Madras and some parts of Bihar. There are about 116 high dams distributed mainly in Bombay, Central India and Southern India. It is interesting to note that the number of all storage works—big or small exceeds 35,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Mysore State.

There has during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated. The area irrigated in 1915-46 from all sources was 48.4 million acres (excluding some states for which figures are not available), which is 20 per cent of the net area sown.

The area irrigated in 1945-46 by Government works was the largest in Madras where it was 6.37 million acres. The United Provinces came next, with an area of 5.95 million acres, followed by East Punjab with an area of 3.67 million acres.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS

TABLE I

SHOWING NET AREA SOWN, AREA IRRIGATED IN TRIENNium 1942-43 TO 1944-45, AND AREA IRRIGATED DURING 1945-46 IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT:

| Name of Unit. | Net area sown in 1945-46 in acres. | Average area irrigated in triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres. | Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres. | Name of Unit. | Net area sown in 1945-46 in acres. | Average area irrigated in triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres. | Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Provinces : | | | | C. Former States : | | | |
| Assam | 5,093,574 | 704,852 | 1,173,298 | Bareilly | 3,381,738 | 150,674 | 146,786 |
| Bihar | 17,506,000 | 4,921,218 | 5,153,120 | Benares | 258,339 | 116,402 | 117,223 |
| Bombay | 27,557,517 | 1,171,898 | 1,191,354 | Bharatpur | 928,634 | 266,605 | 246,493 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 24,302,000 | 1,584,170 | 1,606,638 | Bikaner | 2,470,000 | 546,096 | 599,044 |
| East Punjab | 13,645,470 | 5,668,642 | 6,074,551 | Cochin | 464,872 | 290,547 | 128,894 |
| Madras | 30,542,000 | 9,410,511 | 9,208,919 | Cooch Bihar | 374,290 | ..... | 16,246 |
| Orissa | 6,435,000 | 1,535,917 | 1,521,117 | Gwalior | 4,708,000 | 264,000 | 269,000 |
| United Provinces | 37,407,000 | 12,327,077 | 12,906,196 | Hyderabad | 25,031,691 | 1,334,687 | 1,436,920 |
| West Bengal | 12,556,532 | ..... | 1,640,722 | Indore | 2,444,024 | 66,009 | 71,696 |
| B. Minor Administrations : | | | | Jaipur | 3,025,515 | 250,021 | 280,578 |
| Almora-Merwara | 431,215 | 122,684 | 117,829 | Jodhpur | 1,312,009 | 103,000 | 116,224 |
| Bilaspur | 74,573 | 4,528 | 4,532 | Jumunghar | 833,546 | ..... | 73,747 |
| Bhopal | 1,587,317 | 15,113 | 18,914 | Kashmir | *2,258,000 | *766,000 | *766,000 |
| Cooch | 155,838 | 5,681 | 6,112 | Mayurkhand | 1,151,280 | 53,502 | 53,502 |
| Delhi | 221,863 | 58,928 | 51,859 | Mysore | 6,134,436 | 1,113,203 | 1,104,588 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 601,639 | 32,016 | 32,106 | Patiala | 2,784,000 | 1,035,615 | 1,175,816 |
| | | | | Travancore | †2,316,000 | †819,000 | †804,000 |
| | | | | Merged States into C.P. and Berar | ‡4,169,759 | ‡83,316 | ‡83,316 |
| | | | | Total | 62,105,174 | 7,258,677 | 7,490,073 |
| Total | 17,117,568 | 37,563,233 | 40,707,207 | Grand total for India | 240,222,742 | 45,821,910 | 48,197,340 |

* 1942-43.

† 1944-45.

‡ 1917-48.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS—*contd.*

TABLE II

SHOWING AREA IRRIGATED BY GOVERNMENT WORKS IN PROVINCES ONLY.

| Name of Province. | Average area irrigated during triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres. | Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres. | Value of crops raised in rupees. |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Assam | 120 | 3,401 | .... |
| Bihar | 666,618 | 776,844 | .... |
| Bombay | 607,864 | 641,093 | .... |
| C.P. and Berar | 720,990 | 765,817 | 7,24,95,719 (1946-47) |
| East Punjab | 3,328,078 | 3,671,924 | 34,24,15,807 |
| Madras | 6,357,093 | 6,366,227 | 65,86,11,303 |
| Orissa | 795,703 | 622,141 | 4,78,01,334 (1944-45) |
| United Provinces | 5,416,034 | 5,953,776 | 70,07,47,727 (1946-47) |
| West Bengal | 252,251 | 265,286 | .... |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 13,892 | 8,048 | .... |
| Coorg | 5,574 | 5,601 | .... |
| Delhi | 32,456 | 29,926 | .... |
| Total | 18,196,733 | 19,110,984 | .... |

TABLE III

SHOWING AREA IRRIGATED BY PRODUCTIVE, UNPRODUCTIVE AND MINOR WORKS DURING 1945-46 IN PROVINCES ONLY.

| Name of Province. | Productive works (acres). | Unproductive works (acres). | Minor works (acres). |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Assam | ... | ... | 3,401 |
| Bihar | 654,520 | 122,324 | ... |
| Bombay | 4,246 | 456,527 | 180,320 |
| C.P. and Berar | ... | 709,109 | 56,708 |
| East Punjab | 3,644,110 | 27,814 | ... |
| Madras | 4,534,713 | 409,515 | 1,421,999 |
| Orissa | ... | 339,564 | 282,577 |
| U.P. | 4,069,841 | 1,801,497 | 82,438 |
| West Bengal | ... | 265,286 | .... |
| <i>Minor Administrations :</i> | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. .. . | .... | .... | 8,048 |
| Coorg .. .. . | .... | .... | 5,601 |
| Delhi .. .. . | .... | .... | 29,926 |
| Total | 12,907,430 | 4,131,636 | 2,071,918 |

FINANCES

Irrigation works are divided into three classes, viz., productive, unproductive and minor works.

Productive.—A productive work is one, the net revenue of which within ten years from the date of its completion is sufficient to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. The rate of interest on the capital outlay of works constructed during the different periods have been varying. For works sanctioned before 1st April 1919, the rate is 4 per cent. for works sanctioned between the 1st April 1919 and 1st August 1921 it is 5 per cent. and for works sanctioned between 1st August 1921 and 31st March 1937 it is 6 per cent. For works sanctioned after 1st April 1937,

i.e. after the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935, different percentages have been adopted in different parts of India. In most of the provinces, the rate is now 4 per cent. but there has been a strong feeling that this percentage should be reduced further even below the present rate of interest to take into account the indirect benefits which irrigation projects bring to the community and the Government. Productive works are financed either from the general revenue or more often from funds raised on Government security. Such loans stand as public debt against the administration concerned till cleared from surpluses of revenue in accordance with the rules in force. Most of the largest irrigation works in India belong to this class.

Unproductive works are those which yield a net revenue which is less than the percentage fixed for productive works. They are constructed primarily with a view to protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues, generally from the annual grants for famine relief and insurance.

Minor. These are small works for which detailed capital or revenue accounts are not maintained. Such works may be productive or unproductive.

Table IV shows the financial results of productive and unproductive works upto the end of the year 1945-46 in the provinces only.

TABLE IV

| Name of Province. | PRODUCTIVE WORKS | | | UNPRODUCTIVE WORKS | | | TOTAL PRODUCTIVE & UNPRODUCTIVE | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | Capital outlay (direct and indirect). | Net revenue. | Percentage on capital outlay. | Capital outlay (direct and indirect). | Net revenue. | Percentage on capital outlay. | Capital outlay (direct and indirect). | Net revenue. | Percentage on capital outlay. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bihar | 2,68,23,344 | 19,61,053 | 7.31 | 97,91,180 | 2,75,162 | 3.13 | 3,66,14,524 | 22,36,215 | 6.11 |
| Bombay | 14,98,355 | 2,94,729 | 19.67 | 10,57,05,423 | 27,63,843 | 2.61 | 10,72,03,778 | 30,58,572 | 2.85 |
| C.P. & Berar | ... | ... | ... | 6,61,22,834* | 9,41,475 | 1.42 | 6,61,22,834* | 9,41,475 | 1.42 |
| East Punjab | 8,57,31,943 | 1,28,01,472 | 14.93 | 3,88,435 | 187 | 0.05 | 8,61,20,378 | 1,28,01,659 | 14.87 |
| Madras | 16,53,39,733 | 1,07,84,398 | 6.94 | 4,33,79,979 | 3,58,363 | 0.83 | 19,87,19,712 | 1,11,42,761 | 5.61 |
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | 3,28,14,809 | — 6,50,127 | — | 3,28,14,809 | — 6,50,127 | — |
| United Provinces | 17,99,49,333 | 1,46,20,444 | 8.13 | 14,46,16,033 | 34,29,649 | 2.37 | 32,45,65,366 | 1,80,50,093 | 5.56 |
| West Bengal | ... | ... | ... | 2,20,05,074 | — 2,91,513 | — | 2,20,05,074 | — 2,91,513 | — |
| Minor Administrations | ... | ... | ... | 29,62,744 | 22,870 | 0.77 | 29,62,744 | 22,870 | 0.77 |
| Total | 44,93,42,708 | 4,04,71,096 | 9.01 | 42,77,86,511 | 77,91,549 | 1.82 | 87,71,29,219 | 4,82,62,645 | 5.59 |

* Total sum at charge.

In addition capital outlay in States exceeds rupees 30 crores for which details are not available.

The sum of rupees 87 crores is not however, a correct estimate of the present value of irrigation works in India. If these works were to be constructed today they would cost about three or four times as much.

CHARGES FOR WATER

Charges for water supplied for irrigation from Government canals, etc., are levied at different rates and in different ways in the various administrations. In most areas water rate is paid separately from land rent according to the area actually irrigated and matured, the rate varying with the crop sown. In some, notably areas in Hyderabad, on minor works in Bombay and wet lands in Madras and Southern Orissa, assessment for irrigated crops includes both land rent and water rate. Other methods of assessment based mostly on the quantity of water supplied, have been tried but the average cultivator in the country fully understands the principle of "No crop, no charge" and has little confidence in any system in which the liability of water charges is independent of the area and the quality of the crop sown.

A different system of assessment is in force in parts of West Bengal, Central Provinces and for long leases and Kharif season leases in Bihar,

where a cultivator pays a small rent for a term of years whether he takes water or not. In these areas the normal rainfall is high and irrigation is required only occasionally, when the rains fail or are delayed. Here the cultivator really pays a small annual premium to ensure that he can get water whenever he requires it.

Perennial block system is in force on major irrigation works in the Deccan. There are six-year sugarcane blocks which are demarcated into suitable plots in which the irrigator is allowed to have sugarcane to the extent of one-third of the area of the block and the rest of the area can be put under any seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi seasons. There are also two seasonal blocks, which run for six years at a time and in which the irrigator is entitled to grow seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi season. In addition there are six year garden blocks and 30 years' agreements with sugar factories to give them water for specified areas of sugarcane with specified inch-depth. All these

constitute fixed commitment on Deccan Canals for which water has to be earmarked for each season. Any additional supplies during monsoon or rabi can be sanctioned for additional monsoon and kharif crops on application. Water rates are assessed on a seasonal basis for various types of crops.

By far over the greater part of the country water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in case where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

The rates charged are different in each administrative unit and often vary considerably from canal to canal in a single unit. Water rates on some important crops as assessed in some provinces and states are as given under :-

| Name of Province or State. | Name of Crop. | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Sugarcane. | Rice. | Cotton. | Wheat. | Maize. | Pulses and Millets. |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| East Punjab | 9 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 12 6 | 2 8 0 |
| | to 11 1 6 | to 6 8 10 | to 5 4 0 | to 4 4 7 | to 4 4 0 | to 3 4 5 |
| Madras | 7 8 0 | 6 4 0 | 3 2 0 | .... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 |
| | to 12 0 0 | to 10 0 0 | to 10 0 0 | | to 10 0 0 | to 10 0 0 |
| United Provinces | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 8 0 |
| | to 12 0 0 | to 7 8 0 | to 5 8 0 | to 5 0 0 | to 5 0 0 | to 3 4 0 |
| Hyderabad | 27 0 0 | One crop | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | to 33 0 0 | 11 0 0 | | | | |
| | | to 13 8 0 | | | | |
| | | Two crops | | | | |
| | | 17 0 0 | | | | |
| | | to 18 0 0 | | | | |

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures from the water he receives.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH

Contributions from India to Irrigation Science are not inconsiderable. There are at present, including Ceylon, nine research organisations in the country which carry out research and model experiments on problems confronting engineers in the field of irrigation, canal and river engineering.

Experimental research in India, in connection with irrigation, is of recent origin and the first in the field was Bombay, where a Hydrodynamic Research Station was opened on a small distributory near Poona in 1920. As the supply of water available for experiments was limited at this place, the station was shifted in 1934 to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla. The station was taken over by the Government of India in 1937, to assist irrigation and river training research problems from all parts of India and was renamed as the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Research Station early in 1948. In order to meet the increased demand for research facilities from the Central, Provincial and State Governments, the station is now under expansion. When reorganised, the station will comprise nine sections, viz. (1) River and Canal Hydraulics, (2) Navigation, (3) Soils and Soil Mechanics, (4) Concrete and Materials of Construction, (5) Mathematics, (6) Statistics, (7) Physics, (8) Chemistry and (9) Hydraulic-Machine Testing. The Bombay Government however,

continues to maintain a separate research station where *inter alia* the problem of the disposal of untreated sewage of Poona by irrigation methods continues to be examined and developed.

The Research Organisation in the Punjab was opened in 1925. In the U.P. in 1930, in Mysore and Bengal in 1944, Madras in 1944 and Hyderabad in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

Some of the outstanding achievements in Research include (1) Design of earthen channels so that they may neither silt nor scour, (2) Devices of silt exclusion, (3) Theory of sub-soil flow for the safe construction of hydraulic structures on permeable foundations, (4) Methods dealing with scour caused by falling water, (5) Siphons for the automatic release of flood surplus water from storage reservoirs, and (6) what is perhaps the most important, the automatic and equitable distribution of water on a scale not known elsewhere in the world.

IRRIGATION ORGANISATIONS

Besides the Irrigation Departments of various Provinces and States, there are three Central bodies dealing with Irrigation matters, viz., the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, the Central Board of Irrigation and the Central Groundwater Organisation.

The Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1945 with the object of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country, for purposes of water-power generation, irrigation, navigation and flood control, and if so required, the construction of new schemes. The Commission is a strong technical organisation and consists of one Chairman, two full time members, a Chief Designing Engineer and other technical and administrative staff. They have at present the Hirakud Dam Project under construction and many others like Kosi Dam under investigation.

The Central Board of Irrigation which was set up in 1931, is a central organisation which has as its members all Irrigation and Hydro-electric Chief Engineers of all administrations in India. It is the function of this Board to co-ordinate research on irrigation and allied subjects conducted at all the irrigation research stations in India and Ceylon. Meetings of the Board and its Research Committee are held annually. The Research work carried out during each year and other technical papers and problems are discussed and published in the Annual Reports (Technical). In addition the Board also publishes a Quarterly Journal,

Monthly Abstracts of the literature received in the Library, Popular Series Leaflets and Books on various technical subjects. The Board maintains one of the finest libraries on Irrigation, Hydro-electric and Allied subjects where enquiries from engineers in India and abroad are dealt with.

The Board is also the National Committee in India for the International Commission on Large Dams and also the liaison body for the International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research. It deals with all research work on irrigation, soil mechanics and allied subjects and keeps reciprocal contacts with foreign bodies dealing with such problems.

The Central Groundwater Organisation established in 1946 is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It was established in connection with the drive for "Grow More Food Campaign" and its objectives include: (a) assisting provinces and states in securing materials for executing tubewell projects and training their personnel in the use of equipment, (b) assisting where required in actual construction of tubewell projects, and (c) collecting and co-ordinating information available about sub-soil supplies and carrying out research in developing improved methods for exploiting ground water supplies.

INDIA'S POTENTIAL RESOURCES

India is fortunate in her immense water resources and in her widespread waterways. On a rough calculation it has been estimated that out of the total quantity of water available in the rivers of the country and the sub-soil, only 6 to 7 per cent has so far been utilised, the rest running to waste and in its progress to the sea doing incalculable damage to life and property through uncontrolled floods. Large areas in various parts of the country are lying as cultivable waste while existing cultivation in many areas produces only poor crops, for want of irrigation facilities. There is thus immense scope for the utilisation of the unused water resources of the country for the benefit of her people. Possibilities of development are immense and the future has a great promise in store for the people of India. It is an advantage that investigations to develop and utilize the entire water resources of the country are now the concern of a central body viz., Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission which has already done commendable work in this direction.

NEW WORKS

The nature of irrigation projects that have been constructed in the past, whether canals, tanks or wells is familiar to all, but the nature of new projects which are now being taken up is different. Many of them are being designed on an extended and ambitious plan. As little water has been left unused from the perennial flow in streams, more and more schemes are being based on storage of water available during the rainy season. Multi-purpose plans are being prepared to provide for irrigation, hydro-electric power, flood control, navigation, recreation facilities and fish culture. The most important of these include:

Bhakra-Nangal Project (East Punjab).—The principal feature of the project is the construction of a dam about 670 feet high on the river Sutlej near the village of Bhakra about 50 miles upstream of Rupsar Town. The total storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated to be 7.20 million acre feet of which 5.4 million acre feet will be available for use. When completed the project will irrigate an additional area of 3.5 million acres a year and will generate 250,000 kW of firm power at 100 per cent load factor.

About eight miles downstream of Bhakra Dam site, Nanad Dam is under construction on the river Sutlej. This dam will serve firstly to divert the requisite supplies from the river for the Nangal Hydel Canal, secondly to provide storage to smoothen the fluctuations in supplies

due to load variations in Bhakra Power Plant, and thirdly to pass the balance supply for use in Sirhind Canal or disposal of surplus in the pre-Bhakra stage. On the lined canal of 12,500 canals will be located three power houses at miles 12, 18.5 and the tail of the canal respectively. The firm power available from these power houses in pre-Bhakra and post-Bhakra stage will be 80,000 kW and 140,000 kW respectively. The work on this project is well advanced.

The total estimated cost of Bhakra-Nangal Project is Rs. 130 crores.

Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and West Bengal).—This project which is a joint effort of the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal comprises 8 dams and one barrage across the river Damodar and its tributaries. The project will provide perennial irrigation to 760,000 acres of land and will generate 300,000 kW of power. The additional advantage of the scheme will be the reduction in yearly flood damage from the Damodar. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 55 crores. The Government of India with the concurrence of the Provincial Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have set up, through enactment, the Damodar Valley Corporation on the lines of Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States of America. Preliminary work on some dams has started and designs of some others have also been worked out. The actual construction is expected to begin in the winter of 1949.

Kosi Project (Bihar and Nepal).—The most important of the projects in Bihar is the Kosi Project under investigation with the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It will be a multi-purpose project for irrigation, power, navigation, flood control, silt control, soil conservation, drainage, reclamation of water-logged areas, malaria control, fish culture and recreation facilities. The project will comprise a dam about 750 feet high across the Chitra Gorge in Nepal just above the sacred temple of Baraha Kshetra to store about 11 million acre feet of water; power plant at the dam site capable of generating upto 2 million kW of cheap power; a barrage in Nepal across the Kosi to divert its supplies into two canals, one on either bank for irrigating about 2 to 3 million acres in Nepal and Bihar. The project is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores. After the necessary investigations are complete, the execution of the whole project may take about ten years.

The unified development of Mahanadi Valley, as designed by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission comprises three units namely the Hirakud Dam Project, the Tikarpada Dam Project and Naraj Dam Project, each with its own canal system and hydro-electric power installations. The three units are capable of independent development and also of forming an integrated part of the basin wide plan. It has been decided to make a start with the Hirakud Dam Project.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa).—Comprises a dam across the river Mahanadi, about 9 miles north of Sambalpur town, gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. The dam will be 15,517 feet in length of which 4,875 feet will be the concrete section in two portions and the remaining earthen. In addition, there will be 16 miles of dykes on both the flanks. The maximum height of the dam above the lowest river bed will be 150 feet. The reservoir formed by the dam will have a gross storage capacity of 5.98 million acre feet of which 2.25 million acre feet will be dead storage. The project provides for the irrigation of 10,91,953 acres of land out of which 619,035 will be by flow and the balance by lift, and the generation of 218,000 kW of hydro-electric power, besides providing facilities for navigation and protection against flood damage.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 47.81 crores. Construction work has been started. Temporary quarters for staff are being built. Work on the railway siding and improvement of

the existing roads, etc. is in progress. Drilling and exploratory work is nearing completion. The work on the rail-cum-road bridge across Mahanadi, which will facilitate work on the both banks and also provide a connecting link for the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway is briskly progressing. An agreement with a firm for setting up a cement factory has been finalised. Tenders for obtaining earth moving and power house machinery are being called.

Ramapadasagar Project (Madras).—Is by far the most important multi-purpose scheme projected in Madras. The reservoir on the Godavari will be one of the biggest in the world. A dam 428 feet high with the lowest foundation level 190 feet below the river bed and one and a half mile long, will be built to store 15.6 million acre feet of water. Three canals which will take off the reservoir, one on the left and two on the right will provide irrigation facilities to an undeveloped area of 2.35 million acres (all paddy) and will improve the existing supply to another 2.1 million acres of land. The project will develop 100,000 kW of firm electric power and about 20,000 kW of secondary power and provide, in addition, navigation facilities in the Godavari all through the year. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores and will take about 12 years for completion. The project when completed, will provide one million tons of rice per year, which according to the present price means an annual food production of rupees 24 crores.

Narbada-Tapti Project (The C.P., Bombay).—Investigations on the River Narbada and Tapti in the Central Provinces and Bombay, under the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are in progress. Eight sites for construction of dams have been selected. The whole scheme when completed will provide irrigation to one million acres in the Central Provinces and Bihar and 110,000 acres in the Bombay Province and will generate about 1 million kW of electric power. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 200 crores and will take 15 years to complete.

Rihand Dam Scheme (The United Provinces).—This is one of the most important schemes sanctioned by the Government of the United Provinces for the generation of electrical energy. It comprises the construction of masonry dam 300 feet high across the river Rihand, a tributary of the Son. The cost of the dam is estimated to be 16.25 crores and that of transmission lines and transformation Rs. 10 crores. The installed capacity will be 187,500 kW. The power will be used in developing important industries like Steel, Paper, Cement in some districts of the province. The preliminary work on the project is in progress.

Tungabhadra Project (Hyderabad, Madras).—The work on this taken up jointly by Madras and Hyderabad. The main feature of the project is a concrete dam 8,200 feet long and 160 feet high across the Tungabhadra a major tributary of the Krishna. The project was inaugurated in 1945. On the Madras side the project will provide an irrigation of 300,000 acres. About 7,000 kW of firm power will also be developed. In Hyderabad about 410,000 acres will be irrigated and 1,50,000 kW hydro-electric power generated. It is expected that the project will be completed in 1952-53.

Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme (Bombay).—The scheme envisages the construction of a dam about 300 feet high across the Koyna river about 1 mile north of Helwad, to store about 3.57 million acre feet of water for power and irrigation. The scheme when fully developed is capable of meeting a demand of the order of 290,000 kW (continuous) after reserving about one million acre feet of storage for irrigation. In the ultimate stage when all the water is available for power generation the station will be capable of developing 100,000 kW (continuous). Preliminary investigations have advanced to the stage of preparing detailed designs and estimates.

The project will take about 7 years to complete.

Gandak Valley Project (Bihar, U.P., Nepal).—This will consist of a barrage across the Gandak river at Tribeni Ghat just below the off-take of the Tribeni Canal and the taking off of the two new canals on both banks of the river.

The Western canal is expected to bring under irrigation the whole of Saran District and a portion of Gorakhpur district of the U.P. and some portion of Nepal Territory.

The Eastern canal will irrigate parts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts between the main Gandak and the Buri Gandak.

The project is likely to bring under irrigation an area of over 35 lakhs of acres in Bihar alone, besides its capacity to irrigate some area of Nepal and a portion of the Gorakhpur district of the U.P.

In addition to the construction of these two canals, it is proposed to convert the Tribeni Canal into a perennial canal and also to extend it by another 40 miles to cover an additional area of 1½ lakhs of acres between the irrigation boundaries of the existing Tribeni and Dhaka Canals.

The works have been roughly estimated to cost about 20 crores.

The Government of Nepal and the U.P. have already permitted necessary surveys in their territories and further data is being collected for preparation of detailed Plans and Estimates.

The irrigation on the project will fully develop by 1958.

In addition there are large numbers of big, medium and small size projects under investigation or construction in various provinces and states.

It is however useful to remember that all these projects when completed will add over 27 million acres of irrigation to India's existing 50 million acres.

Jawai River Project (Rajasthan).—The Jodhpur Jawai River Irrigation-cum-Hydro-electric development project scheduled to be completed by the end of 1952 was sponsored by engineers including Mr. Mannersmith, Member of the Indian River Commission, Sir William Stamppe and Dewan Bahadur Iyyanger, former Chief Engineer, Madras Province. Mr. Fergusson undertook a survey and submitted his report in 1944. Recently Mr. M. B. Patel Industrial

Adviser to the former State Government suggested various improvements.

The project envisages the construction of a reservoir calculated to impound 7,000 million cubic feet of water and to store the flow during monsoon and to serve as a balancing reservoir for a future generating system from a catchment area of 305 sq. miles to irrigate 115,000 acres of barani land. The land is expected to produce wheat, sugarcane, cotton, fruit, green manure and to generate about 5,000 kW of hydro-electric power for domestic and industrial purposes.

The Dam is being constructed near the Erlin-pura Railway Station on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. 15 miles from the source of the Jawai River in the Aravalli Hills forming a natural water shed as well as the border between Mewar and Marwar. The area is inhabited by Bhils and Gerasia. An outlet tower over 100 ft. high combining a small hydro-electric plant of some 150 H.P. will be located at the south end of the large granite bollard at which the river divides into two branches. Some of the structures like spillway tunnels would have to stand a water velocity of the order of 100 ft. per second and for this purpose special processing of concrete would have to be done.

THE STATES IN INDIA

THE table reproduced at the end of this article shows the present position, which can be summed up as follows: Out of the 562 States which lay in the Indian sphere 213 States covering an area of 101,560 sq. miles with a population of 17,129,000 have been or are to be merged with the Provinces. 24 States covering an area of 26,514 sq. miles with a population of 2,346,000 have been taken over as centrally administered areas; 304 States, covering an area of 236,352 sq. miles with a population of 37,016,000 have been integrated to form Unions of States. The only States which are not so far affected are Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Benares, Khasi States, Manipur and Tripura. Of these Benares, Manipur, and the Khasi States are due for merger with the appropriate Province. Hyderabad has a Military Government which is really a kind of Interim Government. The future of Kashmir must wait on the result of a plebiscite. Of all the States that remain Mysore is the only one for which the Government of India does not appear to have any immediate plans.

From the point of view of India as a whole the new order may be summed up as follows: while there were 500 odd separate administrative Units in India before the process of integration and merger started there are today only 24. Of these 9 are Governor's Provinces, 9 Chief Commissioners' Provinces and 6 States Unions. The Chief Commissioners' Provinces formed out of a single or merger of States are Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Cutch and Bhopal. The States Unions are Patiala and Eastern States Union, the Rajasthan Union, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. Thus of the 82,000,000 people who live in the States about 58,000,000 have been affected by some kind of merger or integration. The balance of 24,000,000 is made up almost wholly by the combined populations of the States of Hyderabad and Mysore.

UNIFICATION

The unification of India is no doubt an achievement of which the Ministry of States is justly proud. But a number of baffling problems still remained to be solved. Unification implies that the different administrative Units have the same kind of internal structure and that they all stand in the same relation to the Central Government. For instance, the administrative machinery of a Union must be similar to that of a Province. A Union like a Province must also have an elected legislature and a ministry responsible to the legislature. In other words, the process of unification must be followed by a process of modernization and democratization. Besides most of the States are badly equipped for the administrative tasks which they are called upon to discharge. Hence the Government of India which was chiefly responsible for the formation of Unions and the merger of States into Provinces has a duty to perform to the people who belong to the merged or integrated States. The Government of India has therefore legally acquired certain over-riding authority over the Governments of the States Unions. It has, for instance, the power to appoint important officials in the Union Governments. It has the right to give directions to the Ruler or Prantakk about the way in which he is to discharge his duties. It has in the ultimate resort, the authority to supersede an incompetent Ministry and take over the administration of the State. All these powers have in fact been exercised by the Government of India. In 1949 May, for instance, the Government of India took the extreme step of dismissing a Ministry in Vindhya Pradesh and assumed complete responsibility for the administration of the Union.

It is worthwhile noting that such close relations between the Centre and a Union were never contemplated at the start. The Government of India were led step by step as it were, into enlarging the sphere of their control till at

last they found themselves assuming direct responsibility for the good Government of the States Unions. The original Instrument of Accession gave the Central Government the power to administer only three subjects on behalf of the Union, communications, foreign affairs and defence. It was during the negotiations that led to the formation of the Rajasthan Union that a new clause was introduced into the Instrument of Accession which gave the Government of India the power to legislate on all subjects which came under the Federal and Concurrent lists under the Government of India Act of 1935 except taxation, and also power, to which reference has already been made, to exercise an over-all supervision over the affairs of the Union.

The States Ministry explained that these over-riding powers would enable the Central Government to direct the process of integration and consolidation, to secure good Government in the interim period, and eventually to make the Unions over to their Governments established under their new constitutions in good working order.

DUTIES OF MINISTRY

Thus the duties of the States Ministry have increased rather than diminished with the unification of the country. In this context it may also be useful to mention a number of other tasks which the Ministry has to discharge in regard to the States which are merged with the Provinces. Firstly as a party to the agreements of merger it is the responsibility of the Government of India to ensure that the provisions of the agreements including those rights guaranteed to the Ruler are duly enforced. Second, it has to settle important questions such as the divisions of assets and liabilities of the merged States between the Central and the Provincial Governments. Third, it has to examine the claims of the Rulers in regard to civil list and private property. Fourth, it has to devise a suitable plan for giving the people of the merged States representation on the Provincial Legislature. Fifth, it has to fix the Rulers' Privy Purses. Sixth, in the States, where an order under section 200A of the Government of India Act of 1935 cannot be applied the Government of India have to intervene to extend Provincial Acts to the merged States through the operation of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947.

PRIVY PURSE

It is worthwhile enlarging some of these items. Certain broad principles for fixing the privy purse are already worked out.

In the past there was hardly any distinction between the Rulers' personal expenses and State expenditure, and even in those States where such a thing as privy purse did exist no effective steps were taken to see that personal and State expenditure were in practice separately accounted for. Large amounts were thus spent on Rulers, the members of their families and on State ceremonies and functions. Today every Covenant contains a clause fixing the Ruler's privy purse which is calculated to cover the expenses of the Rulers and their families including such expenses as those on residence, marriage, ceremonies, etc. The basis of calculation is the revenue of the State. For the first lakh the Ruler is allowed 15 per cent, for the next four he is allowed 10 per cent, above 5 lakhs 7½ per cent, the maximum being 10 lakhs. This maximum is exceeded only in the case of the Rulers of some of the major States recognized as viable, and even here it is decided that the amount is to be paid only during the life-time of the present Ruler. The savings resulting from fixing the privy purses will, it is calculated, amount to about two crores exclusive of the savings in Vindhya Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Baroda and Kolhapur.

Here, for instance, is a list of the annual pensions which are to be paid to the Rulers of Rajasthan: Jaipur, Rs. 18,00,000; Jodhpur, Rs. 17,50,000; Bikaner, 17,00,000; Mewar, Rs. 10,00,000; Kotah, Rs. 7,00,000; Bundi, Rs. 2,81,000; Tonk, Rs. 2,78,000; Dungarpur, Rs. 1,98,000; Jaisalmer, Rs. 1,80,000; Kishangarh, Rs. 1,36,000; Banswara, Rs. 1,26,000; Jhalawar, Rs. 1,26,000; Parganah, Rs. 1,02,000; Shahpura, Rs. 1,00,000.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

The question of private property was settled except in the case of three or four States by the States Ministry on an *ad hoc* basis. No uniform system was followed in settling the question. The criterion applied was that if a building, for instance, was used exclusively by the Ruler or his family, it was considered to be his private property and if it was used for public purposes, it automatically became the property of the State.

The main features of the settlement are: The Ruler is entitled to retain the palace in which he lives. He can also have one more residential building only, either at a sea-side resort or at a hill station. All buildings in excess of these are to be made over to the State.

In no case is the Ruler allowed to retain any land except where there is positive proof that the land is his ancestral property. Even here, he is subject to the tenancy laws of his State and has to pay taxes like any other landowner. The principle involved in agricultural land is that the Ruler is not entitled to any income besides the privy purse. The States Ministry has restored to the States administrations thousands of acres of such land and in the case of one Ruler, 154 big villages have been taken away and handed over to the State.

In certain cases, Rulers had earmarked portions of the State exchequer as private property. These cases were investigated and settled by taking away what the Rulers were not entitled to keep. This step came as a wind-fall for some Unions who got in all over Rs. 55 crores. For example, the Saurashtra Union got over Rs. 14 crores as a result of the States Ministry's award, the Madhyabharat Union Rs. 25 crores, the Rajasthan Union about Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 crores, the Patiala Union Rs. 5 crores and Vindhya Pradesh Rs. 3 crores.

Several Rulers are stated to have parted with their money and investments without demur. For example, the Maharaja of Gwalior made over to his Government Bombay Improvement Trust scrips bearing an annual interest of about Rs. 50 lakhs. Similarly, the Gaigajali (reserve fund) of over Rs. 3,60,00,000 was also given to the State.

Jewellery—priceless sapphires, emeralds, diamonds and pearls were all divided into two categories. Those actually used by the Ruler himself and those used as regalia at State functions. A list was then made of the jewels falling into the latter category, and though the Ruler could keep this jewellery in his custody the Union Government or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, were given the right of inspection and check up.

The States Ministry declined to recognise the grant of lands made by Rulers to their relatives or others on the eve of integration or merger of their States. In cases where such assignments were made long before the integration, the property becomes subject to land assessment and tenancy laws of the Union or of the province.

Half the number of cars of Rulers, some of whom maintained fleets of 50 and more, were assigned to the State and are now being used by Ministers and other State officials.

The final result of the award is that most of the Rulers have been left with one-fourth of what they considered as their private property, the rest going to their Government.

Some Rulers were generous enough to make over to the State larger slices of property than they were obliged to do under the terms of the agreement. The Maharaja of Travancore for instance granted to the State property to the extent of as much as 20,000 acres.

There are some 35 palaces and houses belonging to Rulers in Old and New Delhi about which no decision was taken. Some of the States administrations claim them as State property while the Rulers challenge the claim.

The States Ministry arranged for the payment of pensions "in deserving cases," which include the aged mothers of certain Rulers, widowed sisters and other near relatives having no personal property.

REPRESENTATION

In regard to the representation of merged States in the Legislatures it was reported at the time of writing that the Government of India were considering giving representation to the population of States merged into provinces by nominations to the respective Provincial Legislatures. The principle would also extend to States taken over by the Centre, representation being given on the Central Legislature.

The Governor-General was expected to make the nominations of representatives of the merged States presumably on a population basis. Action was expected to be taken after the Sections 290 (A) and 290 (B) of the Government of India Act, which the Constituent Assembly adopted in January 1949 conferring on the Governor-General powers to issue orders in respect of the merged States, were brought into force.

It may be recalled that the original principle of providing representation to the States was that half the seats for each State were to be filled by nomination and the other half by election. In this way, 19 States got their representation. Kashmir's four representatives who were the last to take their seats did so on June 4, 1949. Hyderabad would also be given representation when the elections in the State were over.

The proposed method of nomination for representing the merged States in Provincial Legislatures was subjected to strong criticism by some persons. It was suggested that such a procedure was a denial of people's rights and was being adopted to safeguard the vested interests of the party in power.

It was, however, explained on behalf of the States Ministry that the proposed nomination was a purely interim measure and that it would be impossible at the present moment to hold early elections in the merged States.

It was generally expected, however, that in nominating representatives to the Provincial Legislatures, the Governor-General would take into consideration the strength of popular parties. It was also held possible that local bodies and Administrators of the merged States might be consulted before the final selection took place.

If and when the nomination proposal is implemented, the strength of the Bombay Assembly would be increased by 65 seats, that of the Orissa Assembly by 32 seats and that of the Central Provinces by 18 seats.

The Bombay Assembly would have 240 members, of whom 22 would come from Baroda, 9 from Kolhapur, and 51 from the other merged States of the Deccan.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

We may next proceed to describe briefly the administrative set up in the States Union and the newly-formed Chief Commissioner's provinces. So far as the States integrated with the Governors' Provinces are concerned, they are part and parcel of the Province and have therefore the same kind of administration as the rest of the Districts

in the Province. The people of the new Chief Commissioner's Provinces are directly under the Government of India who are in their turn responsible to the Indian Constituent Assembly (Legislative). Thus in the ultimate analysis the people of these centrally administered provinces already possess responsible parliamentary Government of a sort. As already explained they will also have direct representation in the final governing authority when their representatives take their seats in the Indian Constituent Assembly (Legislative) for which provision is made. To associate the people with the Government of the Province more closely Advisory Councils are set up in a number of Provinces. These Councils are intended more especially to help the Chief Commissioners with their administrative work.

The long term plan for the Unions contemplates full responsible Government on the same model as that of the Governors' Provinces. Saurashtra, for instance, has authorized the Indian Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for itself. In general however, the constitutions are to be framed by Union Constituent Assemblies which are to be elected on the basis of adult franchise. This long-term plan is in different stages of realization in the different Unions. In some of them Constituent Assemblies are already functioning. In others preparations for elections were in progress at the time of writing. A good example of the latter group is the Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

To help the Unions frame constitutions, and to ensure a certain degree of uniformity in the constitutions so framed the Government of India appointed a Committee presided over by Sir B. N. Rao, the members of which were Mr. P. Govinda Menon, M.C.A.; Dr. R. V. Singh; Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.C.A.; Mr. Ram Sahay, M.C.A.; Mr. C. C. Shah, M.C.A.; Mr. K. Hanumanthia, M.C.A.; Mr. R. Shanker, M.C.A. The report which the Committee submitted to the States Ministry in the middle of June 1949 may be summarized as follows.

RAO COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee proceeded on the assumption that the Indian States would accede to the Union in respect of all subjects and concurrent lists and followed the provisions relating to the provinces contained in the draft Constitution of India.

The Ruler is defined as the head of the State deriving his position from the will of the people, with whom resides sovereign power. The executive power of the State should be vested in the Ruler. Just as the Governor of each Province is to be appointed by the President, the Ruler or the Rajpramukh is to be recognised by the President. The Ruler might exercise the executive power of the State either himself or through officers subordinate to him.

No provision regarding impeachment of the Ruler by the legislature was necessary because the Ruler is defined as a person, for the time being recognised by the President, who could be trusted to withdraw the recognition in the event of misbehaviour on the part of the Ruler.

The structure of the legislative bodies in the States is recommended on the model of provincial legislatures. Provision is however, made for bicameral legislature. Two alternatives have, therefore, been suggested, one for the States which desire to have bicameral legislatures and another for those who wish to have a unicameral assembly.

So far as the composition of the Upper Chambers is concerned, the Committee has left it to be determined by Parliament, with the object of ensuring uniformity throughout India.

In case a Ruler is not able to address the legislature in person, it is proposed that the address might be read by his Chief Minister.

As regards the salary and allowances of the Ruler, the Committee is said to have recommended that they should be charged on the State revenues, but there is difference of opinion as to

the authority for determining the amount. The privy purse of the Rajpramukh and Rulers of the covenanted States is guaranteed by the Government of India as prescribed in the Covenant. Power is given to the President in this regard, who is expected to take into account the terms of the Covenant.

The Judiciary is sought to be made completely independent. The High Court Judges, whose terms and conditions of office should, it is recommended, be similar to those of provincial judiciary, will be appointed by the President. The subordinate Judges are to be appointed by the Ruler on the advice of the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Supreme Court of India will have appellate jurisdiction over the High Courts of the States as in the case of High Courts in the Provinces. The Committee proposed that members of the Election Commission should be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner will have overall power of control, superintendence and direction and the Election Commission will function as a Regional Commission.

The Committee recommended the inclusion of a new Article suggesting that where the President has, by order, directed that any area included within a province or the whole or any part of the area included within an Indian State should be administered in all respects by the State, as if such area formed part of the State, all the provisions of the Constitution applicable to the State should apply to that area.

As regards power to amend the Constitution, the Committee felt that the State legislatures should have power to initiate any amendments to the Constitutions, for the Constitutions of the Indian States are ordinarily to be made by their own Constituent Assemblies.

The Committee provided for the contingency in which the work of the Constitution making is entrusted to the ordinary legislature and not to a Constituent Assembly specially set up for the purpose.

There was substantial difference of opinion among the members of the Committee as to the wording of the Instrument of Instructions to the Rulers. Some members urged that the wording should be the same as in the case of the provinces, namely "in all matters within the scope of the executive power of the State, the Ruler shall, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him, be guided by the advice of his Ministers."

Others were of the view that the wording should be: "The Ruler shall, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this Constitution, be guided by the advice of his Ministers." The draft, it is stated, provides for both alternatives.

The best method of giving effect to the proposals, should the Indian States accept them generally would be, according to the Report of the Committee, to insert a special part in the draft Constitution of India to deal with the Constitutions of the Indian States. It should provide in effect that the provisions relating to the provinces should apply to the Indian States. There should be a separate schedule to the Constitution specifying the difference between the provinces and the Indian States.

The designation of the Rajpramukhs as "Ruler" mentioned in the draft Constitution did not find favour with some members of the Committee. So much for long-term arrangements.

Meanwhile the interim political arrangement in the Union may be generally described as follows: The head of the Union is the Raj Pramukh, under whom there is a sort of deputy, Upa Raj Pramukh. The Union of Rajasthan has yet another dignitary, Maharaj Pramukh. Generally the two Pramukhs are elected by a Council of Rulers for a certain period. Often there is no formal election, the Ruler of the leading State in the Union becomes Raj Pramukh by general agreement. Sometimes too a Ruler may be elected Raj Pramukh for life. For instance, in the Union of Rajasthan as it was originally formed the Maharaja of

Udaipur was Rajpramukh for life. There may also be a presidium of Rulers as in Saurashtra, whose presidium consists of five members. To assist the Raj Pramukh a Council of Ministers is set up who are meant to hold office till the new constitution comes into being and a Ministry responsible to the new Legislature is formed. That is the general outline of the kind of Government in force at the moment. Finally, the whole of this administrative set-up is subject to general supervision by the Government of India until the permanent Constitution begins to function.

PROBLEMS FACING UNIONS

We may next pass in review some of the problems which the new Unions have to face. These problems are mainly two, unification of administration and democratization. Both these problems present enormous difficulty. Let us take unification of administration first. Often the various states forming part of a Union have different types of administration. In some all authority is concentrated in a few hands. Such a thing as Department hardly exists. Neither does such a convenient unit of administration as "District." A District Officer as a person who is responsible for co-ordination in a particular area is also unknown. Thus whatever new administrative units are set up they will have to acquire the requisite cohesion and the necessary local tradition before the state machinery can begin to function smoothly. In some States modern organization of a sort does exist but it is not well enough developed—certainly not to the same degree as in a Governor's Province. In many States the traditional form of rule flourishes with a peculiar strength. In some Unions large tracts of land are held under a system called the Jagirdar system with the holders performing a variety of administrative functions. There are also any number of systems of land tenure. Large parts indeed remain under feudal conditions; and anything like a modern system of revenue administration which includes settlement, record of rights, trained revenue staff is unknown over vast areas.

It is thus clear that the administrative personnel inherited by the Union is unequal to the tasks which the new Government have to face. In a great many States rules of recruitment, training, promotion do not exist. The principle of selection through a competitive examination is recognized only in a few States and even here to a very limited extent. Traditions of common service are hardly developed anywhere. In some areas the predominance of certain classes in the public services particularly the Army and the Police is a hindrance.

Yet another obstacle in the way of unification is the bewildering variety of systems of financial control. In some states there is no control of any sort. Departments are allotted huge blocks of grants of which no proper accounts are kept. In others a system of pre-audit exists but, wherever such officials as Auditor-General or Accountant General are present their functions vary from State to State. All these are grave obstacles for a proper system of financial control and audit which is essential to a democratic Government. It may be mentioned here that the whole subject of public finance in Unions and States is now the subject of enquiry by a Committee appointed by the Central Government. A preliminary report of the findings of this Committee is already available. But as this question needs elaboration it is dealt with elsewhere in this article under a separate heading.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS

So much for administrative problems. When we pass to political problems we find the position is just as discouraging. Not many States have legislatures functioning in them. Where legislatures do exist their powers are very limited; everywhere there are blocks of nominated members and the idea that the Ministers are responsible to a Legislature has never been accepted. Even in the local sphere the number of representative institutions such as panchayats,

district committees, municipal committees is very limited. Political parties with a well knit organisation and a well defined programme of action do not exist: whatever differences there are between parties are of a local or factional character. Thus the whole background from which a democratic and representative government arises is completely lacking. Respect for individual rights, the habit of arriving at decisions through discussion and compromise, loyalty to decisions already arrived at which are the quintessence of democracy are yet to develop in all the State Unions.

It is with such poor equipment that the Unions have to set about their work of building a new State. The States are starting as if from scratch and there is much to do by way of reconstruction. Land systems have to be changed, vast irrigation works have to be established, mineral and industrial sources have to be developed. Then there are welfare activities like public health and education which have to be organised. In such of the Unions as lie on strategic border areas security measures have to be put through. All these are problems which are difficult enough to try the skill and experience of long established administrations.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HELP

It is precisely because the Central Government is fully conscious that the Union Governments are unequal to the tasks which they have to fulfil that it has acquired the power of control and supervision over the Union Governments. In many different ways the Central Government is helping the Union Governments to organize and re-equip the administrative machinery. For instance, it has made available to Unions the services of experienced officials as Advisers and have also deputed senior officials of All India Services to fill certain key posts such as those of Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector General of Police. A senior official of the Indian Civil Service Mr. M. J. Desai was placed on deputation from July to September in 1948 to visit the various Unions, investigate their problems and make suggestions about how the Government of India could help the Unions in building up an efficient administrative service. A plan is also under consideration by which the Unions could participate in the All India Scheme of recruitment to administrative and police services. Such participation would also mark a further step towards the administrative unification of India besides bringing about closer co-operation between the administration of the Centre and the States.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Another question which the Government of India are helping the Unions to solve is that of finance. In the case of those States which have merged into Governor's Provinces or consolidated into Centrally administered areas prompt action has been taken to abolish feudal taxes, cesses, internal customs barriers, etc. In the field of Central taxation instructions have been issued to collectors of Central Excise to take over the excise administration in these States. Steps have also been taken to apply to these areas the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the rules issued thereunder. The Indian Income Tax Act was also applied to these areas on the 1st of April 1949. The Customs administration of Cutch ports is now in the hands of a Collector of Customs appointed by the Central Board of Revenue.

As regards the Unions and Independent States which have so far retained their finance structure a Committee appointed by the Central Government has made a number of recommendations with a view to making their system uniform with that prevailing in the Provinces. This Committee which consisted of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. N. Dandekar, I.C.S. with Sir V. T. Krishnamachari as the Chairman commenced work in 1948 November and made a report to the Government in 1949. The present position is highly complicated.

Neither the original Instrument of Accession, nor the Revised Instrument conferred any new financial rights on the Central Government. The States are free to follow their own policies even in the field of federal finance and taxation. They continue to bear expenditure of a federal nature such as that relating to defence, and they continue to derive revenues from sources normally considered as federal such as Customs, Income Tax, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. The situation is further complicated by the variety of the conditions prevailing in the various States and the likelihood of deficit owing to food scarcity and increased expenditure on administration which is to come up to the level of the Governor's Provinces. Thus the objective of uniformity, however desirable in itself, the Committee opined, should be achieved in such a manner as not to dislocate the finances either of the Central or Union Governments.

According to the Committee's report the Government of India must assume financial control and responsibility for Central subjects in Indian States from April 1, 1950—the deadline set for the integration of States' finances.

From that day income-tax, excise, and other Central taxes will be levied in all the States and the States' Unions by the Central Government, and functions such as Defence, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Meteorology and Broadcasting will become the responsibility of the Central Government.

The process of integration should be completed within ten years.

Owing to administrative reasons, the assumption of these functions by the Centre should be a gradual one, and the actual administration of the subjects may be left in the hands of the State Governments, acting as the agent of the Centre.

The Committee pointed out a number of practical difficulties in bringing about a radical change in the pattern of States' finances. It examined in detail the financial structure of each State, its resources and requirements and the minimum period needed to effect the change in the pattern. It came to the conclusion that a period of ten years might be necessary to bring about financial and administrative adjustments, if sudden dislocation of economy and hardship to the people were to be avoided.

The Committee had reached these its main conclusions at the time of writing but had not submitted its final report.

It was expected that the report would be confined mainly to the States' Unions, Mysore and Hyderabad.

MOMENTOUS EVENTS

The White Paper issued on July 5, 1948 described the changes which we have recounted above in the following terms:

"The accession of the States to the Dominion of India was a momentous event in India's history. The full significance of this important event can be appreciated only if it is viewed against its most unpropitious background.... High walls of political isolation had been reared up and buttressed to prevent the infiltration of the urge for freedom and democracy into the Indian States. Disruptive tendencies had been sedulously cultivated and encouraged.... There were not a few who nursed the hope that overwhelmed by the combined weight of the partition of India and the disruption of the States the Government of India would go under.

"In the context of these heavy odds and handicaps the consummation of the ideal of a Federal India comprising both the Provinces and the States was not a mean achievement. For the first time after hundreds of years India became welded into a constitutional entity."

When the Ministry of States came into existence on July 5, 1947 it faced a task of the utmost difficulty. For one thing time was short, whatever there was to do to keep the country together had to be done in less than two months before the partition actually took

effect. The Political Department which had dealt with the States till July 5, 1947 did not make the path of the States Ministry any the easier. A theory had been put out that the States had no relation with the Government of India except through the Crown. According to this theory there were two separate dignitaries at the capital of the Indian Empire, the Governor-General and the Crown Representative though the two offices might be held by the same individual. When he acted as head of the Government he did so as Governor-General. In his dealings with the States he acted not in his capacity as Governor-General but as Representative of the Crown. The main object in inventing this ingenious theory was to deprive the successor Government of India of all the rights that it would normally possess in its relations with the States. The Princes for their part did not show any obvious desire to co-operate with the national Government of India, to start with at any rate. Some of them declared independence; and others opened negotiations with both the Dominions. But eventually they all came round with one or two exceptions when they realized that the Indian part of the sub-continent would face disintegration and anarchy if they did not decide to pull together with the newly established Central Government.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

The Political Department had under consideration a Stand-Still Agreement and a draft had been sent to the Rulers. But the need of the hour was clearly not a Stand-Still Agreement, but some kind of Federation however loose between all the different administrative units in India, States as well as Provinces. Consequently the States Ministry opened negotiations with the Rulers of all the States with a view to the execution of Instruments of Accession by which the Rulers acceded in respect mainly of three subjects to the Central Government, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. As is mentioned above the Rulers realizing the dangers inherent in the situation accepted the Instrument of Accession proposed by the Ministry of States, and transferred the three subjects to the Central Government. The Instrument also contained a clause which made it incumbent on the Rulers to call together a Constituent Assembly which was to be entrusted with the task of forming a new constitution for the States based on responsible Government.

In fact, the Ministry of States had to meet every situation as it developed. Integration, for instance, suggested itself when law and order over a large area in the former Eastern States Agency utterly broke down. This breakdown occurred as a result of independence in British India, when an insistent demand arose for democratic Government in the States of the Agency. The Rulers did not have the physical power to resist the popular demand. Neither did they have the material resources to set up a modern administrative system in their States like the Provinces. Sooner or later anti-social elements began to take advantage of the situation with the result that law and order broke down and the Government of India had to intervene. Eventually a solution was sought in integration with the neighbouring Provinces—a solution which was suggested as early as 1930 by the Simon Commission. Some of the States were integrated with the C.P., and the rest with Orissa. This showed the answer to similar situations elsewhere, as in Bombay for instance, or Madras, or Bihar or the U.P.

Kathliwar States presented yet another problem. The whole area was composed of native States whose Rulers as well as people had developed a strong territorial sentiment. The most convenient solution was therefore not merger but integration to form one administrative unit. And so the Kathliwar States coalesced to form the Union of Saurashtra. In yet other areas, Central India, for instance, or Rajputana small States and others regarded as viable were so mixed together that integration

of the smaller States was not possible without the bigger States coming in. Hence into the Union of Madhya Bharat came not only a small State like Barwani but also a big State like Gwalior. The same was true of the Rajputana States, into the Rajasthan Union was drawn not only Kishangarh but also Udaipur, and later Jaipur. There was thus no set answer which would meet every possible situation. The answer had to vary to suit the circumstances. Some States for instance were taken over by the Central Government because administrative or strategic reasons compelled it to take such a step.

STATES FORCES

There were about 50 States which had the right to maintain armed forces before the advent of freedom. The National Government allowed these States to retain the State troops because they had fitted into an all-India scheme for defence against external attack or the maintenance of law and order inside the country. Hence there is an obligation on the States to keep the troops at a certain level of technical efficiency. The Central Government has also the right of inspection. In the Unions the Rajpramukhs are vested with the power of ultimate control, but in the exercise of their powers the Rajpramukhs are subject to such directions and instructions as the Government of India may give from time to time. But the future of the armed forces of these States which are merged into a Governor's Province or administered as Chief Commissioners' Provinces is yet to be decided. An Indian States Army Adviser is attached to the Ministry of States.

A note on the Ministry of States should be of interest. The Secretariat consists of 31 officials and 140 other staff which includes some who were recruited to deal with the problems arising out of the plebiscite to be held in Kashmir. The Ministry has an annual budget of Rs. 10,39,000, and if we include its subordinate organizations the expenditure rises to 61,68,000. These regional organizations are only five in number and possess very modest establishments, generally 2 officials and about 25 clerks. The Ministry has retained three police organizations, the Keonjhar Police, the Rajputana Railway Police, and the Western India Railway Police. These police are necessary for security purposes on strategic railway lines.

MERGERS, INTEGRATIONS

We may next pass in review some of the mergers and integrations that have recently taken place.

The Year Book for 1948 gives an account of such of the mergers and integrations as had taken place till 1948 May, that is when the States Ministry's first White Paper was issued. Developments which have taken place since then are outlined below:

1. **Bilaspur**—an East Punjab Hill State was taken over by the Centre on October 12, 1948. Administration by the Centre was considered necessary because of the location in it of the Bakra Dam which was of all India importance.

2. **Mavurbhanj**—in the former Eastern States Agency was taken over by the Central Government on November 9, 1948 and was put under a Chief Commissioner. On January 1, 1949 the State was merged into the Province of Orissa.

3. **Danta**—in Western Rajputana was merged into the Province of Bombay on November 6, 1948. The Government of Bombay also took over **Sirohi** on January 5, 1949 which it is now administering on behalf of the Government of India.

4. **Kolhapur**—The Government of India had to intervene into the affairs of Kolhapur because of the serious disturbances which took place in that State after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. As a result of the discussions which the Secretary of the States Ministry had

with the Maharaja of Kolhapur an Administrator was appointed by the Government of India. An enquiry was also made into the disturbances by a commission. Later when it became known that the finances of the State were unsatisfactory the Government of India advanced a loan. Finally a merger agreement was negotiated with the Maharaja and on March 1, 1949 the Government of India made over the administration of the State to the Government of Bombay.

5. **Baroda**—Considerations of a different sort led to the merger of Baroda with Bombay Province. Though Baroda was financially sound and had a very efficient and up-to-date administration it lacked geographical unity. Its territory was interspersed with that of Bombay and Saurashtra in many different places. The administrative inconvenience so caused was thrown into striking relief by the experience during the famine in Baroda State in February 1949. It was found that foodstuffs could not be despatched to Baroda owing to regulations restricting movement of food from one administrative area to another. Consequently the Maharaja of Baroda was advised by the States Ministry to merge Baroda with Bombay. When the Maharaja found that his Ministers also agreed with the advice given by the States Ministry he consented to merge his State. The merger took place on May 1, 1949.

6. **The United State of Rajasthan** formed in 1948 was obviously an incomplete State. Three major States Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and one minor State Jaisalmer remained outside the Union. Though considered viable all these States were from every point of view historical, cultural, economic an integral part of Rajasthan. Thus an expansion of the United State of Rajasthan embracing the four States mentioned above could not be delayed very long. This larger union materialized on March 30, 1949. Later on May 15, 1949 the United State of Matsya merged with this larger Union to form one consolidated Union of Rajasthan which thus became the biggest of the States Unions.

Alwar and Karauli of the Matsya Union were in favour of merging with Rajasthan, while in Jodhpur and Bharatpur opinion was divided between merger with Rajasthan and merger with the U.P. Some kind of enquiry was conducted into the state of public feeling in Jodhpur and Bharatpur and eventually it was decided to merge them along with the other two Matsya States into Rajasthan.

7. **Bhopal**—There was prolonged agitation in Bhopal for merger with an adjoining Province or States Union. There were also serious differences of opinion in the Council of Ministers of the Bhopal State on the need for merger. An attempt was made by the Ministry to suppress the agitation in the State for merger. Eventually the Nawab of Bhopal after prolonged consultations with the States Ministry agreed to make over the administration to the Government of India. The Government of India took charge on June 1, 1949.

8. **The Travancore-Cochin Union** is generally expected to be the last of its kind. Public opinion was strongly in favour of such a Union. Among the benefits which it was believed would flow from the integration are large-scale social and economic development of the whole area. It was hoped the merger would also help to unify the Hindu community which is broken up into innumerable fragments, and facilitate the attainment of equality by the Harijans who are estimated to form about half the population of the Union. The Union came into being on July 1, 1949.

9. **Mysore**—As regards Mysore the Maharaja signed the revised Instrument of Accession surrendering to the Centre legislative authority in respect of the federal and concurrent legislative lists enumerated in List I and List III of the seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act on June 27, 1949. Mysore was the last big State to do so.

The Centre, however, did not assume authority in regard to taxation; this question, it was decided, should come up for consideration after a detailed study of the report of the Committee on the financial integration of the States.

It will be recalled that the original Instrument of Accession executed by rulers in August-September, 1947, accorded to the Centre only three subjects—defence, external affairs and communications. The revised Instrument of Accession now signed by Mysore includes such items as development of industries, trade unions and regulation of labour, insurance, banking, criminal law, civil procedure code, and electricity. For all practical purposes the revised Instrument of Accession brings Mysore on a par with the provinces.

10. **Junagadh**—The events in Junagadh which culminated in the Central Government's taking charge of the administration are recorded in the *Year Book* for 1948. Later there was a referendum in Junagadh and the adjoining States which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favour of accession to India. Till lately Junagadh was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India who was assisted in his duty by three representatives of the people. In 1948 December the representatives of Junagadh and the adjoining States of Mangrol, Manavadar, Sardargarh and Babaria had passed a resolution to the effect that the administrations of these States should be transferred to the Government of Saurashtra and also that the representatives of these States should take part in the framing of the constitution of the Union which was in progress at the moment. Accordingly a supplementary covenant was executed by the Rulers of Saurashtra giving effect to these resolutions. On January 20, 1948, Junagadh was integrated with Saurashtra; the other States were integrated a short time before.

HYDERABAD

An unpleasant incident in the history of the National Government's relations with the States was the police action in Hyderabad. That extreme step was forced upon the Government of India because of the intransigence of the former authorities of the Hyderabad State. The story begins as early as 1947 June when the States Ministry opened negotiations with Hyderabad along with other States and on the same basis. The Government of India insisted upon accession while the Government of Hyderabad would not recognize paramountcy which accession would imply. Instead the Hyderabad Government suggested a treaty by which Hyderabad would agree to administer the three subjects of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications in general conformity with the policy of the Central Government. The negotiations had not ended when August 15 arrived. However, the Governor-General in his speech to the Assembly on August 14 was able to say that though the Nizam had not so far acceded, compromise was in sight and that for a limited period the three central subjects would be dealt with on a stand-still basis. And so negotiations resumed but the heads of agreement, and continued through September and October. Finally, a Stand-Still Agreement was signed on November 22, 1947 to last a year.

This short sketch is concerned with tracing the different stages of the negotiations between the Governments of India and Hyderabad which ended in police action and not with internal developments in the Hyderabad State which were taking a menacing turn at the time. It may be mentioned however that the main elements in the internal situation of the State were the rise of Ittehad to power, the eclipse of the Nizam and the moderate groups, Razakars lawlessness, oppression and terrorization of the majority community, purchase of arms in foreign countries, large and rapid increase in the strength of the armed forces, intrigues in Pakistan against the Government of India, raids on border villages, murder, robbery, arson and military preparation for a hypothetical struggle with India.

It is against growing tension in the State therefore that negotiations for a new agreement to replace the Stand-Still Agreement of November 1947 broke down in June 1948 when the Nizam on the advice of his Council rejected a draft to which the Hyderabad delegation had previously agreed.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

The terms of the draft may be set out in some detail as they held the field until the time when police action started. These were the main terms of the agreement: Hyderabad was to pass Indian Union Legislation on the three subjects of External Affairs, Defence, Communications. Hyderabad's external relations were to be conducted by India but the State could maintain trade agencies in foreign countries. Hyderabad was to limit the strength of the regular army to 20,000 and of irregular forces to 8,000. All other military formations were to be disbanded including Razakars. India had the right of inspection of the armed forces of Hyderabad and was entitled to get whatever information she asked about them. India was not to station any of her forces inside Hyderabad territory except in an emergency proclaimed under Section 102 of the Government of India Act of 1935. So far as political questions were concerned the issue of accession was to be settled by a plebiscite under the supervision of an impartial authority. A Constituent Assembly was to meet early in 1949 for the purpose of framing a constitution on the basis of responsible Government. Meanwhile an Interim Government was to be set up in consultation with the main political parties in the State. Finally, India was to give Hyderabad full co-operation in the economic development of the State. Two questions were left over for amicable settlement later. The first was Hyderabad's demand to control her own export and import trade with countries overseas. And second, Hyderabad's desire to become a member of certain international bodies like the F.A.O. the Postal Union, the International Monetary Fund and so on.

Whatever the terms, it was clear that as long as the Ittehad and the Razakars were in control there was very little hope of any sort of agreement between India and Hyderabad. Sir Mirza Ismail made a last attempt to bring about a settlement. He went to Delhi on behalf of the Nizam. He found after enquiry at the capital that it was still possible to obtain an agreement provided the draft of the last agreement was signed, the Razakars were disbanded, the Ministers were sent away and the Government of Hyderabad made a declaration to the effect that the aim of their policy was responsible Government. Compromise on details could be arranged through a collateral letter. Sir Mirza wrote to the Nizam from Delhi telling him about the state of feeling in the Indian capital and suggesting to the Nizam that he might do two things to prevent open conflict between India and Hyderabad, first to sign the draft agreement himself without the concurrence of his Government and second to invite the Indian Army to afford him protection against the Razakars. The Nizam shrunk from following the course of action suggested by Sir Mirza Ismail, while the Hyderabad Government decided to approach the Security Council.

The Governor-General then made a last appeal to the Nizam to take courage and follow the advice given by Sir Mirza Ismail. He warned the Nizam that any other course might result in the gravest possible consequences to the State. But the appeal failed. The Nizam flatly rejected the Governor-General's terms and made no constructive counter-suggestions of his own. It was plain that things had got to a stage when the dead-lock could not be resolved except by the use of force. Events then moved very quickly. On September 10, 1948 Mohd Nawaz Jung the leader of the Hyderabad Delegation to the Security Council left Hyderabad for Karachi on his way to Paris. On the 13th, Indian Troops entered Hyderabad for the purpose of restoring law and order.

REASONS FOR ACTION

The immediate reasons for the intervention were explained in a White Paper issued by the Government of India on August 10. In the course of a lengthy statement the White Paper said:

"Since July, 1947, the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, under the Nizam's inspiration, has been converted into a shock brigade for creating conditions in which the much-coveted theocratic State may come into existence. With this end in view, a quasi-military organisation known as the Razakars has been built up. Militarist demonstrations are a part of their daily routine; and military training is being imparted to them in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A Razakar, on enrolment, pledges his life to the Ittehad, to Hyderabad and to his leader, and vows 'to fight to the last to maintain the supremacy of the Muslim Power in the Deccan.' The headquarters of the Razakars is in Hyderabad City, but its ramifications cover the whole of the State. Seventy thousand men, women and children have undergone training; 150,000 members are on the rolls, and recruitment is going on briskly to reach the target figure of 500,000 Razakars.

"The internal conditions of Hyderabad State have become a scandal and the majority population has to suffer terrorism of the worst type. In all districts of Hyderabad the Razakars' rule prevails, often supported by the police and the military, and in all cases connived at by them. No Razakar has been known so far to have been brought to book for any atrocity, however violent and unlawful. As a result of the unchecked terrorism of the Razakars, a large number of people are migrating from the State to the territories of the Indian Dominion."

"The fighting lasted only about five days. On the 17th the Nizam ordered cease-fire. On September 18, the Commander of the Hyderabad Army signed the terms of unconditional surrender and the first detachments of the Indian Army arrived in the capital. Major-General Choudhury took over as Military Governor on the following day. On the 20th, the Nizam asked the Hyderabad delegation to the U. N. to withdraw the case from the Security Council.

KASHMIR

Consequent on India's appeal to the U.N.O. to take note of the serious developments in Kashmir the U.N.O. after some deliberation appointed a five-man commission to arrange cease-fire and an eventual plebiscite to solve the problem. The Commission arrived in Karachi, the capital of Pakistan on July 7, 1948 and in Delhi three days later. From Delhi the Commission went to Kashmir. After about a month's tour of the State territory and the war front the Commission proposed on August 13, 1948 a 'cease-fire' and certain terms for a truce. India accepted the proposals in principle while Pakistan raised certain objections which amounted to a virtual rejection of the proposals. Later while the Commission was away in Paris, Pakistan decided on second thought to accept the proposals in principle. The Commission then arrived in the sub-continent and arranged a 'cease-fire' which took effect on January 1, 1949. The aim of all negotiations here is to bring about a set of conditions in which a fair and free plebiscite becomes possible. After 'cease-fire' the U.N. Commission lost no time in making its proposals for a truce and an eventual plebiscite. Both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan agreed to these proposals in principle. It is in the working of the details and the interpretation of the various clauses that grave differences arose so grave indeed that a plebiscite seemed as remote at the time of writing as in the days when fighting was in progress.

The proposals made by the U.N. Commission may be summarized as follows: First, Pakistan nationals, the frontier tribesmen and the Pakistan armed forces were to withdraw. Next the Indian Army was also to withdraw in stages leaving behind only such forces as were absolutely

necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the State. In those areas under the control of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces administration was to be carried on by the local authorities under the direct supervision of the U.N. Commission. All State subjects who had left the State when disturbances began were to return to the State; and all non-State subjects except those who were on lawful purpose were to leave the State. The Indian and State troops were to be disposed in State territory in such a way as to ensure a free and fair plebiscite consistent, of course, with the need for maintaining law and order. Similarly the so-called Azad Kashmir forces were to take up appropriate positions in the territory at present under their control so that the State citizens could cast their votes without molestation. When conditions were well settled and peaceful a plebiscite was to be held by an Administrator nominated by the Secretary General of the United Nations and appointed by the Government of Kashmir. All political prisoners were to be released and minorities given full protection. There was to be complete freedom of speech, press, assembly, travel, exit and entry, and freedom for all kinds of legitimate political activity and propaganda. There was to be no coercion, bribery, intimidation, the exercise of undue influence or the use of grossly unfair methods of propaganda. Every citizen must be absolutely free to exercise his vote exactly as he pleased in perfect safety.

These, broadly speaking, were the U.N. Commission's proposals. The details were to be worked out through joint consultations among the Governments of India and Pakistan and the United Nations Commission.

The Commission's proposals were made on April 15, 1949. Later the proposals were slightly modified consequent on the clarification of the terms sought by the Governments of India and Pakistan. The modified proposals were then sent to the two Governments on April 25 with a warning that they were to be considered as the final terms. The nomination of the Plebiscite Administrator (Admiral Chester Nimitz) soon followed and the Administrator even made plans for leaving for Kashmir to take up his post. But the formal appointment by the Kashmir Government which was essential before the Administrator could get to work did not materialize. It was explained on behalf of the Kashmir Government that conditions were not yet ripe for the holding of a plebiscite, and so it was too early for the Administrator to start operations.

OBSTACLES TO AGREEMENT

At the time of writing tripartite negotiations with a view to compromise are in progress and some reports indicate that a compromise is not impossible. The differences have been narrowed down, it is said, and Sir B. N. Rau explained that the chief obstacle to a general agreement was the future of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces. The truth must however be faced that points on which differences can arise at any stage are too numerous to permit of an early solution. Here, for instance, are a few of the difficulties. Where is the true line to be drawn in the far north and north-east? Who is to be in charge of the Ladakh area the eastern part of which is Buddhist? When and at what intervals are Indian troops to be withdrawn? Are the Pakistan troops to be withdrawn by similar stages? Then there are the refugees from Kashmir who have to return to the States to exercise their votes. How are genuine refugees to be sorted from bogus refugees? How are the authorities to prevent impersonation? What arrangements are to be made in the State to house the refugees while they are waiting for the plebiscite? Then there are a host of questions connected more directly with the plebiscite itself. Is the plebiscite to be held District-wise or in the State as a whole? What is to be the method of voting? How is one to define 'undue influence' or 'unscrupulous propaganda'? Would, for instance, an 'Islamic appeal' be classed as 'undue influence'? The sheer physical obstacles to a fair plebiscite are

almost forbidding. Large areas of the territory of the Kashmir State like Muzaffarabad, Mirpur, Poonch, the western part of Jhelum, Baramulla, Ladakh and the whole of the Gilgit Agency are mountainous. There are no roads, properly so-called and communication is difficult in the extreme. The only parts of the State where communication is good are Jammu and the Kashmir Valley itself. Moreover everywhere the population is illiterate. Political consciousness hardly exists. Whatever beliefs and loyalties there are of a purely local nature. Thus it is not everywhere that a vote can be taken as representing the voter's own deliberate decision. All these are real obstacles; and there is no disposition anywhere to minimize their seriousness. But there is no alternative to plebiscite. Neither can a solution be sought through partition of the State. Both India and Pakistan have flatly declared that Kashmir must accede as a whole either to India or to Pakistan; there will be no partition of any sort.

Meanwhile there were charges and counter-charges about breach of the cease-fire terms. India alleged that Pakistan troops had occupied a number of positions in the no-man's land and had opened fire on Indian troops on a number of occasions. Pakistan in its reply rejected the charges and said that the U.N. observers had reported no breaches of the cease-fire. The Pakistan Government then made some counter-charges of its own. It declared that Indian troops had occupied a number of hill features, that India was building new fortifications and was in general engaged in strengthening the military forces of the Kashmir Government.

Two developments which affect the internal structure of the Kashmir State are the retirement of the Maharaja owing to reasons of health and the granting of direct representation to the State in the Indian Constituent Assembly. Four members from Kashmir took their seats in the Constituent Assembly on June 4, 1949. On June 20 the Yuvaraj of Kashmir, Karan Singh Bahadur took over the reins of Government from his father. The Maharaja issued a proclamation on the occasion which authorized his son to carry on all his functions in regard to the Government of the Kashmir State during his temporary absence.

SIKKIM

On June 7, 1949 the Government of India, assumed responsibility for the administration of Sikkim. Pending the appointment of a Dewan the Political Agent of the Government of India at Gangtok, the capital of the State, was asked to take over. These changes were a consequence of a report made by Dr. Bakrishna Kesar the Deputy Minister in Charge of External Affairs, who made a tour of the State towards the end of May, 1949. Ever since the advent of independence in India there was agitation in the State for reduction of land revenue, formal accession and for political reforms in the State. The agitation was led by members belonging to the State Congress. On February 25, 1949 about 25 people were arrested including the President, the General Secretary and the organizing Secretary of the Congress. Public feeling became inflamed and a mob marched on the capital and demanded the release of the imprisoned leaders. In May an interim Ministry was formed with the State Congress leader as head of the Ministry. Differences soon arose between the Maharaja and his Ministry which was almost immediately reflected in tension in the State. It was feared that disorder and bloodshed might occur. On June 6 the Maharaja wrote a letter to the Political Agent that administration was not possible without assistance from the Government of India. A year's taxes, for instance, were in arrears. Consequently the Government of India despatched a company of troops to Gangtok and instructed the Political Agent to take over the administration. At the time of writing the Government of India had decided to appoint a Dewan for the State. Negotiations were also in progress for stabilizing relations between India and Sikkim either through accession or by means of a treaty.

Geographically Sikkim lies on this side of the Himalayan water-shed and hence within the Indian sphere. Sikkim is of great strategic importance to India as it lies on the direct trade route to Tibet and Bhutan. It forms a sort of buffer between India, Tibet and China. India's Political Agent in Sikkim also conducts India's relations with Tibet and Bhutan.

Sikkim became a British protectorate through a treaty with China in 1890. Ever since the British representative in Sikkim acted in the capacity of an unofficial adviser. Financial help was also freely given in the maintenance of roads and bungalows. When India became independent a Stand-Still Agreement was negotiated with Sikkim by which the three subjects of External Affairs, Defence, and Communications were controlled by the Government of India, a position that will hold till a permanent settlement is made.

Sikkim is grouped with Cochin Behar for purposes of representation in the Indian Constituent Assembly, in which the two together have one member. Sikkim has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of about 122,000. It is of interest to note that the Darjeeling District of West Bengal originally belonged to Sikkim. The situation in the State is complicated by the fact that while the so-called King's Party is Buddhist, the State Congress is Nepalese Hindu. Nepalese Hindus form about two-thirds of the population, and Buddhists one-third.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The official announcement made by the Government of India on June 7, 1949 about the situation in the State is reproduced below:

After tracing the recent events in the State leading to the formation of an interim Ministry under Congress leadership the announcement said: "Dr. Bakrishna V. Kesar visited Gangtok towards the end of May. In his report to the Government of India he stated that there was tension between the Ministry and the Maharaja and that there was a likelihood of bloodshed. He therefore recommended that, since a breakdown in the administration was likely, the Government of India should appoint a Dewan to take over the administration until the situation became normal.

"The Maharaja was also informed that, in case the administration broke down before a Dewan was sent, the Political Officer might be entrusted with the administration. The Deputy Foreign Minister further recommended that a small force should be sent to Gangtok to help the Political Officer in maintaining law and order, should the need for this arise.

"On June 6, the Maharaja sent a letter to the Political Officer, informing him that the administration could not be carried on satisfactorily without the Government of India's assistance and requesting the Political Officer to take over the administration pending the appointment of a Dewan to whom the Maharaja would delegate all powers necessary for carrying on the administration until normal conditions were restored.

"The same day the Political Officer sent for the Ministers and informed them that the Government of India were assuming responsibility for the administration. This is being done with effect from today."

PREVIOUS HISTORY

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves, as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Montagu, Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs

having salutes or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber, a recommendatory body, performed its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and dealt with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921.

As the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different view-points which they held in regard to Federation. His late Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His late Highness of Bikaner resigned from the Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting in February 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitution Committee, under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first week of February 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They complied, therefore, four proposed changes in the Draft States Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes at an informal Conference which adopted the report of the Constitution Committee. This decision was endorsed at a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes in February 1937 by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

His Highness the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar succeeded His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and held the office for a number of years until the election in 1944 of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.

Internal Reform.—The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States rapidly increased in the years before the war owing to the introduction of provincial autonomy in British India, the apparent approach of Federation, and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress.

A new factor in the accession of the States to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the

federal scheme of 1935 the introduction in the States of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed.

Numerous States announced their Rulers' intention to liberalise their constitutional machinery and to improve their administration. Many actually introduced reforms. A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it.

An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mahatma Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Sahab of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee. The Viceroy intervened and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, which went in his favour. But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to the Mahatma's promise to the minorities and the Mahatma eventually recanted and declared that his fast had been coercive in character. He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State. Later Mahatma Gandhi announced a "new technique" for agitation by States' subjects, in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the State.

His advice and direction was followed in almost every State where previously the air had been thick with strife. In some cases the response was quick, while in others the local leaders were inclined to be resentful of this sudden brake on their activities. Eventually, however, quiet was restored on the "States front," although stray "incidents" continued to engage the attention of the local public and of Mahatma Gandhi himself.

1943 Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Princes Chamber was held in October 1943. It was addressed by Lord Linlithgow for the last time for he left India almost immediately after. The address was listened to by the largest number of Princes that had ever attended any session since the inauguration of the Chamber. The Crown Representative upheld the federal ideal as the best for Indian unity and for the constitutional future of India and declared that "that unity is wholly consistent with the survival and orderly development of Indian States." He emphasised that the Crown's obligations to protect carried with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure, if need be, that what was protected continued to be worthy of protection.

1944 Crisis.—In the middle of September two deputations of the Princes waited on His Excellency the Crown Representative. One of them discussed questions affecting smaller States such as interstate general services, while the other took up with His Excellency the industrial policy of the Government of India as affecting the States, post-war reconstructions, treaty rights and relationship with the Crown. What happened at this interview is not clear except from the rapid events which culminated in a crisis in December 1944. On December 4, 1944, for the first time in the 23-year-long history of the Chamber of Princes, the Standing Committee of the Chamber resigned *en bloc* and the session of the Chamber, scheduled to meet on the following day, was obliged to be postponed *sine die*.

On this crisis of first rate importance there is, obviously enough, no authoritative information. For an understanding of the subject, one has to rely on press reports published at the time. These varied in detail but were agreed on the main causes of the crisis. According to these press reports, the unprecedented step of the resignation of the entire Standing Committee of the Chamber and the appointment of a "Committee of action" (including the Chan-

cellor and the Pro-Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar) was the climax of a series of events since September 15-16, 1944 when a deputation of Princes, led by the Nawab of Bhopal, waited on H. E. the Crown Representative.

About a month later the Chancellor addressed a communication to the Political Adviser to the Viceroy. The latter replied on December 2, which was the immediate cause of the Princes' decision. The decision was taken after several hours of protracted discussion extending over two days, and in the later stages the opinion of rulers outside the Standing Committee and of a few eminent administrators with State experience was consulted.

Besides the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber, and the Pro-Chancellor, the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, the members of the Standing Committee who resigned include the Rulers of Indore, Dewas (Senior), Doodharpur, Patiala, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bilaspur and Rampur.

Princes' Demands.—Newspaper reports claim that the Princes' deputation to the Viceroy in the middle of September raised eight points, namely: First, the boards set up to control the working of the joint services of States should consist of full-powered States and should not include minority representatives of States.

Secondly, joint advisers appointed for groups of States which find it financially and otherwise desirable to have them should not deal with Political Officers over the head of the State administrations.

Thirdly, the working of various schemes relating to the States should be reviewed periodically.

Fourthly, the Standing Committee should be given the opportunity to prepare schemes to secure minimum standards of administration in the States.

Fifthly, Princes should be allowed to draw up an alternative plan for co-operative grouping.

Sixthly, joint High Courts should not be set up. The Raja of Bilaspur, in particular, is reported to have opposed these courts as an invasion of the rights of States.

Seventhly, the Instrument of Attachment should be revised in consultation with representatives of the attaching and attached States and no further attachments should be made.

Eighthly, arbitration machinery should be set up to ensure that treaty rights are not overridden.

The Viceroy's reply expressed disagreement with points one, two, five, six and eight and the first part of seven, and promised consideration of three and four. As regards the second part of seven, the reply pointed out that the scheme of attachment was limited to Western India and Gujarat States and the Government had no intention of extending it to other States.

The reply promised protection against undue newspaper attacks from British India against States and drew attention to the fact that as States' administrations improved occasions for harsh or unjust criticisms would become less and less.

On the question of post-war reconstruction and industrial planning, the Crown Representative was against allowing any unit or units to follow any policy of development that was likely to upset the All-India scheme.

In the summer of 1945, it was reported that the deadlock had almost been resolved. The resignations made in December 1944 were withdrawn late in the summer of 1945 and the Princely Order turned its attention to measures towards the political, social and economic uplift of the States against the background of current developments in the country.

THE WAVELL PLAN

The Princes' meeting in Bombay in the summer of 1945 coincided with the conference of leaders convened by the Viceroy. The Nawab of

Rhopal, addressing the Constitutional Advisory Committee of Princes and Ministers, welcomed the Wavell Plan, expressed the desire that an agreed settlement should be reached, and gave the assurance that the Princes would co-operate most cordially with an interim national Government for British India on matters of all-India concern.

His Highness felt confident that they could come to reasonable and honourable terms with the Government of a free India, and said "India is our motherland. We have a great heritage of tradition, culture and administrative experience. We yield to none in patriotism . . . We must associate our people as closely as possible with the administration of our States. This is, in fact, being done in many States. . ."

The Standing Committee met again at the end of September, 1945, and considered a number of questions of interest to the States.

Referring to the contention that low taxation standards in the Indian States attracted capital from British India, Sir Manubhai Mehta made it clear that the States had no intention to invite British Indian industrialists to establish industries in State territories at the expense of the industrial development of British India. The States asked for a voice in the formulation of the economic and industrial policy of the whole country. Sir Manubhai also complained that the Central Government had obstructed the natural growth of industries in Indian States.

Sir Manubhai declared that the States were prepared to collaborate in order to see that India achieved full political progress. What they opposed was unilateral changes in their treaty rights. He said that there should be no change in the monarchical form of government. The rulers might accept representative or responsible government.

Princely circles were busy in January 1946 on the eve of the annual session of the Chamber. Both at the meeting of the Standing Committee and at a general conference of about two hundred rulers and ministers, they discussed the position of the States in general against the background of impending constitutional developments in India, the attachment scheme, all-India industrial and aviation policies, co-operative grouping of States and joint services.

LARGER UNITS

Meeting after an interval of nearly two years, the annual session of the Chamber of Princes heard the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, give an assurance on one of the main points of difference which led to the crisis of 1944, namely, treaty rights and relationship with the Crown.

"I can assure you," said the Viceroy, "that there is no intention on our part to initiate any change in this relationship or these rights without your consent."

"I am confident that you will have no intention or desire to stand in the way of the growth of India to its full stature or to hinder the political, economic or social progress and advancement of your subjects."

Speaking of States whose finance was inadequate, Lord Wavell suggested that it was incumbent upon them so to modify their constitutional position as to ensure the welfare of their subjects for the future. In order that these States might have political stability, adequate financial resources and effective association of the people with the administration, he strongly urged that they should arrange to join a larger unit or combine with other small States to form a political entity of a sufficient size.

The Viceroy also touched on the importance of gradually approximating taxation policies and systems in Indian States with those of British India.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION

An important declaration on constitutional developments in Indian States, guaranteeing certain fundamental rights to the States people,

was made by the Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal. On behalf of the States he pledged himself to make "our fullest contribution to any attempt to settle India's constitutional problems on a just and reasonable basis." The declaration of rights was an earnest of this desire. A resolution urging States to adopt immediate measures to implement the policy outlined in the declaration was adopted by the Chamber.

As an earnest of the spirit of collaboration to enable the States to play their full part in the India of the future, the Chancellor made the following declaration:

"The Chamber of Princes in consultation with the Committee of Ministers has given anxious consideration to the question of the development of constitutional reforms in Indian States.

"The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of and with the full authority of the Chamber of Princes:

"The object is to set up forthwith constitutions in the States in which the sovereign powers of the Rulers are exercised through regular constitutional channels without in any way affecting or impairing the continuance of the reigning dynasty in, and the integrity of, each State.

"There shall be popular institutions with elected majorities to ensure close and effective association of the people with the governance of the States.

"It is understood that in framing the detailed constitution of individual States on the above lines, regard shall be had to the special circumstances in each State.

Rights of Subjects.—"Most States have already adopted statutory provisions guaranteeing the rule of law and the security and protection of persons and property within their territories. In order to lay down and declare the position in this matter in precise and clear terms, the following essential rights should be guaranteed in States where this has not already been done with powers vested in the courts of the States to redress any infringement of these rights:—

"(1) No person should be deprived of his liberty, nor should his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with law.

"(2) Such right may be suspended as may be prescribed in case of war, rebellion or serious internal disorder.

"(3) Every person should enjoy the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination and the right to assemble peacefully without arms and without military formation for purposes not opposed to law or morality.

"(4) Every person should enjoy freedom of conscience and the right of freely to profess and practice his religion, subject to public order and morality.

"(5) All persons should be equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste or creed.

"(6) No disability should attach to any person merely by reason of his religion, caste or creed, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, or in the exercise of any trade or calling.

"(7) There should be no *begar* (forced labour).

Administration.—It is affirmed that the administration shall be based on the following essential principles which would be strictly enforced where they do not obtain at present:

"1. The administration of justice must vest in an impartial and competent judiciary independent of the executive, and there must be suitable provision for the impartial adjudication of disputes between individuals and the State.

"2. The Rulers in their own States should clearly demarcate administrative budgets from civil lists and fix the latter at a reasonable percentage of the ordinary revenue.

"3. The incidence of taxation must be fair and equitable and a definite and substantial portion of the revenue must be allocated for the benefit of the people, particularly in the nation building departments.

"It is strongly recommended that the essential measures recommended in this declaration should, where they are not in force, be adopted without delay.

"This declaration, made spontaneously and earnestly, is inspired by faith in the peoples of Indian States and in the future destiny of the States. It represents the will of the Rulers to implement these decisions without reservation or delay. May it lead to increasing freedom from want and fear, and freedom of the mind and its expression! May it grow on the sure foundation of mutual love, tolerance, service and responsibility!"

Collaboration Promised.—Replying to the Crown Representative's opening address, the Nawab of Bhopal on behalf of the Princes, said: "We are grateful to Your Excellency for the assurance that there is no intention to initiate any change in our relationship with the Crown or the rights guaranteed by our treaties and engagements without our consent. We have already declared that we have no intention of withholding our consent to any adjustments which may be required under the future constitutional arrangements in India and which we consider reasonable in the wider interests of India.

Referring to the attachment scheme the Chancellor said: "We take it as understood that the arrangements envisaged under this suggestion are intended to proceed on the basis of mutual consent and do not exclude suitable schemes of joint services between some bigger and some smaller States where these may be evolved by mutual agreement. We are convinced that it is possible to ensure the objective in view without impairing the continuance of the ruling dynasty, or the integrity and autonomy of the State concerned."

GUARANTEES

The political outlook underwent a transformation with the announcement in the middle of March, 1946, that a British Cabinet Delegation would visit India and finally settle the constitutional problem of the country.

At a meeting of Rulers and Ministers of the Indian States, early in April 1946, it was generally agreed that any constitution would be subject to ratification by the States in order to be binding on them, that adherence to the monarchical form of Government and continuance of the reigning dynasty in each state would not be open to question and that the existing treaties and *sanads* would not be altered unilaterally without the consent of the States concerned. It was also agreed that the following points should be placed before the Cabinet Delegation:

Enforcement of constitutional safeguards, which the States may secure, should be such as can be enforced through the Federal Court;

Every State shall continue to retain its sovereignty, except to the extent to which its powers are delegated by it to the future Indian Union;

The territorial integrity of each State shall not be interfered with and the existing boundaries of each State shall not be altered without its free consent and approval;

The reigning dynasty of each State shall continue;

The existing form of Government in each State shall not be interfered with by the Union or any unit of the Union;

States which cannot individually afford to provide the basic efficiency of administration required in modern times should freely enter into suitable arrangements founded on consent with large States or combine in groups of small States.

Shortly after, the Indian States Constitutional Advisory Committee decided that the Princely Order should remain outside the proposed Interim Government, but the idea that an *ad hoc* committee should be established, to serve as a liaison body between the Interim Central Executive and the Indian States, found strong support.

MISSION'S PROPOSALS

In a memorandum on States Treaties and Paramountcy, presented to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Cabinet Mission said among other things:

"Prior to the recent statement of the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons an assurance was given to the Princes that there was no intention on the part of the Crown to initiate any change in their relationship with the Crown or the rights guaranteed by their treaties and engagements without their consent. It was at the same time stated that the Princes' consent to any changes which might emerge as a result of negotiations would not unreasonably be withheld...

"During the interim period, which must elapse before the coming into operation of a new Constitutional structure under which British India will be independent or fully self-governing, paramountcy will remain in operation. But the British Government could not and will not in any circumstances transfer paramountcy to an Indian Government.

"In the meanwhile, the Indian States are in a position to play an important part in the formulation of the new Constitutional structure for India... In order to facilitate this they will doubtless strengthen their position by doing everything possible to ensure that their administrations conform to the highest standard. Where adequate standards cannot be achieved within the existing resources of the State they will no doubt arrange in suitable cases to form or join administrative units large enough to enable them to be fitted into the constitutional structure. It will also strengthen the position of States during this formative period if the various Governments which have not already done so take active steps to place themselves in close and constant touch with public opinion in their State by means of representative institutions.

"During the Interim period it will be necessary for the States to conduct negotiations with British India in regard to the future regulation of matters of common concern, especially in the economic and financial field. Such negotiations, which will be necessary whether the States desire to participate in the new Indian Constitutional structure or not, will occupy a considerable period of time, and since some of these negotiations may well be incomplete when the new structure comes into being, it will, in order to avoid administrative difficulties, be necessary to arrive at an understanding between the States and those likely to control the succession Government or Governments that for a period of time the then existing arrangements as to these matters of common concern should continue until the new agreements are completed. In this matter, the British Government and the Crown Representative will lend such assistance as they can, should it be so desired.

"When a new fully self-governing or independent Government or Governments come into being in British India, R. M. G.'s influence with these Governments will not be such as to enable them to carry out the obligations of paramountcy. Moreover, they cannot contemplate that British troops would be retained in India for this purpose. Thus, as a logical sequence and in view of the desires expressed to them on behalf of the Indian States, His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the States which flow from their relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all the rights surrendered by the States to the paramount power will return to the States. Political arrangements between the

States on the one side and the British Crown and British India on the other will thus be brought to an end. The void will have to be filled either by the States entering into a federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India, or failing this, entering into particular political arrangements with it or them."

Princes' Reaction.—Shortly after the Standing Committee of the Chamber and Ministers of other States met to consider the Cabinet Mission's proposals in the light of the memorandum quoted above. In June 1946 the Chancellor wrote to the Viceroy:—

"... The Standing Committee are of the view that the plan provides the necessary machinery for the attainment by India of independence as well as a fair basis for further negotiations. They welcome the declaration of the Cabinet Mission in regard to paramountcy, but consider certain adjustments necessary for the Interim period which have already been indicated by them...

"The Standing Committee have decided, in response to Your Excellency's invitation, to set up a Negotiating Committee whose personnel is given in the enclosed list. The Committee did their utmost to keep the number small as desired by Your Excellency, but they felt that it would not be possible for them to reduce that number... The result of the negotiations are proposed to be considered by the Standing Committee of Princes, the Committee of Ministers and the Constitutional Advisory Committee whose recommendations will be placed before a general conference of Rulers and representatives of States...

"In the meantime, as desired by Your Excellency, questions relating to the exercise of paramountcy in the Interim period are proposed to be pursued with Sir Conrad and any outstanding points will be submitted to Your Excellency."

To this the Viceroy replied at the end of June:—

"The Cabinet Mission and I welcome the attitude which the Princes have adopted towards the plan which we have proposed for the solution of India's constitutional problem, and we particularly appreciate the action of the Standing Committee in endorsing the suggestions we made in regard to the manner in which States could best fit themselves to make their due contribution to India's new constitutional structure.

"I understand from Sir Conrad Corfield that he is already engaged in active discussions with the authorities of the Central Government about the machinery for giving effect to the Princes' proposal for a Consultative Committee to deal with matters of common concern to British India and the States.

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

The Indian States had to fit in into the radical transformation which the Indian political scene was to undergo. The trend towards democratisation of Princely rule was determined partly by the realisation among the rulers themselves to end the medieval autocracy, partly by the influence of external nationalist urges, especially the representatives of the States' people.

In July 1946 a demand that States' representatives on the proposed Constituent Assembly must be elected representatives of the States' people was made by the Standing Committee of All-India States People's Conference which met in Bombay. The resolution declared that the people of the States would not recognise any decision taken without their approval and consent. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the meeting.

The meeting appointed a committee of five persons with powers to add two more members to prepare material and draft proposals on behalf of the States' people for the then coming constitutional changes in the country as a whole and internal changes in the States.

Five more resolutions were adopted relating to Kashmir, Bikaner, Kalat States, the food situation in Mysore and the organisation of labour in States. The committee released that the ban on Pandit Nehru's entry into Kashmir was unwarranted, that it could not be tolerated and that there would be no peace until Sheikh Abdullah was released.

On the eve of Independence Day, Mr. K. T. Bhasiyam, a prominent Congressman and former President of the Mysore Congress and a member of the Expert Committee appointed by the All-India States People's Conference in Bombay to draft a constitution for Indian States with a view to aligning them with the provinces in a free Indian Union, issued for publication his draft constitution for the States. Under Mr. Bhasiyam's scheme, India's 564 States were to be classified under three heads, namely, those that could remain as they were, those that had to be grouped together to constitute administrative units and those that could not or would not join a group and had to be abolished as States.

In September it was announced that the States' Negotiating Committee, which was to negotiate on behalf of the Indian States, members relating to States' representation on the Constituent Assembly, was to consist of nine members. They were: the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes; the Maharaja of Patiala, Pro-Chancellor; the Jam Sahib of Nawanshar; the Maharaja of Dungarpur; Sir Mirza Ismail, President of the Nizam's Executive Council; Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore; Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore; Sir Sultan Ahmed, Constitutional Advisor to the Chancellor; and Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister of Bikaner.

A little later Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement to the press, declared that he felt that he should not continue to function as President of the All-India States People's Conference under the prevailing circumstances though he proposed to remain a member of the Standing Committee. In his place Sheikh Mahomed Abdulla, the Vice-Chancellor, was chosen to function as President.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

The deep concern of the Indian Princes for the future was evidenced by the important and many meetings held by them in December to consult jointly on the negotiations which were to be conducted with the Constituent Assembly. The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Princes was first held in Delhi under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal. This was followed by a meeting of the Grouping Committee of the Chamber of Princes at which the various schemes for a regional confederation of the grouping of the States was discussed.

The States Constitutional Advisory Committee reviewed the up-to-date constitutional position in the country, *vis-à-vis* the States, and discussed the broad outlines of the policy to be followed by the Negotiations Committee set up by the Princes. Three members of the States Negotiating Committee then present in Delhi regretted to note that the resolution had been moved at the preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly raising many fundamental constitutional issues which, in their opinion, could not and should not be considered or decided by the Constituent Assembly in the absence of States' representatives and before the Negotiations contemplated under the Cabinet Mission's plan. (The Constituent Assembly's resolution, *inter alia*, proposed to set up an independent sovereign republic comprising not only British India but also the territories that then formed the States).

The All-India States People's Conference at the close of December, after a critical reference to the activities of the Political Department of the Government of India, demanded in a resolution for a "complete change" both in its personnel and its relations with the Govern-

ment of India and States. The Chief Officers of the Department, it was urged, should be Indians acceptable to the people of the States and further the Department's activities should be carried on in close consultation with the Government of India.

Later, in a report, the Experts Committee of the Conference laid down ten principles which, in its view, was to frame the basis of responsible Government in the States and suggested the grouping of the States into regional units.

At the deliberations of the leading Princes and Ministers in New Delhi at the end of January 1947 grave fears were expressed about the future of the States. Engendered by Pandit Nehru's resolution on the objectives of the Constituent Assembly, the terms of the motion constituting the Committee to confer with the States and the speeches of leaders and of the legal opinion of British Indian statesmen were discussed. The plea that all aspects of the position of the States in the future union and not merely the method of representation of the States in the Constituent Assembly should be the subject of negotiation was the main point of the resolution drafted by the States' Constitutional Advisory Committee and adopted by the Committee of Ministers.

It was later adopted by the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber and later endorsed by a conference of about 60 rulers. Besides authorising the Negotiations Committee to settle the terms of the States' participation in the Constituent Assembly and to determine their ultimate position in the All-India Union subject to ratification by the States, the resolution offered co-operation in framing an agreed constitution according to the Cabinet Mission's plan. It also laid down certain fundamental propositions which were to serve as the basis for the States' acceptance of the Mission's scheme. The majority party in the Constituent Assembly did not see eye to eye with the Princes in many of the conditions stipulated in the resolution. But then the Princes, it was argued, had been "provoked" by some of the sentiments expressed in the Constituent Assembly.

AGREEMENT REACHED

The Princes' attitude was summed up in the words of the Nawab of Bhopal, "You are asked to quit or exist on sufferance only; it will be unworthy on our part to succumb to these threats."

On February 9, 1947, a momentous agreement was reached between the Negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly and the Princes' Chamber as a result of which the States' co-operation in constitution-making was practically assured. The proposals as to how the States ought to be represented in the Constituent Assembly and the distribution among the States of their quota of seats was to be drawn up by the Secretariats of the Constituent Assembly and the Princes' Chamber and submitted to another joint meeting of the two committees to be held early next month.

The following month a joint statement was issued by H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which said:

"The States' Negotiating Committee set up by the Chamber of Princes and the corresponding committee of the Constituent Assembly held joint meetings yesterday and today. In

the course of the discussions, reference was made to the Cabinet Delegation's statement of May 16, the resolutions of the Constituent Assembly and the resolution passed by the Conference of Rulers. The discussions were friendly and satisfactory.

"On the basis of a general understanding arrived at, it was decided to take up the question of the representation of the States in the Constituent Assembly. The Secretariats of the Assembly and the Chamber of Princes were accordingly asked together to draw up detailed proposals for the allocation of the 93 seats allotted to the States and to place them for consideration before the next joint meeting of the two committees which will consider the proposed allocation as well as the method of selection of the States' representatives."

A joint meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes and the Constitutional Advisory Committee ratified a day later the action taken by the States' Negotiating Committee.

As a logical sequel to this agreement and surviving a second shock, the negotiations between the committees of the Constituent Assembly and the Princes' Chamber emerged satisfactorily. In an agreement reached on the method of representation of the States and the method of distribution of the 93 States' seats in the Constituent Assembly, a sub-committee representative of both sides was to supervise the implementation of the agreement. As a result of this agreement the States' people would have at least a 50 per cent. share in the States' quota.

Split Averted.—At a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes held in Bombay at the end of March, it was suggested to hold a round table conference of representatives of the major political parties in India and of the States to find out the greatest measure of accord which could be secured as regards defence, communications and foreign affairs when the final transfer of power to one or more successor governments was to be effected.

A threatened split in the ranks of the Princely Order on what constituted the appropriate moment for the States' representatives to enter the Constituent Assembly was averted by a last minute compromise reached after midnight parleys early in April to resolve group differences on the eve of a general conference of rulers in Bombay which was to follow immediately. The compromise formula prepared by His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior permitted freedom to the member States of the Chamber to enter the Assembly at any stage they might deem proper after the Assembly would ratify the agreement between the Negotiating Committees of the Chamber of Princes and of the Assembly.

At the annual session of the All-India States' People's Conference held at Gwalior in mid-April, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who presided, declared that the Princes had no place in the Constituent Assembly any more than Governors of provinces, which might thereafter be called States composing the Indian Union. The conference decided to accept the agreement arrived at between the Negotiating Committees of the Princes and the Constituent Assembly regarding the method of selecting States representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Also resolutions on constitutional reforms in the States, Instructions to Praja Mandals and on grouping of States were passed at this session.

The Joint Committee of the Negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly and

the Chamber of Princes finalised the draft allocation of seats among the States on April 24. Sixty out of the 93 seats earmarked for the States were to be shared by 20 bigger States entitled to send representatives to the Assembly independently. The remaining 33 seats were distributed among the smaller States which would form groups as described to elect the allotted number of representatives.

At the end of April, Pandit Nehru moved resolutions in the Constituent Assembly "recording" the report of the committee appointed to negotiate with the States' Negotiating Committee and welcomed the representatives of the States who had already been chosen, expressing the hope that other States which had not chosen their representatives so far would take immediate steps to that end in accordance with the agreed procedure.

DISSOLUTION RECOMMENDED

After H.M. Government's plan of June 3 of 1947, storm clouds were gathering over the Princes' Chamber. The schism between the two schools of thought among the Princes widened as to their place in the future political set-up of India. The crisis was precipitated by the resignation of the Nawab of Bhopal of the Chancellorship of the Chamber. The first impact of the plan found the Chamber of Princes disintegrating. The Standing Committee of the Princes, under the Chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala (who, as pro-Chancellor, was acting as Chancellor) passed a resolution recommending to the Crown representative to wind up the Chamber of Princes.

The reaction of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference to H.M. Government's statement was contained in a resolution declaring that "on the lapse of Paramountcy sovereignty resided in the peoples of the States and the Princes could only be constitutional rulers embodying the people's sovereignty... any ruler declaring his State independent will thereby express his hostility not only to the Indian Union but to his own people. Such an act will have to be resisted." Later a directive to the people of the States to be vigilant and be prepared for contingencies as certain States were increasing their forces was contained in a resolution adopted by the Standing Committee.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

According to the Draft Instrument of Accession circulated among the rulers at the end of July, the States which would be acceding to the Indian Dominion would not be committing themselves in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or fettering their discretion to enter into agreement with the Government of India under any such future constitution. Further, the terms of the Instrument of Accession should not be varied by an amendment of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 unless such amendment was accepted by the ruler concerned by a supplementary Instrument of Accession.

The schedule attached to the Instrument of Accession covered matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature might make laws in the acceding States. They included defence, foreign affairs and communications as main subjects and other ancillary subjects.

This was soon followed by a Princes' Conference with the Viceroy at which the latter strongly advised the Indian States to join one or the other Dominion by August 15.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES THAT HAVE MERGED WITH PROVINCES OF INDIA

| Date of merger | Names of States | No. of States | Province with which merged | Area in sq. miles | Population in lakhs | Revenue in lakhs |
|----------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 1, 1948 | Athgarh, Anumalk, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Das-palla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Rampur, Sonepur, Talchar, Tigiria .. | 23 | Orissa | 23,637 | 40.46 | 98.74 |
| Jan. 1, .. | Bastar, Chhambhakar, Chhulchadan, Jashpur, Kankar, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur .. | 14 | C. P. & Berar .. | 31,598 | 28.20 | 88.06 |
| Jan. 1, .. | Makraol | 1 | Ditto | 151 | .14 | .25 |
| Feb. 23, .. | Loharu | 1 | East Punjab .. | 226 | .28 | 1.96 |
| Feb. 23, .. | Banganapalle | 1 | Madras | 259 | .45 | 8.25 |
| Mar. 3, .. | Pudukkottai | 1 | Ditto | 1,185 | 4.38 | 27.56 |
| Mar. 3, .. | Dujana | 1 | East Punjab .. | 91 | .31 | 4.16 |
| Mar. 8, .. | Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhadi, Jath, Kurundwad (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Mudhol, Ramdurg, Sangli, Janjira, Phaltan, Savanur, Savantwadi, Wadi Jagir, Miraj (Junior), Miraj (Senior) | 17 | Bombay | 7,651 | 16.93 | 142.15 |
| April 7, .. | Pataudi | 1 | East Punjab .. | 53 | .22 | 4.26 |
| May, 18, .. | Seralkella, Kharsawan | 2 | Bihar | 623 | 2.06 | 6.45 |
| June 5, .. | The 17 full jurisdictional Gujarat States of Balasinor, Bandia, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udaipur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunavada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sanli, Itar, Radhanpur, Vijayanagar, Palanpur, Jambhugodha, Surgana and non-jurisdictional thanas, estates and talukas of Gujarat. | 146 | Bombay | 17,013 | 25.84 | 165.00 |
| Nov. 6, .. | Danta | 1 | Bombay | 1,600 | .31 | — |
| Jan. 1, 1949 | Mayurbhanj | 1 | Orissa | 4,034 | 9.91 | 46.87 |
| Jan. 5, .. | Sirohi* | 1 | Bombay | 1,988 | 2.34 | — |
| March 1, .. | Kolhapur | 1 | Ditto | 3,219 | 10.92 | 128 |
| May 1, .. | Baroda | 1 | Ditto | 8,285 | 28.55 | 700 |
| | Total | 213 | | 1,01,569 | 171.29 | — |

* The Government of Bombay are administering Sirohi as agents of the Central Government.

The State of Rampur merged with the U.P. on July 1, 1949. The State has an area of 892.54 sq. miles, a population of about 500,000 and a revenue of about Rs. 78,72,330.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES FORMED INTO CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

| Date of merger | Names of States | No. of States | Name of Area | Area in sq. miles | Population in lakhs | Revenue in lakhs |
|----------------|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| April 15, 1948 | The Punjab Hill States of Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Darkoti, Dhani, Jubbil, Keonthal, Kumarh-sain, Kumhar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Sangri, Mangal, Sirumur, Tharoch, Chamba, Mandi and Suket | 21 | Himachal Pradesh | 10,600 | 9.36 | 84.56 |
| June 1, .. | Cutch | 1 | Cutch | 8,461 | 5.00 | 80.00 |
| Oct. 12, .. | Bilaspur | 1 | Bilaspur .. | 453 | 1.10 | — |
| June 1, 1949 | Bhopal | 1 | Bhopal | 7,000 | 8.00 | 136 |
| | Total | 24 | | 26,514 | 23.46 | — |

On June 7, 1949 the Government of India took over the administration of Sikkim. Sikkim has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of about 122,000.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES FORMED INTO UNIONS

| Date of merger | Names of States | No. of States | Name of Union | Area in sq. miles (approximately) | Population in lakhs | Revenue in lakhs |
|----------------|--|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Feb. 2, 1948 | 221 Units including the 36 jurisdictional States of Nawannagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafraabad, Rajkot, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhol, Chuda, Limbdi, Vadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vals, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotla, Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, and Khiraera | 221 | Saurashtra | 17,725 | 28.85 | 800.00 |
| April 2, .. | Ajalgarh, Baoni, Baraundh, Baljawan, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna, Rewa, Samthar, Alipura, Banks, Palari, Beri, Bhalsandha, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Gaurihar, Garrauli, Jaso, Jigni, Kanta-Rajaula, Khunindhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan-Bebai, Pahara, Paldeo (Nayagom), Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon and Tori-Fatchpur | 35 | The United State of Vindhya Pradesh | 24,610 | 35.60 | 243.30 |
| Aug. 20, .. | Patiala, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia | 8 | Patiala and East Punjab States Union | 10,099 | 34.24 | 500.00 |
| April 7, 1949 | Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli | 18 | The United State of Rajasthan* | 128,424 | 130.85 | 1,800.00 |
| June 15, .. | Allrajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitanaui, Jobat, Kathiwara, Kurwai, Mathwar, Pipoda | 20 | Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union — M a d h y a Bharat | 46,353 | 71.50 | 776.42 |
| July 1, .. | Travancore, Cochin | 2 | Travancore-Cochin Union | 9,141.58 | 74.90 | 1,350.00 |
| | Total | 304 | | 236,353 | 376.03 | — |

* The original Rajasthan State was formed on April 18, 1948; Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer joined it, on April 7, 1949; the Matsya States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were integrated with it on May 15, 1949.

THE UNITED STATE OF MADHYA BHARAT

THE constitution of the United State of Gwalior, Indore & Malwa (Madhya Bharat) after the attainment of freedom by India was one of the notable events in the integration of Indian States into the body politic of India. Till the formation of Greater Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat was the biggest of the Unions of Indian States. Madhya Bharat is also notable in that for the first time two viable units (Gwalior and Indore) merged their identity along with 23 other States.

The following are the 20 States that signed the Covenant which created United State of Madhya Bharat:—Alirajpur, Barwan, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sullana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiwara, Kurwal, Mathura and Piploha. Besides these States the Rulers of Mohammadgarh and Pathari as also the Bhumats of Jannia, Nimkheda and Rajgarh agreed to merge their territories in Madhya Bharat.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, formally inaugurated the new Union at Gwalior on May 28, 1949. On June 16, the administrations of Gwalior and Indore, and on June 29 and 30 the administrations of the remaining States were taken over by the Raj Pramukh. Jaora came in after the dispute to its Gaddi was settled by the States Ministry in August 1948. On July 17, 1948 the Raj Pramukh executed the revised Instrument of Accession.

The Covenant and the revised Instrument of Accession authorise the Dominion Legislature to legislate for Madhya Bharat in respect of subjects in Lists I and III of the 7th Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, but not so as to impose any tax or duty or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax in Madhya Bharat.

The area of Madhya Bharat is about 47,000 sq. miles and its population according to the 1941 census is about 7.2 million. The density of population per square mile is 154. By way of comparison the density in Matsya Union is about 244 and in Patiala and East Punjab States Union 338. Hindus constitute 82.21 per cent of the population, Muslims 5.05 per cent, aboriginals 10.65 per cent and others 1.19 per cent.

The capital of Madhya Bharat is Gwalior for seven months, and Indore for the five summer months.

NATURAL REGIONS

The Union is situated between 20°-20' and 28°-50' latitude & 74°-10' and 78°-40' longitude. The Chambal river in the north and north-east separates it from Rajasthan and Matsya Unions, and the Agra and Etawah districts of the United Provinces. To the east are Jhansi and Jalaun Districts of the U.P., and the Saugar District of the Central Provinces. To the south are the Bhopal State, the Nimar District of the C.P. and East Khandesh. To the west are the Panchmahal District and other portions of Gujarat.

Aravali, Vindhyaachal and Satpura, mainly the last two are the chief mountain ranges in Madhya Bharat. Vindhyaachal range lies to the north and the Satpura range lies to the south of the Narmada river. The Vindhyaachal range passes through Bhilsa, Chanderi, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Kolaras, Guna, Sardarpur, Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur. Among the more important rivers in the Union are the Narmada, Kshipra, Chambal, Betwa and Kalisindh.

There is a varying amount of rainfall in different regions of the Union, ranging from 15 to 50 inches. In the southern region of Madhya Bharat, known as Malwa, rainfall ranges from 30 to 50 inches; in the northern region it is

higher. Malwa has black cotton soil and owing to enough rainfall, wheat and cotton are produced in abundance in this region.

From the climatic point of view, there is a great difference between the northern and southern regions. In the southern region, that is, Malwa the climate is temperate while most of Nimad which lies in the extreme south is hot in the summer but comparatively mild in the winter. The northern region has an extreme climate. Indore and Gwalior are 1,738 and 697 ft. respectively above sea-level, and their maximum temperature during the summer rises to 112° F. and 118° F.

AGRICULTURE

The mainstay of the people is agriculture in which 75 per cent of the population is engaged. Wheat, cotton, jowar, gram, bajra, rice, oil-seeds, ground-nut, sugarcane, pulses and opium are amongst the important products of the land.

The acreage under wheat, gram, jowar, bajra, maize and rice in the year 1948 was 6,707,523 and under oil-seeds 500,000 acres. Mangoes, guavas, melons and lemons are amongst the important fruits of this region. The total land area is divided as under:—

| | Acre. |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Cultivated land | 8,783,510 |
| 2. Fallow land lying uncultivated at present | 4,068,510 |
| 3. Uncultivable land | 628,450 |
| 4. Unproductive Bangar land | 5,044,100 |
| 5. Pasture land | 1,126,910 |

Note:—The above figures are of Gwalior, Indore and other 13 States. The figures from other 7 States are not available.

Heavy tractors supplied by the Government of India are being used for eradication of the weed kans and reclamation of land. The Government of India have suggested that out of 6.2 million acres of waste and old fallow land which they propose to bring under cultivation in the next five to seven years, Madhya Bharat alone would contribute nearly one-fourth. Plans in this behalf are being worked out.

LAND TENURE AND ADMINISTRATION

The land tenure in Madhya Bharat is partly ryotwari and partly jagirdari. For ryotwari areas of different integrating States a uniform revenue law is being enforced shortly. The police powers and the powers of civil, criminal, and judicial courts exercised by the jagirdars have been taken away.

A committee of officials and non-officials has been appointed to submit proposals regarding the abolition of the jagirdari system so that Government should take over direct administration of the jagir areas and give compensation to the jagirdars.

The sixteen districts of Madhya Bharat have been grouped into three Commissioner's divisions and at the head of the revenue organisation of Government is a Board of Revenue consisting of a Senior Member who is in charge of administrative work and two other members who sit as a Bench constituting the highest court of revenue appeal. The sixteen districts are divided into 80 tahsils and 25 taluqs. Taluqs are independent sub-divisions of Tahsils.

FORESTS

The total forest area is 12,000 sq. miles forming about 25 per cent of the total area of the Union. The annual revenue from forests is about Rs. 42,08,473. The forest area is divided into two main regions, northern and southern. In the northern region, there are 7 Divisions and 19 Ranges while in the southern region there are 5 Divisions and 19 Ranges. The forests of the northern portion are not very valuable whereas in the southern portions, forests of the Vindhyaachal and Satpura ranges are comparatively dense and productive.

Recently, when the neighbouring provinces were threatened with fodder famine, 30 million pounds of fodder were exported to Saurashtra, Baroda, Cutch and Ajmer-Merwara from the Madhya Bharat forests.

Working plans for forests existed in Gwalior and Indore and to some extent in Dhar. For the rest of Madhya Bharat plans are now being prepared.

A scheme has been sanctioned to replace all untrained staff by trained personnel in three years and the first batch of trainees has been sent to the forest colleges conducted by the Central Government.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Marble, sandstone, china clay, clay for making tiles and bricks, limestone, etc., are found in Madhya Bharat. From the geology of the region it is expected that manganese, asbestos, valuable stones, copper, lead, iron, gold, mercury, etc., occur in this region and a mineral survey is being undertaken shortly.

Government's industrial policy is to encourage private enterprise to the utmost so that the country's production might be stepped up. Facilities are provided for making available raw material with as little expense as possible and liberal concessions are allowed in matters of import and export tariffs and in other essential respects—at least in the initial stages of a new industry. With regard to nationalization, the policy declared by the Central Government is generally being followed.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Textile, oil, sugar, metal and engineering works are among the more important industries of this region. There are in all about 1,800 industries including both large and small out of which 750 are in Gwalior, 650 in Indore and 400 in other States. Of the important factories, 17 are textile mills, 7 sugar mills, 55 oil mills, 1 woollen mill, 2 cement factories, 2 glass factories, 43 general engineering works, 23 chemical works, besides tobacco, starch, match, paints and varnishes, spinning and pressing factories, plastics, paper, carpets, tent factories, etc. The Engineering Works, Potteries and the Leather Works are State-owned and are located at Gwalior. It is intended to open a watch-making centre in Madhya Bharat. Proposals to establish an industry for manufacturing power alcohol from molasses and mahua and for starting forest industries are under the consideration of the Government.

Cotton is grown on nearly eleven lakh acres of land and nearly two and a quarter lakh bales of cotton are produced annually. About 50,000 labourers are employed in the cotton mills of Madhya Bharat, and 250 million yards of cloth are manufactured annually, a figure which works out at 7 per cent of the all-India production of cloth.

Chanderi and Maheshwar are famous for the fine texture of their handloom cloth. Chanderi saris interwoven with golden threads particularly are famous throughout India for their beauty and style. The Maheshwar handloom industry was established and promoted during the reign of the famous Devi Ahilyabai Holkar who had a Government shop established to import silk from China directly and sell it at cost to weavers. There are also two blanket-producing factories at Manasa and Indore.

The number of Sugar Mills situated in Madhya Bharat is the largest among the Unions of Indian States with a crushing capacity of 3,400 tons of sugarcane daily.

Oil-seeds are grown on 525,300 acres of land and the annual produce is 3,150,000 mds. There are in all 55 oil mills at present. One vegetable ghee factory is under construction at Indore.

LABOUR

Standardisation of wages in certain occupations and increase in basic wages in the textile industry have been effected. Similar steps are contemplated for medium-scale industries. To achieve uniformity with the rest of India in respect of labour standards, all progressive labour laws are being adopted. Two Labour Housing Schemes are being put into operation at Indore. An Industrial Court of Arbitration has been set up and provisional appointment of two Judges has been made. Government have issued a statement of labour policy concerning the welfare of all grades of labourers as well as steps to increase production. The participation in the Central Government's scheme of social Insurance is being actively considered.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

In Madhya Bharat, there are 3,700 miles of roads out of which 2,384 miles are in the former Gwalior territory, 800 miles in the former Indore territory and the remaining in the other integrating States.

The motor services run by the Gwalior and Central India Transport Company at present traverse a large portion of Madhya Bharat. This is a nationalised service, owned and controlled by Government.

There are 1,100 miles of railway lines in the Union, 800 miles in Gwalior, 131 miles in Indore and 160 miles in the other States. Out of these 42% miles are of broad gauge, 212 miles of metre gauge and 294 miles of narrow gauge.

There are three railway systems which cover the Union: (1) the B.B. & C.I., (2) the G.I.P. and (3) the Scindia State Railway—a narrow gauge line of about 294 miles in length. There is at present one mile of Railway line to every 50 sq. miles.

A scheme for constructing a straight railway line between Gwalior and Indore and another line between Indore and Dohad is under the consideration of the Government.

An Air Service connecting Bombay, Indore, Gwalior and Delhi has been operating since 26 July, 1948 on alternate days. Gwalior, Indore, Neemuch and Mhow have modern aerodromes.

Rivers such as the Narmada, Chambal, Parvati, Kshipra, Betwa and Kalisindh provide a convenient means of transport in Madhya Bharat. By the Narmada, for instance, fine quality timber is transported to distant places.

BUDGET

The estimated revenue of Madhya Bharat for the year 1949-50 is 9-80 crores, excluding two new sources of revenue viz., excise duty on cotton cloth and income-tax. In respect of income-tax, a bill has been presented to the Legislature. Income-tax is expected to yield about 30 lakhs in the first year, and a crore of rupees or so after sometime. Excise duty on cotton cloth is expected to yield annually Rs. 34 lakhs. Though faced with a deficit budget Government have forged ahead with new expenditure to the tune of Rs. 82,96,400 in order that administrative efficiency and nation building activities may not suffer. It is hoped that in future years the deficit will be wiped out. Capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,73,79,000 is also expected to be incurred during the year 1949-50. While it is true that Madhya Bharat does not contribute to the Central Exchequer by way of income-tax and certain other minor sources available to the Centre from the Provinces, Madhya Bharat is loaded with certain responsibilities which the Provinces do not have to bear. Expenditure of this nature amounts of about 1-1 crore of rupees per year spent on defence and about 75 lakhs likely to be spent on Privy Purse and on political pensions some of which have been sanctioned and others are likely to be sanctioned. As a corollary to integration moreover, the Government have sacrificed a substantial customs revenue by abolishing the internal customs outposts between the boundaries of

integrating States. Government have also introduced prohibition in one district in the first instance thereby sundering a further reduction in their revenues. Madhya Bharat was the only Union of States which has had to shoulder the task of framing a budget and presenting it to the Legislature within six months of its birth. This has been successfully accomplished though the difficulties in integrating the budgets of twenty-five different States, with their differing systems and in some no system at all, was a stupendous task.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

As regards development projects and nation-building activities of the Madhya Bharat Government, the Chambal Hydro-Electric Scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 9-75 crores has pride of place. It is proposed to dam the Chambal river at a distance of about two hundred and fifteen miles from its place of origin in the Vindhyaas for the generation of 72,000 k.W.s of electric. The dam when complete would be 160 ft. high, hold about 3,02,000 m.cu.ft. of water and submerge 1,63,200 acres of land in 93 villages. Transmission lines carrying electricity to Indore in the south and Gwalior in the north are proposed to be laid, covering a distance of 570 miles. The dam would be the fourth biggest, and for its storage capacity relatively the cheapest in the world. Electricity is expected to be produced at less than 6 pies per unit.

The capital expenditure proposed in 1949-50 also includes Rs. 8,86,000 on the Scindia State Railways, Rs. 7,90,000 on construction of irrigation and connected works, Rs. 9,50,000 on public health engineering schemes, Rs. 30,00,000 on construction of new roads, Rs. 68,80,300 on the Chambal Hydro-Electric Scheme (already mentioned above) and about Rs. 50,00,000 on thermal electricity Schemes. In the budget of expenditure incurred from ordinary revenues the estimates under irrigation works are Rs. 20-8 lakhs, under education 121-8 lakhs, under medical and public health 94-6 lakhs, under agriculture, rural development, veterinary and co-operation Rs. 58-8 lakhs and under civil works Rs. 72 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been made for opening a broadcasting station in Madhya Bharat. Efforts are being made, however, to persuade the Government of India to finance the Scheme. The budget for refugee relief and rehabilitation is Rs. 22,44,000 besides provision of Rs. 24 lakhs as loans and advances for relief and rehabilitation work. Here again it is hoped that the Government of India will come to the aid of Madhya Bharat.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

It is estimated that nearly 60,000 refugees have arrived in Madhya Bharat so far and 1,40,000 more are still to come. Provision has been made in the budget for loans, educational scholarships, camps, industrial houses, erection of small shops, etc. for refugees. Loans upto Rs. 3,000 for small industries or trades have been sanctioned by the Government.

Refugees who take to farming are given *Taccari* loans for purchasing seed, bullocks and implements and are provided for by the Government until the first harvest.

Deserving refugee students of 9th and 10th classes in Government Schools have been exempted from paying fee and, if needed, a sum upto Rs. 7-5 is given to each of them for purchasing books, etc.

Industrial Homes are also being opened by the Government for giving employment to refugees.

P. W. D. AND IRRIGATION

This department is in charge of a Chief Engineer with two Superintending Engineers for Northern and Southern Divisions under him for roads and buildings, and one Superintending Engineer for irrigation for the whole of Madhya Bharat.

EDUCATION

Most of the expenditure incurred on education in Madhya Bharat is on Government account. There are at present in Madhya Bharat 5 degree Colleges (one exclusively for girls), 2 Sanskrit Colleges, 1 Music College, 7 Intermediate Colleges, 30 High Schools, 178 middle schools, about 2,700 primary schools, besides 6 girls' High Schools, 35 girls' middle schools and about 250 girls' primary schools.

About 200,000 students, out of which 30,000 are girls, receive their education in various educational institutions in Madhya Bharat.

Among the schools for special education are the Scindia Public School—Gwalior, Dady College—Indore, Agricultural School—Gwalior, Institute of Plant Industry—Indore, Forest School—Shivpuri, Ayurvedic College—Jashkar, Gajra Raja Medical College—Gwalior, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College—Indore, Technical School—Gwalior, School of Art and Teachers' Training School—Indore and Gwalior, and Music College—Gwalior as well as Music Schools at other places.

Sixty schools are being specially run by the Government for the education of the children of scheduled castes and aboriginals. Government have exempted Harijans and adivasis from tuition fees for a period of five years.

The National Cadet Corps Scheme, introduced by the Government of India, is being adopted in Madhya Bharat also.

An enabling Bill for compulsory primary education in Madhya Bharat is being introduced in the Legislature.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department is in charge of a Director of Health Services. There are 416 hospitals and dispensaries in Madhya Bharat. Some of these hospitals have clinics (3 big and 4 small) attached to them. There are 26 Maternity Homes and 108 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. A T.B. Sanatorium is located at Rau near Indore. There are two Mental Hospitals and one Leprosy Asylum in the Union. Five Travelling Dispensaries provide medical facilities to villages away from the road.

A new hospital for women and children known as the Kamla Raja Hospital with 250 beds is under construction at Gwalior. Government have also sanctioned a scheme of mass survey for detecting and combating tuberculosis while this dreaded disease is in its early stages. There are two Lymph Centres, one at Shivpuri and the other at Manpur.

The Government propose to establish Ayurvedic or Allopathic Dispensaries also, so that every place may have a dispensary within a distance of 10 miles from it.

A Public Health Laboratory situated at Gwalior examines foodstuffs and water specimens.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The total cattle population of Madhya Bharat according to the 1940 cattle census is about 70 lakhs. At present, there are 13 A class, 38 B class and 56 C class hospitals and dispensaries in the various covenanting States of the Union. The Veterinary Department has been integrated and has prepared a plan for creating one dispensary for every twenty-five thousand of the cattle population in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. 20 new dispensaries will be started every year so that in about 10 years' time the Union will have the requisite number of dispensaries. A programme for training of Veterinary Assistants to be posted at the dispensaries has also been formulated. The Vaccine Institute of the Union will be extended so as to produce goat-tissue vaccine, anti-rabies vaccine and Ranikhet vaccines to meet all local requirements.

An Animal Husbandry section has also been created as part of the Veterinary Department. There are, at present, 2 bull-breeding farms

for Malvi and Nimadi cattle. A Live-stock Development Officer and Gausghala Development Officer have also been appointed. During next year, a scheme for the setting up of 'Go-Sadan' or concentration camps for un-economic cattle will be put into operation. A mobile unit has been organised for prevention of epidemics amongst the cattle.

POLITICAL SET-UP

The Raj Prammukh is the constitutional head of the United State and a popular ministry responsible to an interim Legislature is in charge of the administration. The Madhya Bharat Government has secured the services of senior and experienced officers from outside as Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary, Auditor-General and Inspector-General of Police. The first task before the United State was to establish an integrated administration in respect of each Department throughout Madhya Bharat abolishing the independent administrations of 25 States. This task is well on the way to completion.

The Secretariat has been reorganised and is functioning on the provincial model, a Madhya Bharat Administrative Service has been constituted, the Indian system of audit and accounts has been introduced, the budget for 1949-50 with all its details has been presented for discussion to the Legislature and a Public Service Commission with a Chairman borrowed from the Federal Public Service Commission has been appointed. Like the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service there will be other parallel services, namely, the Madhya Bharat Police Service and the Judicial Service. On the Report of the Mohan Rao Committee, Government have passed orders regarding uniform pay scales for the Union but employers can opt for the old pay scales as on April 15, 1948. Surplus personnel are being discharged and in pursuance of the guarantee given by the Covenant, Government have framed rules for payment of pension, gratuity and equitable compensation to them. Rules determining relative seniority as between officers of different States have also been framed. A High Court with two Benches at Gwalior and Indore was established immediately after the formation of the United State with a retired High Court Judge from Lahore as the Chief Justice. The Judiciary has been separated from the executive, a reform long-advocated by progressive opinion in India. It is only in matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order, or more precisely, for the purposes of Chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code that the Subas (corresponding to Collectors in Provinces) are directed to exercise the powers of District Magistrates. Uniform laws for the whole of Madhya Bharat are under preparation and a good deal of legislative work has already been pushed through.

The new State has been divided into 16 Districts breaking down old boundaries in several cases though this involved the difficult task of overhauling old attachments and localities. Here is a list of the 16 districts: Bhopal; Bilaspur; Morena; Shivpuri; Guna; Bilhisa; Rajgarh; Shajapur; Dewas; Indore; Mandla; Ratlam; Ujjain; Dhar; Nimar; Jabua.

At the head of the District is the Suba, a member of the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service, who is not only the head of the district for revenue matters but also for general administration including the maintenance of law and order. There are 5 sub-divisions in charge of Naib-Subas. In addition to this every Suba will be assisted by a Naib-Suba in his district. The Naib-Subas are also members of the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service. The Administrative Services are controlled by the Chief Secretary in the General Administration Department.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

As for local self-government in rural areas there are in all 125 municipalities in Madhya Bharat.

The Development Department has accepted the principle that all development activities in

the villages will be carried out through the co-operation and organization of village panchayats. Every village of the Union will have a village panchayat of its own if it is big enough, or will be a member of a group of village panchayats as sometimes a village may be too small an economic unit for carrying out development activities. The Development Department has under consideration a programme for the creation of "Kendra" panchayats for a group of 20-25 villages, the panchayats being given wide powers and responsibilities as units of local self-government. The elected representatives of these panchayats will form a Mandal Panchayat which will perform the functions analogous to those of a District Board. The executive functions of the panchayats will be discharged by paid executives.

POLICE

The police forces of the different covenanting States have been integrated into one police force for the whole Union working under the control of an Inspector-General of Police. Three Ranges have been created with Deputy Inspectors-General at their head and Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers in the districts under them. There is an independent Intelligence Branch under a D.I.G.

The Jagir Police has been incorporated into state police.

With a view to allowing due scope to the citizens to acquire physical fitness and render voluntary service in the field of Civil Defence and maintenance of law and order, Government have approved a scheme for setting up an organisation to be called Griha Rakshak Dal. The training will be free and trainees will receive free uniforms. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Government are anxious to purify public life and weed out corruption. A non-official Anti-Corruption Committee has been constituted and an Anti-Corruption Department is being organised to launch a vigorous drive against corruption.

DEFENCE

Under the Covenant Defence is a subject vested in H.H. the Rajprammukh who deals with it in consultation with the Government of India.

The total strength of the Madhya Bharat armed forces is 60,255. The headquarters of the Madhya Bharat forces are located at Gwalior with sub-stations at Rajgarh, Khilchipur and Kurwal under the direct control of headquarters. There is a sub-area command located at Indore for the supervision and control of the military forces at Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Ratlam and Sullana.

After the formation of the Union the 3rd Gwalior Infantry, the Gwalior Mountain Battery, Scindia's Field Battery, the 1st Indore Infantry, Troops Pack of the Gwalior Transport Corps, the 4th Gwalior Infantry and the 1st Gwalior Lancers were all sent out to serve with the Indian Army Units.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Rajprammukh, Lt.-Gen. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alilaj Bahadur, G.C.I.F., G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior.

Senior Up-Rajprammukh, Maj.-Gen. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Yeshwant Rao Holkar, G.C.I.F., Lt.-Col., Maharaja of Indore.

Junior Up-Rajprammukhs, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Bahadur of Dhar; H. H. Raja Rao Bahadur Yeshodhar Singh of Khilchipur.

CABINET

Premier (General Administration, Political, Press, Information and Broadcasting), The Hon'ble Pt. Liladhar Joshi.

Deputy Premier (Police, Census and Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation), vacant.

Minister for Revenue and Food, The Hon'ble Shri Radhesh Vyas.

Minister for Law, The Hon'ble Shri Jagmohaul Shrivastava.

Minister for P.W.D., Irrigation, Customs and Excise, The Hon'ble Shri Yashwantsingh Kushwah.

Minister for Medical, Public Health, Jails and Municipalities, The Hon'ble Syed Hamid Ali.

Minister for Industries, Commerce and Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Shri Mishrilal Gangwal.

Minister for Finance, The Hon'ble Shri Ramkrishna Dixit.

Minister for Development and Labour, The Hon'ble Shri D. M. Parulekar.

Minister for Education and Communications, The Hon'ble Shri Kalaram Virulkar.

Deputy Development Minister, The Hon'ble Shri Sunmhal.

Advisor to H.H. the Rajprammukh (Defence), Col. Brijar Naram.

Advisor to H.H. the Senior Up-Rajprammukh, Capt. H. C. Dhandra.

Secretary to the Rajprammukh, Col. Eknath Rao Patil.

Military Secretary to the Rajprammukh, Col. S. K. Surve.

Controller of Household, Major S. V. Indulkar.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, V. Viswanathan, I.C.S.

General Secretary, Major S. N. Bamru.

Finance Secretary, S. D. Bajpai.

Revenue Secretary, J. N. Garga.

Law Secretary, M. L. Mital.

Commerce Secretary, V. Bhargava.

Health Secretary, S. P. Mehda.

Customs Secretary, K. K. Kalewar.

Communications and Education Secretary, K. B. Wagle.

Food and Civil Supplies Secretary, G. Cornelius.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

General Officer Commanding, Major-General K. R. Rane.

Auditor-General, P. Mohan Rao.

Economic Advisor, Dr. L. C. Jain.

Inspector-General of Police, V. S. Rana, I.P.

Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Major N. K. Bhonsale.

Chief Conservator of Forests, A. R. Advani.

Commissioners, Jails, Prisons and Court of Wards, S. S. Gaur.

Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Masood Quli Khan.

Census Commissioner, Ranglal.

Development Commissioner, S. N. Dubey.

Transport Commissioner, C. L. Gupta.

Labour Commissioner, A. S. Banwalkar.

Accountant-General, V. N. Singh.

Postmaster-General, Bapat.

Director of Public Health and Medical Services and Inspector-General of Prisons, Col. Shankarlal Garzwa.

Director of Agriculture, Rai Bahadur K. I. Thudani.

Director of Education, B. N. Jha.

Director of Industries, N. Swami.

Director of Land Records, K. M. Phalke.

Director of Food, Kaul.

Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, G. R. Sohni.

Director of Civil Veterinary, Dr. H. K. Mehra.

Director of Information (Offg.), Lt. P. C. Gupta.

Director of Civil Supplies and Textile Commissioner (Offg.), J. M. Kochar.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, G. K. Shinde (Offg.).

Judges, Abdul Hakim; P. V. Dixit; M. B. Beg; V. N. Mehta; Hazari Lal Sauchi; B. K. Chaturvedi; A. N. Sehgal (Offg.).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Dr. I. D. Joshi.

Members, S. V. Kanungo; C. W. Pandit.

MEMBERS OF THE MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATURE

(Gwalior)

Lalchand Sethi; Durga Prasad Mandella; Anandbehari Mishra; Bankebehari Lal Pandey; Jagmohanlal Shrivastava; Shrinati Sundarabai Pagnis; Brijdawan Prasad Tiwari; Hamid Ali Shah; Harishankar Dwivedi; Vinayakrao Vaidhya; Soharan Singh; Major Sardar A. B. Phalke; Major Raja Panchan Singh; Masood Ahmed; Dhaniram Sagar; Govindrao Patankar; Vaidohi Charan Parashar; Vishwanath Ayachit; Harikewak Mishra; Muti Ahmed; Ram Sahai; Radhe Charan

Sharma; Shyam Lal Pandviya; Gautam Sharma; Bhagwatsingh; Gaurishankar Shrivastava; Laxminarain Porwar; Laxmichand Valsiya; Saubhagyamal Jain; Ramkrishna Dixit; Sannulal; Shiydayal Shrivastav; Dattatraya Rao Datar; Ramcharan Mishra; Vijaya Singh; Yeshwantsingh Kushwah; Liladhar Joshi; Gopkrishna Vijayvargiya; Radhelal Vyas; Takhtamal Jain.

(Indore)

Jadhavchand Jain; N. G. Kothari; Hakim Haidulla; N. H. Dravid; D. L. Parulkar; Sajjansingh Vishnar; V. V. Sarvate; V. S. Khode; Rameshwardayal Totla; Nandlal

Joshi; V. V. Dravid; Mishrilal Gangwal; Lt.-Col. Raoraja Hirralal; R. C. Jal; Mashir-ud-Daula; Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe.

(Other Covenanted C.I. States)

Kashinath Trivedi; Kaluram Virulkar; Kanhaiyalal Jain; A. S. Patwardhan; Dr. Devi Singh; Dr. Prem Singh; Kusumkant Jain; Raghunandan Sharan Sharma; Syed Hamid Ali; Nandlal Dalal; Samiramal Dapharia; Radhavallabh Vijayvargiya; Banwarilal Azad; Kundanlal Pathak; Th. Amar-singh; Kailash Narain; Mulchand Vani; Mangilal Vyas; Hemraj; Brijkishore.

THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

THE Patiala and East Punjab States Union comprising Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Mukerkotia, Nalgargh and Kalsla states lies within the boundaries of East Punjab Province. It was inaugurated at Patiala by India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 15th July, 1948.

Three of these seven, Patiala, Nabha and Jind make up the Phulkian group, the rulers of which trace their descent from the same progenitor from whom the name Phulkian is derived. The Raja of Faridkot who is descended from an ancestor of Chaudhri Phul also belongs to the same family group, as do the Houses of Nalgargh and Kalsla. Mukerkotia is a Muslim State. But the fact that it survived the tumultuous period of the eighteenth century is enough testimony to the friendship which the neighbouring Phulkian States bear to it. Thus the Rulers and the States are bound together by blood relation ties of friendship and by historical antecedents.

The Union covers an area of 10,120 square miles, three-fifths of which form Patiala territory. The Union has a population of about 35 lakhs according to the 1941 census of which Patiala State alone accounts for about 20 lakhs. The population of the Union is homogenous. All the people speak the same language, namely Punjabi, and have the same kind of customs, etc., factors which make for political unity and solidarity. The Jats who form a major part of the population are among the finest peasantry in India. They are not only good cultivators but are also first class soldiers. The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 5 crores.

AGRICULTURE

The Patiala and East Punjab States Union like the rest of the country is essentially an agricultural area. The former Patiala State had a separate Agriculture Department for the purpose of educating the farmers in the art of modern cultivation and the use of improved varieties of seeds and modern implements. There was also a central farm about six miles from the capital. Similar farms exist at Nabha, Faridkot and Kapurthala.

The main crops of the Union are wheat, gram, sugar-cane and cotton in the plains and potatoes in the hills. In addition barley, oats, bajra, maize and other minor crops are also grown.

Out of a total area of about 900,000 acres of culturable waste a little over 200,000 acres can be easily brought under cultivation. Reclamation work will in fact start shortly by means of heavy crawler tractors. It is estimated that reclaimed land will yield an additional 70,000 tons of foodgrains and would enable the Union to resettle 21,000 families.

The Agriculture Department has a separate marketing section which looks to the proper marketing of agricultural produce and the introduction of standard weights and measures in the mandies. Grading stations for wheat, atta and eggs were established in the Patiala area and there is a glue grading laboratory at Narnaul with an output of about 10,000 maunds of glue

per annum. The following acts are in force in the Union:—1. The Agricultural Produce Markets Act; 2. Standards of Weights Act; and 3. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act.

Veterinary hospitals exist practically in all important centres in the Union. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been an important centre for the famous breed of Hariana cattle and Murrah buffaloes and the services of the Veterinary Department have been in great demand. It is, therefore, proposed to open twenty-five more hospitals at the headquarters of each Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil and important towns, and to start bull breeding farms for improving the indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes.

Regular cattle fairs are held in important rural centres to encourage cattle breeding and facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle. The Agriculture Department provides various facilities to visitors to these cattle fairs. Special shows are sometimes arranged for their entertainment.

The cattle Development Scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Union Government for the purpose of improving the milk supply and encourage the cultivators to start mixed farming has recently begun functioning.

There are great potentialities for the development of agriculture in the Union. The schemes for land reclamation, opening of demonstration centres, seed multiplication farms, well boring operations, starting of veterinary hospitals, mechanised farming, i.e., tractor cultivation, etc., have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

HORTICULTURE

There is an up-to-date Horticulture Department whose experiments conducted in the hill territory over a decade will be of great help in fruit culture in India. There are three separate zones according to elevation:—1. Pinjore—Representing about 2,000 ft., conducts experiments on mangoes, litchies, spotles, papayas and pine-apples; 2. Kandiana—Representing elevation ranging between 4,000 to 5,000 ft. above sea-level, conducts experiments on peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, brambles and persimmons; and 3. Shillon—Ranging in elevation between 5,000 and 9,000 ft. is for apples, pears, cherries and chestnuts.

INDUSTRIES

Although agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the Union, the development of industries has not been lost sight of.

Two large-scale cement factories are functioning in the Union, one at Surajpur near Kalka and the other at Dadri. The former has a capacity of six hundred tons of cement per day.

An up-to-date Biscuit factory, one of the biggest of its kind in India is functioning at Rajpura where there are also factories for the manufacture of starch, and chemicals.

A large sugar factory exists at Phagwara and another at Hamira. A distillery for the distillation of fine quality liquor is also functioning at Hamira.

A number of big and small iron and steel works, with foundries are situated at Kapurthala and Patiala and at other important towns of the Union. There are also two big roller flour mills at Patiala and Bhathinda.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories and oil mills are other industries found at a number of places.

EDUCATION

There are in all 10 colleges, one upto M.A. and the other upto the degree and intermediate classes, and 51 High Schools in the Union. Besides, there are 73 middle schools, 77 lower-middle schools and 642 primary schools. There are in all 853 educational institutions in the Union. The Union has no university of its own, all its schools and colleges are affiliated to the East Punjab University. The percentage of literacy varies from 5.14 in Nalgargh to 12.7 in Patiala.

In addition to a Girls' College co-education facilities have been provided at the primary and university stages.

To encourage primary and women's education in the Union primary education for boys upto 4th class and for girls upto the 10th class is made free in all schools in Patiala. Harijans and members of other backward classes are also given a free education upto the matriculation standard.

The Education department has an ambitious plan for re-organising and re-orientating the whole education system in the Union. The budget of the department which was about 40 lakhs in 1948-49 has been raised to 65 lakhs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

An up-to-date and independent medical department exists in the Union with its Headquarters at Patiala and all the different medical and health departments have been integrated into one and placed under the Director of Health & Medical Services. At present the Union Government maintains 30 Hospitals (17 for men and 13 for women) and 89 dispensaries with a total of 973 beds.

For purposes of administration two districts have been combined to form a civil surgeoncy making four civil surgeons in all. Similarly there are four District Health Officers. The present staff comprises 200 doctors (13 Specialists, 53 Assistant Surgeons, 23 Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 4 Dental Surgeons, 8 Lady Sub-Surgeons). All the hospitals are located in the urban areas, while the dispensaries serve the small towns and rural population.

The Raiindra and Lady Dufferin Hospitals are the main Hospitals of the Union which are managed by highly qualified doctors and Specialists. Eight doctors hold foreign post-

graduate qualifications and 15 have Indian post-graduate qualifications. At present 11 doctors are receiving post-graduate training overseas in the U.K. and the U.S.A.

There are two health centres one at Patiala and the other at Kapurthala. The Union has maternity wards attached to Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala, Civil Hospital, Nabha and R.F. Hospital, Kapurthala.

In the former Patiala State there were three touring dispensaries which covered the entire rural area and brought medical aid to the very doors of the villagers. Ex-Ray and Laboratory facilities are available at Patiala, Nabha, Sangrur, Faridkot, Kapurthala and Dharampore. Arrangements for segregation of infectious disease cases exist in the hospitals at the District Headquarters.

There is a T. B. Hospital at Dharampore and a T. B. Clinic at Patiala.

The Public Health Department has further comprehensive schemes to improve the health of the people. There are two programmes before the department, one short-term and the other long-term. Under the short-term programme it is proposed to raise the present number of beds from 1,000 to 2,500 in ten years. It is also intended to supplement the existing hospitals and dispensaries and raise some of the latter to the standard of hospitals in the next two or three years.

According to the long-term programme which extends over a period of 25 years, the hospital accommodation which at present stands at 24 beds per 1,000 will rise to 5.67 beds per 1,000, and the different areas of the Union will be more fully covered with hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients both indoor and outdoor treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Union was 28,04,925 in 1947-48. The Union budget for Public Health & Medical Services at present stands at Rs. 22 lakhs.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Each of the covenanting States has its own form of Local Self-Government, hence there is no homogeneity. The whole system of Local Self-Government is now being reorganized with a view to achieving uniformity throughout the Union, and the Local Self Government Laws are also being unified. A number of steps have already been taken in this direction and it is expected that the work would be completed within a short period.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

The greater part of the Union situated between the Jamna and the Beas has alluvial soil. Canal irrigation is resorted to in the southern part of the plains where rainfall is scarce. The major part of the Union is fed by water from the Sirhind canal with its arterial branches.

The Government of the former Patiala State had undertaken the construction of a Hydro-Electric dam in its hill territory at a cost of Rs. 5 crores at the time when the Union was formed. This scheme is now under consideration of the Union Government and if given effect to would generate enough electric energy to provide all the nascent industry of the Union and also the agriculturists. The Dochi Dam Project, as it is called, is situated in a picturesque valley about 10 miles from Chail, the summer headquarters of the Rajpramukh near Simla.

The construction of new arterial roads connecting the rural area with important nodules and business centres has already been taken in hand. The credit for the construction of the 19 miles long metalled road connecting Rajpura with Kalka in the record time of three months goes to the Union P.W.D. This road besides shortening the way between Kalka and Ludhiana by about 16 miles also obviates the necessity of crossing the River Ghaggar which is impassable when it is in flood, an event which is not uncommon during the rainy season. The Union P.W.D. is also working hard to improve communications in Patiala town which is the capital of the Union. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided this year for the construction of new roads and repairing of existing ones.

BUDGET FOR 1949-50

The Patiala & East Punjab States Union Government started the financial year 1949-50 with an opening balance of Rs. 6,55,84,019. The estimates for the year 1949-50 reveal a deficit of Rs. 84,46,389. The total revenue for the year 1949-50 is estimated at Rs. 5,00,49,988 and the expenditure at Rs. 5,84,97,377. The deficit of Rs. 84,46,389 is accounted for mainly by the arrears of pay and dearness allowance, which have been recently increased for all the employees of the Union.

POLITICAL SET-UP

Prior to the inauguration of the Union the individual States had their own separate administration. The ruler was the source of all power and had absolute jurisdiction over his territory.

After the formation of the Union strong efforts were made both by His Highness the Rajpramukh and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the three political parties of the States Union namely the Union Congress, the Shiromani Riyasti Akali Dal and the Lok Sewak Sabha together but the efforts failed. Sardar Patel in his inaugural address declared that no popular interim Government could be formed as the parties had failed to agree. On the day on which His Highness the Rajpramukh was to take charge of the covenanting States—August 20, 1948—the States Ministry constituted a Caretaker Government comprising S. Gian Singh Rarewala as Prime Minister, Sir Jai Lal as Adviser, S. Inderjit Singh as Finance Secretary and Shri R. R. Patel as Chief Secretary. This was only a temporary arrangement; the Government was to keep the administration going till an interim popular ministry was formed. It took about five months before an interim popular ministry could be formed. This Ministry which took office on January 13, 1949 comprised four Congressmen, two Lok Sabha and one Independent with S. Gian Singh Rarewala as Premier. It is now busy preparing the electoral rolls for the elections to the Constituent Assembly. The integration of the different administrations is already accomplished.

ADMINISTRATION

Rajpramukh, His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.
Secretary to His Highness the Rajpramukh, Sodhi Jaidev Singh.
Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, The Hon'ble S. Gian Singh Rarewala.
Home Minister, The Hon'ble Col. S. Ragbhir Singh.
Revenue Minister, The Hon'ble Gian Zail Singh.
Education Minister, The Hon'ble Chaudhuri Nihal Singh Takshak.
Law & Labour Minister, The Hon'ble Shri Lachhman Das.
Minister for Works, Mines and Power, The Hon'ble S. Ajit Singh.
Minister for Rehabilitation, The Hon'ble S. Harcharan Singh.
Minister for Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Seth Ram Nath.
Chief Secretary, Shri B. R. Patel, I.C.S.
Finance Secretary, S. Inderjit Singh.
Revenue Secretary, S. Dhanna Singh.
Development Secretary, S. Puran Singh.

THE UNION OF RAJASTHAN

THE Union of Rajasthan is comprised of the following States: Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Parganah, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Bhairatpur. It is the biggest of the States Union with an area of about 140,000 sq. miles, a population of about 15 millions and a revenue of about 16 crores.

When it was first formed on April 18, 1948 it comprised only Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Parganah, Shahpura, Tonk and Udaipur. On March 30, 1949 four other States Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined it. It acquired its present size and composition when the four States of the Matsya Union Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Bhairatpur were merged into it on May 15, 1949.

The provisional capital of the Union is Jaipur. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among other common languages are Western Hindi and Urdu. Among castes and tribes the most numerous are the Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamaras, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhis, Malis and Dalais.

The Union lies roughly between North Latitude 23° 3' and 26° 12' and East Longitude 69° 30' and 78° 17'. It is bounded on the north by Delhi, East Punjab, the Patana and East Punjab States Union and the West Punjab Province of Pakistan; on the east by the U.P. and Madhya Bharat; on the south by Madhya Bharat and Bombay Province; and on the west by the Pakistan Provinces of Sind and West Punjab. Enclosed in the Rajasthan Union is the Chief Commissioner's Province of Ajmer-Merwara.

NATURAL REGIONS

It may be useful to give a rough idea of the geographical position of the several states which merged to form the Union. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner form a homogeneous group in the north and west, while a part of Jaipur and the whole of Alwar lie in the north-east. Jaipur, Bhairatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar may be grouped together as the eastern and south-eastern States. Those in the south are Parganah, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur with Sirohi in the south-west. In the centre lie Kishengarh State and parts of Tonk.

The Aravalli mountains intersect the country from end to end by a line running north-east and south-west. The heights of Mount Abu are close to the south-western extremity of the range, while its northern end may be said to terminate near Khetri almost on the borders of Delhi.

There are two main regions, one to the north-west of the hills and the other to the south-east. On the whole the north-west region is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive; it improves gradually as we move from west to east. In the extreme west it is more desert, while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable. The only river of any consequence here is the Luni. The great desert forming the whole of the frontier between Rajasthan and Sind is covered by sand-hills on which grows a kind of coarse grass in the dry season and in the rains slightly richer vegetation. The cultivation is everywhere poor and precarious. Along the base of the Aravalli range the land is well cultivated.

The region south-west of the Aravallis is higher, more fertile, and very diversified in character. It contains extensive hill ranges, long stretches of rocky wold and woodland. The region is traversed by considerable rivers and in many parts there are wide valleys, fertile table-lands and great breadths of excellent soil. The chief rivers are Banas and Chambal.

There are no natural fresh-water lakes in Rajasthan, the only considerable basin being the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are, however, numerous artificial sheets of water in the eastern half of the Province. The oldest and the most famous are in Mewar, the Dhebar Lake, the Raj Samand and the Pichola Lake at Udaipur city.

AGRICULTURE

The most prominent constituent of the vegetation of Rajasthan is the scrub jungle; trees form quite a secondary feature. Among fruit trees are figs, mulberry, tamarind, mango, pomegranate, peach, custard apple and guava.

Rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajasthan. The summers are very hot; hot winds and dust storms are common. The winters are very cold. The change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying.

The principal crops are bajra and jawar. Bajra is the chief crop in the western and northern parts, while jawar is commoner in Bundi, Jhalawar, Kotah, Tonk and parts of Parganah and Udaipur. Other kharif crops are maize, mott, mung, cotton and a coarse kind of rice. The principal rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, saffron and indigo. Oilseeds consists of til, mustard, rape, linseed and castor. Among cultivated fruit are apricot, custard apple, guava, mango, mulberry, orange, peach, plantain, plum, pomegranate, pummelo, tamarind, lime, melon and several varieties of fig. Many kinds of vegetables are grown such as beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, egg-plant, onion, parsnip, potato, radish, spinach, tomato, turnip, yam and several of the gourd and cucumber family.

The main wealth of the desert lands of the west and north consist in the vast herds of camels, horned cattle, and sheep. The horses of Marwar are renowned for their hardness and ease of pace.

There are no large timber forests in Rajasthan but the woodlands are quite extensive upon the south-western Aravallis. Mount Abu possesses several valuable kinds of timber. The southernmost parts comprising the former States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Parganah are in proportion to their size the best wooded of any in Rajasthan. Here teak and other valuable timber trees can thrive well. Small bamboos are very common. Minor forest produce consists of grass, fire-wood, bamboos, fruit, honey, lac and gum.

MINERALS, MANUFACTURES

The most important mineral is coal, but it is of inferior quality. It is generally mixed with the Benasi variety before use. Other ores are copper, iron, cobalt but all are present in small quantity. The rocks of Rajasthan are rich in building material. Limestone is abundant. One variety is a fine-grained crystalline marble; another variety, the Jaisalmer marble as it is sometimes called is well adapted for fine carving. Sandstone is plentiful almost everywhere, varying greatly in texture and colour. Fuller's earth occurs in parts of Bikaner and gypsum in Jodhpur. Rajasthan has vast salt resources.

In manufacture Rajasthan has no speciality. The more important industries are the weaving of muslin, dyeing and stamping of cotton cloths, manufacture of carpets, rugs and other woollen fabrics, enamelling, pottery, and work in ivory, lac, brass, steel stone, etc. Jaipur is pre-eminent for enamelling on gold. The best pottery is also produced in Jaipur. Brass and copper utensils of daily use are manufactured everywhere. Sword blades, daggers, knives are manufactured in Jhalawar.

Among the chief exports are salt, wool, woollen fabrics, raw cotton, oilseeds, opium, ghee, marble and sandstone, hides, printed cloths, camels, cattle, sheep and goats. The main imports include food grains, cotton goods, sugar, tobacco, metals, timber and kerosene oil. The principal trade centres are the capitals of the former States.

RECONSTRUCTION

The original Rajasthan Union had gone far towards integration of the various States. The following items may be mentioned in this connection: integration of the administrative Departments of the covenanted States; reorganization and reconstitution of the Departments

on modern lines; absorption of the staff of the covenanted States into new administrative machinery; the establishment of a single High Court and Revenue Board for the whole Union.

It had also an impressive record of reconstruction work. In this connection the following particulars may be mentioned: separation of executive from judiciary; abolition of judicial and administrative powers of jagirdars; the opening of several nation-building departments; the starting of new schools; granting of scholarships; construction of several new roads costing Rs. 50 lakhs; starting of work on new railway lines; starting of work on the Chambal-Hydro-Electric project; opening of department for the uplift of backward classes; passing of labour welfare laws; abolition of *Lacats* or cesses on agriculturists; passing of tenant protection law; amending of forest rules to help the cultivator; revision of pay scales of Government servants; the passing of a new Panchayat Act; launching of a social education movement; and so on.

The Union Government is very active in refugee relief and resettlement work. Free ration is being issued to refugees numbering 3,677; the ration is higher than that of the Central Govt. Arrangements are in progress for the distribution of pure milk. Blankets and beds are also being distributed. Accommodation is being found in Pratapgarh, Kotah, Bhilwada and Kishengarh. Regarding resettlement and employment, special officers are appointed, and ways and means loans are being secured from the Central Govt. Co-operative societies are also being formed. Education centre for women have been opened and freeships, scholarships in addition to grants to private institutions are given. Kerosene oil facilities have been available to refugees for long.

ADMINISTRATION

At the time of writing the new enlarged Union has just come into being, and so plans for administration are yet to be finalized. It is likely however that the Union will be divided into five administrative Divisions: Jodhpur and Jaisalmer; Kotah and adjacent States; Udaipur, Bikaner, and Jaipur with the Matsya Union States distributed. There will be a commissioner for each Division.

A striking point in the covenant is that it gives the Government of India controlling and directing power in the administration of the Union. The Government of India appoints advisers who have the right to be consulted on issues pertaining to finance, law and order, revenue and immigration. In case of difference of opinion the matter would be settled by the States Ministry. The Government of India may also set up an agency to help and guide the Rajpranukh. This agency will represent the centre in its dealings with the Union. Important posts in the Union will be named by officers loaned by the Government of India.

Paucity of trained staff is one of the biggest problems which the State has to face.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Maharajpranukh, The Maharaja of Udaipur.
Rajpranukh, The Maharaja of Jaipur.
Prime Minister in charge of General Administration, Integration, Finance and Revenue, Hiralal Shastri.
Minister for Home, Premnaran Matur.
Minister for Industries, Commerce, Siddharaj Dandia.
Minister for Transport, Communications, Public Works, Rural Development, Co-operation, Municipal Affairs,
Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forest, Law, Justice, Rasbhudhralal Goyal.
Minister for Local Self-Government, Phoolchand Bapna.
Minister for Education, Vedpal Tyagi.
Minister for Medical and Health, Rao Raja Hanut Singh.
Minister for Labour, Refugee and Rehabilitation, Narsinh Kachawa.
Chief Justice, Kamalant Verma.
Regional Commissioner-in-Adviser, C. S. Venkatachari.
Chief Secretary to Government, D. R. Pradhan.

THE UNION OF SAURASHTRA

THE scheme for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra was finalised in the last week of January 1948. A Covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra was signed by the Rulers of the Covenanting States on 23rd January 1948, and the new State came into existence on 15th February 1948. The inauguration ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India. The total number of States comprising the United State of Saurashtra is 221. This includes the following 30 Jurisdictional States: Nawanganar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafabad, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhol, Limdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Lakhnar, Sayla, Chudra, Vala, Jaslan, Amarnagar (Dhama-Devil), Vadla, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkhia, Patdi, Kharasa.

Before the formation of the United State of Saurashtra Kathiawar was the area was formerly called was divided into about 800 different administrative units. With the merging of the former Junagadh State into the United State of Saurashtra, by a supplementary Covenant, the State becomes a well-knit unit extending to the whole of Kathiawar.

The United State of Saurashtra lies on the west coast of India between 20° 40' and 23° 25' North Latitude and 69° 5' and 70° 20' East longitude. The Province is bounded on the south and south-west by the Arabian Sea, on the north-west by the Gulf of Cutch and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and the mainland of India. Further north is the little Rann of Cutch.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Standing boldly out into the Arabian Sea between Cutch and the Gujarat coast, Saurashtra's physical features suggest that it may once have been an island or a group of islands of volcanic origin. The surface of Saurashtra is for the most part undulating with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions. With the exception of the Tianga and Mandav hills, in the west of Jhalawar, and some unimportant hills in Halar the northern portion of the country is flat. But in the south from the neighbourhood of Gogha, the Gir range runs nearly parallel with the coast and at a distance of about 20 miles from it, along the north of Babariwad and Sorath to the neighbourhood of Girnar. The principal river is the Bhadar which rises in the Mandav hills and, flowing south-west, falls into the sea at Navibandar after a course of about 110 miles, everywhere marked by highly cultivated lands bordering its course. Other rivers in the Union are Manj, Machhu, Ozat and Shetrunji, the last remarkable for wild and romantic scenery. There are a number of salt-water creeks. The Union has a 600-mile coast line and a number of ports: Bedi Bunder, Navakhali, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Sien. Of these the first and chief port in the matter of import traffic from Europe is Navakhali.

The United State of Saurashtra has an area of about 21,318 sq. miles and a population of 35.85 lakhs. It has a revenue of about Rs. 8 crores per year.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Saurashtra is essentially an agricultural Province. The main source of income of the State is land revenue. Agricultural produce of the State is made up of wheat, bajri, jawar, ground-nuts, cotton, and mace.

Industrial development is making rapid progress under the new regime. Saurashtra has at present nine textile mills and 10 weaving factories producing in all about 5,000 bales of cloth and 15,000 bales of yarn per annum. Textiles is the most important industry of the State. Next in importance are the 13 salt works dotted all over the coast line including

the salt works at Kuda situated inland. There are 14 state-owned and 44 private-owned spinning and pressing factories, 6 pottery works, 1 glass works, 9 match factories, 2 bone mills, 2 cement works (one of which is in territory belonging to the former Baroda State), 10 silicate factories, 2 chemical works manufacturing soda ash, 74 oil mills, 3 vegetable oil factories, 1 sugar mill, 1 magnesia works at Dhrangadhra. Over and above this, there are a good number of small scale factories.

With a view to helping the industries financially, an Industrial Finance Corporation is to be constituted with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. The issued capital will be of Rs. 1 crore and the Saurashtra Government have decided to contribute 51% of the capital to the Corporation. The Corporation will give financial assistance to industries on certain prescribed terms. A plan for the advancement of small scale cottage industries has also been undertaken. Fisheries and marine produce in general are also engaging the attention of the Government. The main items in the export trade are cotton, ground-nuts, ground-nut oil, -all, soda ash, potteries, ghee, and wool.

Saurashtra is served by a net-work of railway lines with a total length of over 2,000 miles. In regard to road development Government are putting through a scheme for linking the capital of Saurashtra with important divisional towns and with Ahmedabad. The existing roads are not good enough. Reconstruction work was undertaken soon after the formation of the State.

POLITICAL SET-UP

An important change in the composition of the Union since its formation on 15th February 1948, was the merger of Junagadh into the State. The elected members from Junagadh in the Constituent Assembly unanimously decided to join the United State of Saurashtra and Junagadh became a part of the Union on 20th January 1949.

Immediately after the formation of the United State of Saurashtra preparations for the election of a Constituent Assembly for the State were set on foot and nine months later in November elections were held. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place at Rajkot on 24th January 1949. The inauguration ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India.

ADMINISTRATION

Raj Prammukh, His Highness Lieut.-General Maharaja Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., Maharaja Jam Sahab of Nawanganar.

Upraj Prammukh, His Highness Yuvrajshree Mayurdhvasinhji, Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. **Members of the Presidium**, H. H. The Jam Sahab of Nawanganar (President); H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra (Vice-President); H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar; H. H. The Maharaja of Palitana; H. H. The Maharaja of Kotda-Sangani.

MINISTRY

The first Ministry of the United State of Saurashtra was sworn in on 15th February 1948 and two more members were added to it when Junagadh became a part of the United State of Saurashtra. At present the total strength of the Ministry is 8. The following is a list of the Ministers and the portfolios held by them:—

Chief Minister (Services, Political, Assembly & Constitutional Reforms), Uchharanagar N. Dholkar.

Minister for Education, Medical, Public Health, Nannabhai Bhatt.

Minister for Railway, Ports, Road Transport, Posts, Telegraphs & Telephone, Air Lines, Sea Customs, Internal Customs, Local Self-Government, Archaeology, Balwantray G. Mehta.

Minister for Revenue, Refugee, Registration & Stamps, Provincial Exercise, Integration of States, Security, Information, Samaldas Gandhi.

Minister for Finance, Law, Jagdishlal Parikh.

Minister for Home, Press, Public Works, Rasikbhai U. Parikh.

Minister for Food, Cloth & Kerosene, Agriculture, Veterinary, Girharbhai Kotak.

Minister for Industries, Commerce, Electricity, Card Supplies, Other than Food & Cloth & Kerosene, Labour, Backward Class, Manubhai Shah.

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice, Sir H. P. Divetia.

Justice Judges, H. M. Shukla; M. M. Zala.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman, Sir Jamnadhani Madan.

Members, R. M. Buch (Advocate); S. C. Mody.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Chief Secretary, V. Ishwaran, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, K. S. Baneshubji.

Secretary, Education Department, D. M. Buch.

Secretary, Law Dept. & Legal Remembrancer, M. S. Dave.

Secretary, P.W.D. & Chief Engineer, Upendra Bhatt.

Secretary, Food & Agriculture, Dept., R. K. Trivedi.

Additional Secretary, Home & Services Dept., J. L. Hatthi.

Joint Secretary, Finance Department, G. T. Mehta.

Joint Secretary, Communications Department, Bhogilal Trivedi.

Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department, Janmadas G. Shah.

Deputy Secretary, Industries Department, G. F. Mankodi.

Deputy Secretary, Labour & Backward Class Dept., D. K. Badheka.

Director of Health Services, Col. K. Rai.

Director of Agriculture, Sursinhji.

Ag. Director of Information, R. B. Shukla.

Collectors, I. D. Dave (Gohilwad Division); R. S. Mane Patil (Zulawad Division); J. L. Johnpotta (Madhya Saurashtra); M. S. Jaykar (Halar Division).

Accountant-General, Adavi.

Inspector-General of Police, D. Shirole.

Registrar of High Court, S. J. Chhatpar.

Executive Engineers, C. J. Parekh (Gohilwad Division); D. V. Pancholi (Zulawad Division); V. M. Davishi (Madhya Saurashtra); M. D. Joshi (Halar Division); A. P. Mehta (Project Division).

SAURASHTRA CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President, Deyashanker Dave.

(A) GOHILWAD DIVISION—(10)

Jaggiwan Shivlal Parekh (Bhavnagar City); Vrajlal Gokaldas Vora (Daseori-Sihor); Chhaganbhai Lalji Gopani (Sonoli Vala-Litha Lathi); Balwantray Gopalji Mehta (Bodad-Gadhra); Laxmidas Valabhabas Desai (Jadhvi); Keshavji Modi (Mahuva Taluka-Chok-Jathal); Premchand M. Masani (Shah); Mochji Ramji Kanbi (Kandla Region); Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Jorabadi); H. H. The Maharaja Sahab Bahadursinhji Mansinhji Gohel (Palitana).

(B)—ZALAWAD DIVISION—(6)

Harshadral Vithalraibhai (*Dhanganadhra*); Manharlal Mansukhlal (*Wadhvan*); Rasiklal Umdechand (*Limbi*); Darbarshee Chandrasinhji Kalubha Bhadiwa Talukdar (*Sayla*); Ghanshyamlal Chhotalal (*Lakhtar-Patdi*).

(C)—MADHYA SAURASHTRA DIVISION (12)

Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi (*Rajkot No. 1*); Balkrishna Dinmanishanker Shukla (*Rajkot No. 11*); Akbarali Amiji Jasdaniwalla, Virchand Panachand (*Jasdan-Atkot*); Namdar Yuvraj Shree Vikramsinhji Bhujraji (*Gondal*); Bhlumji Ruda Patel, Jayantilal Mohanlal

(*Dhoraji-Mandorna*); Gajanan Bhawanishanker Joshi, Markandral Kanalyal Desai (*Jetpur-Kunkavav*); Maharaj Kumar Shri Prasad Sinhi (*Amarsinhji (Wankaner)*); Jayantilal Narbheram (*Morri No. 1*); Amritlal Jadavji Mehta (*Morri No. 11*).

(D)—HALAR DIVISION—(8)

Uchharangrai Navalsanker Dhebar (*Jamnagar City*); Girdharlal Bhavanibhai Kotak (*Panchkoshi-Jadiya*); Maganlal Bhagwanji (*Khambhata-Kalyanpur*); Keshavji Arjan (*Bhanvad-Jam-Jodhpur-Dhrava*); Jadvaji Nathlal (*Kalavad-Latpur-Jala*); Mathuradas Gordhandas (*Porbandhar No. 1*); Malde Rana (*Porbandhar No. 11*); Chandra Sinhi Dip

Sinhji (H.H. The Thakor Sahab of Dholi) (*Dholi*).

(E)—ADMINISTERED AREAS (3)

Jaya Vajubhai Shah (*Mangrol*); Suragbhai Kalubhai (*Bubariawad*); Kantilal Lalshanker Hathli (*Manavadar-Sardargadh-Bantwa*).

(F)—JUNAGADH—(7)

Samaldas Gandhi (*Junagadh*); Ratilal A. Dani (*Vanthali-Kutiya*); Nambha Amersinh Rajguda (*Keshod-Shil*); Narayan Damji (*Veraval-Maliya*); Hamir Sharmar Patel (*Patan-Talala*); Pushaben Mehta (*Una*); Daya-shanker Dave (*Vishavadar-Bheshan*).

THE UNION OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

THE Union of Travancore & Cochin was inaugurated on July 1, 1949: the Maharaja of Travancore is to act as the Rajpramukh of the new Union.

The total area of the Union is 9141.57 sq. miles; total population 7,492,893 and the total annual revenue nearly Rs. 135 lakhs.

The climate of the whole region is generally temperate and the rainfall heavy. The staple food of the people is rice, fish and tapioca. Agriculture forms the main occupation of the people. Among the important agricultural products grown in the Union are rice, tapioca, yams, beans, gram, pepper, rubber, ginger, turmeric, tea and cardamom. There are also to be found in the Union dense coconut plantations, together with fruit trees, such as areca, jack, tamarind, cashew and mango. The forests are well-wooded with teak, ebony, black-wood, rose-wood, jack and anjili. The fauna consists of the elephant, leopard, bison, bear, the sambar and a variety of small game.

Industrially the Union is comparatively well-advanced. There are many big and small industries to be found throughout the Union. The former Government of Travancore played a big part in the industrial life of the State and owned a ceramic factory for the manufacture of porcelain ware, electric goods, crockery, fancy articles and sanitary equipment like drainage pipes; sugar and chemicals for the manufacture of sugar and 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products; a rubber factory; an aluminium smelting factory; a glass factory and a plywood factory. All these factories were and are driven by cheap power obtained from the Pullivasal Hydro-electric Works. The State also produced refined salt on a commercial scale, and was able to export salt after meeting its own requirements at home. The area covered by the former State of Cochin is also well-advanced industrially; there are about 110 different kinds of factories to be found there. Besides, Cochin has a magnificent harbour which is expected to develop into one of the major ports of India.

Similarly the means of communication and transport are also highly developed throughout the Union.

The Union occupies a front rank among Indian States and Provinces in the matter of education. The literacy figures of this region are the highest in India, both among males as well as females. There are 4,219 educational institutions throughout the Union, imparting education to more than 9,30,000 students, of whom girls form more than 40 per cent.

THE COVENANT

The covenant signed by the Maharaja of Travancore and the Maharaja of Cochin slightly differs from the covenants signed by the rulers of other Indian States. In this Covenant provision is made for the Rajpramukh of the United State of Travancore and Cochin to take over the administration in the event of a breakdown. This provision is similar to Section 93 of the Government of India Act.

Another provision in the covenant relates to the administration of Devaswom (Maintenance of Temples). It will be an obligation on the part of the covenanting State of Travancore to contribute annually from its general revenue a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs towards the Devaswom Fund. Out of this fund Rs. 5 lakhs are to be contributed towards the expenditure of Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandrum (the deity of the ruling dynasty in Travancore). The administration of the Devaswom will be in the hands of a specially constituted board of Trustees, consisting of one Brahmin, one non-Brahmin and one Harijan member of the Legislature. But the administration of the Padmanabha temple will remain in the hands of the Maharaja of Travancore.

Similarly, the Cochin Dewaswom Board (also provided for in the covenant) will administer the Devaswom and the Devaswom estates and property in Cochin.

The oath of allegiance to be taken by the Maharaja of Travancore presented a problem.

In conformity with the hereditary laws the Maharaja can take his oath only to God Padmanabha. Eventually a satisfactory solution was found. It is now decided that he will swear allegiance both to India's constitution and to that of the Travancore-Cochin Union and declare that he would work for both to the best of his faith and knowledge.

The members of the representative body of Travancore and the Legislative Assembly of Cochin will form the Legislative Assembly of the Union, and any vacancy will be filled as if no covenant had been entered into. The Legislature will have full powers to make laws for the United State, within the framework of the Covenant and the constitution of India. The Rajpramukh will have the power to promulgate ordinances for the maintenance of peace and order in the Union. He and the Council of Ministers will in the exercise of these functions, comply with the directions that may be given from time to time by the Government of India.

The continuance in service of the permanent members of the public services in both the States are guaranteed on conditions that are not less advantageous to them. Similarly pensions, etc. sanctioned by competent authorities are also guaranteed by the Covenant.

Unless sanction to that effect is previously obtained from the Rajpramukh, no proceedings, civil or criminal, can be instituted against any servant of the State in respect of any act done in the execution of his duty.

The Rulers of the two States will retain the power of suspension, remission of commutation of death sentences in respect of any person.

Trivandrum will be the capital of the Union and the Maharaja of Travancore as mentioned before will be Rajpramukh for life.

It was provisionally agreed that the following would constitute the Council of Ministers: T. K. Narayana Pillai, Miss Anne Mascarene, A. J. John, John Philipose, P. Govinda Menon, Ayyappan, Ikkanda Warriar, Kunjuranam, T. Abdullin and T. E. K. Madhavan.

THE UNITED STATE OF VINDHYA PRADESH

THE United State of Vindhya Pradesh lies between 22° 30' and 26° 10' N. latitude and 78° 10' and 83° 5' E. longitude and includes 35 Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand States of which Rewa is the biggest. The States are besides Rewa: Ajalgarh, Bhooni, Baraundha, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Malhar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna and Samthar (Salute States) and Alhaura, Banka Bahari, Beri, Bhaisunda, Bhat, Bijna, Daurwal, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jaso, Jigul, Kamta Rajaula, Khanaluhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan, Relai, Pabra, Paldeo, Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon and Tori Fatehpur (Non-salute States).

Vindhya Pradesh lies between the United Provinces in the north and the Central Provinces in the south. Beri, Datia, Jigul, Samthar and Sarila form islands in the U.P.

The formation of the United State of Vindhya Pradesh was decided on at a meeting of the Rulers of the individual States held at Nowgong on 13th March, 1948 when the Maharaja of Rewa and all the other 34 Rulers signed the covenant. The United State was inaugurated by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of Works, Mines and Power on the 4th April, 1948.

The population of the Union is about 36 lakhs, and the area 24,137 square miles. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. The prevailing languages are Hindi and dialects called Baghelkhandi and Bundelkhandi. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The capital of the State is Rewa.

There are 8 districts sub-divided into 31 Tehsils. Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi districts form Baghelkhand division, while Bundelkhand division comprises the Districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna, each division being under a Commissioner.

The soil is fertile and bears excellent crops. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Linseed, etc., are grown in the spring and rice, maize, Saman, Kodon, Cotton, Jajra, etc., in the autumn. Irrigation is mainly by Bandhs and wells.

MINERALS

Vindhya Pradesh has large mineral resources. The State is richly endowed with coal and building stone, especially limestone. Large deposits of corundum noted for their fine quality are found in Sidhi district. The diamonds of Panna are well known. Other minerals and rocks of economic importance, so far known to exist in this area, are iron ore, copper ore, lead ore, yellow ochre, felspar, fireclay, Sillimanite and bauxite.

Geologists believe that fresh minerals may be found in the Union as many minerals not yet found here are known to occur in other parts of India in similar formation. There are good prospects for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, aluminium, heavy chemicals and synthetic petrol.

FORESTS

There are extensive forests which produce excellent timber. Enough bamboos and bagal

grass are also available for making paper pulp. There is a shellac factory at Umaria to convert lac found in the southern area into shellac.

The Rewa jungles are famous for their big game. Tigers are met with in considerable numbers, as also bears, panthers and wild buffaloes while Sambhar, Chikara and Roj abound.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Union is not well served by railways and communication is mostly by road. Satna (32 miles) is the railway station for Rewa, the capital of the Union, and is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which runs between Jukehi and Dabhaura. Another section of the G.I.P. connects some places in the Bundelkhand division with one another. The Katni-Bilaspur section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the southern District of the Union for a distance of 138 miles including C.I.C. Railway from Anuppur.

There are not many metalled roads, and parts in the interior are sometimes cut off from one another during the monsoon. All the district towns are connected by road.

ARCHAEOLOGY

There are a number of places of archaeological interest in the Union, chief among them being Khajuraho and Orchha temples, Bandhogarh Fort, Chandrehe and Mandla. There are numerous waterfalls the most picturesque among them being the Chachal and Keotli.

EDUCATION

The percentage of literates to the total population is about 4. Literacy in urban areas ranges from 14 to 25. The number of educational institutions is increasing every year. A feature of the education of Vindhya Pradesh is that not only primary education, but education upto and including the high school sections is free throughout.

There are two Degree Colleges, two Intermediate Colleges, 18 High Schools, 26 A.V. Middle Schools, 136 Hindi Middle Schools and about 1,600 Primary Schools.

BUDGET

The estimated income for the current year is about 290 lakhs, the main heads of income being land revenue, forests and customs. The main heads of expenditure are Education, Police and P.W.D. The budget shows a deficit of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

POLITICAL SET-UP

To start with there were two Ministries, one for Rewa and the other for the remaining 34 States with headquarters at Nowgong. In May 1948 the States Ministry decided to have a common Ministry for the whole of Vindhya Pradesh. Capt. Avadhesh Pratap Singh formed a Ministry which continued to function till 15th April 1949 when the administration was taken

over by the Indian Government owing to mal-administration. Mr. N. B. Bonarji, I.C.S., who was the Regional Commissioner, was appointed as the Chief Minister.

Rewa is the Capital.

On July 20, 1948 the Raj Pramukh signed a revised Instrument of Accession on behalf of all the Rulers signatory to the covenant of June 1948, whereby the United States of V.P. acceded to the Dominion of India for purposes of all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the seventh schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, except matters relating to taxation. This Instrument of Accession was accepted by the Governor-General of India on 13th September 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Raj Pramukh, His Highness Maharaja Adhina Bahadurvesh Martand Singh Ju Deo, Maharaja of Rewa.

Upraj Pramukh, Maharaja of Panna.

Military Secretary to Raj Pramukh, Lt.-Col. Ramyal Singh.

Private Secretary to Raj Pramukh, T. R. Babu.

Chief Minister, Hon'ble Shri S. N. Mehta, I.C.S.

Additional Minister and Chief Secretary, Rai Bahadur Pandit Brijendra Nath Chaturvedi.

Chief Justice, Rai Bahadur Phul Chand Mogha.

Inspector-General of Police, Shanker Dayal Shukla, I.P.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Rai Bahadur Seth Badri Prasad.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Rai Bahadur Motan Behari Lal.

Secretary to Government, Industries Department, A. K. Watal.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Pandit Vishveshwar Prasad Dubey.

Secretary to Government, Education Department, Pandit A. K. Tankha.

Cabinet Secretary, Ganvya Prasad Jain.

Commissioner, Baghelkhand Division, Kaulhaiya Lal Partholey.

Commissioner, Bundelkhand Division, B. S. Grewal, I.C.S.

Commissioner, Customs & Excise, Pandit Nand Kishore Dubey.

Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. L. Oswald.

Chief Engineer, T. C. Guj.

Mining Adviser, J. C. Gupta.

Conservator of Forests, M. N. Bahuguna.

Director of Education, Dr. Hari Ram Misra.

Principal, Darbar College, Dr. A. P. Mathur.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

THE Jammu and Kashmir State constituting the extreme western section of the Himalayas, lies between 32° 17' and 36° 58' north latitude, and 73° 26' and 80° 30' east longitude. The total area of the State is 48,471 sq. miles—1,773 sq. miles more than the area of Hyderabad, and the population 4,021,616, with an average density of 84 per sq. mile. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three provinces—Kashmir, Jammu and the Frontier.

Non-Muslims form about 23 per cent of the total population—a percentage slightly higher than the one which Muslims formed in India before the partition. Culturally both Muslims and Hindus belong to the same group. Consequently, they speak the same language and have common customs and conventions.

About 10.3 per cent of the total population is urban. There are 2 cities, 37 towns and 5,740 villages in the whole State.

From the point of history, much progress was made during the war years. The latest figures on the subject are not available. According to the 1911 census, there were 2,078 educational institutions in the State. About 228,000 persons were literate in 1911, out of whom 25,000 were females. This year the State has established a University of its own at Srinagar.

The State occupies an important position in the political geography of India as it has common frontiers with China, the U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Afghanistan.

EARLY HISTORY

About the beginning of the 14th century Rentschen Shah, a Buddhist fugitive from Tibet happened to capture power and occupy the throne of Kashmir. He then wanted to change his religion and adopt Hinduism. The Brahmins of the State refused to accede to his request. He therefore embraced Islam, and started a regular campaign to kill the Brahmins.

After Rentschen Shah came a long succession of sultans who, for more than two centuries, ruled Kashmir with an iron hand. They were followed by the Moghals. Then the Afghans captured power in 1750. In 1819 the Afghans were ousted by the Sikhs.

Gulab Singh, the great grand father of the present ruler, Hari Singh, ascended the throne in 1816. Gulab Singh was one of the most important generals in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, and after Ranjit Singh's death, became the Prime Minister of the Sikh dominion. At the time he had absolute control over Jammu, Ladakh and other adjoining territories and had spread his conquests to Kashmir to the extent that by 1846 he was the virtual ruler of that land. That year, in return for his neutrality during the Sikh wars and also for the payment of a small sum of Rs. 7,500,000, the British signed a treaty with him whereby they recognized his sovereignty over Kashmir. This treaty is called the Treaty of Amritsar.

AGRICULTURE

Kashmir Province has a delightful climate, though winter months are very cold. The maximum recorded temperature of the Kashmir

Valley is 99.3 degrees and the minimum 11.5°, or sometimes even higher, but comes down to 30° and even to 20 during winter. The average rainfall for the whole of the State is 28.45".

Forests hold an important place in the economy of the State. They yield fine wood of many varieties, medicinal herbs and also provide game and fodder for the cattle. The forest operations do not extend to the Frontier Province which forms three-fourths of the total area of the State. In the two remaining provinces, 10,865 sq. miles or about 50 per cent of their total areas constitute forest land.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. But the soil is not very fertile. Only 5.6 per cent of the total area is cultivable, and the remaining portion is full of mountains and deserts. The total amount of land actually under cultivation in the State is about 23,000,000 acres. The main crops grown are rice and maize, and in Jammu wheat and maize. The State on the whole is deficit with regard to food supply to the extent of about 31,000 tons annually.

INDUSTRY, MINERALS

Woollen textile manufacturing is the second biggest industry in the State. It gives employment to about 200,000 people, including both part-time and whole-time workers. Kashmir shawls, such as shawls, carpets, namdas and gabbas have a world-wide popularity. During the 18th and 19th centuries especially Kashmir shawls had a wide demand in England, and, as it was expressed at the time, 'adorned the proudest beauties in Europe and the rest of the world.'

Next in importance comes the silk industry. Kashmir silkworms are the largest in the world for a single unit of production, and produce one of the finest quality silks.

Papier-mache, silver-ware, and wood-carving are among the other minor industries of the State.

Woollen manufactures, silks, forest products such as timber, herbs, some chemicals, furs and skins, and fruit and vegetables are the main items of export, whereas food-stuffs, textiles, sugar and tea, spices and hardware form the main imports into the State.

The following is a list of the minerals found in the State: Coal, Lignite (possibilities of petroleum), Bauxite, Iron ore, Copper ore, Lead, Zinc, Nickel ore, Manganese, Gold, Arsenic, Chromite, Cobalt, Gypsum, Graphite, Kaoline, Bentonite, Fuller's earth, Marble, Slate, Scapolite, Serpentine, Barites, Corundum (Sapphire and Ruby), Beryl and Aquamarine and Tourmaline. There are other minerals too, suitable for glass manufacture. But it is not known, whether the exploitation of all these minerals is an economic proposition. Coal, Lignite and Iron ore and some other minerals are supposed to be in existence in fairly large quantities, and their exploitation has already been taken in hand.

Tourist traffic is one of the main sources of income both to the State and the people. It is estimated that before the trouble started in

Kashmir, about 40,000 people used to visit that place annually, spending about Rs. 1,50,00,000 during their stay of a few months in the Valley. Great efforts are now being made by the State to develop this traffic to the maximum possible extent.

TRANSPORT

The total mileage of roads maintained by the P.W.D. is about 2,651, out of which 562 miles are metalled, 620 unmetalled and the remaining mileage bridle paths. Jammu is connected with Srinagar by a fine motorable road of 203 miles. The State has only 16 miles of railway line that connects Jammu with Sialkot and is out of use at present. Being navigable, the rivers in Kashmir valley play a great part as means of transport.

The Pathankot Jammu road, 65 miles long, built in three months at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,00,000, was opened for traffic by the Prime Minister of India, on July 7, 1948. Considering the sort of country in which it was built, the road is regarded as a very remarkable feat of engineering. Three important bridges on the road, 2,500 ft., 2,000 ft., and 1,000 ft. long were also declared open on July 7, 1948.

The pre-war state budget used to vary generally between 2 crores and 3 crores. During the war the budget touched the peak of Rs. 7 crores. The average over the whole period however, comes to about Rs. 5 crores.

The main sources of income are customs, land revenue, forests, profits of silk reeling (which is a State monopoly), courts, etc., and the main items of expenditure are military, privy purse, salaries, public utility works, education, sanitation, etc.

ADMINISTRATION

Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947. Simultaneously, to fulfil one of the conditions of the acceptance of accession by the Government of India, the Maharaja invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, president of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, to form an interim Government, and to carry on the administration of the State. The interim Government later changed into a full-fledged Cabinet, with Sheikh Abdullah as the first popular Prime Minister.

The Maharaja has temporarily withdrawn from the State and has handed over power to his 20 year old son who is to act during his absence as a constitutional ruler. The latter, Yuvraj Karan Singh, formally took over from his father on June 20, 1949.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah; *Deputy Prime Minister*, Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi; *Revenue Minister*, Mirza Mohammad Atzal Bex; *Development Minister*, Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq; *Health & Rehabilitation Minister*, Sardar Budh Singh; *Civil Supplies, Food and Local Self Government*, Pandu Shamal Sarat; *Finance Minister*, Girdhari Lal Dogra, *Education Minister*, Col. Peer Mohammad Khan.

THE HYDERABAD STATE

The Hyderabad State, also known as the Nizam's Dominions, forms the eastern portion of the Deccan. If Berar, for which the Nizam receives annual rental of Rs. 25 lakhs, is excluded, the State lies between 15° 10' and 20° 40' N. and 74° 35' and 81° 35' E, covering an area of 82,698 square miles. The population according to the 1941 census is 16,338,534. The languages spoken are Marathi, Telugu, Kanarese and Urdu.

The State may be divided into two fairly definite regions, the western, generally called Marathwada and the eastern called Telangana, although the State contains some Kanarese-speaking population as well. If a line were drawn from the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna in the south to the confluence of the Manjira and the Godavari in the north, and extended right up to the Hyderabad-Berar boundary, this would serve as a good demarcation of the two tracts. These regions differ not only linguistically but also in their physical formation; for the Marathwada is covered by trappean rock, while the Telangana has granitic and calcareous formation. The western trap or black cotton soil region (which is continued northward in Berar) is the land of wheat and cotton, while the granitic Telangana is the land of rice and jowar. Moreover, the former is covered with luxuriant vegetation, cliffs, crags and undulating hills, while in the granite and limestone region the hills are bare of vegetation and the land is covered with huge fantastic tors and boulders. Also in the east as the soil is sandy, the rivers dry up in hot weather, necessitating the storage of water in tanks and artificial lakes for purposes of irrigation.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

The City of Hyderabad is the railway communications centre. From here lines radiate east, south, west and north. The line which goes east passes through Warangal and joins the Madras-Calcutta line at Bezawada. The line which goes south connects with the Madras-Bombay line at Guntakal. The western line links up with the Madras-Bombay line at Wadi. The northern line goes north-west rather than north and joins the main Bombay-Bhusaval line at Mammad.

The Nizam's State Railway operates a Road Transport Service which covers 4,597 miles. This includes suburban and district services. A large fleet of buses is maintained for this purpose. The State has 6,191 miles of road of which 4,560 miles are metalled.

There is also air service provided by a Company named the Deccan Airways Limited with an air mileage of 1,858. Hyderabad City is connected by air with Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Bangalore. There are 9 aerodromes in the State, the chief of which are the Begumpet and Hakimpet aerodromes.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral wealth of the State is its greatest asset, and the Hyderabad State has long been noted for its coal, gold, diamonds, iron and copper. Coal is now being mined at Singareni, Tandur, Yellandu, Sasti and Kothagudem, and there are good prospects of further discoveries of coal measures in the south Godavari valley. Modern gold mining operations were initiated in 1891 and continued until 1920, when they were stopped. They have now been revived. During the period when the mines were in operation those at Wandall, Huttu and Topoloddi, in the Raichur District, produced 225,222 ounces of fine gold. The question of restarting gold mining was first taken up ten years ago, but the requisite plant has only just arrived. The prospects are said to be excellent.

FOREST

The State possesses 9,466 square miles of forest. The forests in the east are extensive, while in the west they are as good as non-existent.

The principal forests are situated in the Districts of Asifabad, Warangal, Karimnagar and the Amarabad taluqa of the Mahbubnagar District. Forests capable of producing fine timber are confined to the eastern parts of Asifabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts along the river Godavari. The State has 7,100 acres under afforestation and 1,000 families are engaged in afforesting the waste belts of the Marathwada Districts.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural conditions differ considerably in the three main regions of the State. In the Telangana tract, which is generally full of hills and valleys, wet cultivation is carried on on a large scale, the water being supplied by tanks and irrigation reservoirs. The number of major tanks is 8,000 and of minor 25,000. Conditions in the Marathwada country are quite different as the rainfall is less and the soil so rich that the ryots are never anxious to grow wet crops. In some places advantage has been taken of the water obtainable from rivers and wells, and garden crops which are more profitable than dry crops, are extensively grown. Conditions in the Karnatake tract are much the same as in the Marathwada, and the ryots are not anxious to grow rice. This is the reason why the Telangana people generally use rice and the Marathwada and Karnatake people use wheat or jowar for their food.

There are usually four crops in the year in the Telangana, namely, *khajri*, *rahi*, *ab* and *talu*, but in the Marathwada, where irrigation sources are very limited, only two crops are raised, namely, *khajri* and *rahi*. These are known as 'dry crops' because they are cultivated without the help of artificial irrigation and depend on the monsoon rains. The principal *khajri* crops are yellow jowar, bajra, makai, cotton, guar, lachua, sawa, kodru, til, and pulses, such as moong, urad and kulthi. The principal *rahi* crops are cotton, white jowar, chenna (Bengal gram) jow or barley, kharad, als or linseed, tobacco, lak and peas. According to the latest statistics available, a total of 25,032,000 acres are under cultivation in the State, of which 1,419,000 acres are under paddy, 485,000 acres under wheat, 7,555,000 acres under jowar, 2,936,000 acres under groundnut and 2,156,000 acres under cotton. Land under irrigation in the whole State is in the neighbourhood of 1,794,000 acres.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

There are within the State 639 large-scale industrial organisations employing nearly 75,165 persons. The State has 6 cotton mills producing annually 108 lakhs pounds of cotton and 21,371,336 lbs. of yarn. The State Collieries produce 10,95,831 tons of coal annually. The sugar factory at Bodhan in the Nizamsagar area produces annually 16,372 tons of sugar and the Sirpur Paper Mills produce 4,218 tons of paper. The production of cement amounts to 150,070 tons; of power alcohol 3,22,060 gallons; of glass 14,221 tons; and of cigarettes 3,417,251,000. The mica mines in the State produce 0.3 cewts. of finished mica per year and the graphite mines produce 25 tons of crude graphite annually. Electric power produced in the State amounts to 59,927,161 units. Ten cities and towns are supplied with electric power and the number of consumers of power and lighting is 17,298. There are 209 registered joint-stock companies with a total authorised capital of O.S. Rs. 106 million, issued capital of O.S. Rs. 197 million and paid up capital of O.S. Rs. 104 million.

Small-scale and cottage industries consist of yarn spinning, cloth weaving, Patthan industry of gold embroidery, Aurangabad *Henna*, Mashru and Kanikhab; blanket making, cloth dyeing and printing, silk weaving, wool carpet and durry making, Ridiware, silver filigree work, Mirnat toy works, hand-made paper, metal industry, tanning, button industry, soap manufacture, cane work, brush work, mat making,

tusser work, clay work, brass industry, brick and tile making, carpentry, smithy, rattan work, biscuit making, fruit and vegetable processing, bangle manufacture, pottery and hosiery.

Hand-loom weaving is the most important cottage industry in the State. Next in importance and usefulness only to agriculture as a national occupation, this industry which is pursued by 3 per cent of the total population consumes imported yarn of the approximate value of Rs. 61,00,000 annually and clothes nearly half the population of the State.

The principal imports are piece-goods, yarn, salt, sugar and jaggery, fruits and vegetables, gold, silver, livestock, betelnut, silk, timber, copper, brass sheets and utensils, cinema films, mineral oils, motor cars and other vehicles. The principal exports are cotton, groundnuts, foodgrains, castor seed, linseed, sesamum, livestock, leather, oils and oil-cakes, coal and building material.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

When Indian troops entered Secunderabad on the evening of September 18, 1948, they found a people stricken by fear, a State empty of all beneficent activity. The administration was at a standstill; in the districts especially, utter chaos prevailed.

Today conditions have improved. The Military Government has disposed of the Razakars menace, and the people are returning to their homes.

Local officials also who left their stations during the police action are back at their posts. Following the pacification operations everywhere, except in the Nalgonda district and in parts of the Warangal district (where also, Communist activity is now on the wave) there is peace.

Among Razakars only the ringleaders are under arrest—those against whom no definite charges could be brought have already been released.

While the Indian Army is maintaining law and order another equally important limb of the Military Government, the Civil Secretariat, is being "spring-cleaned" with a view to toning up its general working and to bringing it into line with the Secretariat organizations in the provinces of the Indian Union. Secretariat reforms visualize the cutting of red tape, the speeding-up of work and improvement of efficiency, the elimination of superfluous expenditure, and the creation generally of a friendly and healthy atmosphere in Government offices.

The budget is undergoing a thorough overhaul at the hands of the Civil Administration. All items of extravagant expenditure are either to be deleted or to be drastically cut down.

To look after the interests of the working classes, a new Labour Department has been created. This Department has already drafted legislation on the lines of the Industrial Relations Act of Bombay, under which strikes would be virtually eliminated.

One of the immediate problems facing the Military Government is the rehabilitation of the thousands of evacuees who left Hyderabad during the crisis. The Government is helping to rebuild the houses of those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed, while those in need of cattle, agricultural implements and seed will be enabled to secure them. For this purpose provision has been made for loans amounting to Rs. 40,00,000. In addition a discretionary grant of Rs. 10,000 for each of the 16 districts has also been placed with the Civil Administrators.

Side by side with the administrative effort, steps are being taken to set up, as quickly as possible, democratic and popular institutions. Arrangements are in hand for the preparation

of electoral rolls so that a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise may be elected as early as possible.

There is complete communal harmony evidenced by the fact that during the last two months several Hindu and Muslim festivals have been celebrated peacefully. Pujaris, mullahs, bishops and other religious dignitaries are performing their functions unhampered. The subventions granted to mosques, churches and other places of worship also continue.

HYDERABAD CABINET

Military Governor, Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri, O.B.E.

Chief Civil Administrator, D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S.

Member for Public Works, Labour, Local Government, Medical and Public Health, Nawab Zam Yar Jung Bahadur

Member for Rehabilitation, Education, Excise and Customs, Raja Dhondiraj Bahadur

Member for Finance, Commerce & Industries, C. V. S. Rao

Member for Civil Supplies, P. H. Krishna Rao

SECRETARIES

Chief Secretary, L. C. Jain, I.C.S.

Revenue, L. Ramchander Rao, I.C.S.

Rural Reconstruction, Ram Lal

Public Works, Vepa Krishnamurthy, I.E.S.

Railways, T. M. Jagtiani

Communications, Naqi Bilgrami

Finance, L. N. Gupta, I.C.S.

Education, Sajjad Mirza

Home, Shiv Kumar Lal, I.C.S.

Commerce and Industries, Habibur Rahman

Army, Nawab Qudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur

Legal, Salahuddin Mohamed Younus

Supply, K. L. Vaidyasagar, I.C.S.

Health & Local Govt., Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S.

Refugee & Rehabilitation, Nagendra Bahadur

Labour, Ashfaq Ahmad

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Inspector-General of Police, B. B. S. Jetly, I.P.

Chairman, Public Services Commission, Col. M. A. Rahman

Controller-General, Audit & Accts., Zahiruddin Ahmad, I.C.S.

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Hqrs.), F. S. Chenoy

DIRECTORS

Agriculture, Rai Mohindra Bahadur

America, Nasiruddin Hyder

Archaeology, Syed Yusuf

Archaeology (Excavations & Explorations), K. M. Ahmed

Commerce & Industries, Fariduddin Khan

Court of Wards, Najmuddin Ansari, I.C.S.

Deewani, Mal & Mulki, Nasiruddin Khan

Ecclesiastical, Raja Tirmak Lal

Food Supplies, Govind Rao Khayamkhani

Forests, Dr. Ghulam Mohiuddin

Income Tax & E.P.T., Dilsukh Ram

Information, Binod U. Rao

Jails, Khan Bahadur Shaik Amanatullah

Medical & Public Health, Col. R. C. Watts

Mines, Syed Kazim

Nizamiah Observatory, Dr. Akbar Ali

Printing & Stationery, Abdul Qayyum, I.C.S.

Public Instruction, Syed M. Faizuddin

Rationing, Major N. K. Guruswamy

Resettlement, Lt.-Col. Khawaja Sayeed

Statistics, Habibuddin, I.C.S.

Unani Medical, Hakim Mahmood Ali

Veterinary, Dr. M. Mahmoodulla

COMMISSIONERS

Aligarh, Ghulam Hyder, I.C.S.

Customs, M. B. Joshi

Elections, M. Sheshadri

Excise, Hari Pershad

Labour, Lateef Razvi

Municipality, Raja Trimbak Itaj Bahadur

Survey & Land Records, Behranji D. Cheenoy

Textile, Iqbal Chand, I.C.S.

Subedar of Aurangabad, Permainand K. Dalal

Subedar of Medak, Syed Kalimulla Qadri, I.C.S.

Police (City), S. N. Reddy

Postmaster-General, Major K. Jayaram

Secretary, Rationing Board & Transport Controller, Hamid Hussain Rana, I.C.S.

Mind Master, Yusruf Mirza

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Abdul Hameed Khan

Inspector-General, Registration & Stamps, Syed Rahimatulla Qadri

Controller of Broadcasting, H. R. Luthra

Managing Director, Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation, Jagjivan Chand

Superintending Engineer, City Improvement Board, Padukoni

CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS

Aurangabad, L. G. Rajwade, I.C.S.

Bir, M. G. Pimpulkar, I.C.S.

Parbhani, J. K. Verma

Nanded, C. L. Gupta

Gulbarga, S. A. Ghatge

Raichur, C. Sivasanaran Pillai

Bidar, R. J. Rebello

Osmabad, S. R. Baitmangalkar

Medak, Capt. D. R. Sundaram

Nalgonda, B. Jogappa

Nizamabad, P. V. Madhav Rao

Mahabubnagar, P. C. James

Baghat, P. V. Chulipathi Mudaliar

Warangal, T. K. Palaniappan

Karimnagar, A. Satyanarayana Murti

Adilabad, N. S. Verma

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE

Aurangabad, B. R. Ashtekar

Bir, N. W. Parve

Nanded, Autar Chand Datta

Parbhani, Heera Singh

Gulbarga, Rao Sahab Nr. R. Kolekar.

Raichur, Rao Sahab A. Sundaram Pillai

Osmabad, N. W. Bedekar

Bidar, S. S. Naik

Medak, Kuppuswamy Mudaliar

Nizamabad, V. Venkateshwar Rao

Mahabubnagar, S. V. Srinivasulu Naidu

Atraf-e-Bulda, B. M. Arputhaswamy Pillai

Warangal, O. A. Muthuswamy

Karimnagar, R. M. Manickam

Adilabad, Kesar Singh Kukreja

Nalgonda, P. N. Phan Rajulu Naidu

THE MYSORE STATE

MYSORE STATE is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. The capital of the State is Mysore, which is also the residence of the Maharaja, and the headquarters of the Mysore University. The administrative headquarters are to Bangalore.

The area of the State is 29,474.82 square miles, the population 73,29,140 and annual revenue Rs. 10,75,82,000. For administrative purposes the State is divided into nine Districts.

Mysore has acceded to the Dominion of India under certain specified subjects and has sent its own representatives to the Indian Constituent Assembly.

The chief agricultural products are rice, ragi, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoanut, areca, cotton and mulberry.

Industries manufacturing iron and steel, cement, paper, sugar, cotton, and silk, soaps, chemicals and fertilisers, sandalwood oil, etc., thrive in the State. The only aircraft factory

in India is situated in Bangalore. Mysore is the principal gold producing centre in India.

Communications by road as well as by railway are well maintained throughout the State. There are 6,273 miles of road of which 5,051 miles are metalled. The State railway comprises 609 miles of metre gauge line and 102 miles narrow gauge line. There is also a tram line running for 36 miles. Mysore is also rapidly developing into an important air port.

The State is devoting special attention to post-war planning for which many schemes have been formulated. So far Government have sanctioned 80 schemes relating to agriculture, veterinary and animal husbandry, electrical, railways and medical and public health. Government have also ordered working out of details for the establishment of a rayon factory in the State.

ADMINISTRATION

The State has a Representative Assembly consisting of 310 members and a Legislative Council of 60 members.

The ultimate authority is the Maharaja who is assisted in the administration by an executive council consisting of the Dewan, a Chief Minister and eight other Ministers. The Ministers function as a cabinet with the Dewan and act on the basis of joint responsibility on all matters. The Ministry has initiated the setting up of a constituent assembly composed of 76 elected members of whom 5 are Muslims and 9 depressed classes, to frame the new constitution.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.—*Dewan*: DIWAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I.; *Chief Minister*: K. CHENGALARA RAY REDDY, B.A., B.L.; *Minister, Finance and Industries*: H. C. DASAPPA, B.A., I.L.B.; *Law and Labour*: K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR, B.A., B.L.; *Public Works and Agriculture*: H. SIDDIAH, B.A., I.L.B.; *Home*: T. MARIAPP, B.A., I.L.B.; *Local Self-Government*: R. CHENNIGARAMIAH; *Public Health and Excise*: MAHMOOD SHERRIFF, B.A., I.L.B.; *Education*: D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, B.A., I.L.B.; *City Municipalities and Muzrai*: RAJA-SIVASAKTA P. SUBBARAMA SETTY.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Ambassador in China, His Excellency Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

Ambassador in U.S.S.R., Moscow, Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

Ambassador in Iran, Tehran, His Excellency Mr. Ali Zahoer, Bar-at-Law.

Ambassador in Nepal, Kathmandu, Chandreshwari Prasad Narain Singh.

Ambassador in Burma, Rangoon, His Excellency Dr. M. A. Rau, Bar-at-Law.

Ambassador in Afghanistan, Kabul, His Excellency Wing Commander Rup Chand.

Ambassador in Turkey, Ankara, His Excellency Diwan Chaman Lal.

Ambassador in the United States of America, Washington, D.C., Her Excellency Shriemati Vijayalakshmi.

Ambassador in France, Paris, His Excellency Sardar H. S. Malik, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Charge d' Affaires in Belgium, Brussels, B. F. H. B. Tyabji, I.C.S.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Siam, Bangkok, Bhagwat Dayal.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berne (Switzerland), D. B. Desai.

Charge d' Affaires, in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Atiab Rai.

Consul-General in Indonesia, Batavia, Dr. S. C. Alagappan.

Consul-General in Shanghai, vacant.

Consul-General in the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry, Mirza Rashid Ali Bang.

Consul in Indo-China, Saigon, vacant.

Ambassador in Holland, His Excellency Mohan Sibus Mehta.

Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Prague, His Excellency N. Raghavan, Bar-at-Law.

Ambassador in Italy, Rome, His Excellency Diwan Ram Lal.

Consul-General in the Portuguese Possessions in India, Nova Goa, Major Ashoka N. Mehta.

Ambassador to Egypt, Cairo, His Excellency A. A. A. Fyzee.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, Stockholm, R. K. Nohra, I.C.S.

Ambassador to Argentina, Buenos Aires, His Excellency Jamshed S. Vesugat.

Head of the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Dr. P. P. Pillai.

Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin, Maj. Gen. Khan Chand, I.C.S.

Consul-General, Kashmir, Capt. R. D. Sathe.

Political Officer, Sikkim, H. Dayal, I.C.S.

Consul-General in New York, R. R. Sakseena.

Permanent Representative of the Government of India with the United Nations, Indian Delegation's Office, New York, Sir B. Nursing Ram.

High Commissioner in Canada, Ottawa, Prince K. S. Dubeek Singhji.

High Commissioner in Ceylon, Colombo, V. V. Siri, Bar-at-Law.

Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy, I. P. M. Menon.

High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, London, V. K. Krishna Menon.

High Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, Dr. Sita Ram.

Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, Lahore, Y. K. Puri, I.C.S.

Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Dacca, S. K. Basu.

High Commissioner in Australia, Canberra, M. C. Col. Dayasingh Boli.

Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Cape Town, R. T. Chari, I.C.S.

Representative of the Government of India in Malaya, Singapore, J. A. Thivy, Bar-at-Law.

Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, T. G. Nataraja Pillai.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in East Africa, Appa B. Pant, Bar-at-Law.

Consul-General of India, San Francisco, S. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

Consul of India in Saudi Arabia, Jeddah, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan.

Consul of India in Soubgalla, South Siang, S. R. Aiyer.

Vice-Consul of India, Medan, Gopal Das Sethi.

Vice-Consul of India, Zahidan, A. T. G. Wilson.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British West Indies, Port of Spain (Trinidad), Prof. Satya Charan Shastri.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India Mauritius, Port Louis, Dharam Vash Dev.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in Fiji, Suva, S. A. Watt.

Consul-General at Kashgar, Sinkiang China, R. D. Sathe.

Indian Minister to the Holy See, Philadelph Desai.

Envoy Extraordinary to London, P. A. Menon.

Ambassador in Holland, His Excellency Mohan Sibus Mehta.

Indian Embassy in Pakistan

After the division of the sub-continent and the establishment of Pakistan, the Government of India nominated on August 11 Mr. Sri Prakasa, a well known Congress leader from the United Provinces, as their High Commissioner in the new Dominion. Soon afterwards, Sardar Sampuran Singh was appointed as Deputy High Commissioner at Lahore. Mr. V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., one of Indian civilians with a long diplomatic experience was sent to the Pakistan capital as the Deputy High Commissioner to organise the Indian High Commissioner's office. At about the same time, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S., was named as the Deputy High Commissioner at Peshawar but subsequently, he was transferred to Lahore his place being taken by Major B. K. Kapur as Liaison Officer at Peshawar.

The offices at Lahore and Peshawar were mainly engaged in tackling problems arising out of the mass exchange of population between East and West Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province. The actual work of evacuation was carried out in that region by the Military Evacuation Organisation. These two offices were also concerned with the difficult problem of settling claims of evacuees' abandoned property in the two Dominions. Even after evacuation of Government personnel and refugees, the problem of abducted women remained to be solved and both India and Pakistan have shown exemplary co-operation in handling this

and other allied inter-Dominion problems. In the Frontier Province, there are still some small Hindu pockets which are being cleared.

IN KARACHI

The High Commissioner's office in Karachi is intended to be India's Embassy in Pakistan and from the very beginning concerned itself with work of a purely diplomatic nature. Owing to acute housing scarcity in the Pakistan capital, both the High Commissioner and his deputy were forced to carry on their work in their rooms in a private hotel, but subsequently, they moved to Damodar Mahal, a palatial building, situated in the new Bander Road extension of Karachi.

The first problem that this office had to tackle was the evacuation of 15,000 Central Government personnel scattered in Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier and Bahawalpur. A transfer bureau was set up and evacuation of all personnel was completed on November 1, 1947. Although there was no rioting on the Punjab scale in these areas there were widespread outbreaks of violence in Quetta, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad (Sind) which led to a large exodus of Hindus and Sikhs from Sind beginning with August 15, 1947. The migration slackened about the beginning of December, but unfortunately, the disorders at Hyderabad (Sind) on December 17 and much more widespread disturbances in the Pakistan capital itself on January 6, 1948, led to a second wave of migration. With no military organisation to assist them, the energies of the officers of the Indian Embassy were taxed to the full as a lakh of Hindus and Sikhs had to be moved from Sind to India every month by train and sea and even by air. This large-scale evacuation raised questions relating to evacuees' property and allied problems. No custodian of evacuee property was appointed in Sind, but economic rehabilitation officers in Sind and Baluchistan carried out the functions of custodians of evacuee property. Although no accurate estimate of non-Muslim evacuee property in Western Pakistan could be had at present, it must be remembered that as the entire trade and commerce were in their hands in this part of the sub-continent, the evacuees' economic stake must be very considerable.

One of the redeeming features of the Indo-Pakistan relations since partition is the way both Governments had co-operated in solving their mutual difficulties in regard to food. India's Food Controller, Major-General A. C. Arnold who was mainly responsible for this, had vacated his office of Regional Food Controller in Karachi in March 1947.

The following are among the more important members of the Indian High Commissioner's staff in Pakistan:

IN KARACHI

Deputy High Commissioner: M. K. Kirpalani.

Food Controller: Vacant.

Secretary to the High Commissioner: B. K. Massand.

IN LAHORE

Deputy High Commissioner:—Y. K. Puri, I.C.S.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

| Country. | Station. | Designation. | Name. | Address. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|--|---|
| EMBASSIES IN INDIA | | | | |
| AFGHANISTAN. | New Delhi. | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Sardar Najibullah Khan. | 21, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. |
| BELGIUM. | New Delhi. | First Secretary. | Abdul Kayam Khan. | Theatre Communications Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Prince de Ligne. | |
| BRAZIL. | New Delhi. | First Secretary. | M. Ch. Pizault de Beaupre. | Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. |
| | | Attaché. | Mlle. Gisèle Levie. | |
| | | Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Senhor José Cochrane de Alencar, O.R.E. | Curzon Road, New Delhi. |
| BURMA. | New Delhi. | Second Secretary. | Senhor Victorino Viana de Carvalho | |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency U. Win. | |
| CHINA. | New Delhi. | First Secretary. | L. Tin Mung Gvi. | Mind House, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Dr. Lo Chia-Luen | |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | New Delhi. | Charge d'Affaires, ad interim. | Alfred F. Biheller. | 25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. |
| | | First Secretary. | Dr. Milos Puppelt. | |
| EGYPT. | New Delhi. | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Mons. Ismail Kamel Bay | Swiss Hotel, Delhi. |
| FRANCE. | New Delhi. | Counsellor. | Sami R. Simalka. | 2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Mons. Daniel Levi | |
| IRAN. | New Delhi. | Counsellor. | Raul Bertrand. | 4, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Mons. Noursi Noury Estandari. | |
| ITALY. | New Delhi. | First Secretary. | K. Dowlat-shahi. | 17, York Road, New Delhi. |
| | | Charge d'Affaires. | Count Renzo d'Arrolino. | |
| NEPAL. | New Delhi. | Commercial Secretary. | Dr. Lionello Cozzi. | 12, Bata Khamba Road, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Commanding General Shrincha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana. | |
| | | Counsellor. | Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Thapa. | 4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. |
| | | First Secretary. | P. N. Pradhan. | |
| NETHERLANDS. | New Delhi. | Military Attaché. | Captain S. B. Basnynt. | 4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Monsieur A. T. Lanning | |
| | | Counsellor. | Dr. J. H. Zeeman. | Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. |
| | | Second Secretary. | Dr. B. J. Slingenberg. | |
| TURKEY. | New Delhi. | Press Attaché. | H. A. Googendoorn. | Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. |
| | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Mons. Ali Turkoglu | |
| | | First Secretary. | O. Kuthu. | |
| UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. | New Delhi. | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Monsieur Kiril Vasilevitch Novikov. | Travancore House, New Delhi. |
| | | Minister Counsellor. | A. V. Vassiliev. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | First Secretary. | P. D. Erzin. | |
| | | Third Secretary. | N. I. Onozkova. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Third Secretary. | G. S. Zakor. | |
| | | Attaché. | P. V. Dmitriev. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Attaché. | M. Kourtyukhtev. | |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | New Delhi. | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Loy W. Henderson | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Counsellor. | Howard Donovan | |
| | | Naval Attaché. | Captain C. E. Cortner. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Military Attaché. | Colonel John W. Middleton. | |
| | | Air Attaché. | Lieut.-Colonel Robert P. Halloran | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Commercial Attaché. | Joe D. Walstoom. | |
| | | First Secretary and Consul. | J. Graham Parsons. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | First Secretary. | John M. Steeves. | |
| | | Second Secretary. | Henry T. Smith. | Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. |
| | | Assistant Military Attaché for Air Information Officer. | Lt.-Col. George W. Kitteredge. | |
| | | | Ernest H. Fisk. | |
| LEGATIONS IN INDIA | | | | |
| CHILE. | New Delhi. | Charge d'Affaires. | Dr. Juan Marin.* | 1, Constitution House, New Delhi. |
| ETHIOPIA. | New Delhi. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Ato Emmanuel Abraham.* | Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. |
| HOLY SEE. | New Delhi. | Apostolic Internuncio. | His Excellency the Most Reverend Leo Peter Kierkels, C.P. | 8, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi. |
| | | Counsellor Attaché. | The Very Reverend Father Augusto Lombardi. | Tel. 6767. |
| | | Attaché. | The Very Reverend Father Neil McBready, C.P. | |
| NORWAY. | New Delhi. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | His Excellency Monsieur Jens Schive.* | Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. Tel. 6837. |
| | | First Secretary. | P. C. Proitz.* | |
| | | Commercial Counsellor. | F. Meyer. | |

* With wife in India.

| Country. | Station. | Designation. | Name. | Address. |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| PORTUGAL. | New Delhi. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Secretary | His Excellency Dr. V. V. Garin.* Manuel Rodrigues D'Almeida Coutinho. | Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. Tel. 5470. |
| SWEDEN. | New Delhi. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Second Secretary Commercial Secretary | His Excellency Dr. Gunnar Jarring.* Mare Giron.* Ingvar Blom.* | Theatre Communications Buildings, New Delhi. Tel. 7727. |
| SWITZERLAND. | New Delhi. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. First Secretary Second Secretary | His Excellency Dr. Armin Daeniker.* Pierre-Henri Anbaret. Giovanni Enrico Bucher. | Theatre Communications Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Tel. 8019. |
| THAILAND. | New Delhi. | Charge d'Affaires Third Secretary | Dr. Thanat Khoman.* Sonthi Dhanasunthon.* | 15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. Tel. 7309. |
| HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA. | New Delhi. | High Commissioner Office Secretary Public Relations Officer Assistant Official Secretary Accounting Officer Passport and Migration Officer | His Excellency Mr. H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.* J. C. G. Kevin.* J. D. Keating. Miss Cynthia Nelson. C. A. Allen. Lt.-Col. N. W. W. Johnstone.* | Australia Office, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Tel. 40041, 40042 & 40043. |
| CANADA. | New Delhi. | High Commissioner Counsellor Second Secretary Commercial Secretary Commercial Secretary | His Excellency Warwick Fielding Chipman. S. Morley Scott. C. C. E. Chaffin.* Richard Grew.* C. R. Gallow.* | 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. Office Tel. 10191. |
| | Bombay. | Assistant Commercial Secretary | Robt. K. Thomson | Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay. Tel. 29672. |
| CEYLON. | New Delhi. | High Commissioner Secretary High Commissioner | His Excellency Sir Arumachalam Mahadeva. C. de Fonseka, C.B.E.* His Excellency Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ismail | 2, Scindia House, New Delhi. Tel. 7377. |
| PAKISTAN. | New Delhi. | Counsellor Second Secretary Third Secretary Press Attache Deputy High Commissioner | S. M. Sharif. Naseem Haddad.* Mufti Mohammad Abbas.* Sharif-ul-Hassan.* Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rehman Khan. | S-13, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi. Tel. 8069. |
| | Jullundur. | Secretary Deputy High Commissioner | Walayat Hussain. Abdullah Mahmud. | 18, The Mall, Jullundur, East Punjab. |
| | Calcutta. | Secretary Attache | S. M. Moquit. Salim-uddin Mahmud. | 3, Sukrawardy Avenue, Calcutta. |
| UNITED KINGDOM. | New Delhi. | High Commissioner Deputy High Commissioner Counsellor Counsellor Counsellor Economic Adviser Publicity Adviser Air Adviser Labour Adviser Medical Adviser Civil Air Adviser Military Adviser Asst. Military Adviser Financial Adviser First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary First Secretary Second Secretary Second Secretary | His Excellency Lt.-General Sir Archibald Nair, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.* F. K. Roberts, C.M.G.* J. S. H. Shattock, O.B.E. H. S. Cross.* D. M. Kearf.* L. Harrison. W. F. King. Wing. Commander A. M. Montagu-Smith. K. D. Jones, O.B.E.* G. B. Thomas, O.B.E.* R. S. Kinsey.* Brig. W. W. A. Loring. Maj. C. K. Blaschek, M.C. A. K. Potter, C.B.E. R. S. Swynn.* R. W. Selby.* Col. C. J. Toyne.* Brig. H. Bullock, C.I.E., O.B.E.* Col. W. Mee, M.B.E.* C. W. E. U'ren.* W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.* H. B. Shepherd. Miss J. Bowker. | 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. Tel. 40151. |

* With wife in India.

| Country. | Station. | Designation. | Name. | Address. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| UNITED KINGDOM <i>(contd.)</i> | New Delhi | Second Secretary | J. G. Taylor. | |
| | | Second Secretary | R. M. Tesh. | |
| | | Second Secretary and P. S. to the High Commissioner .. | S. J. G. Fingland.† | |
| | Calcutta | Deputy High Commissioner .. | L. J. L. Addison, C.B.E.‡ | 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta (Tel. PK 4500). |
| | | First Secretary | E. D. Anderson. | |
| | | First Secretary | D. J. C. Crawley.† | |
| | | Second Secretary | A. J. Brown. | |
| | | Second Secretary | R. G. Britten. | |
| | | Shipping Adviser | K. T. Harrison. | |
| | Bombay | Deputy High Commissioner .. | G. V. Kitson, C.B.E.‡ | 7, Nicol Road, Bombay (Tel. 26500). |
| | | First Secretary | M. E. Allen.† | |
| | | First Secretary | L. J. White.‡ | |
| AFGHANISTAN | | Second Secretary | J. G. W. Ramage.† | |
| | | Second Secretary | N. Aspin.‡ | |
| | Madras | Deputy High Commissioner .. | J. W. D. Locker.‡ | Rutland Gate, Madras (Tel. 86566). |
| | | First Secretary | R. M. Sauer, O.B.E.‡ | |
| | | First Secretary | K. J. Simpson.† | |
| | | Second Secretary | C. M. Rose.† | |
| FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA | | | | |
| AFGHANISTAN | Bombay | Consul | Fazal Ahmad Khan. | 115, Walckeswar Road, Bombay (Tel. No. 40677). |
| | Calcutta | Additional Consul | D. Enrique Olegario Meza. | 2, Canoe Street, Calcutta |
| | Calcutta | Consul-General | Georges Carlier. | "Morona", 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Tel. No. 41824) |
| | | Vice-Consul | Jacques Boon. | |
| | Calcutta | Consul-General | Pierre Roersch. | 24 T-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta (Tel. No. South 2136). |
| | | Vice-Consul* | Jean Bonha. | Locof's Building, Erabalu Chetty Street, Madras (Tel. No. 20011). |
| | Madras | Consul* | K. H. Chambers. | Well-dey House, Well-dey Place, Calcutta (Tel. Cal. 770). |
| | BOLIVIA. | Consul-General* | E. Matthews. | Asim Building, 3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. 33157). |
| | BRAZIL. | Consul? | J. N. Heredia. | Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. |
| | Calcutta | Consul | Luiz Gonzaga Lins de Barros. | |
| | BURMA. | Consul | U Tin Maung. | 12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. |
| | Madras | Vice-Consul | U Ba Yi. | Mound Road, Madras. |
| CHINA | Vizagapatnam | Vice-Consul | U Do Aye. | 20 312, Thompson Road, Vizagapatnam |
| | Bombay | Consul | Wang Jung-Ti | Co-operative Insurance Building, First Floor, Sir P. M. Road (Tel. No. 21945). |
| | | Deputy Consul | Zung-Jai-Zia. | |
| | Calcutta | Consul-General | Dr. W. P. Tsai (Acting) | 30, Stephen Court, 18-B, Park Street (Tel. Nos. 1011, 1215, 1379). |
| | | Deputy Consul | H. S. Yu. | |
| | | Vice Consul | Dr. M. S. Ho. | |
| | COLOMBIA. | Consul* | H. Aldridge. | 20, Mansion Place. |
| | Madras | Consul-General* | Alfonso Tavera Garcia. | Avar P. O |
| | CUBA. | Consul* | F. Mascarenhas. | Reynoldsmex Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay (Tel. 32822). |
| | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | Consular Officer in Charge of the Consulate-General. | Milos Hamza. | West View, Ground Floor, 87 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay (Tel. 35944). |
| | DENMARK. | Consul | E. W. Elmslet (Acting). | Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, P.O. Box No. 254 (Tel. 26583/4 lines). |
| | Calcutta | Consul* | W. T. Holmgard. | E2, Clive Building, Clive Street, P.O. Box No. 364, Calcutta (Tel. Nos. 1078 and 1167). |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. | | Consul* | Otto Castonier (Acting). | P.O. Box No. 58, Calcutta (Tel. 13). |
| | Calcutta | Consul* | Harold Aschley-Biggs. | Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, P.O. Box No. 146, Madras (Tel. Nos. 3688 and 3987). |
| | Madras | Consul* | Knud Moller. | |
| | | Consul* | Werner Nielson (Acting). | |
| | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. | Consul* | R. N. Roy. | 104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta (Tel. B.B. 5067). |
| | Madras | Consul* | K. A. Menon. | C/o Marayil Nanoo Menon, Ernakulam. |
| | ECUADOR. | Consul* | L. W. Balcombe. | 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta (Tel. Cal. 5122). |
| | EGYPT. | Consul | Moustafa El Saadany. | Cambatta Building, 42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay (Tel. 31735). |
| | EL SALVADOR. | Consul* | Karanjaksha Bonerjee. | Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta. (Tel. B. B. 296). |

‡ With wife in India.

* Honorary.

| Country. | Station. | Designation. | Name. | Address. |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|
| FINLAND. | Bombay. Calcutta. | Interests in charge of the Swedish Legation, New Delhi. | | |
| FRANCE. | Bombay. | | Consul H. de Limalrac (on leave). | Celandine, 87-B, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay (Tel. 44956). |
| | | Vice-Consul Henri Bauflandau. | | |
| | Calcutta. | (In charge of the Consulate.) Consul-General R. Kolb-Bernard. | | 26, Park Mansion, Park Street (Tel. 3090). |
| | | Vice-Consul Madame Eliane Prause. | | |
| | Cochin. | Consular Agent B. S. Holloway. | | |
| | Madras. | Consul Pierre Mollard. | | North Beach Road, Madras. |
| GREECE. | Bombay. | Consul-General* P. N. Philon. | | 14-12, Malatyal Park, Warden Road, Bombay (Tel. No. 41746). |
| | | Deputy Consul-General Gerassimos Loucatos. | | |
| | Calcutta. | Consul-General* B. Mathews. | | Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta (Tel. No. Cal. 770). |
| HAITI. | Calcutta. | Consul* Murari Churan Law. | | No. 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, 6 (Tel. B. B. 14-1). |
| IRAN. | Bombay. | Consul Mahmoud Bahadori. | | 15 G. Navroji Ganadiah Road, Off Warden Road, Bombay (Tel. 42949). |
| | | Vice-Consul Ezzatullah Ferni Shadan. | | |
| IRAQ. | Bombay. | Consul Hashim Khalil. | | "Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6 (Tel. 40909). |
| ITALY. | Bombay. | Consul Dr. Oberto Fabiani. | | "Cama Lodge", Pedder Road, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, P.O. Box No. 1521, Bombay (Tel. 23084). |
| | Calcutta. | Vice-Consul* Pietro Rosaglia. | | 227-1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. |
| JAPAN. | (Swedish Legation in New Delhi is in charge of Japanese interests). | | | |
| LEBANON. | Bombay. | Consul-General* Tarek El-Yaffi. | | Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay (Tel. 31873). |
| LUXEMBURG. | Bombay. | Vice-Consul* R. C. L. Van Damme. | | 2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel. 33328). |
| NEPAL. | Calcutta. | Consul-General Prakhvat Trishakti Patra Prayala Gorkha Dakshina Babu, Commander Colonel Daman Sham Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, C.I.E., C.B.E. | | 25, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta. |
| NETHERLANDS. | Bombay. | Consul* G. Velthorst. | | 311, Hornby Road, Petit Library Building, Bombay (Tel. 26267/8). |
| | | Consul* G. H. Heintzen (Acting). | | |
| | Calcutta. | Vice-Consul* P. de Josselin de Jong. | | 5, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. |
| | | Vice-Consul J. W. Kok. | | |
| | Cochin. | Consul* C. J. J. Harlebeck. | | Cochin (Tel. 46). |
| | | Consul* A. W. J. Hoogerveen. | | North Ely, Terminus Road. |
| | Madras. | Consul* A. D. Charles. | | Royapuram, Madras. |
| | | Consul* Sinclair Bone (Acting). | | |
| NICARAGUA. | Bombay. | Consul* C. H. A. R. Harlebeck. | | Alice Building, Hornby Road, Ead, Bombay (Tel. No. 27017). |
| | | Consul* J. K. Rege (Acting). | | |
| | Calcutta. | Consul* (Vacant) S. H. Tully is carrying on the affairs of the Consulate from 22nd November 1947. | | 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (Tel. 2716). |
| | | Consul* Rev. Alberto Lopes. | | San Thome, Mylapore, Madras. |
| | Madras. | Consul* Rev. Inacio Lourenco of San Thome (Acting). | | |
| ROUMANIA. | (Roumanian interests are in charge of the Consul-General for Sweden at Bombay). | | | |
| SPAIN. | Bombay. | Consul Juan Francisco Caudron. | | "Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. |
| | Calcutta. | Vice-Consul* Priyindra Nath Choudhury (Acting Hon. Vice-Consul). | | 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. |
| SWEDEN. | Bombay. | Consul* B. A. Thorstenson. | | Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. |
| | | Consul T. H. Rydin. | | |
| | Calcutta. | Consul* N. F. Tisell. | | 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. |
| | Madras. | Consul* B. O. Ellis. | | 121, North Beach Road, George Town, Madras (Tel. 2978 80). |
| SWITZERLAND. | Bombay. | Consul-General Dr. H. A. Sonderegger. | | Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel. 23738). |
| | Calcutta. | Consul* Hans C. Nægeli. | | Olive Building, 8, Netaji Road, Calcutta. |

* Honorary.

| Country. | Station. | Designation. | Name. | Address. |
|---------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| SWITZERLAND.— (contd.) | Cochin. | Consular Agent* | Oskar Kappeler. | G/o Volkart Brothers, P.O. Box No. 3, Cochin. |
| | Madras. | Consular Agent* | F. Hofmann. | G/o Volkart Brothers, Armenian Street, P.O. Box No. 45, Madras (Tel. 4400). |
| SYRIA. | Bombay. | Consul* | Sobhi El-Ejel. | Mustafa Buildings, Sir P. M. Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. |
| TRANSJORDAN. | Bombay. | (Interests being looked after by the Iraqi Consul). | | |
| TURKEY. | Bombay. | Consul-General | Orhan H. Erol. | "Firdaus", 56, Marine Drive, Bombay (Tel. 27439). |
| | Calcutta. | Consul* | F. L. Gresham (Acting). | Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta, (Tel. 2666 & 2667). |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | Bombay. | Consul-General | Clare H. Timberlake. | Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. |
| | | Consul | Henry W. Spielman. | |
| | | Consul | William Witman, 2nd. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Walter C. Isenberg (Jr.). | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Morris Dembo. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Joseph W. Berchard. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Denis A. Baumhofer. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Howard Imbrey. | |
| | Calcutta. | Vice-Consul | Paul F. Geron. | 9, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta (Tel. 218). |
| | | Consul-General | Charles H. Derry. | |
| | | Consul | Eugene A. Gilmore (Jr.). | |
| NORWAY. | Bombay. | Consul | Fredrick Orvin. | Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. 25304). |
| | | Consul* | T. Ahlsand. | |
| | Calcutta. | Consul-General* | S. Gylseth. | 9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta (Tel. 4027). |
| | Cochin. | Vice-Consul* | Magne Andreas Hjelde. | Cochin. |
| | Madras. | Consul* | B. S. Holloway. | Post Box No. 42, Madras. |
| PANAMA. | (The interests of Panama in Calcutta and Bombay are in charge of United States of America Consular Officers). | | | |
| PERU. | Calcutta. | Consul-General | Don Jorge E. Leguia Ross. | Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. |
| POLAND. | London. | Consul-General (In charge of the Polish Consulate General in London with jurisdiction in India). | Marek Raniccki. | |
| PHILIPPINES. | (Philippine interests in India are represented by the United States of America Mission and Consular Officers in India). | | | |
| PORTUGAL. | Bombay. | Consul | Joao De Lucena. | 19 A, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (Tel. 35477). |
| | | Vice-Consul* | A. P. J. Fernandes. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Philip H. Chandbarn (Jr.). | |
| | | Vice-Consul | J. Walter Moore. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Mrs. John W. Thomson, III. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Miss Eva Bryan Wilson. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Glen S. Olsen. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | William T. Carpenter. | |
| | Madras. | Vice-Consul | Stuart Blow. | Dare House, Esplanade, Madras (Tel. 2138). |
| | | Consul-General | Robert B. Streper. | |
| | | Consul | Robert P. Chalker. | |
| | | Vice-Consul | Raymond J. Becker. | |
| VENEZUELA. | Calcutta. | Vice-Consul | Stanley R. Chaffrand. | 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. |
| | | Vice-Consul | Powhatan M. Barber. | |
| | | Consul-General* | John P. Shaulding. | |

* Honorary.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

UNITED KINGDOM

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioners are the representatives in India of the Board of Trade. The department of the Board which is mainly concerned with external economic relations is the Commercial Relations and Exports Department which is responsible for general external commercial policy and for the promotion of export trade.

In foreign countries the counterpart of the work performed by Trade Commissioners is undertaken by Foreign Service Officers in Commercial Diplomatic and Consular posts. The Board of Trade is associated with the Foreign Office in the staffing of commercial posts in foreign countries. But the trade policy of the United Kingdom is a matter for the President of the Board of Trade acting, as do all other Ministers, in consultation and agreement with those of his colleagues whose interests are also concerned.

Function of United Kingdom Trade Commissioners. The primary duty of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners consists in the giving of assistance to governments, organisations, firms and individuals who wish to establish contact with sources of supply in the United Kingdom. The Trade Commissioner, in addition, himself collects information in regard to trade opportunities which may arise within his territory. He reports to the Board of Trade on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of the area entrusted to him. He is responsible for maintaining close personal relations with ministers and officials of governments in his area, with chambers of commerce, trade associations and the principal importers and manufacturers. He aims at visiting the principal commercial centres, reporting upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade. He is also expected to maintain a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to the Board of Trade, to maintain active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom who wish to extend their trade, and to give all possible assistance to representatives of United Kingdom firms who may visit this territory. The senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India acts in addition as Economic Adviser to the U.K. High Commissioner.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in India endeavour to maintain contact with United Kingdom representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a wide range of directories and reference books of all kinds, including libraries of catalogues of the leading United Kingdom manufacturers. Firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will not hesitate to make more extensive use of the information available in these offices, and to bring to the attention of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners any cases where difficulties may have arisen over the harmonious development of trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Staff:

Delhi—Bowland Owen, United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in India.

L. Harrison, Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi.

E. A. Midgeley, M.B.E., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

J. N. McKelvie, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address:—Eastern House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi.

Telephone No. 40011/5.

Telegrams:—TRADCOM.

Calcutta:—A. W. Burton, M.B.E., United Kingdom Principal Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

Address: Harrington Street, Calcutta.

Telephone No. PK 4500.

Telegrams: TRADCOM.

Bombay:—F. B. Arnold, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Address: P. O. Box 816, Menkwa Building, 10, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23005.

Telegrams: TRADCOM.

Madras:—D. A. Bryan, O.B.E., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for S. India.

Address: Rutland Gate, Madras.

Telephone No. 84448.

Telegrams: TRADCOM.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Government Trade Commissioners are stationed at Bombay and Calcutta, and an appointment will soon be made to Karachi.

The territory covered by the Australian Trade Commissioner Service in India and Pakistan includes the Dominions of India and Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, the Persian Gulf area and Aden.

The Trade Commissioners deal with enquiries from all the above mentioned areas, their main function being concerned with putting Australian exporters and manufacturers in touch with organizations and merchants interested in importing Australian merchandise.

They maintain a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. They watch the demand for specific goods and give information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade with Australia.

The following is a list of Australian Trade Commissioner offices operating in the Indian Ocean Zone:—

Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Bombay: 8, D. Shubart. **Address:** Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Bombay, P.O. Box 217.

Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Calcutta: A. G. Hard. **Address:** 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, P.O. Box 303.

Assistant Trade Commissioner: A. R. Taysom.

CANADA

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Foreign Trade Service, formerly described as the Commercial Intelligence Service. This service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries. Several of these were closed during the war

years but are being progressively reopened and at the beginning of 1949 the service comprised offices in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, Newfoundland, Elre, the West Indian Colonies, the United States, Cuba, Egypt, the principal countries of Central and South America, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Greece, India, China and other centres of the East. The service still continues to expand both in respect to offices and trained personnel in order to assist in the transition of Canada's extensive wartime trade to a normal commercial basis.

In those countries where Canada has established diplomatic representation the Trade Commissioner's office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1st, 1940. In the summer of 1947, the office of the High Commissioner for Canada was established at New Delhi where a Commercial Section is also located. Since September 1947, a Trade Commissioner office has been established in Karachi to look after the requirements of the new Dominion of Pakistan. The services of Canadian Trade Commissioner offices are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon markets and to Canadian manufacturers and others who may be interested in the purchase of local products. These offices are also in regular touch with import houses in these countries and are prepared to co-operate as well with exporters interested in the Canadian market.

Canadian Trade Commissioner: R. K. Thompson.

4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Commercial Secretary: Richard Grew, P. O. Box 11, Cable Address: "CANADIAN", New Delhi. **Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 886.** Cable Address: "CANADIAN", Bombay.

Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Pakistan: G. A. Browne, P. O. Box 581, Karachi. Cable Address: "CANADIAN", Karachi.

NEW ZEALAND

Trade Commissioner in India: R. J. Inglis. **Assistant Trade Commissioner:** E. T. O. de Lambert.

Address: Botawalla Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "ZEALANDIA."

CEYLON

Address: Jehangir Wadia Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

DENMARK

Trade Commissioner: H. Toyberg-Frandsen. **Asst. Trade Commissioner:** Bent Ibgger. **Address:** Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Bombay 5.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Commissioner: W. Wulkan. **Address:** Yusuf Bldg., 43, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS

Trade Commissioner: J. A. Koks. **Address:** Embassy Office, 14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWITZERLAND

Trade Commissioner: E. W. Duttcher. **Address:** Gresham Assurance House, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRESS

BEFORE 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and stipulated a few other minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the 1857 upheaval, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 133A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which it was explained was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than one consultation with Local Governments, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the then Central Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report (for details see 1948 Year Book).

In general the laws which affect the Press in India today are Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1922; the Indian Official Secrets Act No. XIX of 1923; the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act No. XXIII of 1931; the Foreign Relations Act No. XII of 1932; the Indian States Protection Act No. XI of 1934; Sections 124-A, 153-A, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 69A-69G of the Criminal Procedure Code; Sections 19 and 181A of the Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878; Sections 26, 27A-27D in the Indian Post Office Act No. VI of 1898; Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act; Provisions in Provincial Public Safety or Maintenance of Public Order Acts dealing with censorship, control of publications and import, possession and conveyance of documents.

HISTORY

The newspaper Press in the sub-continent is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. More than a century and a half has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much

behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1685, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which, better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette or Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy his bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Bazar*, which came into existence only a little later. No fewer than five papers followed in the many years, the *Bengal Gazette* and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the West Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stockholder in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules being immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press

in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to *The Times of India*.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of press in Indian-owned English and language papers. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Darban* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengal. It received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely Gujarati paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Indian language Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering nearly 800 papers.

From 1835 to the upheaval of 1857 the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the 1857 upheaval its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Ganning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more comparatively free.

Macaulay made sedition a penal offence when he drafted the Penal Code, and journalism became a hazardous undertaking particularly with the growth of the freedom movement in the country. Subsequent history may be summarized in one sentence. Every time a campaign was launched against the Government some kind of public safety measure or emergency ordinance was at once put through; when pauses in the campaign occurred the laws were relaxed or abrogated.

I. AND E. NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

An important development in connection with newspapers in the sub-continent took place in 1939, when the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed. The Society's principal objects are as follows:—(a) To act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon; (b) To promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations commercial or formed for any other purpose; (c) To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them; (d) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members; (e) To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest; (f) To make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement; (g) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views; (h) To do all such other things as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE

During 1940 a Conference of Editors was called by Mr. K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu* to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in

connection with the Congress satyagraha movement. The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the Editors of Indian newspapers.

At a subsequent meeting the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects:—(a) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. (b) To serve and safeguard the interests of the Press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment. (c) To secure all facilities and privileges to the Press for the due discharge of its responsibilities. (d) To represent the Press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as liaison between the Government and the Press as a whole. (e) To establish and develop contacts with Associations with similar objects in other countries.

The Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference which is representative of the editors of English and Indian language newspapers and news-agencies keeps itself in touch with the Government of India and its meetings are generally attended by a spokesman of Government.

The general outlines of the code to be observed by the editors are laid down by this Committee for the whole Dominion.

Provincial Press Advisory Committees function in most of the provinces and a senior official if not the Minister in charge, of the Home Department keeps himself in close touch with the proceedings of the Committee. From time to time procedure is laid down by these Committees regarding restraints to be observed in publication or dissemination of matters affecting peace and security.

PRESS LAWS COMMITTEE

At the end of the war there was a general demand that Press laws should be brought in line with those prevailing in progressive countries and the Government of India appointed a committee of officials and non-officials on March 15, 1947 to review Press laws and suggest reforms. The Committee consisted of the following: Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath (*Chairman*), Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mohdun, Sri Prakash, Dywan Channulal, Siddique Ali Khan, K. Srinivasan, S. A. Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, G. V. Bedekar (*Secretary*). Evidence was submitted by Governments, press organizations and individual journalists. While the Provincial Governments were in favour of retention of the laws and even tightening some of them journalistic opinion on the whole seemed unfavourable. Thus the U.P. Hindi Journalists' Conference asked for the repeal of all laws relating to sedition. The Cawnpore Hindi Journalists' Association took up much the same attitude. The Frontier (N.W.F.P.) Journalists' Association demanded that laws which curtail freedom of the Press should be abolished. The Vice-President of the Delhi Muslim Journalists' Association stated that while the Press Act of 1931 and the Provincial Public Safety Acts could remain the Princes Protection Act should be abolished. The A-I. N. E. C. the most authoritative of all the bodies made a series of recommendations which could be summarized as follows:—The Post Office Act, the Criminal Procedure Code provisions and the so-called Censorship Act could be left alone. Section 5 of the Telegraph Act should be amended so as to free messages intended for publications in newspapers. In respect of sec. 124-A, I.P.C. the trial of sedition cases must be by jury. Trial of cases under Section 153-A may be made summary and in camera to avoid the evil effects of additional publicity. Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C. should not be used to order editors not to publish news. The laws of contempt should be so amended as to permit bona fide reporting of judicial proceedings. Parliamentary reports should be made statutorily privileged. The conference gave it as its opinion that there was no justification for the humiliating restrictions imposed upon the Press by the

various Provincial Public Safety Acts and said that there was need for guarantee against the powers under the Acts being abused. The operations of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 should be restricted to cases giving information to enemy in times of war and publication of confidential Government information likely to imperil public safety. The memorandum finally asked for outright repeal of the Indian States Act, 1922, Princes Protection Act, 1934, and Foreign Relations Act, 1932, and demanded constitutional guarantees for the freedom of the Press with a clause in the fundamental rights section that as in America the legislature here may pass no laws to restrict the freedom of the Press. Where there is no incitement to violence communication of news and expression of opinion should be free.

THE REPORT

The Committee which published its report on August 19, 1948 commended the repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 but some of the provisions of the Act were to be incorporated into the ordinary law of the country.

Other recommendations of the Committee are the exemption of the Press from Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the provision of a separate law, if necessary, for dealing with the Press in urgent cases of apprehended danger and the amendment of Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, so that only incitement to violence against Government established by law would be treated as sedition.

The report includes an exhaustive historical review of the press laws of India, a chapter on laws governing the Press in the principal countries of the world and a comparison of those with the Indian Press Laws and also an examination of the Press Laws of India with reference to the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India and a chapter on the rights and responsibilities of the Press.

The Committee have also recommended that an explanation should be added to Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code (promoting enmity between classes) to the effect that it does not amount to an offence under that section to advocate a change in the social or economic order provided such advocacy does not involve violence.

Another recommendation of the Committee is that the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Indian Post Office Act which relate to interception should be amended to provide that actions and orders of subordinate officers are reported to and reviewed by responsible Ministers of Government.

Repeal of the Indian States Protection against Disaffection Act, 1922 and the Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934, has also been recommended.

The Committee are of the view that while the Foreign Relations Act, 1932, should be repealed, more comprehensive legislation should be undertaken to make provision on a reciprocal basis for protection of heads of foreign States, foreign Governments and the diplomatic representatives in India from defamatory attacks.

Lastly, the Committee have recommended that before taking action against the Press under emergency legislation, Provincial Governments should invariably consult the Press Advisory Committee or similar body.

The report is signed by all members, subject to certain dissenting views expressed by Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Srinivasan. There are separate notes by Diwan Chaman Lal, the Hon. Mr. Mohanlal Saksena and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

In his note, Diwan Chaman Lal expresses the view that Government should take serious notice of the tendency towards the formation of monopolies in connection with newspaper production and news agencies and advocates the setting up of a National News Agency controlled by an independent public authority.

In regard to monopolies and cartels in the production of newspapers, Diwan Chaman Lal is of the view that steps should be taken to prevent concentration in the hands of "big business" of a series of newspapers. He also expresses the opinion that the law of defamation and libel is entirely inadequate and needs to be strengthened and that the penalties should be more severe.

In the second note, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh expresses the view that the name of the editor should, as now, continue to be published in papers and that the editor alone should be held fully responsible in respect of matter appearing in his paper. Mr. Ghosh is of the view that proceedings against a newspaper under Section 124-A, I.P.C. (Sedition) should be tried with the help of a jury and that no prosecution should be encouraged in respect of any printed matter unless it amounts to clear incitement to violence. He also expresses his opposition on principle to any proceedings in a court of law being conducted in camera except in grave emergencies.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena in his note expresses the view that the Official Secrets Act should be confined only to matters which must remain secret in the interest of the safety of the State. He thinks that the Act should be amended accordingly and specific provision should also be made that powers under the Act shall not be put into operation without the consent of the Minister concerned.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The year witnessed the death of Syed Abdullah Brelvi on January 9. Mr. Brelvi was editor of *The Bombay Chronicle* for twenty-five years and was an influential figure in the press world. There were a number of strikes in newspaper offices, the most interesting being the one at Surat where press owners combined to bring out three Gujarati newspapers composed and printed by themselves. Trouble in newspaper offices in general led to the appointment of committees in two provinces C.P. and Berar and the United Provinces to investigate conditions in newspaper offices. Two other developments which ought to be mentioned as they have some importance for the future are the establishment by the United Press of a full teleprinter service on June 1, 1948, and the laying of the foundation stone of a factory, the first of its kind in India to manufacture newsprint. This factory is owned by a company called the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. and will be located at Chandi in the C.P. The factory will start working before the end of 1949 and in the initial stages will produce 100 tons of newsprint a day.

There was some trouble between newspapers and provincial authorities which resulted in the authorities taking action against a number of papers under the various public safety measures. Action generally took the form of restraining offenders from publishing news or comment relating to specific questions such as investigation into crime, civil disturbance, communal situation, relations between India and Pakistan or between India and an Indian State. Action also took the more drastic form of ban on newspapers. For instance, the Government of East Bengal banned the *Patrika* (April 1, 1948), the Government of Bombay banned the *Jung* of Karachi (April 8, 1948), a whole bunch of Karachi newspapers (May 14, 1948), and the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore (Oct. 7, 1948). The Government of Pakistan confiscated copies of the *Frontier Leader*, the official organ of the Defence services of India (June 30, 1948) and the Government of India put a ban on the *Dawn* of Karachi (Sept. 3, 1948). The Government of Bombay also carried out a raid on the New Age printing press where the *People's Age*, the organ of the communist Party of India is printed (April 26, 1948).

INTER-DOMINION AGREEMENT

There was a general feeling, on the whole, that newspapers could play a part in promoting good will and understanding between India and

Pakistan, and attempts were made to draw up a code with this end in view, a code which newspapers in both the Dominions were to strictly observe. Thus a group of journalists from East and West Punjab met in Simla on April 29, 1948, in the course of a good will tour and decided to appoint a joint committee to ensure that the code which the meeting had drawn up was observed by newspapers in East and West Punjab. An event of much greater significance was the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan covering the whole sub-continent. At the conference at Calcutta held early during the year the two Governments agreed that in order to create a better atmosphere they would take steps in co-operation with the representatives of the Press to ensure that (1) the press of one Dominion did not indulge in propaganda against the other Dominion, (2) did not publish exaggerated versions of the news of a character likely to inflame or cause fear or alarm to the population or a section of the population in either Dominion, and lastly (3) did not publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration of war by one Dominion against the other Dominion or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two Dominions. It is hoped that if the press in the two Dominions carried out its obligations in the spirit of the agreement arrived at between the two Governments the relations between them would vastly improve.

P.T.I.-REUTER

One of the most important developments of the year in so far as it relates to the press is the partnership agreement concluded between Reuters Limited and the newly established Press Trust of India Limited. The Agreement became effective on February 1, 1949.

The Associated Press of India Limited, a Reuter subsidiary Company which for almost 50 years has collected and distributed the internal news in India, is transferred to the Press Trust of India Limited.

The Press Trust of India Limited becomes a partner with the newspapers of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand in the ownership of Reuters. It is represented in Reuters by a trustee and a director and it becomes a party to the Reuter Trust.

The agreement is governed by a preamble as follows:—

"Both parties declare that they are news agencies serving no other purpose than the dissemination of truthful unbiased news, that they are free from any Government or tendentious control and that the news which they supply to each other shall be compiled and selected solely for its objective news value. They have entered into this agreement in full accord and understanding as to the basic principles of integrity of news.

"They have decided that it is right that the internal news agency of India, hitherto owned and managed by Reuters, be transferred to the ownership and control of the newspapers of India acting together through the Press Trust of India.

"Moreover, they have agreed that it is in the best interest of the press of India, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand that the Press Trust of India should share in the ownership of Reuters and take an active part in organising the collection and distribution of world news in the international field."

By this agreement Reuters Limited are handing over as a running concern to the Press Trust of India, which is owned by Indian newspapers, the whole Associated Press internal news service organisation in the country, while at the same time the Press Trust of India is entering into a partnership with Reuters as part and parcel of that organisation, holding—as does Australia for the Far East and the Antipodes—primary responsibility for the organisation of foreign news services for a large area of which

this country will be the centre. Apart entirely from the great national advantage this offers in according India participation in a worldwide news organisation which would take many years and a prohibitive outlay to build up independently, this friendly business arrangement on a no profit basis throws on the Indian Press a valuable and constructive responsibility for the assurance and defence of a full supply, in and out, of objective factual news.

Chairman, Press Trust: Kasturi Shrinivasan.
Trustee on Reuter's Trust: C. R. Srinivasan.
Director on Reuter's Board: Devadas Gandhi.
Alternative Director: Ramnath Goenka.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of India.
Director and Editor: Sir Usha Nath Sen.
United Press of India.
Managing Director: B. Sen Gupta.
Orient Press of India.
Free Press Agency.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

P.T.I.—Reuter.
Associated Press of America.
United Press of America.
Agence France Presse.
Tass News Agency.
Central News Agency.
Globe Agency (Hulton), Ltd.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India.
(New Delhi).
British Information Services.
(Eastern House), Man Singh Road, New Delhi.
Director: W. F. King.
Deputy Director: J. T. Hughes.
Principal Economic Information Officer: D. F. Kerr.
Editor-in-Chief: D. D. Condon.
Films Officer: Group Captain L. W. C. Pearce-Gervils.
Administrative Officer: I. G. Sinclair.
Bombay Office: Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Calcutta Office: 32, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Madras Office: "Airways House", Mount Road, Madras.

Dominion of Canada
(Post Box No. 886, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay).
Commercial Secy.: Richard Grow.
Commonwealth of Australia.
(Australia Office, Connaught Place, New Delhi).
Public Relations Officer: John D. Jeating.
U. S. Information Service.
(U.S.I.S., 54, Queensway, New Delhi).
Public Affairs Officer: Ernest H. Flak.
Bombay Office: U.S.I.S., Adelphi Building, 8, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.
Calcutta Office: U.S.I.S., 18, Esplanade Mansions, 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
Madras Office: U.S.I.S., 162, Mount Road, Madras 2.

Republic of China.
(Embassy, New Delhi).
Public Relations Officer: M. H. Hau.
France.
(24, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta).
Public Relations Officer: M. Claude, Journot.
Turkey.
(Firdaus, Marine Drive, Bombay).
Public Relations Officer: Haluk Kocaman.
Egypt.
(Cumbata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1).
Consul: Ahmed Fathy Radwan.
Netherlands.
(Royal Netherlands Embassy, Ratendon Road, New Delhi).
Press Attache: H. A. Hoogendoorn.
Indonesia.
(Constitution House, 207, Curzon Road, New Delhi).

Tass News Agency.
(5, Daryaganj, New Delhi).
U. N. Information Centre.
(Theatre Communication Building, Queensway, New Delhi).

Acting Chief: Kamal Kumar.
Visual Information Officer: Marion Dix.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW DELHI

Agence France-Presse: S. R. Bhal (8, Sher Singh Bldg., Con. Circus), Max Oliver (20, Wenger's Flats); The Times, London: Eric Britter (28, Cecil Hotel); The News Chronicle, London: Norman Cliff (9, Wenger's Flats); A.P.A.: Steven David (4a, Wenger's Flats); A.P.A.: Max Desfor (86, Cecil Hotel); Tass News Agency: Mikhail Efremov (Travancore House); Financial Times, London: Sri Krishna (15/1, Parliament Street); Time & Life: Robert Lubar (79, Cecil Hotel); The Daily Herald, London: Andrew Mellor (9, Hotel Imperial); British Movietone News: P. Mohan (72, Queensway); Reuters: M. M. Nerurkar (4, Parliament Street); A.P.A.: Marc Purdue (Cecil Hotel); Paramount News: Ved Prakash (72, Queensway); Tass News Agency: A. Pronin (115, Pataudi House); The Daily Telegraph, London: Colin Reid (26, Hotel Imperial); British United Press: P. D. Sharma (26, Narindra Place); Exchange Telegraph News Agency, London: James A. Shepherd (7, Queensway); The Manchester Guardian: B. Shiva Rao (4, Harding Avenue); A.P.A.: R. Sataogopan (19, Narindra Place); B.B.C.: Douglas Stuart (70, Cecil Hotel); Antara (Indonesian N.A.): M. Subhan (1, Marina Hotel); Kemsley Newspapers, London: A. C. S. Tebbitt (16, Aurangzeb Road); The New York Times: Robert Trumbull (140, Hotel Imperial); Central News Agency, China: Wei Kwe-Sun (115, Hotel Imperial); The Chicago Tribune: Percy Wood (126, Hotel Imperial); Central Daily News, Nanking: Wu Chen-tsai (T/S, Atul Grove, Keeling Road).

U.S.A. Correspondents in Bombay.

United Press of America: Gerald Rock (Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street); John Hlavacek (Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street); McGraw-Hill Publications: Joseph Vandenberg (Adelphi Building, 3, Queen's Road, Fort).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES

Empire Press Union, Indian Section (c/o The Hindu, Madras); Chairman: K. Shrinivasan.
Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (Post Box No. 69, New Delhi): President: Deshbandhu Gupta (Tej); Deputy President: M. N. Carna (Bombay Chronicle); Vice-President: Ramnath Goenka (Indian Express); Treasurer: J. K. Cowley (Statesman); Committee: K. Srinivasan (Hindu); W. J. B. Walker (Statesman); Devadas Gandhi (Hindustan Times); C. R. Srinivasan (Swadeshamitran); S. Sadanand (Free Press Journal); S. C. Majumdar (Hindustan Standard); A. D. Mani (Hitavada); A. A. Hayles (Mail); P. N. Mehta (National Call); F. T. Coulton (Times of India); and Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

London Committee of The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: President, Sir Stanley Reed; Chairman: Leonard Matters; Hon. Secy.: Joe Henry Buchi; Asst. Secy.: J. Stuart Barr.

Central Press Advisory Committee: J. N. Sahani, J. K. Cowley, P. D. Sharma, Deshbandhu Gupta, B. Shiva Rao, H. A. Zubeiri, Ram Gopal.

The Indian Languages Newspapers Association (138, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

Marathi Journalists Conference (Poona): Chairman: M. V. Sane (Kesari, Poona); Treasurer: R. V. Patankar (Lokasakti, Poona); J. Secy.: N. M. Shidhaye (Prabhat, Poona); M. Sahasrabudhe (Prabhat, Bombay).

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE Indian National Congress had a membership of 10,500,000 in 1947-48 which is a 100 per cent increase over the 1946-47 figure of 5,500,000. The U.P. tops the list with a membership of 2,500,000. Andhra and Bihar are second and third with 2,082,429 and 2,050,271 respectively.

The Congress has a President elected for a year, two General Secretaries, a Working Committee all nominated by the President of the year, an elected All India Congress Committee (A.I.C.C.) and Provincial and local Committees. The country is divided for this purpose into twenty-three Congress Provinces: Ajmer (Ajmer), Assam (Gauhati), Andhra (Bezawada), Bengal (Calcutta), Bihar (Patna), Bombay (Bombay), Delhi (Delhi), Punjab (Jullandhar), Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Himachal Pradesh (Simla), Karnatak (Hubli), Kerala (Calicut), Madhya Bharat (Indore), Mahakoshal (Jubbulpore), Maharashtra (Poona), Nagpur (Nagpur), Patiala and East Punjab States (Patiala), Rajputana (Jaipur), U.P. (Lucknow), Tamilnad (Madras), Vidharba (Akola), Vindhya Pradesh (Rewa), Utkal (Cuttack). There is a Parliamentary Sub-Committee to select candidates, co-ordinate legislation and generally give advice and a secretariat consisting of seven departments located in New Delhi.

OFFICE-BEARERS

President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaya.

General Secretaries, Shanker Rao Deo; Kala Venkata Rao.

Treasurer, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Members of the Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Jagjivan Itani, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Sucheta Kriplani, S. K. Patil, N. G. Ranga, Kamaraja Nadar, Deveswara Sharma, Nijalingappa, Gokul Bhai Bhatt, Ram Sahay Sarde.

Parliamentary Board, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Kala Venkata Rao, Nijalingappa.

Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees

AJMER—Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava

ANDHRA—N. G. Ranga.

ASSAM—Deveswara Sharma

BENGAL—Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji

BIHAR—Pandit Prajapati Mishra

BOMBAY—S. K. Patil

DELHI—Radha Raman

GUJARAT—Kanaylal Nanabhai Desai

KARNATAK—S. Nijalingappa

KERALA—K. Kelappan

MAHAKOSHAL—Seth Govind Das

MAHARASHTRA—B. B. Htre

NAGPUR—M. S. Kannanwar

EAST PUNJAB—Giani Gurnukh Singh Musafar

TAMILNAD—K. Kamaraj

UTKAL—Biswanath Das

UNITED PROVINCES—Purushottam Das Tandon

HIMACHAL PRADESH—Yashwant Singh Parmar

MADHYA BHARAT—Gopikrishna Vijaya Bargarja

RAJPUTANA—Gokul Bhai Bhat

VIDARBHA—Gopalrao Khadkar

VINDHYA PRADESH—Banashpati Singh

CONGRESS LEGISLATURE PARTY

Leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Deputy Leader, Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Chief Whip, Satyanarayan Sinha

Secretaries, Ananthasayanam Ayyangar; Prof. N. G. Ranga.

Whips, Gokul Bhai Bhatt, A.C. Guha, U. Srinivasa Malysa.

Treasurer, Seth Govinddas.

Executive Committee, Jagjivan Ram, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, G. Durgabhai, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, B. V. Keskar, R. K. Chowdhry, K. Hanumanthayya, Kenuka Ray, Mahabir Tyagi, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, K. Santhanam, L. K. Maitra, Mohanlal Saxena, R. N. Goenka.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

This is a summary of the main Articles of the Constitution of the Congress.

OBJECT

ARTICLE I

The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.

CONSTITUENTS

ARTICLE II

The Indian National Congress will comprise: (a) Primary members under Article IV. (b) Primary Congress Panchayats in a village, in a group of villages, in a ward of a town and in a part of a town. (c) District Congress Committees and such intermediate Committees as the P.C.C. may decide. (d) Provincial Congress Committees. (e) All India Congress Committee. (f) Working Committee.

JURISDICTION

ARTICLE III

The following shall be the provinces with the headquarters mentioned against them:

1. Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer; 2. Andhra, Bezawada; 3. Assam, Gauhati; 4. Bihar, Patna; 5. West Bengal, Calcutta; 6. Bombay (City), Bombay; 7. Delhi, Delhi; 8. Gujarat, Ahmedabad; 9. Karnatak, Hubli; 10. Kerala, Calicut; 11. Mahakoshal, Jubbulpore; 12. Maharashtra, Poona; 13. Nagpur, Nagpur; 14. East Punjab; 15. Tamilnad, Madras; 16. United Provinces, Lucknow; 17. Utkal, Cuttack; 18. Vidharbha (Bihar), Akola; and the five new P.C.C.'s set up in states, Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States.

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE IV

Any person of the age of 21 years and over who believes in Article I, shall, on making a written declaration to that effect on Form 'A', be deemed to be a Primary Member of the Congress.

A primary member shall be deemed to be a qualified member eligible for election to a Primary Congress Panchayat if he fulfils the following conditions:

"He shall be a habitual wearer of certified Khadi (certified through the agencies approved by the W.C.) made from handspun yarn and a teetotaler. He does not observe or recognise untouchability in any shape or form. He must be a believer in inter-communal unity and have respect for the faiths of other people.

He must also believe in equality of opportunity and status for all irrespective of race, creed or sex."

Provided that he is not a member of any political party, communal or other, which has a separate membership, constitution and programme.

A qualified member shall be deemed to be an effective member provided he devotes regularly a part of his time to some form of national or constructive activity as laid down from time to time by the Congress.

TERM OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE V

The term of every Primary Congress Panchayat and Congress Committee shall ordinarily be three years.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS AND CANDIDATES

ARTICLE VII—A. VOTERS:

Every Primary member of the Congress shall be entitled to vote at the election of the Primary Congress Panchayat of his constituency.

All members of the Panchayats and effective members shall be entitled to vote at the elections of delegates and, to all other Congress Committees subordinate to P.C.C.'s.

B. CANDIDATES:

A qualified member shall be eligible for election to a Primary Congress Panchayat.

An effective member shall be eligible for election to any Congress Committee.

PRIMARY CONGRESS PANCHAYAT

ARTICLE VIII

A Primary Congress Panchayat shall consist of qualified members elected by the primary members.

The jurisdiction of any Primary Congress Panchayat shall not ordinarily extend beyond an area comprising a population of 2,500 adult voters on the list of Government Electoral Rolls.

No Primary Congress Panchayat shall consist of less than three or more than ten members, provided that there is not more than one member for every 250 adults.

No Primary Congress Panchayat shall be formed in an area unless 8 per cent. of the adult voters on the Government Electoral Rolls have enrolled themselves as primary members.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

ARTICLE IX

Every province shall be entitled to return delegates to the Congress in the proportion of one for every lakh of population provided that there are not less than five panchayats in the constituency.

The members of the A.I.C.C. co-opted from affiliated Associations and the ex-Presidents of each P.C.C. resident in the province, who have served one full term, shall be declared to be delegates provided they are otherwise qualified under the constitution.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

ARTICLE X

The delegates in every province shall elect from among themselves one-eighth of their number, as representatives of the province on the A.I.C.C. provided that no province shall have less than 5 representatives on the A.I.C.C.

The election shall be by proportional representation by single transferable vote.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XI

The Provincial Congress Committee in each Province shall consist of the delegates from the Province and those mentioned in clause (b) of this Article, provided they pay Rs. 5 annually to the respective P.C.C.'s.

The Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Congress, the ex-Presidents of the P.C.C. as referred to Article IX clause (f) and any other person or persons within the jurisdiction of the P.C.C. who have been co-opted by the A.I.C.C. for any reason shall also be members of the P.C.C. and delegates to the Congress provided that they are duly qualified under Article IV.

Every Provincial Congress Committee shall

- (i) ordinarily function through District and Taluka or Tehsil Congress Committees formed in respective administrative divisions of the area provided that such Committees shall include, as ex-officio members, those who have been elected to the P.C.C. from that area;
- (ii) subject to the general supervision and control of the A.I.C.C., be in charge of the affairs of the Congress Committee within its own province and to that end frame its provincial constitution not inconsistent with this Constitution, which shall come into operation only with the previous sanction of the Working Committee;
- (iii) On failure of any Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the Constitution, the Working Committee may suspend the existing P.C.C. and form an *ad hoc* committee to carry on Congress work in the province.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XII

The President of the Congress Session, members of the A.I.C.C. elected under Article X, the ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are qualified under Article IV, the treasurer of the Congress and representatives of affiliated Associations, if any, shall constitute the All India Congress Committee, provided that such representatives shall not exceed one-tenth of the elected number of members.

The A.I.C.C. shall have power to frame rules, not inconsistent with this Constitution, for regulating all matters connected with the Congress which shall be binding on all subordinate Congress Committees.

The President of the Congress session or President elected under Article XVI (h) shall be chairman of All India Congress Committee.

The A.I.C.C. shall meet as often as required by the Working Committee, or on joint requisition addressed to the Working Committee by not less than 40 members. Such requisition shall specify the purpose for which the requisitionists desire a meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Sixty or one-fifth of the total number of members, whichever is less, shall form the quorum for a meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The A.I.C.C. shall continue to function till the meeting of the newly elected A.I.C.C.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XIII

The A.I.C.C. shall meet as the Subjects Committee, under the chairmanship of the President at least two days before the Congress Session. The outgoing Working Committee shall submit to it the draft programme of work for the Congress Session including resolutions recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees, provided that whenever a new President is elected he shall preside.

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the programme and shall frame resolutions for being moved in the open session. At least one day shall be allotted by the Subjects Committee for the consideration of propositions of which due notice has been given by the Provincial Congress Committees or members of the A.I.C.C.

CONGRESS SESSION

ARTICLE XIV

The Session of the Congress shall be ordinarily held annually at the time and place decided upon by the A.-I. Congress.

The Congress Session shall consist of: (i) The President of the Congress. (ii) The ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are duly qualified under Article IV. (iii) The delegates elected under Article IX and the representatives under clause (h), Article XII.

The Congress Session shall consider resolutions recommended for adoption by the Subjects Committee in the first instance.

Thereafter the Session shall take up any substantive motion not included in (i) but which 40 delegates have, before the commencement of the day's sitting, requested the President in writing to allow them to place before the Congress, provided however that no such motion shall be allowed unless it has been previously discussed at a meeting of the Subjects Committee and has received the support of at least a third of the members then present in the Subjects Committee.

The Provincial Congress Committee, in whose jurisdiction the Congress Session is held, shall form a Reception Committee.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

ARTICLE XVI

Any ten delegates may jointly send the name of any delegate or ex-President of the Congress duly qualified under Article XI whom they proposed to be elected as President of the next Congress Session.

The General Secretary shall publish the names of all persons so proposed, and it shall be open to any person whose name has been so proposed to withdraw his candidature within ten days of the publication of the proposed name.

After eliminating the names of those who have withdrawn, the General Secretary shall immediately publish the names of the remaining candidates and circulate them to the Provincial Congress Committees.

On a date fixed by the Working Committee, which shall not ordinarily be less than seven days after the final publication of the names of contesting candidates, each delegate shall be entitled to record, for the selection of a president, his vote.

As soon as may be after the receipt of reports the General Secretary shall, by the process of eliminating those candidates who secure the smallest number of votes announce as President-elect the name of candidate who has secured more than 50 per cent of the votes polled.

In case there are only two candidates, the General Secretaries shall announce as President-elect the name of the candidate obtaining the majority of votes.

In the event of any emergency arising by reason of any cause such as death or resignation of the President elected as above, the General Secretary shall forthwith fix a date for a fresh election by the delegates as prescribed above. In case such procedure is not found possible, the A.I.C.C. shall elect the President.

WORKING COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XVII

The Working Committee shall consist of the President of the Congress Session, a Treasurer and eighteen members including one or more secretaries. All the members of the Working

Committee shall be appointed by the President ordinarily from amongst the members of the A.I.C.C. provided, however, that a delegate so appointed shall cease to be a member of the Working Committee if he is not elected as a member of the A.I.C.C. within the next 6 months. The proportion of members on the Working Committee holding ministerial office shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee.

The Working Committee shall be the highest executive authority of the Congress and such shall have the power to carry into effect the policy and programme laid down by the Congress and by the A.I.C.C. and shall be responsible to the A.I.C.C.

The Working Committee shall have the power

- (i) to frame rules which will be placed before the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. for its final approval and to issue instructions as may be necessary not inconsistent with the constitution and the rules for the proper working of the constitution and in all matters not otherwise provided for;
- (ii) to superintend, direct and control all Congress Committees except the A.I.C.C.;
- (iii) to take such disciplinary action as it may deem fit against a Committee or individual for misconduct, wilful neglect or default in the discharge of duty.

The Working Committee shall make arrangements to have the annual audit of the accounts of the A.I.C.C. by an auditor appointed by the A.I.C.C. every year.

GENERAL SECRETARIES

ARTICLE XIX

The General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A.I.C.C.

The General Secretaries shall be responsible for the preparation of the report of the proceedings of the Congress session along with the audited accounts of the session.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XX

The first general meeting of the P.C.C. shall, by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members present and voting, appoint a Credentials Committee of not less than three and of not more than five members who shall not be candidates for any of the Congress elections during the term of their membership of this Committee.

Each D.C.C. shall elect a panel of three members in its general meeting, by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, and submit the same to the Provincial Credentials Committee which shall appoint a District Credentials Committee of not more than three for each District. No member of the District Credentials Committee shall be a candidate for election to any Committee during the term of his membership of the Credentials Committee.

The Provincial and District Credentials Committees may examine applications for effective and qualified membership of the Congress respectively, hear objections if any and decide them.

TRIBUNALS

ARTICLE XXI

The P.C.C. in its first general meeting shall, by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members present and voting, appoint an Election Tribunal, of not less than three and not more than five, no member of which shall stand as a candidate for any Congress election during the term of his office. Each D.C.C. shall elect a panel of three members in its general meeting by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting and submit the same to the Provincial Election Tribunal which shall appoint a District Election Tribunal for each

district of one or more members out of the panel submitted by the respective D.C.C.'s, to receive and decide disputes relating to the election of office-bearers and members of elective committees, provided that no person so appointed shall stand as a candidate for any Congress election during his term of office.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

ARTICLE XXVII

(a) The Working Committee shall set up a Parliamentary Board consisting of the President and five other members with the Congress President as its Chairman for the purpose of regulating and co-ordinating parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislative Parties and shall frame rules in that behalf.

(b) A Central Election Committee shall be set up consisting of members of the Parliamentary Board and five other members elected by the A.I.C.C. for the purpose of (1) conducting election campaigns and (2) making final selection of candidates for the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

(c) Provincial Election Committees shall be elected by the general meeting of the respective P.C.C.'s. They shall recommend candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures. The final selection, after hearing objections and appeals, shall be made by the Central Election Committee.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XXVIII

The foregoing constitution can be amended, altered, or added to only by the Congress except when the A.I.C.C. has been authorised to do so. In case such authority has been given by the Congress then the constitution can be amended, only by a majority of two-thirds of members present and voting at a meeting of the A.I.C.C. provided notice of such proposed changes has been given to each member at least one month before the date of the meeting.

EFFECTIVE MEMBERS' PLEDGE

Effective members of the Congress, that is to say, those who are entitled to hold elective posts in the Congress organization have to give the following pledge:

"I accept the following objective of the Congress: 'The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a co-operative commonwealth, based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.'

"I am a habitual wearer of *Khadi* made from hand-spun yarn and a teetotaler. I do not observe or recognise untouchability in any shape or form. I am a believer in inter-communal unity and have respect for the faiths of other people. I also believe in equality of opportunity and status for all irrespective of race, creed or sex.

"I devote regularly a part of my time to activity or activities indicated in the following list by my initials: (1) communal unity, (2) removal of untouchability, (3) prohibition, (4) *Khadi*, (5) other village industries, (6) village sanitation, (7) new or basic education, (8) adult education, (9) education in health and hygiene, (10) uplift of women, (11) propaganda for 'Rashtra Bhasha' and provincial languages, (12) working for economic equality, (13) organisation of 'Ishans', (14) organisation of labour, (15) organisation of students, (16) service of 'adivasis', (17) relief work, (18) parliamentary work, (19) Congress organisation or any other activity recommended by the Working Committee of the A.-I.C.C.

"I am not a member of any other political party, communal or other which has a separate membership, constitution and programme."

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The primary function of the Board is to select candidates for election to the various legislatures. A list of nominees is sent by the P.C.C.'s along with the full report of the nominees' qualifications sometime before nomination is due. Out of that list the Board makes its final selection. With the formation of Congress Ministries in all the Provinces however the Board tended to assume a second function, that of advising Provincial leaders on the composition of ministries and on the content of Provincial bills of an all-India importance. Thus the Zamindari Abolition Bills in Bihar and Madras were referred to the Board for suggestion and approval. If necessary joint consultation takes place between the Board, the ministries and the parties whose interests are involved. Of late this work has been carried a step further in an attempt to bring uniformity into the laws passed by the Provincial Legislatures on questions of common interest to all Provinces. This work is now carried on through the A.-I.C.C. Secretariat in New Delhi under the direct control of one of the General Secretaries Mr. Kala Venkat Rao. All Congress Parliamentary work both at the Centre and in the Provinces is being pooled and coordinated. The main provisions of all important bills are summarized and sent round to all Provinces so that every Province may profit by the experience of every other Province. Part of the object of all this activity is to give the country a comprehensive idea of Congress achievement when the next general elections come round.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

Among the more important questions that affected the Congress as a political organization during the year were, (1) relations between the party and the public, (2) relations between Congress organizations and the Ministries, (3) standards of public conduct of individual Congressmen, (4) Congress organization in the States, (5) economic policy, (6) relations with Labour and Socialists, (7) formation of linguistic provinces. These seven items are not of course arranged in the order of their importance. We shall now proceed to deal with each of them at some length.

CONGRESS ORGANIZATION

With the formation of Congress Governments in the Provinces a certain looseness entered into the Congress Organization. The leaders most of whom accepted administrative responsibility had little time to attend to the day-to-day work of Congress or help in the shaping of its policy. To revitalize the Congress circulars were sent round emphasizing the new tasks that lay before the Congress. Social revolution it was pointed out was the new objective and the means of attaining it were those outlined by Mahatma Gandhi. The Provincial organizations were asked to seek the help of all constructive organizations like All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Gram Udyog Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh, and Talimi Sangh. The need for a strong well disciplined broad-based volunteer corps was stressed. The circulars also declared that there was no doubt that the Congress as an organization had to continue in the best interests of the country. This point was especially argued with great force in a note entitled 'Role of the Congress' prepared by Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, one of the General Secretaries. The note expressed the view that the Congress Organization must continue to work for the reunification of India the division of which was regarded as temporary. The continuance of the Congress was also essential for establishing a democratic social order based on justice and equity. The Country was facing a critical time and it required a party which would ensure both a stable government and orderly progress. There was no other organization in the country which was better fitted to play that part and none which commanded so much loyalty and allegiance. To accomplish the new task, Mr. Deo concluded, the Congress should cease

to be the platform of group conflicts and rival ideologies and become a well-knit party working for the achievement of specific aims and objects.

RELATIONS WITH MINISTRY

This is really an old question. As early as 1939 the A.-I.C.C. at a meeting in June that year had laid down on the recommendation of the Working Committee that in matters of day-to-day administration the P.C.C. was not to interfere. What it could do was to ask the executive to place specific grievances when they arise before the Provincial Ministry. If there was difference of opinion between the Provincial Congress executive and the Ministry the matter was to be referred to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. However important the question all discussion on it was to be conducted in private; public wrangles were to be avoided at all cost. The self-same question arose in a much more serious form after August 1947 for the reason that this time absolute power had passed into the hands of the Congress; neither in the legislatures nor in the country at large was then any organized opposition which could make a protest in case lapses occurred. At present the position is that Provincial Ministries work under the guidance of the Central Parliamentary Board and are in no way subordinate to the Provincial organizations. Relations between the Ministries and the Congress organizations were not, generally speaking, very happy. There were complaints on both sides. On behalf of the Congress organizations it was represented that the Ministers went about their work as if they had no obligation to Congress Committees; advice and suggestion coming from Congress Committees were studiously ignored or contemptuously rejected. On the other hand the Ministers complained that there was unauthorized interference on the part of individual Congressmen in the day-to-day administration of the Province. This interference has reached such enormous proportions that it was threatening to bring the whole administrative machinery into contempt. The Congress President as well as the Working Committee had to take notice for undoubtedly irregularities were occurring. Two Ministers particularly spoke up on this question—Pandit Dwarika Prasad Misra, Minister for Social Education in the C.P. and Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay. In an outspoken speech to a group of local officials Mr. Kher asked all officials to carry on their tasks without bothering about local politics; if they did the right thing Government would stand by them regardless of party considerations. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was then Congress President lent his powerful support to Provincial Governments in their struggle to maintain administrative efficiency. He sent round a directive instructing Congressmen not to interfere in the day-to-day work of the Government or try to dictate to officials or cause any kind of inconvenience to the administration. If there were any constructive suggestions to make they were to be made to the A.I.C.C. which in its turn would place them before the appropriate authority. Dr. Rajendra Prasad then went on to propose that some kind of liaison might be set up between Governments and P.C.C.'s to remove legitimate grievances both in the provincial and local spheres. An individual Congressman was to bring the grievance concerned to the notice of the head of his own organization. And it was up to the latter to place it before the District or provincial authority for appropriate action. On the whole Congressmen everywhere acquiesced in the President's direction at any rate in principle though a lone protest came from some Ahmedabad leaders who continued to insist on their right to contact officials to represent public or private grievances. A meeting of Congress Workers of Maharashtra drew attention to yet another question to which no answer has so far been found, the proper relation between Congress Committees and Congress members of the legislature. At present individual and public grievances are generally taken direct to M.L.A.'s. It was argued on behalf of Congress

Committees that this practice might result in the strengthening of individual as against group prestige. The suggestion was then put forward that M.L.A.'s ought to make it a point to receive public complaints at the office of the local committee at a fixed time instead of receiving them on their own. All in all no method has so far been worked out which would put inter-relationships among the different elements of the Congress organization on a satisfactory basis.

A point which may be mentioned in this connection pertains to relations between Congress Government and the party in the Legislature. On certain occasions during the budget session of the Central Assembly it seemed as though there was some disposition among Congress Legislators to get out of control, so to speak. Criticism was uttered and language was used which appeared to transgress the bounds of party discipline. This led to a general desire to put relations between the Government and party members on a basis acceptable to both sides. Ultimately an arrangement was made by which Congress Members had to refer their individual criticism to the Standing Committees attached to the Ministries. If there was no response the members were next to refer to the executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party when the attention of the Minister concerned would be drawn to the question.

All this was really part of a much bigger question. For discipline has two aspects. There is party discipline pure and simple which is already mentioned. Next there is the question of public honesty of individual Congressmen. Congressmen have always set themselves a high standard of public morality. But just at the moment when the very highest standards were demanded corruption appeared to set in. Jobbery, black-marketing and self-seeking in general assumed serious proportions so much so indeed that there arose a wide-spread demand that something should be done to cleanse the public life of the country once and for all, such as a new directive from the highest authority in the Congress. The Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya sent round a circular on January 17 forbidding Congressmen specially those holding elected position in the organization to recommend candidates for offices, apply for import and export permits, obtain licence to open ration shops, approach authorities about civil or criminal matters which have come up for decision. Whenever interference does occur, the letter stated, the Minister or the Secretary should at once notify the P.C.C. The Congress President further asked in the same letter that group politics should cease and unity should be restored in the larger interests of the country. It is worthwhile noting that the Tamilnad Congress Committee acting on its own made a declaration prohibiting Congress lawyers from defending persons charged with offences under the Prohibition Act or under rules governing the issue of permits and licences.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S ATTACK

The bitterest attack on certain aspects of Congress politics made during the year came from an ex-President, Acharya Kripalani in two speeches delivered at Bangalore on July 9 and July 13 roundly declared that Congress administration is not run in the best interests of the country. The Congress has forgotten the task of preventing moral deterioration and has concerned itself with politics such as ministry and President-making, and Congressmen are engaged in a struggle for power instead of effort to raise the moral tone of society. Corruption and black-marketeering are rampant. A spirit of communalism and parochialism are spreading in the country while the administration itself has fallen a prey to red tape and the old bureaucratic machine. Indian Governors are following the same procedure as the old British Governors. The staffs and establishments are as heavy and undisciplined as ever while all the old traditions flourish in full force. The duty of every Congressman is to help in the reconstruction of society and the eradication of

communalism. Why are ministries formed on communal lines, the ex-President asked in conclusion. Every man in India should be taught to feel himself an Indian.

ORGANIZATION IN STATES

The months between April and October were mostly taken up with questions affecting the States. The States which were hitherto outside the Congress jurisdiction now became an integral part of Congress activity. The lines on which Congress organization was to function in States was clearly laid down by the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C., the latter in fact prepared a comprehensive note on the subject in a resolution passed at its Delhi meeting on July 1 and 2. The Working Committee also passed a resolution (July 1 and 2) whereby it was decided that in States which had acceded to the Indian Union and in which Congress Committees were functioning they would be subject to the same control as in Indian Union Provinces. The Working Committee also decided that for the purpose of Congress Organization the Praja Mandals be reorganized as Congress Committees and the Regional Councils as Provincial Congress Committees. The A.I.C.C. at its Bombay session adopted a resolution authorizing the Working Committee to take steps towards the inclusion of not more than 30 members in the A.I.C.C. from the States. A Sub-Committee of the Working Committee which was appointed to settle details decided that five new P.C.C.'s should be constituted to include Unions and States as component parts viz. Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, Vidhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Patiala and East Punjab States Union and that some of the existing P.C.C.'s should extend their jurisdiction in the following manner: Utkal over Mayurbhanj, Maharashtra over Kolhapur, Gujarat over Saurashtra, Cutch and Baroda, United Provinces over Tehri-Gharwal, Rampur Benares and West Bengal over Cochin-Bihar, with respect of the States which merged with the adjoining provinces such as Chhatisgarh States in C.P., Eastern States in Orissa, Kathiawar States in Gujarat, Decran States in Bombay these should be brought under the jurisdiction of the P.C.C.'s in the respective areas of those Provinces. By a separate resolution the Working Committee extended the jurisdiction of the Assam P.C.C. over Tripura, Manipur and Lushai Hills and directed that they should be free to conduct their parliamentary activities subject to the control of the Parliamentary Board and also that they should be free to transact their affairs in their own languages.

ECONOMIC POLICY

The A.I.C.C. which met in November 1947 at Delhi passed an important resolution concerning the social and economic objectives of the Congress. The resolution declared that democracy was a social and economic concept as much as political. Democracy also implied decentralization of political and economic power.

"The smallest territorial unit should be able to exercise effective control over its corporate life by means of a popularly elected panchayat. In so far as it is possible, national and regional economic self-sufficiency in the essentials of life should be aimed at. Large scale industries should belong to the community and they should be so organised that workers became not only co-sharers in the profits but were also increasingly associated with the management and administration of the industry. Land and all other means of production, distribution and exchange must belong to and be regulated by the community in its own interest." With a view to drawing up an economic programme for the Congress in accordance with these principles the A.I.C.C. appointed a committee consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Prof. N. G. Rangnekar, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri J. C. Kumarappa, Shri Achyut Patwardhan, Shri Shankarrao Deo, with powers to co-opt.

This Committee produced a report which was placed before the A.I.C.C. at its meeting in February 1948. The report was approved by the A.I.C.C. The Working Committee at its meeting at New Delhi on April 21 and 22 also discussed the report and gave its specific approval to the aims and object as laid down in the report but in regard to more detailed suggestions made on the report it appointed a standing Committee 'to consider the implementation of the general programme, more especially in regard to priorities and make recommendations from time to time to the Working Committee'. The Standing Committee had the following members on it: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman), Shri Bhai Ramji Karkar, Shri Shankarrao Deo, Prof. N. G. Rangnekar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri J. C. Kumarappa, Shri Annada Prasad Choudhary.

SOCIALISTS, LABOUR

It was argued, at a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of P.C.C.'s held at Allahabad on February 22, 23 and 24, 1947, that one of the causes of weakness and confusion in the Congress was the existence of conflict between rival ideologies and groups particularly conflict between Socialists and so-called Orthodox Congressmen. The general opinion of the conference was that while the existence of different ideologies was not unhealthy the existence of organized parties with different policies, funds and registered membership issuing definite mandates was destructive of all discipline and a source of confusion in the mind of the people. The conference therefore authorized the Working Committee to take measures to stop the continuance of such parties or party groups within the Congress.

A Socialist group had in fact been functioning within the Congress for over a decade. Its object was as Socialists explained, to give a radical reorientation to Congress outlook and policy. This inevitably led to conflict not only at the higher level of policy-making but in the day to day work in the Districts where one set of Congressmen calling themselves Socialists opposed another set of Congressmen who for purposes of distinction came to be called Orthodox Congressmen. This state of affairs could not continue for long without producing an open break some time, and the principal spokesman for the Socialist point of view Mr. Jai Prakash Narain fully realized that Congressmen professing the Socialist creed could no longer remain in the Congress without giving rise to a certain feeling of incongruity. At last in March 1948 Socialists finally decided to leave the Congress to function as an independent political party. A mandate was issued to all Congress Socialists to resign from Congress organizations and Provincial legislatures and seek re-election on Independent Socialist tickets. A number of resignations followed though it must be pointed out that from a numerical point of view the secession did not materially weaken the Congress. In the trial of strength subsequently took place it was looked on as a kind of task of public feeling the Socialists scored a few victories in the election to the Bombay Corporation but were heavily defeated in the election to the local boards and the Provincial legislature in the United Provinces. Later the Congress was to face yet another revolt in Maharashtra when an influential group broke away, to form what was called the 'Peasants' and Workers' Party. This secession will be dealt with at greater length elsewhere in this section.

A note on Congress relations with Labour will be relevant here. At a meeting of the Working Committee held in Delhi in September-October 1947 the members gave particular attention to questions concerned with Labour. Congress work in the field of labour came up for review and after some deliberation the Working Committee decided to ask Congress-controlled labour organizations to join the Indian National Trade Union Congress which had been formed independent of the Congress earlier in May. The I.N.T.U.C. has no official relations with the

Congress though it has strong ideological affiliations with that body. The Congress took yet another step which brought it squarely into Trade Union politics when the Working Committee at a meeting on April 21 and 22, 1948 considered a note on labour submitted by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. The Working Committee decided to open a whole-time Department of labour in the A.I.C.C. secretariat and appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Mr. Sampurnanand to direct and coordinate a whole range of Congress activity in the sphere of labour. The Department of labour in the A.I.C.C. started functioning in August 1948. Its work was to consist mainly of study of labour problems, redress of working class grievances, help and support to the I.N.T.U.C. work to bring about unity and solidarity in labour ranks, attempt to spread and popularize Congress ideology among workers, and bring uniformity in labour legislation in States and Provinces.

SARWA SEVA SANGH

A note on the Sarvodaya Samaj will be in order in any survey of Congress politics. At a meeting of Constructive Workers on March 13 at Wardha it was decided to amalgamate all the different bodies which were formerly devoted to constructive work under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi into one consolidated body called Sarwa Seva Sangh or Sarvodaya Samaj. Eleven organizations were affected by this decision. They are All India Village Industries Association, The Charka Sangh, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Go-Seva Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Adivasi Seva Sangh, Nature Cure Trust, Navjivan Trust, Kasturba Trust and the Hindustani Mazdoor Sangh. Mr. J. C. Kumarappa was authorized to take the necessary steps towards unification which, it is expected, will be completed about the end of July.

The objects of the Sarvodaya Samaj are the evolution of society based on truth and non-violence; it will be careless and while there will be no room for exploitation, there will be full opportunity for individual and collective progress in all directions. A brotherhood of all those who believe in the Gandhian ideology is sought to be established. These objects are to be achieved by working on lines which are classified under 22 heads including communal unity, khadi and village industries, prohibition, village sanitation, equality of rights for both sexes, development of the country's languages, eradication of narrow provincialism, organization of labour, service of the aboriginals, cow protection and relief of the distressed.

Anyone endeavouring to work on these lines has only to notify the Secretary to become a "sewak" and can participate in the annual gathering of the Samaj on January 13 every year at different places which will be an occasion for the workers to contact one another. A committee which will assume a purely advisory role is to be set up to guide the Samaj.

REVOLT IN MAHARASHTRA

The secession of Socialists as already mentioned did not weaken the Congress organization to any perceptible degree. But a second secession by a group of Congressmen in Maharashtra appeared to be a more serious threat to Congress influence particularly in certain Districts in Maharashtra. It was indeed becoming necessary to take active measures to counteract the propaganda of the secessionists. This new party is called Peasants' and Workers' Party and is led by Mr. K. M. Jedhe and Mr. S. S. More who had previously held positions of influence in the Congress Party. The group broke away from the parent organization in April 1948. The reasons for the revolt are not very clear; the aims and objects of the new party are also somewhat obscure. That communal and territorial considerations played a part in the secession, there seems to be little doubt. But it is possible the party has some sort of economic

faith: in official Congress circles, for instance, the new party is described 'as the legal wing of the Communist Party.' What is certain is that the new party is making head-way in some Districts notably Ahmednagar where the party is preparing to fight the Congress in District Board elections and whatever by-elections may take place to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. A recent conference of Congress Workers held at Malabeshwar decided that it was time something was done to counteract the effects of propaganda carried on by the new party in the rural areas against the Congress. One point of difference between the new party and the Congress concerns the need for the early formation of linguistic provinces and the status of Bombay City, a question on which the public opinion of Maharashtra is greatly agitated.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

One of the earliest demands of the Congress has been for the redrawing of provincial boundaries according to languages, particularly in South India. The Congress organization itself is based on such a distinction as the names of Provincial Congress Committees show—Maharashtra, Karnatak, Gujarat, Kerala and so on. Consequently there was a great deal of disappointment when just at the moment when the Congress had the power to give effect to one of its basic beliefs the Constituent Assembly decided to postpone the whole question in accordance with the recommendations of the Dhar Committee. The Dhar Committee Report produced such an outcry in Congress ranks—no one was more outspoken in this criticism than Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya—that the Jaipur Congress set up a three-men committee to make a review of the whole position and report to the Working Committee. This Committee consisted of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee was made public on April 5 and accepted by the Working Committee. The Linguistic Provinces Committee while accepting the principle of linguistic redistribution suggested postponement 'so that we might concentrate on other matters of vital importance and not allow ourselves to be directed by this question.' The Committee however went on to add that if public sentiment was insistent and overwhelming, we, as democrats have to submit to it but subject to certain limitations in regard to the goal India as a whole. Incidentally, the Committee recommended that the question of the Andhra Province, should be taken up first before considering the position of any other Province but the City of Madras should remain with Tamilnad. And no case of rectification of provincial boundaries in North India should be raised at the present moment whatever might be the merits of such a proposal. When a division of any existing province does take place it must be on the basis, that the new province has well-defined areas based on mutual agreement and not involving any conflict or serious dislocation vis-a-vis another Province or State. Applying this principle to Maharashtra, for instance, well-defined and accepted areas of Maharashtra can, if they so choose, form themselves into a separate province. Whether Vidarbha (Berar) and Nagpur will join or not should depend on the choice of Vidarbha and Nagpur. Further the formation of Maharashtra is contingent on the negotiation of an arrangement for the separate portion of Karnatak. Referring to Bombay City, the most contested single area, the Committee say that Bombay City is essentially a cosmopolitan and multi-lingual city and can not belong to any linguistic group. The population is mixed and the Marathas are in a minority. The Committee mentions the fact that under the Congress constitution Bombay is a separate province. The Committee cautions that there will always be trouble about border areas where people and languages are mixed and it would be difficult to decide where such middle areas were to go, not to mention the position of States like Hyderabad and Mysore which is yet undefined. The

resultant controversies will seriously divert attention and energy from more urgent and pressing problems affecting the very life and existence of the community.

In regard to Kerala and Karnatak the new Provinces can only be formed in conjunction with certain States. This can come about not by a merger of State with Province but of Province with State, an operation that would result in the disappearance of the State. Further, in the event of such mergers, linguistically disputed areas will have to be left out. That is to say, people forming a new linguistic province have to proceed on the basis that only such areas are accepted as are clearly in favour of that particular linguistic province.

In conclusion, the Committee declares, the present is not an opportune moment for the formation of new Provinces. The primary need is to consolidate the gains, political and otherwise, already achieved. Even as it is, the administrative structure is dangerously depleted in strength and personnel.

The report of the three-man Committee makes an advance on the Dhar Committee report in the sense that it concedes the principle of linguistic redistribution and recommends postponement on general grounds. While the report has, on the whole been well-received in Andhra, in Maharashtra and Karnatak it has caused disappointment and even bitterness. There is a belief that the Workers' and Peasants' Party will profit from the resulting discontent and that one of the main tasks of the Congress propaganda is to make the idea of postponement acceptable to public opinion.

JAIPUR CONGRESS

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was elected President of the Congress for the year on October 24 by 1199 votes as against 1085 votes secured by the rival candidate Shri Purushottam Das Tandon. Originally six names had been proposed for the Presidentship. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Premlal Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon and Mr. Shankar Rao Deo. Four of the candidates later withdrew leaving the field open to a straight contest between Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon.

The 55th session of the Indian National Congress was held at Jaipur (This is the first time a session has been held in territory which was formerly part of a 'Native State'), on December 18, 1948. It is estimated that about 200,000 people attended the session. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya took 80 minutes to deliver his speech first in Hindi, then in English.

In the course of his speech he made the following points: (1) India would be a sovereign republic with reciprocal relations with members of the Commonwealth which do not limit freedom of action of members in regard to any domestic or international question, (2) the question of linguistic redistribution is a major question, the solution of which cannot be put off for long, (3) India must force a new economic order in which there is no exploitation, (4) after ten years there would be nationalization of land and of select industries and plenty of food, clothing and houses for all and also universal education and medical facilities. This is the only way in which the promise of 'Ram Raj' can be redeemed. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya then went on to refer to the difficult task confronting all the Governments and paid a tribute to the strength and skill displayed by the States Minister in accelerating the integration and democratization of the states.

The following is a summary of the minutes of the open session:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Resolution on "The Message". It was seconded by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia*:

"Political freedom having been attained through non-violent action under the leadership

of Gandhiji, the National Congress has now to labour for the attainment of social and economic freedom so that progress and equal opportunity may come to all the people of India without any distinction of race or religion. This task requires a new and positive approach and a dedication to the service of the Motherland in a constructive spirit.

"The people of India have achieved independence; but to enjoy its fruits, they must discharge their responsibilities and obligations. Congressmen must remember that it has been and should continue to be their highest privilege to serve the people and to shoulder these responsibilities and obligations, and those who hanker after office or power, forgetting their obligations, do an ill-service to the country."

FOREIGN POLICY

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant then moved the following Resolution on "Foreign Policy". It was seconded by Shri Bhadrakrishna Mohib. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The National Congress has, even while it was struggling for the freedom of India, associated itself with progressive movements and struggles for freedom in other countries. India's liberation was viewed as a part of the larger freedom of all the countries and peoples of the world. In particular, the Congress has stood in the past for the ending of all imperialist domination and colonial exploitation of any country or people, and has opposed Fascism and all other tendencies which suppress human spirit.

"The foreign policy of India must necessarily be based on the principles that have guided the Congress in past years. These principles are the promotion of world peace, the freedom of all nations, racial equality, and the ending of Imperialism and Colonialism. In particular, the Congress is interested in the freedom of the nations and peoples of Asia and Africa who have suffered under various forms of colonialism for many generations.

"With a view to advance the cause of world peace and co-operation, India associated herself with the United Nations. This Congress declares its full adherence to the principles underlying the Charter of the United Nations.

"It should be the constant aim of the foreign policy of India to maintain friendly and co-operative relations with all nations and to avoid entanglement in military or political alliances which tend to divide up the world in rival groups and thus endanger world peace.

"In view of the attainment of complete independence and the establishment of the Republic of India, which will symbolise that independence and give to India the status among the nations of the world that is her rightful due, her present association with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Nations will necessarily have to change. India, however, desires to maintain all such links with other countries as do not come in the way of her freedom of action and independence, and the Congress would welcome her free association with the independent nations of the Commonwealth for their commonwealth and the promotion of world peace.

"India is especially concerned with her neighbour countries of Asia and the Congress trusts that closer bonds of fellowship and co-operative effort for the maintenance of the freedom of Asian nations and their progress will be developed."

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following Resolution on "Foreign Possessions in India". It was seconded by Shri R. K. Sidha. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"With the establishment of independence in India the continued existence of any foreign possession in India becomes anomalous and

opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom. Therefore it has become necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in India and no other solution can be stable or lasting or in conformity with the will of the people. The Congress trusts that this change will be brought about soon by peaceful methods and the friendly cooperation of the Governments concerned. The Congress realises that during this long period administrative, cultural, educational and judicial systems have grown up in these foreign possessions, which are different from those prevailing in the rest of India. Any change-over therefore must take these factors into consideration and allow for a gradual adjustment which will not interfere with the life of the people of the areas concerned. The Congress would welcome the present cultural heritage of these possessions to be continued, in so far as the people of those possessions desire and for a measure of autonomy to be granted, wherever possible, so as to enable the people of those possessions to maintain their culture and institutions within the larger framework of free India."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Seth Govind has moved the following resolution on Indians in South Africa which was seconded by Shri Rajji Bhai Patel. Shri Mata Prasad also addressed the Session. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"This Congress has noted with deep regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa continues to treat its Indian citizens in disregard of acknowledged human rights and of the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. That Government has ignored the wishes of the General Assembly of the United Nations and even challenged the fundamental principles on which the United Nations Organisation is founded. This repudiation of a vital principle, if persisted in, can only lead to bitter and far-reaching racial conflicts and may even result in the break-up of the United Nations Organisation."

INDONESIA

Acharya Jugal Kishore then moved the resolution on Indonesia which was seconded by Shri Deshpande. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The Congress sends its greetings to the leaders and people of the Indonesian Republic, who have struggled for their freedom against difficulties during the past three years. It assures them of its complete sympathy for their cause. The people of Indonesia have been culturally associated with the people of India for ages past and it is a matter of the utmost concern to India that Indonesia should attain her full freedom and take her rightful part in Asian and international affairs."

STATES

Mr. Balwantrai Mohita moved the following resolution on "States". It was seconded by Shri Shanti Saran (Rampur State). Among others who spoke on the resolution were: Shri Harbans Lal (East Punjab States), Shri Dulla Chand Trivedi (Rajasthan Union), Shri Kulwantrai (Patiala and East Punjab States), Shri Y. S. Parmar, Shri Gian Chand (Patiala and East Punjab States), Shri Guwanand Sharma (Telari State), Shri Satya Dev Rushari (Himachal) and Shri Sitaram Dwivedi (Benares State). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also addressed the Session. The Resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The Congress welcomes the developments that have taken place in regard to the States in India, resulting in the ending of the Indian States system which the British Government had built up early in the 19th century. While welcoming this process of integration, merger and union, so as to make the States approximate to the Provinces, the Congress trusts that all feudal relics and impediments to the free development of the people will be removed."

COMMUNALISM

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant then moved the following resolution on "Communalism" which was seconded by Shri Purshottam Das Tandon. Among others who spoke on the resolution were Shri Anantashyam Ayyangar, Sardar Zail Singh, Shri Harinar Lal Bhargava, Sardar Mohan Singh Sahney and Shri Anwar Harwal. The resolution which was passed unanimously said among other things:

"Ever since its inception, the National Congress has conceived and striven for a nation where the people of all religions and races should have equal rights and opportunities and should function together as citizens of India. It has opposed communalism and separatism which weaken the nation and come in the way of all progress and co-operative effort. Keeping this ideal in view, it has nevertheless, by stress of circumstances, and by the pressure of the dominating power at the time, accepted certain compromises, which introduced an element of communalism in the public life of the country. In spite of the efforts of the Congress, communal forces, exploiting the name of religion grew in strength and resulted not only in the partition of the country, but also in the foul assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

"The long past of India is evidence of the spirit of tolerance which was the basis of life and culture in this country. India has been and is a land of many religions and many races and must remain so. The freedom of India can only be based on a recognition of an over-riding unity binding together the richly varied cultural life of the country, which should have full play. The aim of the Congress has therefore been to develop this great country as a democratic secular State which neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion.

"This Congress reiterates this objective and declares its firm resolve not to permit communalism or the misuse of religion as a political weapon for anti-national and socially reactionary purposes. The Congress calls upon the country to make a supreme effort to restore goodwill, peace and harmony among the various communities that form the nation."

LABOUR

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, then, moved the following resolution on "Labour". It was seconded by Shri Shankarrao Deo. Other speakers on the resolution were General Awar, Shri Alghur Shastri, Shri Satyanarayana Raju, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, and Shri M. C. Taple (Vidarbha). The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The National Congress has always stood for the rights of the working class and for ending exploitation in every shape or form. Even while engaged in a life and death struggle to achieve the freedom of the country, it never lost sight of its essential duty of protecting and advancing the vital interests of the worker, whether in the field or in the factory. The growth and development of Trade Unionism in this country owe much to the active sympathy, support and guidance of leading Congressmen and the Congress organisation.

"With the achievement of independence the task of more direct and active participation in the programme of ameliorating the condition of the working class develops more squarely on this great national organisation. The Congress calls upon its members and its constituent bodies to take more active interest in the labour field, to strengthen their links with the workers in fields and factories and to promote just relations between labour and management.

"The Congress is aware of and fully sympathises with the difficulties and hardships of the workers due to various causes and yet appeals to them to take a realistic and responsible view of the critical situation through which the country is passing and not to be swayed by destructive ideologies leading to greater strife, chaos and discord. The Congress further warns the workers against the organised attempts

to exploit the working classes for narrow political ends in the utter disregard of the vital needs and basic interests of the country.

"While appreciating the timely move of the Central Government to establish Industrial Truce, this Congress asks both capital and labour to work whole-heartedly on the maintenance of peace and good relations in industry. This Congress is of the opinion that uninterrupted and expanding production is a vital and indispensable pre-condition for relieving the present hardship of the people and for raising the standard of living of the workers. Any slowing down or suspension of work for even a short period in industry or transport anywhere in the country would greatly hamper recovery, add to the already heavy burden of miseries of the people and prove exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the workers themselves.

"The Congress fully admits that adequate incentives must be offered to the workers so that they can fully co-operate with the nation's drive for increased production. In this connection this Congress approves of the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of the A.I.C.C. on fixation of fair wages and fair profits and the scheme of profit-sharing for labour in industry and calls upon the Central and Provincial Governments to take effective and early steps to implement these recommendations."

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

Prof. N. G. Ranca moved the resolution on "Economic Programme", which was seconded by Dr. P. C. Ghosh. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The nation must undergo a period of austerity and must avoid all wasteful expenditure. Conscious and concerted effort must be made on a national scale to meet this crisis in production and price inflation. All the nation's resources, human and material, should be utilised to increase production. While the people must produce more, they must consume less and invest their savings in Government Securities and undertakings. There must be economy all round. Government must ruthlessly cut down their expenditure consistently with the efficiency of administration and the safety of the State.

"While it is essential to press forward large scale projects in order to increase the food supply and the power resources of the nation so that the nation may be self-sufficient in regard to food and other essential commodities, small scale projects should be particularly undertaken as they yield quicker results. This must be done in a planned manner. Attention must be specially directed to the rapid development of cottage and small scale industries, preferably on a co-operative basis, which will provide employment to many and will immediately produce more consumers' goods. This plan of decentralised production should form part of the permanent economy of the country.

"To assure the urban population, specially industrial workers a regular supply of food grains at the controlled rate during this period of shortage, food grains should be procured from the cultivator at a price remunerative to the cultivator and fair to the consumer after leaving enough for the peasant and his family. Peasants should co-operate with the Governments in making the procurements of food grains a success. This Congress endorses the textile policy of the Government of India and calls upon the Provincial Governments to see that a fair quota of mill-cloth and other essential goods necessary for a minimum standard of living be made available at controlled rates, preferably through co-operatives, to the villagers. The services of the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. should be enlisted to organise an intensive campaign throughout the country for production of Khadi and other commodities.

"The Congress congratulates the Central Government on its efforts in the interest of industrial truce and social insurance and recommends early establishment in all the Provinces, States and Unions on a uniform basis, of statutory machinery for the resolution of industrial disputes in a just and peaceful manner, and also the establishment of machinery, Central, regional and functional, for the study and determination of fair wages and conditions of labour and fair remuneration of capital, and methods for the association of labour in all matters concerning industrial production such as formation of Central, regional and unit production committees.

"The Government of India have announced their Industrial Policy favouring a mixed Economy and leaving a very large sector for development and expansion by private enterprise. The industrialists in this hour of crisis must do their duty by the nation. While it is the policy of the Congress to see that the industries are operated in the interest of the nation and the key industries are progressively brought under State control and ownership, it is not its intention to injure the legitimate interests of the industrialists.

"The Central, Provincial, States and Union Governments are further requested to take steps to have adequate housing facilities provided for industrial labour. Locally available materials should be used to the largest possible extent in order to lessen cost and expedite construction.

"The Congress is fully aware of the hardships due to the rising cost of living and defective system of settlement of disputes and is anxious to find effective remedies for both. At the same time the Congress would like to place the working class on its guard against disruptive forces which want to exploit the working class for the fulfilment of their political aims. There is no better and greater duty today for all those engaged in industry in whatever capacity than to keep the wheels of production constantly going."

STANDARDS OF PUBLIC CONDUCT

Mr. Shankarra Doo then moved the following resolution on "Standards of Public Conduct". It was seconded by Shri Jagat Narain Lal. Shri Rajendra Dube also spoke on the resolution. The resolution which was passed unanimously said *inter alia* :

"The Congress, under Gandhiji's leadership, became not only a powerful instrument for gaining India's freedom, but also an organisation in intimate contact with the masses and attracting their goodwill and loyalty and exercising a moral authority over them. Congressmen came to be judged not by their wealth or status in society but by their public service and sacrifice and their individual conduct. Thus the Congress attained a supreme position in the life of the country and public standards rose to a high level.

"Unfortunately, contact with power has affected many Congressmen and there is a tendency to use this power and position for self-interest. The spirit of disinterested service and of constructive work for the public cause gradually ceases to be the motive power which moves large numbers of people. It is essential, from the point of view of the individual as well as of the nation, that this tendency should be arrested and every Congressman and Congresswoman has a duty and obligation to work to this end.

"Gandhiji combined political work with constructive and productive activity and placed a varied programme of constructive work before the country in which every Congressman, and indeed every Indian, was expected to take part. It was by this service that the Congress organisation grew in influence and the nation became strong. Political activity must necessarily be confined to a few, but national activity and service must be the privilege and obligation of every individual.

"In order to renew and revitalise itself, the Congress must devote itself to renewing this service in some form of the constructive programme. Unity among the various communities in the country is the first essential, and the removal of all forms of untouchability and the like is equally important. Other important activities are, social education of the masses in towns and villages, and a countrywide campaign for increasing production in every way and, more especially, through the agency of co-operatives and village industries, including Khadi. Association with the "Grow More Food" campaign, and organisation and service of workers in field and factory. It should be the special privilege of young men and young women to undertake these various activities in the service of the country.

"The success of the Central and Provincial Governments, controlled by the Congress, depends to a large extent on full co-operation between the Governments and the Congress organisation. This co-operation should be evolved in each Province, subject to broad principles being laid down in regard to it by the Working Committee of the Congress or the Central Parliamentary Board. It is not possible or desirable for individual Congressmen to interfere in Government's activities. Complaints of Governmental activity or abuse of authority should be dealt with by the Provincial Congress Committee alone who should approach Government for redress. In particular Congressmen must always beware of getting any special facilities, financial or other, for themselves or for their friends and relatives.

"All Congressmen must set an example in all such matters and maintain a high standard of conduct."

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

The following resolutions on "Linguistic Provinces" and on "Congress Constitution" were moved from the Chair and passed unanimously. The resolution said *inter alia* :

"The question of the formation of new provinces on a unilingual basis and the redistribution of the existing provinces for this purpose, wherever necessary, has engaged public attention for a considerable period. The Congress is aware of the strong desire for the formation of separate provinces on a linguistic basis and it has accepted the principle. In view, however, of the report of the Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly and the new problems that have arisen out of the achievement of independence, this Congress appoints a committee of the following three members, namely: Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to review the position and to examine the question in the light of the decisions taken by the Congress in the past and the requirements of the existing situation. The Committee will submit its report to the Working Committee within three months."

One critic summed up his impressions of the whole session in this way. First, nothing new had emerged or been said save for purposes of the Party's record. Second, there had been a great deal of self-congratulation, which was justified considering the difficult circumstances. Third, while there had been a certain measure of self-criticism this was more or less qualified on the ground that the difficulties were immense, and so undiluted declaration of confidence in all placed in authority were a primary responsibility not only to the leaders but also to the Nation. In their turn the leaders left no doubt that they would not hesitate to give up their position if the organization as a whole showed signs of losing confidence in them. This is the real meaning of Pandit Nehru's insistence that the standards of Public Confidence resolution should be so amended as to delete any specific reference to Cabinet Ministers.

A.I.C.C. SESSION

The A.I.C.C. held an important session at Dehra Dun on May 21 and 22 at which it ratified the London decision by which India was to stay within the Commonwealth. The Committee also went into secret session when it discussed the record of the Congress Ministries and the whole question of relations between the Congress Governments and the Congress organisation.

The Committee met in the Convocation Hall of the Forest Research Institute. Out of 398 members about 233 were present. Most of the 12 speakers who opposed the resolution on the Commonwealth were young people or they belonged to the leftist groups. Some of the arguments they put forward related to colour bar or 'the evils of British Imperialism'. Some spokesmen of the refugees also appeared to be against the resolution. There were 29 amendments most of which were ruled out of order on technical grounds, and even out of the four or five actually moved two were later withdrawn. The resolution was passed with only six voting against it.

Pandit Nehru replying to criticism said that the London decision did not imply that India had accepted all policies pursued by individual countries in the Commonwealth. He maintained that India's prestige had been enhanced by the London decision and the cause of world peace made more secure. He wanted India to be really independent and not merely superficially so. The Prime Minister finally repudiated the suggestion that he was reluctant to develop cordial relations with Russia and would be glad to go to Russia if invited to do so.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who started the proceedings with a speech made a rapid survey of developments in the country touching upon questions like Kashmir, Hyderabad, refugee relief, Indians overseas and the working of Provincial and State Governments.

At the end of the session a group of young men initiated a move to revitalize the Congress by forming a bloc within the larger organization.

Here are the details:

In his opening address, the President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, welcomed the Commonwealth decision, dwelt on the situation in Hyderabad and Kashmir and discussed organisational problems before the Congress.

Referring to the Commonwealth agreement, the President said: "The Western countries and ourselves are now bound together by ties of friendliness which in fullness of time let us hope, may ripen into friendship. Let us not rake up past quarrels."

About foreign possessions in India, the President said: "I am sure that if there is a proportionate awakening in these possessions, ere long they will also be able to obtain freedom."

On Hyderabad, Dr. Pattabhi said, the problem was two-fold. How to deal with anti-social elements which had long terrorised certain border districts, and, secondly, how to change over the present provisional administration to a democratic form of Governments and liquidate the reactionary forces.

The Congress President expressed the hope that peace and order would soon be restored in Hyderabad through the firm rule of the States Ministry and its representative in that State.

On Kashmir, Dr. Pattabhi said: "Pakistan has been condemned on its own admissions. Even so, the Government of India seeks peace subject to the basic principle that peace cannot come if it is based on untruth, immorality or acceptance of brutal aggression. We must discharge our duty in defending Kashmir from aggression, and allowing the will of the people to prevail. Kashmir's future lies with India."

"There have been rumours of a division of Kashmir. Let it be clearly understood that we do not approve of any such division or of any appeasement of the aggressors."

MINORITIES

Dr. Pattabhi welcomed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly abolishing reservation for minorities except for Harijans, and paid a tribute to Nationalist Muslims and Sikhs.

About refugees Dr. Pattabhi said: "It behoves every one of us to ask ourselves, every day 'what have I done to ameliorate their lot?' the cumulative effort of millions may well achieve what even organised labours of Government may not."

The President, called upon everyone to follow Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme and ended his speech saying: "Today India's prestige and reputation are high in the world. Nations of the world look for inspiration to our Prime Minister for the establishment of a world State based on truth and non-violence."

The House stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. This followed a moving reference made by Dr. Pattabhi to her death.

Before Dr. Rajendra Prasad moved the main resolution on the Commonwealth, Dr. Pattabhi said he would accept amendments from members, and would give them half an hour to do so. He pointed out that for the first time in the last seven years a whole day had been allotted for non-official resolutions, and it was up to them to utilise the opportunity.

COMMONWEALTH RESOLUTION

The resolution on the Commonwealth declaration, was moved by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and seconded by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

"The All-India Congress Committee, having considered the declarations agreed to by the Prime Minister of India on the membership of India in the Commonwealth of Nations, as set out in the official statement issued at the conclusion of the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London on April 27, 1949, records its approval of the action taken on behalf of India."

"The Committee is of the opinion that this action is in accordance with the directive given in the foreign policy resolution of the Jaipur Congress, and it maintains the full sovereign independence of the Indian Republic, while at the same time keeping the free association of India with other Commonwealth countries in a new conception of the Commonwealth which in no way interferes with the sovereignty and freedom of action of each member country."

Moving the resolution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that it did not restrict India's independence either in the external or in the internal sphere.

Replying to criticisms, Dr. Prasad said that the doubts arose out of weakness, and were not warranted by the agreement. He would advise them to take the Prime Minister at his word when he said that there were no secret commitments involved. Any suspicion or doubt was an injustice to the Prime Minister and to the nation.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that, unlike other agreements this particular agreement on Commonwealth had no strings whatsoever attached to it. If at any time India felt she wanted to get out of the Commonwealth she was free to do so. There was nothing in the agreement to compel India to stay even one minute longer in the Commonwealth than she wanted to.

The London agreement marked yet another departure in the Commonwealth concept. Under this agreement a country which was not prepared to owe even nominal allegiance to the King was welcomed as a full member of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed his conviction that the London agreement was fully in accord with past Congress pledges, India's policy of non-alignment with any bloc, Gandhi's message of friendship between nations and finally that the agreement would contribute to world peace.

Seconding the resolution, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that the concept of the Commonwealth had been entirely revolutionized by the London declaration.

By the London declaration Britain had acknowledged the supreme necessity of having independent India as co-partner. Geographical and economic considerations led to the present agreement.

TWENTY AMENDMENTS

The President announced that about 20 amendments to the resolution had been received, but when he analysed them he found that several of them used ironical terms in expressing opposition to the resolution. This was not in conformity with the dignity of the House.

The President ruled out all amendments excepting three. Among those ruled out was one of Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena who sought postponement of consideration of the issue until a new consideration of the issue until a new A.I.C.C. and a new Parliament was elected.

Mr. Vishwanath Das moved an amendment seeking deletion of the reference in the resolution to the new conception of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Bihar) moved an amendment stating that the declaration maintained "in spirit" the sovereign independence of the Indian Republic. His amendment substituted the words "in spirit" for the word "full" (sovereign independence) in the resolution.

Mr. Joharilal Jhanjheria (Ajmer) moved for the deletion of the word "full" before the words "sovereign independence of the Indian Republic." He said that the word was redundant.

Mr. Dasu Sinha (Bihar), opposing the resolution, said that if India was, in fact, an independent nation there was no reason why it should remain in the Commonwealth, in which a member nation like South Africa treated Indians as aliens.

Mr. Govind Das, C.P., supporting the resolution said it was not political sagacity to condemn the agreement without a constructive alternative.

Babu Puroshotamdas Tandon, U.P., supporting the resolution, said: "There are no special reasons which warrant us to sever our relations with it."

Maulana Hifzur Rahman (United Provinces), supporting the resolution, said it was Pandit Nehru's statesmanship and devotion to Congress ideology that made the London agreement possible.

Dr. Chhotram Gidwani said that the agreement should have been placed before the A.I.C.C. first and then before the Constituent Assembly. If India was equal member in the Commonwealth then the President of India should have been the head of the Commonwealth and not the King of England.

Mr. Ansar Harwani (United Provinces) said that Asia was looking to Pandit Nehru for leadership. Instead of remaining in the British Commonwealth Pandit Nehru should have taken initiative in forming an Asian Commonwealth.

Mr. Govind Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Premier, opposing the resolution, said that the London agreement would weaken the forces of peace in the world. The expectation that India would give a lead to other nations had been belied by the agreement. He was afraid that India might be dragged into war as a result of this policy.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, who was given one minute to speak, said, "Whatever Pandit Nehru may say I hold that this agreement will drag us into a third world war on the Anglo-American side."

PREMIER'S DEFENCE

The London decision might be "bitter" for others but not for the Congress or for India, said Pandit Nehru, replying to criticisms. It would help consolidate India's freedom and strengthen the forces of peace in the world.

The next four or five years, he added, were vital for world peace. "If we are not economically strong we will not be able to influence world politics. The London decision gives us an opportunity to advance economically. That economic advancement will be achieved in this agreement, not at the cost of national self-respect."

Pandit Nehru reiterated that the London agreement was in accordance with past pledges.

He agreed with the suggestion made by some members that the agreement should have been first discussed by the A.I.C.C. and afterwards by the Constituent Assembly. But the A.I.C.C. could not be called at too short notice while the Constituent Assembly met soon after the London declaration and it was only proper that such a momentous issue should have been referred to it immediately.

The decision, Pandit Nehru added, was "a friendly pact." The King had been recognised as a symbol of free association but India's Republican constitution would remain unaffected.

He appealed to the House not to bring in the question of racial discrimination while discussing the merits of the resolution. Membership of the Commonwealth did not prevent India from fighting South Africa's policy. India had also conflict with Pakistan on Kashmir and certain other issues. Even under the present set-up, these issues had to be taken up bilaterally just as between any two independent nations. The Commonwealth did not come into the picture. India did not want to refer such disputes to the Commonwealth because it would mean conferring the status of a super state on the Commonwealth.

The London decision did not imply that India had accepted all policies pursued by individual countries in the Commonwealth. India might have pacts and treaties with Russia and U.S.A. also for mutual benefit but that would not mean that India subscribed to Russian and American policies.

Referring to the hanging of Ganapathy in Malaya, he said, India Government tried to get the sentence commuted but failed. Government were now making efforts on behalf of Sambasivan. He would, however, point out that the Malayan Government had certain laws equally applicable to Malays, Chinese and Indians and the Government of India could not tell the Malayan Government that if Indians were arrested under the same regulations they should not be punished. But the Government of India could certainly plead for commutation or reduction of sentences issued on them taking into account the special circumstances.

Pandit Nehru said that India could not demand any rights of Indians in South Africa or elsewhere which would prejudice the rights of indigenous population. One of the members had alleged that he (Nehru) had agreed to visit U.S.A. but declined a similar invitation from the Soviet Union. Such statements, he said, were utterly baseless. He would certainly visit Soviet Union if he got the opportunity to do so. He was visiting U.S.A. because of a long-standing invitation.

SECRET SESSION

The secret session lasted about five hours and was devoted to a discussion of the working of popular ministries and Congress policy and ideals in general.

The main theme of discussion was how to check the "declining prestige" of the Congress and how to maintain the significance of ideals of truth, honesty and social equality, around which traditions of the Congress had been built.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad exhorted Congressmen to devote their time and energies to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress. He is further reported to have added that both the Congress Committees and Congress Ministries failed in their duties. In some cases, the Ministers had not carried out their duties in the way in which the people wanted them to do; and in other cases, the average Congressman failed to make the proper approach.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is reported to have asked both sections to develop better co-operation between them henceforth. He is stated to have expressed the opinion that if the average Congressmen carried on constructive work, the failings of the Ministries could be supplemented and most of dissatisfaction would be wiped out. The Congressmen had been complaining that the Ministries were not taking effective steps to stop black marketing and hoarding. But in his opinion, average Congressmen did not make the proper approach in a spirit of co-operation.

Replying to criticism from some members of the A.I.C.C. as to why this novel method of a secret session had been devised this time and why non-official resolutions were not being taken up, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, is understood to have told the delegates that since the Congress has taken up power in 1937, this is the first time that they were discussing the conduct of the Ministries and affairs of Governments. This is a new procedure no doubt, but they should rather welcome, instead of resenting it.

PANDIT NEHRU

Addressing the delegates for over half an hour, Pandit Nehru advised them to strengthen the Congress and devote themselves to constructive work. He is understood to have admitted that there was corruption in the country, but he said this was nothing new; it was one of the effects of the war. There was no country in the world which was not affected by it. Great Britain, perhaps, was the only country, he added, which fought corruption. In India, it was not of such magnitude that they should shout about it.

Referring to criticism that the Government had failed to nationalise industries, Pandit Nehru said that in principle it was a good policy but it was beyond the country's means. They thought that it was better to extend industries than to spend money in acquiring them.

Making a reference to the Communists, Pandit Nehru is reported to have said that he was not opposed to the ideal of Communism, but the Communist Party in India was anti-national. It wanted to create confusion by sabotage and armed insurrection. Therefore the country should beware of them.

The Socialists, Pandit Nehru is understood to have said, were patriots, but they were confusing the ends and the means. If the Government accepted that idea they would only weaken the country.

Criticising the administration, Acharya J. B. Kripalani is reported to have said that the task of the Congressmen was the task of a reformer. Reformers, however, could only create an atmosphere, and that advantage of the atmosphere was taken by the legislature and the administration. Therefore, to lay blame on Congressmen was "absurd" he is reported to have further said. It was the duty of the administration to wipe out corruption in administration. Acharya Kripalani is understood to have stated, had failed to do so.

After the British Government left, Acharya Kripalani is reported to have said, the Government had two courses before them—those between western socialism and Gandhism ideology. The administration, according to him failed to make a choice.

MODERATE TONE

The speeches of the A.I.C.C. members discussing the conduct of Congress Ministries and their relationship with the organisation at today's secret session "exceeded all expectation regarding moderation, sobriety, sense of seriousness and responsibility which characterised them" said Mr. Kala Venkat Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, who gave a resume of the proceedings to the press at the end of the session.

He said that the meeting had been arranged without much premeditation or a study of the 54 non-official resolutions which were circulated in the order of the ballot. It appeared to the

Working Committee that instead of taking these resolutions piecemeal, it would be advantageous to study the root cause of many of the complaints, and devote a day to some "introspection".

To ensure free and frank discussion it was considered desirable to exclude the press and visitors. Members, except one or two, readily took to the idea, and appreciated the opportunity given for the first time since popular Ministries came into being 13 years ago.

Almost everyone, Mr. Kala Venkat Rao said, made constructive suggestions for the working of the Congress organisation as well as the maintenance of cordial relations between the Congress organisation and the Government of the country.

Mr. Venkat Rao said that there was a suggestion for the appointment of a committee of three at a high level to clear misunderstandings, settle disputes and promote goodwill. Some emphasised the constructive programme and others frank and free exchanges of ideas. Two or three members dwelt upon the administration of controls, while several emphasised the service ideals as against power seeking. Periodical conferences between the Congress heads and the Ministries were recommended and the need for a close scrutiny of the working of the Ministries to detect cases of nepotism and even corruption was emphasised.

The slow progress of prohibition was deplored as also the halting progress in respect of nation-building activities. The conflict between the need for nation-building activity and the abolition of zamindari and anti-inflation measures was referred to. One member deprecated the leaders of the Congress speaking of corruption in the Congress. Another spoke of the financial difficulties of the Congress Committees under the new constitution.

OTHER ISSUES

A great number of resolutions had been sent up for discussion. It was this fact that led to the secret session, arrangement and the general discussion of the whole Congress position. Here are some of the resolutions so sent up and later amalgamated.

A resolution tabled by Mr. K. Subbaraja (Andhra) said "Several Congress members elected to the municipalities and other local bodies are getting handicapped in the discharge of their duties owing to local politics, and personal factions. This reflects on the Congress committees, and brings a bad name to the Congress organisation itself."

Mr. Dasu Sinha (Patna), wanted "drastic action" to be taken against Government officials indulging in "undesirable activities".

Mr. Jazat Narain's resolution, recommended the appointment of a commission to examine the working of the Congress Ministries in the provinces and the States, and to make recommendations "for ensuring efficiency as well as integrity of both the administration and Government of these areas."

A resolution tabled by Mr. Abdul Ghanil, demanded the end of the military regime in Hyderabad and the establishment of a "responsible rule."

Mr. Nandikishore Narain (Bihar) in his resolution asked for the setting up of a board to arbitrate in any dispute between Congressmen and Congress leaders and to take necessary action subject to the approval of the Congress Working Committee. His resolution also suggested that "no-confidence" motions should not be allowed to be moved against Congress leaders in the Congress organisation or Government, as such moves "encourage the reactionaries to discredit the entire Congress organisation."

The same resolution also suggested that no complaint of such a nature against anybody of the Congress organisation or Government should be entertained by the Working Committee or the Parliamentary Board, unless the same was recommended by the Arbitration Board, by a majority.

The setting up of a fitting memorial to martyrs, a joint annual meeting of P.C.C.'s and the Assembly Party, recognition of "Bande Mataram" as the national anthem, approval of the three-member committee's report on linguistic provinces, immediate election of the Central and Provincial Assemblies on adult franchise, starting of an official Congress organ in different provincial languages in order to counteract communal and reactionary forces that are at work to stifle popular voice and sentiments, incorporation of progressive elements in the Congress, protection of linguistic minorities in the areas of Bihar and Orissa in view of the fact that the formation of provinces on language basis had been postponed were also some of the other demands made in the non-official resolutions.

Resolutions had also been given notice of suggesting that there should be no partition of Kashmir, opposing "the imposition of a reactionary" Ministry in Patna and the East Punjab States Union and condemning repression there, demanding removal of grievances of the Manbhumi satyagrahis, asking the Government of India to make efforts to secure some land areas from Pakistan with a view to properly accommodating the East Bengal refugees.

Yet another resolution asked the Congress President to appoint Inspector to supervise and control the working of P.C.C.'s and other subordinate Congress committees.

There were about 50 other non-official resolutions on various subjects, including a demand for decontrol of commodities, the imposition of a ban on the Communist Party, the transfer of the Biria House to the nation, and provision of more accommodation for indoor patients in hospitals.

NEW BLOC

A move to organise a new bloc of "young Congressmen" within the Congress in order to revitalize the Congress organisation was initiated during the session of the All-India Congress Committee.

A conference to consider the ways and means of organising such a bloc and chalk out a programme for it was to be held in Delhi in July 1949.

The initiators were a group of 25 members of the A.I.C.C. who issued a joint statement emphasising the need for such a bloc within the Congress "to save the Congress from plunging into chaos and anarchy".

The signatories included Mr. Mahesh Dutt, Mr. Anwar Farwani, Mr. Abdul Gani, Mr. Mohan Singh Sahawany, Mr. Govind Prasad Srivastava, Mr. Pariparamund Saxena, Mr. Fakir Chaud Roy and Mr. B. P. Maity. Twenty-five more members were expected to sign the same statement.

HISTORY 1885-1947

FOR a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*.

The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay during Christmas of that year.

In 1927 the Congress adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climb-down. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929.

Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States.

In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared itself for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a campaign of civil disobedience:

Early next year the Congress suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government.

As a result of this Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its normal activities and succeeded fully in its object. All forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented.

In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mahatma Gandhi retired from the Congress, although he remained in practice the virtual dictator of the organisation. During the next four or five years, the Congress functioned as a constitutional organisation. It was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution.

(See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary activities of the Congress.)

This parliamentary phase proved to be short-lived. Soon after the declaration of the Second World War the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the provinces as a protest against the fact that India was made a belligerent without consulting the people, and two, that India cannot assist the war effort unless one of the aims of the war was the grant of freedom to India. The Congress gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mahatma Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience—this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non-violently to preach against India's war effort.

Thousands of Congressmen answered the Mahatma's call, uttered anti-war slogans and courted jail. This civil disobedience campaign was not of the mass type, but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Even so, close upon 25,000 representative Congress leaders took part in the campaign.

Ramgarh. The first great event in the history of the Congress after the war started was the annual session at Ramgarh in April 1940. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided. Only one resolution was adopted by the Ramgarh session. It stated *inter alia*:

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India . . .

"The Congress is further of opinion that, while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony, no permanent solution is possible, except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality . . ."

(For full text of the resolution see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.)

The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress were occupied by intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, side by side with expressions of hope by the Mahatma and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mahatma Gandhi's notion of

"preparation" was as usual on the constructive plane, that is, hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal unity, Mahatma Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence, he could not resist the proposed partition with force, he could never be a willing party to the proposed vivisection of the country.

POONA OFFER

A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse. The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's known convictions on the subject.

By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who did not adhere steadfastly to the Mahatma and his non-violence in any eventuality. The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned him and offered to co-operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre. Apart from the ideological separation from the Mahatma, this offer constituted a big change for the Congress—from non-participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war.

The resolution said, among other things:—

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgement by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that, as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces.

" . . . The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

Government Response.—Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy, known as the British Government's August offer. (For full text see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.) It said *inter alia*:

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee . . ."

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council.

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council, which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole . . .

"With regard to the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme . . .

"His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with

the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution."

The Congress, however, rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy, acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims, but also to the best interests of India.

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer". He said: "In answer to Mr. Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best." Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress returned to Mahatma Gandhi and his programme. This was the outcome of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution confirming the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting the Mahatma to take over the leadership of the Congress.

About a fortnight after this, Mahatma Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis.

He chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work. Accordingly Mr. Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence. He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by the Mahatma. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

The general feeling of political inaction engendered by the satyagraha movement, the restlessness of the public at the absence of any gesture from the Government, the conviction that the country's war effort was being adversely affected, ever so slightly, by the continuance of leaders in prison, and the insistent demands of non-Congress leaders led the Government to release the prisoners towards the end of 1941. The Government of India announced that "confident in the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort until victory is secured, have reached the conclusion that those civil disobedience prisoners whose offences have been formal or symbolic in character can be set free." Accordingly the bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were released.

Co-operation Offered.—From the statements issued by the Congress President, Pandit Nehru and others soon after their release it became apparent that once again they favoured active participation in the armed defence of India and the prosecution of the war to victory if Indians were given complete control of affairs and if steps were taken to lay the foundations of Indian freedom.

The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy. Civil disobedience was suspended and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

A resolution was passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their statement issued on September 14, 1939, wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause of freedom and democracy, provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present.

Another resolution relieved Mahatma Gandhi of the responsibility laid upon him by the A.I.C.C. in September 1940, while reiterating that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress. (For details see past issues of the *Indian Year Book*.)

Japan's entry into the war and her early gains in Malaya, the Netherlands, East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India. It is also widely believed that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf.

CRIPPS' OFFER

Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Privy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special mission.

Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the 'Princes' Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations. Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs."

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration:—

"(a) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India."

"(b) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body."

"(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to:—

"(i) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides."

"With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down."

"(ii) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This

Treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands; it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth."

"Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation."

Responsible Government.—" (d) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities:—

"Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college."

"Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members."

"(e) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of, the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

After protracted negotiations, in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met, in addition to Sir Stafford, the Commander-in-Chief and Col. Louis Johnson, the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt, the Congress rejected the scheme. The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it (see chapter on Hindu Mahasabha) and the Muslim League followed suit (see chapter on Muslim League), while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language (see chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation).

CONGRESS OBJECTIONS

The Congress Working Committee, which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history, passed a resolution of which the following is a summary:—

"The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed. . . . Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements. . . .

"The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self-determination. . . .

"The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces. . . .

"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will. . . . Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state.

Freedom Now.—"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present. . . . For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control. . . . The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. . . . It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence.

"The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet."

Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India, "though not quite perhaps to that position."

Rajagopalachari Resigns.—In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders reiterated their determination to defend the country against aggression.

Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr. Rajagopalachari, passed a resolution recommending to the A.-I.C.C. to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India" and to "invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency."

The meeting also passed a resolution voicing "the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part. The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it."

These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles.

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter-resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Narain, opposing any proposal to disintegrate India, was carried by 92 votes to 17.

When the bold line suggested by him proved unacceptable to the bulk of Congressmen Mr. Rajagopalachari had to resign his membership of the Congress Working Committee and his leadership of the Madras Legislature Congress party.

"QUIT INDIA"

The weeks that followed the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee witnessed Mahatma Gandhi's advocating in his weekly organ, *Harijan*, policies outlined in the resolutions adopted at Allahabad and resisting Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of dividing India. The South Indian leader, for his part, carried on a raging and tearing campaign in favour of making peace with Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah and thereby facilitating the establishment of a National Government, which, he affirmed, was essential not only for the well-being of India but also for the object of effectively defending the country against Japanese aggression.

It became apparent from Mahatma Gandhi's writings and utterances that he was growing more and more restless and bitter towards Britain for the latter's refusal to concede the Congress demand. Towards the end of April the Mahatma conceived an idea which later crystallised into what has come to be known as the "Quit India" demand. He urged the withdrawal of the British from India not only in India's interest but also for the sake of Britain. He wrote in *Harijan*: "Hitherto the rulers have said, 'we would gladly retire if we know to whom we should hand over the reins'. My answer now is, 'leave India to God; if that is too much, then leave her to anarchy'."

As time rolled on Mahatma Gandhi appeared to abandon the policy of non-embarrassment to Britain's war effort in India. He also hinted that his views on the moral basis of Britain's war had undergone a change. In an interview to the press in Bombay in the middle of May he stated: "I used to say that my moral support was entirely with Great Britain. I am very sorry to have to confess today that my mind refuses to give that moral support." He added, "This ordered, disciplined anarchy of British rule should go, and if there is complete lawlessness in India as a result, I would risk it, for I believe that 22 years of continuous effort at educating India along the lines of non-violence will not have gone in vain and people will evolve real popular order out of chaos."

Not Pro-Japanese.—The Mahatma took care to avoid giving the impression that his demand for the withdrawal of Britain was the outcome of pro-Japanese sentiment. He wrote: "Of course, the people must not, on any account lean on the Japanese to get rid of the British power. That were a remedy worse than the disease. But in this struggle every risk has to be run in order to cure ourselves of the biggest disease, a disease which has sapped our manhood and almost made us feel as if we must for ever be slaves. . . ."

"Assuming that the national Government is formed and it answers my expectations, its first act would be to enter into a treaty with the United Nations for defensive operations against aggressive powers, it being common cause that India will have nothing to do with any of the Fascist powers and India would be morally bound to help the United Nations. . . ."

"It should be understood that the Indian army has been disbanded with the withdrawal of British power. Again if I have any say in the councils of the National Government, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace."

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation of India, Mahatma Gandhi wrote, "Abrupt withdrawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall. I had not the remotest idea of any such catastrophe resulting from my action. Therefore I feel that if in spite of the acceptance of my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation, they should do so, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the National Government that may be set up after the British withdrawal.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL

With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardha in the middle of July and passed a lengthy resolution embodying the Mahatma's ideas. The resolution ran:—

"Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. . . ."

"Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy of non-embarrassment. Even at the risk of making its *satyagraha* ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character, in the hope that this policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed. . . ."

"These hopes, have, however, been dashed to pieces. The abortive Cripps proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India. . . ."

"The Congress representatives have tried their utmost to bring about a solution of the communal tangle. But this has been made impossible by the presence of the Foreign Power whose long record has been the pursue relentlessly the policy of divide and rule. . . ."

"In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British Rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war. . . . The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression, and to protect and help China. . . ."

"Should, however, this appeal fail, the Congress cannot view without the gravest apprehension the continuation of the present state of affairs. . . . The Congress will then be reluctantly compelled to utilise all the non-violent strength it might have gathered since 1920. . . . Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji. . . ."

"OPEN REBELLION"

Commenting on the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi said: "It will be a mass movement of a strictly non-violent character. It will include all that a mass movement can include. I do not want rioting as a direct result. . . . My intention is to make the thing as short and swift as possible. But if I am dragged into jail, it is difficult to say what I may do. But I can fast, as I have fasted before now, though I should try to avoid such an extreme step so far as possible." Discussing the possibility of negotiations, he said: "There is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal. Either they recognise dependence or they don't. After that recognition many things can follow. After all it is an open rebellion. . . ."

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in August Mahatma Gandhi indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were convinced by anyone that in the midst of war the British Government could not declare India free without jeopardising the war effort. He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extreme limit if he found that no impression was produced on the British Government or the Allied Powers.

A Warning.—Publication of the Working Committee's July resolution aroused much hostile comment abroad in reply to which the Mahatma wrote: "... The Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned; the moment chosen for enforcing it is the target of attack. It is clear as crystal in the Working Committee resolution why this moment is chosen... We know that if India does not become free now, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing..."

A part from Indo-British relationship Mahatma Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that communal unity could only follow the removal of the third party.

Throughout this controversy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru steadfastly advocated that nothing should be said or done which would render India vulnerable to Japanese attack.

For a time there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the front rank Congress leaders on the wisdom of launching a political movement when the enemy was at the country's gates; but eventually unanimity was reached and the resolution given above was passed declaring that the withdrawal of British from India was necessary both for Indian independence and for effective resistance to the Axis and that if the British refuse to yield, the Congress had no alternative but to launch a campaign of civil disobedience.

AUGUST RESOLUTION

On the eve of the meeting of the A-I.C.C. in Bombay, the Working Committee of the Congress met and drafted the following resolution for submission to the A-I.C.C.:

"The Committee has viewed with dismay the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts and convicts to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom. This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which has led to repeated and disastrous failure. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and colonial countries, and the continuation of the imperialist tradition and method..."

Constituent Assembly.—"The peril of today, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination... The A-I.C.C. therefore repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a Provisional Government will be formed and free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The Provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country... The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units."

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination..."

"While the A-I.C.C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World

Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved... An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems..."

The Coming Struggle.—"The A-I.C.C. would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations. But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government... The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji..."

"... The people must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued."

"Lastly, while the A-I.C.C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A-I.C.C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

The A-I.C.C. met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan. Mahatma Gandhi, who followed the President, maintained that he had no hatred for the British. "In fact," he remarked, "I am the greatest friend of theirs now, as they are in trouble. I have always believed that they would never lose."

Six amendments were moved, three of which stressed the need for a constitutional settlement as a condition precedent to the starting of any mass movement. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the mover of the resolution, had replied to the debate, the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, appealed to the movers of the amendments to withdraw them and save time. Three amendments were then withdrawn, and the remaining three were rejected. The resolution was carried 13 members voting against it. The total number of members present was nearly 240.

Do or Die.—On the declaration of the result of the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi spoke for nearly 70 minutes in Hindi and for 20 minutes in English.

He observed that he had no objection to the transfer of power to Muslims. The Muslims would then have a body to administer the affairs of the country. That body would command the allegiance not only of Muslims but of Hindus and other communities as well.

Continuing the Mahatma said that he would write to the Viceroy intimating to him the contents of the resolution and the implications thereof. It would not be very long before the Viceroy's reaction was known. Meanwhile he would advise the members and through them other Indians to feel that every day that they had shaken off the bonds of slavery and that they were free men and women.

The Mahatma concluded: "Every man is free to go to the fullest length under *ahimsa* (non-violence), by complete deadlock, strikes and other non-violent means. Satyagrahis should go out to die and not to live. It is only when

individuals go out to seek and face death that the nation will survive. *Karenge ya Marenge* (We shall do or die)."

It was reported that on the eve of the A-I.C.C. meeting and during this session vigorous efforts were made by Congress leaders to contact Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreement with the Muslim League.

Just as the Congress was eager to arrive at a settlement with the Muslim League, similarly it was obvious that the Congress would have accepted any genuine gesture from the Government and cheerfully submit to negotiations in respect of details. The view was widely held at the time that subsequent events would have taken a different course if a week or fortnight had been allowed to elapse after the adoption of the A-I.C.C. resolution.

GOVERNMENT CHARGE

Government, however, took a different view of the situation. They were convinced and they claimed they had evidence, that the Congress had no genuine desire to negotiate a settlement but that with peace on their lips they were secretly planning a widespread subversive movement. The Government, therefore, decided to act firmly and quickly.

Within a few hours of the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution by the A-I.C.C. and the termination of its proceedings, Mahatma Gandhi and the other Congress leaders were rounded up under the Defence of India Rules and kept under detention, completely isolated from the outside world. Strict measures were taken to prevent the movement from spreading or taking root. In a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council published on the morning of the A-I.C.C. meeting Government expressed regret at the Congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the challenge contained in it. The resolution said *inter alia*:

"... The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things, to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment."

"The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wisest counsel might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope. To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer."

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom."

"Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole... Acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party... But for the resistance of the Congress Party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-government."

No Flinching.—"British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision; and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions; and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country and in the councils of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest

opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. . .

"There is nothing that the Government of India resented more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them there lies the task of detaching India, of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of finding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party.

LEADERS ARRESTED

On the morning of August 9, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay and simultaneously throughout the country a round-up of important Congressmen took place. The total number of arrests on that day amounted to a few hundred. In the words of an official publication, "the first reactions to the arrests were surprisingly mild. On August 9 there were disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, but the rest of the country remained quiet. On August 10 disturbances occurred also in Delhi and a few towns in the United Provinces, but still no serious repercussions were reported from elsewhere. It was from August 11 that the situation began to deteriorate rapidly.

From then onwards, apart from the *fasts*, protests, meetings, and similar demonstration that were to be expected, outbreaks of violence, arson, murder and sabotage unfortunately took place, though in no case could they be regarded as a national part of the protest movement. In India takes these latter as directed either against communication of all kinds (including railways, posts and telegraphs) or against the police. The outbreaks started almost simultaneously in widely separated areas in the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bihar and also in the Central and United Provinces. The damage done was extensive; and in many instances the manner in which it was done displayed a great deal of technical knowledge. Block instructions and control rooms in railway stations were smothered out by destruction; and the same technique appeared over and over again both in the selection of objects for attack—on the railways, in Post and Telegraph offices and lines, and on electric power lines and installations—and also in the manner in which the damage was carried out. On the other hand, industrial plant and machinery, even where it was fully employed on Government work, escaped any serious injury.

Violence.—In the course of a debate in the Assembly, Sir Reginald Maxwell declared that till the middle of November 1942, 49 fatal and 1,363 non-fatal cases amongst the police force were reported from general violence. This was also responsible for destroying or badly damaging 192 police stations and posts, 494 Government buildings, 318 railway stations and 509 post and telegraph offices. There were 103 cases of serious damage to railway track and 11,285 cases of serious damage to agricultural telegraph and telephone lines and installations. There were three cases in which military property and installations were destroyed or damaged. There were 11 fatal cases and 70 non-fatal cases amongst the military from mob violence. These figures would indicate the seriousness of the rebellion Government had to face in the country.

Muslims as a community kept out of the disturbances (so did the followers of Dr. Ambedkar, except for cessation of work for a few weeks in the Ahmedabad textile industry the industrial population was generally unaffected by the movement). The public services, the police, the post and telegraphs, the railways and urban utility services carried on as usual. Students were enthusiastic for a few months, but inevitably their zeal flagged as time passed.

Most of the moderate leaders condemned the less attractive features of the protest movement in unmistakable terms. Mr. C. Rajagopal-

achari was among the foremost of the critics. Many of them, however, disputed the Government's contention that the movement was initiated and inspired by the Congress, contending that it was more the expression of the peoples' frustration and disappointment at Britain's attitude towards Indian aspirations and an expression of the peoples' resentment over the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders. They were anxious that something must be done to put a stop to the movement and to restore normal political life. They suggested that negotiations be undertaken with the Mahatma both for a settlement for the Indo-British question and the inter-party disputes within the country.

In pursuance of this desire, Dr. Shama-prasad Mookerjee, Hindu Mahasabha leader, at present Minister of Industries and Supply requested the Viceroy to permit him to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to exploring the possibilities of a Congress-League settlement. This was turned down. Mr. Rajagopalachari made a similar attempt a few weeks later, but his request too met with the same fate.

THE FAST

There was complete frustration in the Indian political world. There seemed no way out of the deadlock, both Indo-British and internal. At this juncture, on the 9th of February 1943, exactly six months after his arrest, Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention to undertake a fast for 21 days. He had earlier written to the Viceroy reiterating his faith in non-violence, abhorring the violence both of the people and of the Government in the shape of repression, protesting against the charge that he and the Congress were responsible for all that had taken place in the country, demanding an opportunity to rebut that charge, and asking for facilities to go over the whole question in consultation with the members of the Congress Working Committee, with a view to an examination of the political situation *de novo*.

His letters to the Viceroy and the latter's replies are published *extenso* in past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.

Then was widespread demand for the release of the Mahatma or at least for facilities to enable him to consult the members of the Working Committee. The Opposition in the Indian Legislature raised the question of his fast through an adjournment motion and avoiding controversial issues, demanded his release both on personal grounds and on wider political considerations.

A couple of days later an All-Parties Conference was held at Delhi to voice a joint demand that in the interest of the future of India and of international good-will Mahatma Gandhi should be released immediately and unconditionally. To this the Viceroy replied that no change had occurred in the situation since February 10, to warrant such a step.

It is noteworthy that the Hindu Mahasabha expressed anxiety over the Mahatma's life.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah for his part refused to be associated with the conference on the ground that the Viceroy-Gandhi correspondence showed no change on the part of Mahatma Gandhi in the attitude towards the Muslim League except the iteration of the oft-repeated political demand having for its sanction a threat to resort to mass civil disobedience.

Government Unhelpful.—During the controversy a mild senility was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, namely, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. K. R. Sarker.

Meanwhile, the Mahatma successfully survived the 21-day toothless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused anxiety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided.

Nevertheless, the situation created by the fast was further considered by the non-party leaders who met again, this time in Bombay, and issued a resolution requesting that "the Viceroy be approached on our behalf to permit a few representatives to meet Mahatma Gandhi authoritatively to ascertain his reactions to recent events and to explore with him avenue for a reconciliation."

In pursuance of this resolution representations were made to the Viceroy to let some of the non-party leaders meet the Mahatma, desiring to give the facilities sought, the Viceroy said that if Mahatma Gandhi was prepared fully to repudiate the Congress resolution of August 1942, to condemn the incitements to violence represented by his reference to "open rebellion," etc., and if he and the Congress were prepared to give assurances for the future, acceptable to the Government, then the matter could be considered.

The months that followed the termination of the fast were marked by comparative silence and inactivity. The disturbances, which broke out in August 1942 and continued with varying intensity for six months, virtually ceased in the spring of 1943. This was partly due to the atmosphere of anxiety and sorrow created by the Mahatma's fast in February 1943. In particular, the disappearance of violence in any form voiced by Mahatma Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy, published in the first half of February 1943, served to damp the ardour of those who had imagined that either the Congress or the Mahatma had sanctioned acts of violence. The cumulative effect of these factors was the virtual cessation of some of those acts of violence which had marked the latter half of 1942.

Marking Time.—The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should the fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentant rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non-Gandhi Congressmen and non-Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with the Mahatma, produced a stalling stillness in the political atmosphere.

The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership.

In response to an appeal made by the Quaid-e-Azam in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting the Mahatma to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him. Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to the Quaid-e-Azam.

Throughout this period there was no authoritative and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues. Lord Lindbrough, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the autumn of 1943, adopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress. People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might unfold. This belief was reinforced by broad hints thrown by the Viceroy-designate, Lord Wavell, on the eve of his assumption of office.

One of the first acts of the Mahatma after his release in May 1944 was to release the text of his letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah which was written from detention about a year previously and which was withheld by Government.

Here is the text of the letter: "Dear Quaid-e-Azam, When sometime after my incarceration, Government asked me for a list of newspapers I would like to have, I included *Dawn* in my list. I have been receiving it with more or less regularity. Whenever it comes to me I read it.

carefully. I have followed the proceedings of the League, as reported in the *Dawn* columns. I noted your invitation to me to write to you. Hence this letter. I welcome your invitation. I suggest our meeting face to face rather than talking through correspondence. But I am in your hands. I hope this letter will be sent to you and, if you agree to my proposal, that the Government will let you visit me. One thing I had better mention. There seems to be an 'if' about your invitation. Do you say I should write only if I have changed my heart? God alone knows men's hearts. I would like you to take me as I am. Why should not both you and I approach the great question of communal unity as men determined on finding a common solution, and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who are concerned with it or are interested in it?"

The publication of this letter produced no effect.

In the weeks immediately following his release Mahatma Gandhi concentrated on the collection of facts and opinions regarding what had happened during his detention and on efforts to gauge the feeling in the country as he emerged out of his detention.

About this time also the correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi while he was a detainee in the Aga Khan's Palace and Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, saw the light of day. For details see *Year Book 1948*.

C. R. FORMULA

The next stage arrived shortly after. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who had spent a few days with Mahatma Gandhi while the latter was recuperating at Panchnag, announced in July that he had carried on negotiations on behalf of the Mahatma with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah for a settlement on the basis of virtual agreement on the principle of Pakistan. The Quaid-e-Azam declined to express an opinion on the proposals, but said, he would submit the scheme to the League Working Committee if it was forwarded to him by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Mr. Rajagopalachari felt that it was futile to allow the Quaid-e-Azam if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put the proposals before the League Working Committee. The personal negotiations, therefore, came to an end and Mr. Rajagopalachari released the correspondence between himself and the Quaid-e-Azam as he wished to take the public into confidence.

"My efforts to secure Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's powerful help in pushing through an honourable settlement of the communal question have reached a stage when the public have to be taken into confidence," Mr. Rajagopalachari said in his statement. "The public will note from the correspondence now published that I had secured Gandhi's personal approval even during his last in February-March last year for the formula that I am now releasing. All parties may judge the formula on its merits. I felt that it was futile to allow Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put my proposal before the Muslim League. Needless to say, I am taking the public into confidence with Gandhi's approval. Both he and I have approached the question in no bargaining spirit. The formula may now be regarded as our joint contribution to the solution of the communal problem and dealt with as such."

(The correspondence on this subject between Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Mr. Rajagopalachari was published in the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.)

Close on the heels of the publication of the Gandhi-cum-C.R. offer to the Quaid-e-Azam, Mahatma Gandhi made another gesture, this time to British authority. According to a British journalist, who had had a series of interviews with the Mahatma, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a wartime National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in full control

of the British and Indian armies. It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the war."

(For details see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

FIRM PROPOSAL

Mahatma Gandhi followed this up by writing direct to the Viceroy. He regretted the premature publicity in the Indian press given to his interview with Mr. Gelder of the London *News Chronicle* outlining his proposals for a solution of the Indian deadlock. But the Viceroy, in his reply, still insisted on what he called "a definite and constructive policy". Thereupon the Mahatma rejoined: "Here is my concrete proposal. I am prepared to advise the Working Committee to declare that in view of the changed conditions, mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August 1942 cannot be offered and that full co-operation in the war effort should be given by the Congress if a declaration of immediate Indian Independence is made and a National Government responsible to the Central Assembly be formed subject to the proviso, that, during the pendency of the war, the military operations should continue as at present but without involving any financial burden on India. If there is a desire on the part of the British Government for a settlement, friendly talks should take the place of correspondence."

The Viceroy's reply said: "His Majesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem should be reached. But proposals such as those put forward by you are quite unacceptable. They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then."

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majesty's Government at that time made it clear: (a) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of India's national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government; (b) That it is impossible during the period of hostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a 'National Government,' such as you suggest, could be made responsible to the Central Assembly....

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest. If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Muslims and the important minorities were willing to co-operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made. The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed. I see no reason why preliminary work on that constitution should not begin as soon as the Indian leaders are prepared to co-operate to that end."

Blocking the Way.—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mahatma Gandhi said: "It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 millions unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them. I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral means."

Political circles in India generally welcomed the Mahatma's double gesture to the Viceroy and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah although some Liberal leaders questioned the wisdom of the acceptance of the Pakistan principle, while a Hindu Mahasabha spokesman derisively referred to it as "from 'Quit India' to 'Split India.'"

A fierce controversy raged for weeks. As for the Mahatma he said: "I myself feel firmly that Mr. Jinnah does not block the way, but the British Government do not want a just settlement of the Indian claim for Independence which is overdue, and they are using Mr. Jinnah as a cloak in denying freedom to India." He denied the interpretation put in certain quarters that the 1942 August Congress resolution had lapsed.

If the Mahatma was cold-shouldered by Whitehall, he met with poor response from Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who in his address to the Lahore session of the League Council was highly critical of the manner in which the Gandhi-C.R. Offer was handled from Panchnag.

Thereupon the Mahatma sent a communication to the Quaid-e-Azam conveying to the latter the C.R. formula. This was the basis of a meeting between them which took place in September 1944. (For details see chapter on "The Muslim League").

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi gave further evidence of his disapproval of violence by advising underground Congress workers to give themselves up to authority on the ground that sabotage and all that it meant, including the destruction of property, was in itself violence.

"I swear by the constructive programme. Let me recount the items of that programme:—

- (1) Communal unity, (2) Removal of untouchability, (3) Prohibition, (4) Khadi, (5) Other village industries, (6) Village sanitation, (7) New or basic education, (8) Adult education, (9) Uplift of women, (10) Service of the so-called aborigines, (11) Education in health and hygiene, (12) Propaganda of *rashtra bhasha*, (13) Love of one's own language, and (14) Working for economic equality.

The Mahatma also seemed to contemplate a new drive among India's 700,000 villages evidently as a counterblast to the many post-war reconstruction plans being administered by Government and non-official agencies.

DESAL-LIAQAT TALKS

In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred which at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly at the time, initiated negotiation with Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, then Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly. These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter. At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued in his efforts without the tacit approval of the respective principals, namely, Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah.

The facts, (as revealed by Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in September 1945) showed that Mr. Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League. It is known that Mr. Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroy in June 1945 and in a sense for the Simla Conference which met later. Here is Mr. Liaqat Ali's version (quoted in part), which is the only authoritative statement on the subject:

"Mr. Desai met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevailing distressing condition in the country, economic and otherwise.... Mr. Desai, during the course of the conversation, asked me about the attitude of the Muslim League with regard to some interim arrangement at the Centre and a temporary reconstitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a manner which would

secure for it the confidence of all the peoples... He told me his plan was to meet the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah in this connection. I told him that in my personal opinion the proposals were such that they could be made a basis for discussion, but I did not see any prospect of his making any headway unless he could either get Mr. Gandhi to move in the matter personally or get his definite approval and open support for the move that he was making...

"During my talks with Mr. Desai, which were purely of a personal nature, I made it absolutely clear to him that whatever I had said was my individual view and I was not speaking either on behalf of the Muslim League or anyone else..."

TEXT OF PACT

"The following is the Desai-Liaquat Pact:—

"The Congress and the League agree that they will join in forging an Interim Government in the Centre. The composition of such Government will be on the following lines:—

(a) An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central Executive (the persons nominated need not be members of the Central Legislature);

(b) Representatives of minorities (in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Sikhs);

(c) The Commander-in-Chief.

"The Government will be formed and function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act. It is, however, understood that, if the Cabinet cannot get a particular measure passed by the Legislative Assembly, they will not enforce the same by resort to any of the reserve powers of the Governor-General or the Viceroy. This will make them sufficiently independent of the Governor-General.

"It is agreed between the Congress and the League that, if such Interim Government is formed, their first step would be to release the Working Committee members of the Congress.

"The steps by which efforts would be made to achieve this end are at present indicated to take the following course:

"On the basis of the above understanding, some way should be found to get the Governor-General to make a proposal or a suggestion that he desires an Interim Government to be formed in the Centre on the agreement between the Congress and the League and when the Governor-General invites Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai either jointly or separately, the above proposals would be made declaring that they are prepared to join in forming the Government.

"The next step would be to get the withdrawal of Section 93 in the provinces and to form as soon as possible, provincial Governments on the lines of a coalition."

WAVELL PLAN

In the summer of 1946 Lord Wavell paid a visit to Great Britain and had prolonged consultations with members of the British Cabinet. On his return in June His Excellency unfolded the proposals of His Majesty's Government to ease the Indian political situation. He said in a broadcast to the people of India: "I have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to place before Indian political leaders proposals designed to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government..."

"This is not an attempt to obtain or impose a constitutional settlement.

"His Majesty's Government had hoped that the leaders of the Indian parties would agree amongst themselves on a settlement of the communal issue, which is the main stumbling-block, but this hope has not been fulfilled..."

"I propose, with the full support of His Majesty's Government, to invite Indian leaders both of central and provincial politics to take counsel

with me with a view to the formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion.

"The proposed new Council would represent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims. It would work, if formed under the existing constitution. But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who would retain his position as War Member.

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs, which has hitherto been held by the Viceroy, should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned.

"A further step proposed by His Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and other such interests in India.

"The Council will work within the framework of the present constitution..."

The main tasks for this new Executive Council would be:—

(1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated;

(2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force; and

(3) to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved....

The Invitees.—"I have considered the best means of forming such a Council; and have decided to invite the following to Viceroyal Lodge to advise me:—

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government; or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier;

The leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League in the Central Assembly; the leaders of the Congress Party and the Muslim League in the Council of State; also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the European Group in the Assembly;

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as the recognised leaders of the two main political parties;

Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled Classes; and

Master Tara Singh to represent the Sikhs.

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simla, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi..."

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to re-assume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces now administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions.

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together..."

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention. I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments..."

Simultaneously the British Government issued a White Paper on the subject. It said: "The main constitutional position remains, and the offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety without change or qualification... The Indian administration, overburdened with the great tasks laid upon it by the war against Japan

and by the planning for the post-war period, is further strained by the political tension that exists..."

CONGRESS ACCEPTS

Mahatma Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was "a very great advance upon all similar bodies." This was echoed by the Congress President who observed that "we are very near our goal of complete independence."

The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay after nearly three years. Most members seemed to welcome the political content of the Wavell Plan inasmuch as it dealt only with interim machinery without prejudice to the ultimate goal. After a few hours' deliberation, the Working Committee decided to take part in the Simla Conference and authorised its President to proceed to Simla. The other Congress invitees were asked to do likewise.

The acceptance of the invitation by the Congress was interpreted to mean that it agreed with the broad outlines of the Wavell Plan as an interim arrangement. The transfer of portfolios including the external relations, the appointment of a British High Commissioner and the authoritative assurance regarding the manner of the exercise of the Viceroyal veto made a good impression on Congress leaders and Mahatma Gandhi, some holding that it was an improvement on the Cripps Offer. Note was also taken of the benefits of co-operation between the Congress and the League in the task of day-to-day administration. Only the ideal of independence remained, but there too the interim arrangement promised to help.

THE CONFERENCE

The political centre of gravity then shifted to Simla. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah met the Viceroy on the day previous to the opening of the Conference and it was revealed that, in pursuance of the emphasis laid by the Mahatma on his individual capacity, he would not attend the meetings of the Conference, though he would stay on in Simla. The Conference opened at the Viceroyal Lodge on June 25, under the Presidentship of the Viceroy, to discuss the proposals of His Majesty's Government which were designed "to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government."

In his opening speech, Lord Wavell said *inter alia*:

"Before we begin on the agenda of this Conference, the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India, I feel there are a few words I should say to you. First, I welcome you all as men who by character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties... It is not a constitutional settlement, it is not a final solution of India's complex problems that is proposed. Nor does the plan in any way prejudice or prejudice the final issue. But if it succeeds, I am sure it will pave the way towards a settlement; and will bring it nearer..."

"You must accept my leadership for the present..."

(For correspondence exchanged by Lord Wavell and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah during this period see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.)

FAILURE

When the Conference reassembled on July 14 the Viceroy announced the failure of his efforts and said:

"As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names. To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own..."

"Unfortunately, the Conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the Conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance..."

I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League... I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League names... I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full. When I explained my solution to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion. In the circumstances, I did not show my selections as a whole to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders. The conference has therefore failed.

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine..."

"I have now to consider the next stage. I must remind you that whatever happens, the first two of three tasks mentioned in my broadcast—the prosecution of the war against Japan, and the carrying on of the administration and preparation of post-war development—must be performed by the Government of India for the time being in office..."

Following the failure, spokesmen of the Congress and the League gave their respective versions of the Simla Conference. (See the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

Meanwhile, the British General Elections had been held. They resulted in an overwhelming majority for Labour. Of particular interest to India was the defeat of Mr. L. S. Amery who had directed Britain's policy towards India over a period of five years during which the Congress was very much *persona non grata* with the British Government.

Then came the surrender of Japan and the end of the Far Eastern War. This created a new situation in Indian politics inasmuch as the war emergency ceased. The King in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament made this reference to India:

"In accordance with the promises already made to my Indian Peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, an early realisation of full Self Government in India."

Shortly after, the British Government announced general elections in India, both to the Provincial Legislatures and to the Central Legislature. Simultaneously with this announcement Lord Wavell was summoned to England for fresh consultations with the British Government.

A NEW SPIRIT

Shortly after the Simla Conference, the Government lifted the ban on the various Congress organizations, and Congress activity was resumed in full swing. Leaders who went straight from the prison to Simla, as it were, and had therefore no time to meet the people after their imprisonment, now had the opportunity to go round the country and survey the effects of the movement.

All confusion regarding responsibility for the disturbances in 1942-43 was dispelled by Pandit Nehru not only owning them up, but also applauding those who participated in them and sympathising with those who suffered in consequence. "Victims of repression" were designated "martyrs".

Condonation, nay, approbation of violence misled the people at large into the belief that the Congress policy of peaceful struggle had undergone a change. The depression and helplessness which characterized the political outlook in the preceding months soon gave place to a spirit of defiance and militancy. This found

expression in various demonstrations, accompanied inevitably in some cases by acts of violence, in connection with the trial of officers of the Indian National Army. Students and others, encouraged in this outlook by Congress Socialists and the Communists, created disturbances in several parts of the country and violence was so much in the air that the Congress Working Committee felt called upon to issue a warning to the public in this behalf. It passed the following resolution in December 1945:—

"After the arrest of the principal Congressmen in the August of 1942, the unaided masses took the reins in their own hands and acted almost spontaneously. If many acts of heroism and sacrifice are to their credit, there were acts done which could not be included in non-violence. It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to affirm, for the guidance of all concerned, that the policy of non-violence adopted in 1920 by the Congress continues unabated and that such non-violence does not include the burning of public property, the cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of trains and intimidation..."

"The Committee is further of the opinion that the constructive activities of the Congress, beginning with the spinning wheel and 'khadi' as the centre, are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress activity, including what is known as the parliamentary programme, is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mahatma Gandhi..."

An event of considerable importance to the Internal organization of the Congress occurred in the latter half of 1945 when it was decided that Communists should be expelled from the All India Congress Committee as a punishment for their opposition and obstruction to the policy and programme of the Congress for a considerable time.

Learning a lesson from the Simla breakdown and wishing to make yet another effort at a communal settlement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was resting in Kashmir, proposed that the Congress should clarify its attitude to the Muslims in order to reassure them that their interests would be safe in any future constitutional reconstruction.

His suggestion, on the details of which it is not necessary now to dwell, was hotly discussed for a few weeks until the matter came up before the Congress executive in September 1945. In an effort to clarify the Congress attitude to the separation demand and to remove the confusion arising from the apparently conflicting 1912 resolutions on the subject, the Congress Working Committee adopted a new resolution. It contained no new offer in the shape of an approach to the League view-point; nor did it make any reference to the "C.R." formula or Mahatma Gandhi's offer to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah. It was just a reiteration of Congress policy with the emphasis on unity subject to the proviso that no territorial unit inhabited by a homogeneous people would be forced to stay in against its will.

Apart from this, the Congress Working Committee which in September 1945 held its first business session after August 1942, had a heavy agenda before it. The formation of a Labour Government in Britain, the end of the Japanese War, a fresh consideration of the Indian question in the light of the changed situation, Lord Wavell's second visit to Britain and the announcement of general elections in India—these were all post-Simla developments.

Clarification.—After taking into account the altered circumstances and the rapidly changing situation, the Working Committee decided that the Congress should contest the general elections "on the issue of immediate transfer of power" and "to demonstrate the will of the people." This announcement came at the tail-end of a two-thousand word statement split up into three resolutions drafted for the All-India Congress Committee. The first of these reaffirmed the August Resolution of 1942. The second reviewed the

various policies pursued by the Congress during the past sixty years and declared that the Congress policy would be "negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co-operation and direct action if necessary." All the three resolutions were evidently framed on the one hand, to emphasize the revolutionary ideology of the Congress and, on the other, to leave the door open in the event of the British Government announcing any new approach. The decision arrived at in August 1942 was justified by "the urgency of the situation and the perils by 'the confronted India' at the time. But the disturbances that followed were deplored ('in some places the people forgot, and fell away from, the Congress method of peaceful and non-violent action'), and the authorities accused of provocative action and 'brutal and ruthless repression', which 'goaded them (the people) to rise spontaneously to resist the armed might of an alien, imperialist power'."

The Congress review of the events of the months immediately preceding was full of disappointment and resentment over the British Government's determination "to hold on to its authoritarian power and to exercise it arbitrarily autocratically," yet there was no desire to allow frustration and pessimism to express themselves through any form of direct action. For the moment, Congress policy was one of negotiation and conciliation but the method of non-co-operation was doubtless held in reserve. This was evidently a continuation of the spirit which informed the Congress attitude at Simla.

The same spirit of working with available implements, however imperfect they might be, seemed to have actuated the Working Committee's decision in regard to the forthcoming elections. Vigorous protests were made against the manner and circumstances in which the authorities proposed to hold elections to the legislatures, but eventually the resolution on the subject recommended the Congress participation in the elections.

H. M. G. PROPOSALS

Between then and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the Viceroy had returned from London. His Excellency made a broadcast embodying the conclusions of His Majesty's Government.

These were that H. M. G. were determined to do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, the early realisation of Self Government in India. It was their intention to convene as soon as possible a Constitution-making Body, and as a preliminary step, they had authorized him to undertake, immediately after the elections, discussions with representatives of the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces, to ascertain whether the proposals contained in the 1942 declaration were acceptable or whether some alternative or modified scheme was preferable. Discussions would also be undertaken with representative of Indian States with a view to ascertaining in what way they could best take part in the Constitution-making Body. Further H. M. G. were proceeding to the consideration of the content of a treaty which would require to be concluded between Great Britain and India. His Majesty's Government had authorized His Excellency, as soon as the results of the provincial elections were published, to take steps to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties.

Not Acceptable.—The All-India Congress Committee which met towards the end of September 1945 adopted its Executive's recommendation to contest the general elections.

Two of the three political resolutions submitted by the executive were endorsed almost unanimously by the A.C.C. They first reiterated the "Quit India" resolution passed on August 8, 1942, while the second declared that the Congress policy was one of negotiation when possible and direct action

when necessary. Amendments calculated to "stiffen" the Congress attitude were negatived. One of these suggested that the Congress should abandon the "humiliating" path of negotiation; another sought not to "regret" but simply to "admit" acts of violence during the disturbances that followed the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. Others wanted to denounce Communist "traitors" who had "allied themselves with the alien Government in sabotaging the people's struggle for independence."

The speakers, including Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. J. B. Kripalani, felt no regrets for what had happened but, on the contrary, expressed pleasure at the people's spirit of resistance to Government's "repression of their urge for freedom." Sardar Patel was inclined to replace "Quit India" by "Quit Asia" demand, for the world could have no freedom without a free India. Whereas the resolutions were couched in more or less moderate language, the speeches both of the leaders and the rank and file were keyed to a high pitch; they seemed to ask, "How can we forget and forgive?"

The resolution on the Wavell proposals, moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, stated: "The A-I.C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by British authority in India. These proposals repeat with unimportant variations, the offer made in March, 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress. . . . Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are, in the opinion of the A-I.C.C., vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory. . . ."

Civil Liberties.—The Central Assembly is still governed by the Act of 1919. To continue such an impotent and undemocratic Central legislature, constituted on a franchise of less than one per cent. of the population, can have no justification in the context of Indian freedom. If elections for the Central Legislature are to be held they must at least be on a properly revised roster, even though this might involve some little delay. . . .

"Further, free and fair elections are hardly possible when several organisations, like the Congress, Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, and Kisan organisations are still under ban, when thousands are still held in detention without trial, or are undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with political activities; when in many places public meetings cannot be held without previous permission of the authorities; and when many persons are labouring under disqualifications arising out of their conviction for political offences. . . ."

"In spite of the handicaps that the Congress will labour under, as related above, and in order to demonstrate the will of the people, especially on the issue of the immediate transfer of power, the A-I.C.C. resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf. . . ."

A Bombshell.—Then came the bombshell in the shape of an amendment by a Muslim Communist who wished the elections to be fought on the issue of "an agreed people's plan of convening a constituent assembly. . . . which will have the support of the major parties and all communities". In order to secure Hindu-Muslim unity he wanted to assure the Muslims that "the elected representatives of areas in which Muslims are in a majority will be free to constitute themselves into a constituent assembly and to decide for themselves whether to join the Indian Union or not." He was frequently interrupted by the House which had a marked grouse against Communists and against those who demanded further measures to placate the League.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, an ex-President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee (now member of the West Punjab Muslim League),

who was a keen advocate of a Congress-League settlement, declared through an amendment that "the creation of an independent and democratic India must be such as will win the backing of all major sections of our people, especially the Muslims."

Pandit Nehru, who spoke next, and Sardar Patel, who replied to the debate, said that the Communists always found fault with them, whatever they did. The Congress had gone to the fullest extent possible, consistent with its nationalistic ideal, to meet Muslim fears—communal electorates, weightages, safeguards and recently, parity—and had nearly reduced itself to the position of a purely Hindu body; they could go no farther. If the Congress attitude was regarded as unreasonable, the whole question might be referred to an international tribunal for arbitration. The resolution passed unanimously.

MANIFESTO

The Congress election manifesto, issued a fortnight later, stated:

"For 60 years the National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India. During this long span of years its history has been the history of the Indian people, straining at the leash that has held them in bondage, ever trying to unloose themselves from it. From small beginnings it has progressively grown and spread in this vast country, carrying the message of freedom to the masses of our people in the towns as well as the remotest villages. . . ."

"The career of the Congress has been one of both constructive effort for the good of the people and unceasing struggle to gain freedom. . . . After the recent three years of an unprecedented mass upheaval and its cruel and ruthless suppression, the Congress has risen stronger than ever and more loved by the people by whom it has stood through storm and stress. . . ."

"The Congress has stood for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of India, man or woman. It has stood for the unity of all communities and religious groups and for tolerance and goodwill between them. It has stood for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their own wishes and genius. It has also stood for the freedom of each group and territorial area within the nation to develop its own life and culture within the larger framework, and for this purpose such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis. It has stood for the rights of all those who suffer from social tyranny and injustice and for the removal for them of all barriers to equality. . . ."

"The Congress has envisaged a free, democratic state with the fundamental rights and civil liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the constitution. . . ."

"This constitution, in its view, should be a federal one with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected under universal adult franchise. . . ."

"A hundred and fifty years and more of foreign rule have arrested the growth of the country and produced numerous vital problems that demand immediate solution. . . . There is no way to solve any of these urgent problems except through freedom and independence. The content of political freedom must be both economic and social. . . ."

"The most vital and urgent of India's problems is how to remove the curse of poverty and raise the standard of the masses. . . ."

Co-operative Commonwealth.—For this purpose it will be necessary to plan and co-ordinate social advance in all its many fields, to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the individuals and groups, to prevent vested interests inimical to society from growing, and to have social control of the minerals

resources, means of transport and the principal methods of production and distribution in land, industry and in other departments of national activity, so that free India may develop into a co-operative commonwealth. . . ."

"In International affairs the Congress stands for the establishment of a world federation of free nations. . . . In the Far East, in South-East Asia and in Western Asia, India has had trade and cultural relations for thousands of years and it is inevitable that with freedom she should renew and develop these relations. . . . She will also champion the freedom of all other subject nations and peoples, for only on the basis of this freedom and the elimination of imperialism everywhere can world peace be established. . . ."

"On the eighth of August, 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution, since then famous in India's history. By its demands and challenge the Congress stands today. It is on the basis of this resolution and with its battle-cry that the Congress faces the elections for the Central and Provincial Assemblies. . . ."

"The Central Legislative Assembly is a body with no power or authority and is practically an advisory body whose advice has been constantly floated and ignored. . . . Yet, with all these and other handlings and drawbacks, the Congress has decided to contest the elections to show that the inevitable result of elections, however restricted, must be to demonstrate the overwhelming solidarity of the opinion of the voters on the issue of independence. . . ."

"So the Congress appeals to the voters for the Central Assembly all over the country to support the Congress candidates in every way at the forthcoming elections, and to stand by the Congress at this critical juncture, which is so pregnant with future possibilities. . . ."

The Congress election campaign was conducted on the assumption that the Congress could secure easy victories in general constituencies and that it should concentrate instead on Muslim seats. In many cases the Hindu Mahasabha candidates withdrew in favour of the Congress, either with a view to giving the Congress a free hand in the light of its unequivocal declaration of hostility to partition or because the Mahasabha realized that it had no chance in face of the strong wave of pro-Congress feeling that was sweeping over the country. . . .

ELECTION RESULTS

The elections fulfilled Congress expectations as far as general seats were concerned. Such Hindu Mahasabhaists as dared to oppose the Congress nominees were badly defeated. Moderates and Independents had no chance at all. In Sikh constituencies in the Punjab, the Congress captured one-third the number of seats, although in terms of votes recorded nearly half the electorate supported it. . . .

It was different, however, in the case of Muslim seats. In all the Hindu-majority provinces the Congress suffered a heavy defeat except in the United Provinces and to a smaller extent in Assam. Of the four Muslim-majority provinces the Congress emerged successfully in the Frontier, though even there the League did much better than in the general elections held ten years previously. In the Punjab and Bengal, the League secured signal triumphs. In Sind, the League captured the majority of the Muslim seats, while a rebel-section of the League and a pro-Congress group of Muslims secured sufficient number of seats to form a coalition with the Congress and thereby threaten the solidarity of the League there. . . .

All this while, the Congress was waiting events, expecting His Majesty's Government to implement the policy outlined by the Viceroy in his broadcast in September 1945. . . .

Then came Premier Attlee's statement in Parliament in March 1946 followed by the British Cabinet Mission's visit to India to settle

the basis of the country's future constitution. (For details see under *Government of India in the Year Book for 1948*).

On the eve of the Mission's return to England, the Congress announced its acceptance of the long-term project but turned down the specific proposals for an Interim Government. This decision was endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay early in July 1946. It was an easy victory for the Congress executive.

Shortly after the A.-I.C.C. meeting, various provincial assemblies elected their representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Most of the "general" seats were filled by Congress nominees, who included representatives of the various cross-sections of Indian life, vertical and horizontal, communal and economic.

Certain statements made by the new Congress President—Pandit Nehru—were declared elected in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who relinquished his office as Congress President after a period of six years—regarding the status and powers of the Constituent Assembly and the Congress intentions in that behalf alienated the Muslim League, which was already labouring under a sense of grievance. For instance, the Congress President said that the Constituent Assembly would be a sovereign body with complete freedom to mould the future India. This was interpreted by the League to mean that decisions in the Assembly would be taken by a majority vote, leaving the Muslims helpless. Similarly, he said that the Congress was committed to nothing except to enter the Constituent Assembly, which raised a grave doubt in the League mind that the Congress did not accept the framework and procedure laid down in the State Paper of May 16, 1946.

GESTURE TO LEAGUE

These impressions were corrected by the Congress Working Committee early in August, 1946, but the mischief had already been done; for, late in July, the League decided altogether to withdraw its co-operation from the Mission's plan. The August 1946 resolution of the Congress Working Committee said:—

The Working Committee regretted to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, had decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly. In this period of rapid transition from dependence on a foreign power to full independence, when vast and intricate political and economic problems had to be faced and solved, the largest measure of co-operation among the people of India and their representatives was called for, so that the changeover should be smooth and to the advantage of all concerned. The Committee realised that there were differences in the outlook and objectives of the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and of the freedom of the people of India, the Committee appealed for the co-operation of all those who sought the freedom and the good of the country, in the hope that co-operation in common tasks might lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

The Committee had noted that criticisms had been advanced on behalf of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the Statement of May 16 was conditional. The Committee wished to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this Statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety. They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistencies contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that Statement. They held that provincial autonomy was a basic provision and each province had the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. Questions of interpretation would be decided by the procedure laid down in the Statement

itself, and the Congress would advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

The Committee had emphasized the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up a constitution for India without the interference of any external power or authority. But the Assembly would naturally function within the internal limitations which were inherent in its task, and would therefore seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up a constitution of free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests. It was with this object and with the desire to function in the Constituent Assembly and make it a success, that the Working Committee passed their resolution on June 26, 1946, which was subsequently ratified by the All India Congress Committee on July 7, 1946. By that decision of the A.-I.C.C. they must stand, and they proposed to proceed accordingly with their work in the Constituent Assembly.

Immediately after the Viceroy invited the Congress to make proposals for an Interim Government, Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation on behalf of the Congress and sought Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah's co-operation. The League leader declined. (For the correspondence see *Year Book for 1948*).

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Pandit Nehru then proceeded to Delhi and submitted to the Viceroy the names of twelve persons constituting the Interim Government. These included six top-ranking Congress leaders, namely Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Asaf Ali. This was on the basis of a Cabinet of fourteen. Two seats were to be filled later. Of the 12, three were Muslims, five caste Hindus and one representative each of the scheduled castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis. The Congress also suggested the name of an Anglo-Indian as an additional member, but the Viceroy was apparently reluctant to increase the strength of the Cabinet.

On August 24, 1946, His Excellency the Viceroy announced the formation of the Interim Government. In the course of the broadcast, he said:

"Offer To League—Let me state clearly the offer which has been made and is still open to the Muslim League. They can propose to me five names for places in a Government of 14, of which 6 will be nominees of Congress and three will be representatives of the Minorities. Provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government, which will at once be reformed. The Muslim League need have no fear of being out-voted on any essential issue; a Coalition Government can only exist and function on the condition that both main parties to it are satisfied . . .

"As I have already made clear, I shall implement fully His Majesty's Government's policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day to day administration of the country. In the field of provincial autonomy, of course, the Provincial Governments have a very wide sphere of authority in which the Central Government cannot intervene . . .

"The War Member in the new Government will be an Indian, and this is a change which both the Commander-in-Chief and I warmly welcome. But the constitutional position of the Armed Forces is in no way changed. They still owe allegiance, in accordance with their oath, to the King-Emperor, to whom and to Parliament I am still responsible.

"The work of the Constituent Assembly should begin as early as possible. I can assure the Muslim League that the procedure laid down in the Statement of May 16 regarding the framing of Provincial and Group Constitutions

will be faithfully adhered to; that there can be no question of any change in the fundamental principles proposed for the Constituent Assembly in paragraph 15 of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 or of a decision on a main communal issue, without a majority of both major communities; and that the Congress are ready to agree that any dispute of interpretation may be referred to the Federal Court. I sincerely trust that the Muslim League will reconsider their decision not to take part in a plan which promises to give them so wide a field in which to protect the interests and to decide the future of the Muslims of India."

The new Government assumed office on September 2, 1946. It could not, however, settle down to any very useful work of administration or preparation for the Constituent Assembly, because grave breaches of the peace in Calcutta and elsewhere, resulting in the deaths of thousands of persons and considerable loss of property, cast a gloom over the country. Even so, the Government strove to consolidate its position by establishing conventions intended to invest it with real political power. For instance, it stopped the practice of Secretaries having direct access to the Governor-General. It also began to function as a Cabinet with joint responsibility under leadership of the Vice-President, Pandit Nehru.

PREMIER'S BROADCAST

Broadcasting shortly after the formation of his Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"Friends and Comrades—Jai Hind—Six days ago my colleagues and I sat on the chairs of high office in the Government of India. A new Government came into being in this ancient land, the Interim or Provisional Government we called it, the stepping stone to the full independence of India . . .

"And yet we asked for no celebration of this historic event and even restrained our people's enthusiasm. For we wanted them to realize that we were yet on the march and the goal had still to be reached . . .

"Our hearts were heavy also with the terrible tragedy of Calcutta and because of the intensive strife of brother against brother. The freedom we had envisaged and for which we had laboured, through generations of trial and suffering, was for all the people of India, and not for one group or class or the followers of one religion . . .

"The Interim National Government is part of a larger scheme which includes the Constituent Assembly which will meet soon to give shape to the constitution of free and independent India . . .

"We shall take full part in international conferences as a free nation with our own policy and not merely as a satellite of another nation . . .

"We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war . . .

"In spite of our past history of conflict, we hope that an independent India will have friendly and co-operative relations with England and the countries of the British Commonwealth. But it is well to remember what is happening in one part of the Commonwealth today. In South Africa racialism is the State doctrine and our people are putting up a heroic struggle against the tyranny of a racial minority . . .

"We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs . . . To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greetings . . .

"Old Order Passes—We are of Asia and the peoples of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. India is so situated that she is the pivot of western, southern and south-east Asia... China, that mighty country, with a mighty past, our neighbour has been our friend through the ages and that friendship will endure and grow..."

"I have not said anything about our domestic policy, nor at this stage do I wish to do so. But that policy will inevitably have to be governed by the principles by which we have stood all these years. We shall look to the common and forgotten man in India and seek to bring him relief and raise his standards of living. We shall continue our fight against the curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality..."

We are perfectly prepared to accept and have accepted, the position of setting in sections, which will consider the question of formation of groups... We shall go to the Constituent Assembly with the fixed determination of finding a common basis for agreement on all controversial issues..."

Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee met in Delhi and passed a resolution on the Calcutta carnage. For the text of the resolution see *Year Book* for 1948.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The history, since the formation of the Interim Government at the centre in June 1946 of the Indian National Congress as the party in the vanguard of India's political struggle, has been largely determined by the stormy and momentous events in India culminating in the granting of independence to the country and its inevitable partition.

After independence, India's problems continued no less to tax the ingenuity and resources of Governments, Central and Provincial, and of the majority party representing the people.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting at the end of September 1946 the steps taken by the Congress Executive leading up to the formation of the Interim Government were ratified by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ratifying the Working Committee's decision. Twelve members out of about 250 present were against the motion. Mr. Jai Prakash Narain announced that he and his group would remain neutral on the resolution.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's resolution said: "The A.-I. C. C. having considered the direction of the Working Committee to the President of the Congress to accept the invitation of the Viceroy to form an Interim National Government, approved this decision and ratified the subsequent steps taken thereunder resulting in the formation of the Interim Government."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, seconding the resolution, characterised it as a bridge and not a house to live in.

Two amendments, one of which directed the Government to demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from India and the other to transcend the limitations imposed by the Cabinet Mission on the Constituent Assembly, were ruled out.

A second resolution on the agenda seeking to permit the Congress members of the Interim Government to continue as members of the Working Committee was moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressing the Committee declared that he was relinquishing the Congress Presidentship, consequent on his acceptance of office at the Centre.

Opening the session, the President giving a resume of the developments since the last meeting of the A.-I. C. C. early in July, explained how the Working Committee's decision not to participate in the formation of the Interim Government on

the basis of the Viceroy's statement of June 16 had to be revised in the light of altered circumstances.

Commending their resolution ratifying the Working Committee's decision to form the Interim Government, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the step the Congress had taken was the only correct one. "Our achievement today is because of the methods we employed in the past," the Maulana said, and added, "today our goal freedom—is within sight. With the change in the circumstances and the particular situation in which we find ourselves we must change our methods as well. Today we are in such a position that, by joining Government, we could increase our strength enormously."

On the following day the A.-I. C. C. by a comfortable majority, passed Pandit G. V. Pant's resolution enabling members of the Interim Government to serve on the Congress Executive.

Before voting on it, Pandit Pant, replying to the debate, invited the House to understand its exact meaning. He made it clear that the resolution was permissive. It merely sought to remove an obstacle in the way of the President's choosing, if he wished to do so, members of the Interim Government as members of the Working Committee. "I did not mean that members in the Interim Government should necessarily be members of the Working Committee," he added.

On the following day the Congress Working Committee accepted Pandit Nehru's resignation from the presidentship, but requested him to carry on his duties till a new one was elected. The Working Committee, in a resolution, invited the attention of the provincial governments to the issue of 'Reform of the Land System'. The provincial governments were, accordingly, requested to send their proposals in this behalf to the Working Committee within two months.

New President.—In the middle of October, it was announced that, in the election of the President to the A.-I. C. C. the names of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Kripalani were proposed, but that as the former had withdrawn the latter remained the only candidate and would be duly elected.

Maulana Azad explained, "The reason which influenced my decision in April last not to seek re-election holds good even today."

Later Acharya Kripalani, in a statement on his election as President, said "I am not unconscious of my limitations... My first task I conceive is to exert my utmost in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity so that the inhumanities and barbarities that recently disfigured and disgraced Calcutta and still do East Bengal become things of the past. My second concern will be the purification and consolidation of our organisation."

On October 24, 1946, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution on the disturbances in East Bengal, which said, "Communism can only be fought with nationalism and not with counter-communism. The riots in Bengal clearly formed parts of a pattern of political sabotage calculated to destroy Indian nationalism and check the advance of the country towards democratic freedom." The Committee warned the country against retaliatory outbreaks of communalism.

Nearly a month later, strong condemnation of retaliatory communal violence was made by the Congress Working Committee in a resolution adopted on Bihar. The Committee called upon all Congressmen to restore a sense of security and bring about reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims.

The Working Committee paid a tribute to the late Pandit Malaviya in a resolution. Other resolutions passed referred to the dispute of Indians in South Africa, the situation in East Africa and Indonesia.

STRUGGLE INEVITABLE

In the third week of November Pandit Nehru, speaking at the Subjects Committee of the 54th session of the Indian National Congress, drew a gloomy picture of the prevailing political situation. In a fighting political speech, he made grave and direct charges against the Viceroy and the Muslim League, hinting at an "inevitable struggle" if things did not improve. Pandit Nehru hoped, however, that the League would join the Constituent Assembly but, even if it did not, he declared, the work of constitution making would proceed. Pandit Nehru was speaking on a resolution declaring, on the eve of summoning of the Constituent Assembly (which was to meet on December 9), that the Congress stood for an independent sovereign republic.

Earlier the Committee passed by an overwhelming majority, only 30 opposing, Maulana Azad's resolution confirming and ratifying the decisions of the Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C., including the one on the formation of the Interim Government.

The following day, clear reference was again made to the "struggle ahead" and the need for preparing for it. A resolution was presented by the Working Committee for adoption by the Congress reviewing the events and tendencies of the six and a half years ending then since the last session of the Congress and calling upon the people to put an end to internecine conflict.

Moving the resolution, Pandit Nehru said, "Ours is not an empty threat. We have fought the British in the past and we shall fight them again if necessary."

Moving a resolution on the Indian States, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traced the development of Congress policy to date in which the question of the States' people was integrated with the British India's struggle for freedom.

Economic Democracy.—Mr. Shankarrao Deo's resolution suggesting amendments to the Congress Constitution was dropped and its place was taken up by an amendment by Babu Purshottandas Tandon as a substantive motion which said that "in view of the new conditions that had arisen, the Congress authorises the A.-I. C. C. to amend and revise the Congress constitution in order to make the Congress as widely representative of the Indian people as possible."

A further definition of the Congress objective was contained in a resolution adopted by the Working Committee, which said that, in the opinion of the Congress, *swaraj* could not be real for the masses unless it made possible the achievement of a society in which democracy extended from the political to the social and economic sphere, and in which there would be no opportunity for privileged classes to exploit the bulk of the people, nor for gross inequalities such as exist at present. A resolution on the revision of the Congress constitution altered the basis of the four-anna membership and pleaded for broader franchise in the election of Congress representatives.

Meerut Congress.—At the 54th Indian National Congress Session held at Meerut on November 23, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel lashed out at the Muslim League and the permanent officials, who were charged with acting as if they were members of the League.

Speaking on the resolution ratifying the decision to form the Interim Government, Sardar Patel, in one of the most fighting speeches of his career, said: "The sword must be met by the sword." This was a stern warning to those who, he said, were trying to achieve a political objective by violent means. "We are not resigning from the Interim Government," he asserted. It was for the League to make up its mind whether it was joining the Constituent Assembly.

Acharya Kripalani in his presidential address, said: "If the Congress had not taken up the challenge of British Imperialism in August 1942, we would not have been occupying the position we do today." He said that the British could

no longer deny freedom to them whatever their intentions. If today they missed their goal, the fault was theirs (Indians).

Moving the resolution on "retrospect", first moved by the Subjects Committee, Pandit Nehru, spoke with emotion about the resurgence of freedom fervour in the land. Administering a stern rebuke to the British members of the Services who, he said, "were in league with the Muslim League and with reactionism", he also referred to those killed in the 1942 movement. He conceded that the British Government might be sincere in their intentions but the British bureaucracy in India had not changed. Correcting the impression that the Congress Government might leave the Central Government in a huff, he declared they would refuse to resign—they would have to be dismissed.

New Working Committee.—At the end of November 1946, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, announced the personnel of the new Working Committee which would consist of the following 14 members: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Sarat Chandra Bose, Rajagopalachari, Shankarrao Deo, Smt. Kamala Devi, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Jai Prakash Narain, Pratap Singh and Jugal Kishore (U.P.). Shankarrao Deo and Jugal Kishore were to be General Secretaries and Vallabhbhai Patel would continue as Treasurer.

Grouping Of Provinces.—At the end of December the Congress Working Committee decided not to clinch the issue of grouping of provinces beyond declining to pursue the proposal to refer it to the Federal Court. It left the decision to the A.-I. C. C. of which an emergency session was called in Delhi on January 6 following. The purport of the lengthy statement issued by the Working Committee on the occasion was that the statement issued by the British Government on December 6, 1946, giving their decision on the grouping issue, as well as other statements made subsequently in Parliament were merely additions to and variations of the British Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16, 1946, on which the whole scheme of the Constituent Assembly was based.

The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee, in seven meetings held from December 12 onwards, laid down certain principles on which the new constitution was to be based. The drafting was entrusted to Mr. R. R. Diwakar, convenor of the Committee.

The Congress Working Committee, in a draft resolution, submitted to the A.-I. C. C. in early January, 1947, recommended agreement with the British Government's interpretation of the State Paper relating to grouping of the provinces. The step was stated to be due to the Congress anxiety to facilitate the work of the Constituent Assembly with the goodwill of all parties and to remove all complications created by a variety of interpretations. At the same time it was made clear that the Congress would not be a party to coercion by any province of any other province or part of a province.

The resolution explained that making a reference to the Federal Court on this issue had become purposeless and undesirable after the interpretation of the British Government. The A.-I. C. C. was firmly of the opinion that the constitution for a free and independent India should be framed by the people of India and on the basis of as wide an agreement as possible. There was to be no interference whatsoever by any external authority and no compulsion of any province or part of a province by any other province. Mr. Shankarrao Deo pointed out that the course of wisdom lay in seizing even an apparently adverse situation, namely, that created by the December 6 Statement, and turn it to the country's advantage.

The A.-I. C. C. passed on the following day the Working Committee's resolution advising acceptance of his Majesty's Government's December 6 Statement by 99 votes to 52. The main amendment for rejection of the statement, moved by

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon was lost, 64 voting for it and 102 against it. Pandit Nehru declared that the Congress was not going to commit itself at that moment to any reference to the Federal Court or to any authority.

The opposition comprised not only Socialists, who disapproved of a compromise and wished to give a revolutionary turn to Congress policy, but also members from Assam who sympathised with them. Even some known to be consistent supporters of the High Command also voted against the resolution. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan who resigned from the Working Committee, but whose resignation was not accepted by the President, was permitted to oppose the resolution sponsored by the Executive. The Socialist leader declared that he refused to believe that the British were quitting India.

ATTLEE DECLARATION

A resolution calling upon the provincial and district committee to mobilise public opinion in the country "in view of the prospect of an early termination of foreign rule in India", to enable the Central and Provincial Governments to maintain close contact with the masses and respond to their needs and views and "thereby becoming fully democratic instruments of popular will and rule", was adopted at a three-day conference of the presidents and secretaries of Provincial Congress committees held at Allahabad at the end of February. The conference, by another resolution, appointed another committee to consider the A.-I. C. C. note on Congress reorganisation and submit its report before the conference.

The Congress Executive which met at New Delhi early in March considered the different interpretations of the Labour Government's "Quit India" announcement (Mr. Attlee's declaration of British withdrawal from India made in the House of Commons on February 20). It was generally agreed that the declaration should be welcomed as a bold and courageous enunciation of policy. On the question of the method of transfer, the Committee seemed to be of the view that the best course for Britain would be to hand over power to a Central authority in conformity with the British Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16 as subsequently interpreted by the British Government and agreed to by the Congress. If however the authority so constituted was repudiated by certain elements in the country then, it was suggested, the secession of authority should be in favour of not existing provinces but of areas in which the dissidents predominated.

It was also discussed what the nature of the intervening period of 14 months before the final withdrawal of the British authority should be. The Punjab developments were deplored by the Committee which attributed the trouble to the possibility envisaged in the statement of February 20 of a transfer to "existing provincial governments".

Later the Congress Working Committee invited the Muslim League to nominate representatives to meet Congress representatives to consider the situation that had arisen from the impending transfer of power and to devise means to meet that situation. The Committee declared that the transfer of power, to be smooth, should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and administration, and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the constitutional head of the Government. The Committee asserted that, in view of the tragic events in the Punjab, it was necessary to find a way out involving the least amount of compulsion that would necessitate the division of the Punjab into two provinces.

The Working Committee also welcomed the decision of a number of States to join the Constituent Assembly and trusted that all the States and their peoples should be effectively represented for the task of making a constitution for an Indian Union.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The Working Committee also approved of the resolution regarding the constructive programme passed unanimously at the conference of presidents and secretaries of the Provincial Congress committees and other bodies like the All-India Village Industries Association.

At the end of March the Congress Constitution Committee, under the Presidentship of Dr. Pottiabhi Sitaranayana, commended that the Congress should ordinarily meet every three years, that all Congress elections should be triennial and that the Working Committee should consist of 21 members instead of 16 as then prevailing, as there would be three classes of Congress members—ordinary, qualified, and active. Each lakh of population would be entitled to send one delegate to the Congress provided there were 500 ordinary and qualified members in that area and also provided that no constituency should be bigger than five lakhs of population.

The Congress Working Committee which met early in May spread over two sessions, covered the prevailing political situation against the background of the talks which Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress President and other Congress leaders had during the previous month with the Viceroy and the developments subsequent to Mahatma Gandhi's departure, with particular reference to the North-West Frontier Province, which was discussed at length and which, according to Congress quarters, might become a "test case".

The following day the Committee sent to the Viceroy's House an important memorandum relating to the Congress stand on the issue of the division of India and expressing its strongest opposition to any proposal for fresh elections in the Frontier Province. It was made clear in the document that if there was to be a division of India, it should be as complete and thorough as possible, including the partition of the Punjab and the Bengal.

At the end of May important talks were conducted at New Delhi between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, on one hand and the Socialist leaders, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Shrimati Kamaladevi and others, on the other hand to bridge the widening gulf between the Congress and its Socialist wing.

PARTITION INEVITABLE

Meanwhile, events had moved fast in India. The country was engulfed in communal frenzy and carnage, especially in the northern parts. There seemed to be no alternative solution, however inadvisable, and unpalatable to the partitioning of the land. This inevitability was recognised in the British Government's Statement of June 3 envisaging the partition of India and a union of India with Indian States.

The Working Committee, ten days later, passed a resolution explaining the inevitable. The draft resolution for the A.-I. C. C. said that H. M. Government's proposals of June 3 were likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India. However much this was to be regretted, the A.-I. C. C. accepted the possibility in the circumstances then prevailing. Welcoming the decision of the British Government to transfer power to the Indian people completely by the following August, the resolution appealed to Congressmen to forget their differences and petty disputes and to stand by vigilant, disciplined and prepared, to serve the cause of India's freedom and defend it with all their strength from all who might seek to do it injury.

On June 14, 1947, the A.-I. C. C. commenced a historic session at the Constitution Club at New Delhi. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, moving the resolution accepting H. M. Government's plan of June 3, said that this was the only way to achieve freedom and liberty for the country: the choice then was between accepting the Statement of June 3 and committing political suicide. Pandit Pant argued that it was better to accept the Statement of June 3 than fritter away the energies and to keep unwilling people in the Union.

A-I. C. C. Endorses.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, according to the resolution, said that the choice before the Congress was not which plan to accept and which to reject, but whether the prevailing state of indecision and drift should continue. The Congress stood by the ideal of united India and it also conceded to the principle of self-determination and was against coercing unwilling areas to join the Union. Mr. Purshotandus Tandon, the principal opponent to the resolution, declared in an impassioned speech that the A-I. C. C. must reject it and that it was not sufficient for accepting to say that an adverse vote would hurt the prestige of the Working Committee. Acceptance of the resolution would mean abject surrender to the British and to the Muslim League. The Working Committee had failed India, but India with the strength of millions behind her must reject this resolution. The Working Committee had accepted the plan in weakness and out of a sense of desperation.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a 40-minute address to the Committee, commended the Working Committee's resolution. If at that stage the A-I. C. C. rejected the Working Committee's decision, he said, what would the world think of it? All the parties had accepted it and it would not be proper to go back on its word. If the A-I. C. C. held so strongly on this point, continued Mahatma Gandhi, that this plan would do injury to the country, then it could reject the plan. The consequence of such a rejection would be the finding of a new set of leaders who could constitute not only the Congress Working Committee but also take charge of the Government.

After eight hours' lively debate, the following day, the A-I. C. C. endorsed the stand taken on their behalf by their Executive in accepting the British Government's June 3 proposals.

The official resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority - in a house of 218, 157 voted in favour of the resolution and 29 against.

The 500-word official resolution recalled the policy of the Congress: "It cannot think in terms of compelling the people of any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared and established will" and explained the proposals embodied in the Statement of June 3 which "have laid down the procedure for ascertaining the will of the people concerned".

The resolution added: "The A-I. C. C. earnestly trusts that when present passions have

subsided India's problems will be viewed in their proper perspective and the false doctrine of two-nation will be discredited and discarded by all. The proposals of June 3 are likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India."

At this session the A-I. C. C. passed unanimously a resolution telling the Princes that the Congress "cannot admit the rights of any state in India to declare its independence and to live in isolation from the rest of India."

FUTURE ROLE

On the eve of India's independence, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the A-I. C. C. explained the future role of the Congress. If India's destiny was to be fulfilled, he declared, and if it had to take its proper place in the comity of nations, then unity was essential."

There was no other organisation more fitted for this task than the Congress, he added, and, therefore, its need was greater than before. Besides, at a critical period in her history India required for its progress one big political party large enough to guarantee a stable government and strong enough to maintain its hold and influence over the people. The Congress alone, he pointed out, could secure all the requirements.

The Congress, he continued, had proved its capacity to adapt itself to the need of the changing times. Disaster awaited them in all directions if the Congress failed to transform itself so that it could assume that great responsibility. The aim of the Congress was to create a new society based on social justice and equality.

On August 15, 1947, India celebrated Independence Day with great country-wide rejoicing.

The Congress Working Committee met at the end of September to consider, among other things, the situation arising out of the disorders in the Punjab, with particular reference to the refugee problem and the safety of minority in East and West Punjab. In a statement the Committee gave an assurance to the minorities that the Congress Government would continue to protect to the best of its ability their citizen rights against aggression. At the same time it emphasised that is expected from the minorities the same allegiance and loyalty to the State as from the majority community.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who had taken over the Governorship of West Bengal resigned from

the Congress Working Committee on November 10. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, another member, had already resigned but was invited to attend the last two meetings.

At the A-I. C. C. which met in mid November, Mahatma Gandhi declared that no Muslim in the Indian Union should feel his life unsafe and all those Muslims who had left India under coercion should be brought back. He thus gave the lead to two resolutions, earlier approved by the Working Committee, moved by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and seconded by Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan: one laying down the "national policy" to be followed by the Government of India in dealing with relief and rehabilitation problems, and another on the question of protection of minorities in India.

KRIPALANI LEAVES

Pandit Nehru moved a resolution about the elimination of foreign rule and of the fundamental policy of the Congress. It was seconded by Mr. B. G. Kher. Acharya Kripalani asked the A-I. C. C. to relieve him of the responsibility of presidentship and to treat his decision "as irrevocable". Acharya Kripalani expressed dissatisfaction with the prevailing identifications of the Congress Executive with the Government at the Centre and asked how the Congress was to give to the Government its active and enlightened co-operation unless its highest executive or "at least its popularly chosen head is taken into full confidence on important matters that affect the nation".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was later elected President of the Indian National Congress in place of Acharya Kripalani, who had resigned. Dr. Prasad resigned the ministership in the Central Government but retained presidentship of the Constituent Assembly. The proposal about Acharya Kripalani's resignation which came like a bolt from the blue to the majority of the A-I. C. C. members was proposed by Sardar Patel and seconded by Pandit Nehru. There was however, all round satisfaction with the choice and Dr. Prasad was unanimously elected.

The A-I. C. C. appointed a Committee to report to a special session of the A. I. C. C., which was to be held in the month of January following, on the revision of the Congress constitution in the light of the changed political picture in the country and the need for readjustment in the organisation and functions of the Congress.

THE LIBERALS

THE only item to be recorded in the activity of the All India Liberal Federation is a meeting of the council of that body, held in Poona on June 27, 1948 under the presidency of the Madras Liberal Leader Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Shastry. The council passed a resolution on Kashmir charging the Government of Pakistan with organizing raids and supporting attacks on Kashmir with its own army. The council also strongly condemned Razakar attacks on Hindus and on the villages bordering on Hyderabad, and urged the Government of India to take swift and effective action to put a stop to the outrages.

The last session of the All India Liberal Federation was held in Lahore in 1945. Since then there has been no meeting of the general body. A session was to have been held in December 1948 in Christmas week. Sir Cowasji Jehangir was even elected chairman of the Reception Committee. It was to have been a crucial meeting for one of the subjects to be discussed was the future of the Liberal Party. But the meeting was postponed and till the time of writing (May 1949) no date had been fixed for a session.

It was also reported that at the next session (whenever that may take place) the party would take a decision to dissolve itself. This report, however, was later denied.

Actually, there is very little to dissolve, for the Liberal Party has no organization in the sense the Congress or the Communist Party has an organization. The Liberals used to hold an annual session at which resolutions on important subjects were passed. The delegates to the session were for all practical purposes self-chosen. In between any two sessions there was no political activity worth speaking of. Individual members addressed gatherings or issued statements on their own. In fact, the Liberal Party was more a congregation of like-minded individuals than a party in the accepted sense of the term. Hence whether the party is alive or dead Liberals as individuals would continue to play the same part in the political life of the country as they had done before. They will offer sober well-informed, constructive criticism, they will act as mediators in disputes between one group and another, they will take a prominent part in the administration of the country and they will represent the nation with great distinction and ability at all international gatherings. Men like Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Sir B. N. Rao, Raja Maharaj Singh and Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar would all be classed as Liberals today if they were in active politics. Thus all in all, it is a fair generalization to say that while the Liberals have declined as a party, as individuals they have found much wider scope for service. In fact, there is no policy which can be called as distinctly liberal, for the policy and the outlook of the Liberals differ very little, if at all, from the policy and the outlook of the moderate elements in the Congress who are today in an overwhelming majority in that organization.

HISTORY 1918-1947

A definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (vide 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which till the other day was the platform of Indian moderate leaders. Today liberalism in India is as good as dead. The country has become almost exclusively Congress minded, so that this chapter has only historical value.

The National Liberal Federation held its first session in Bombay in 1918. Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Naxpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure

type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned from then on. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organization. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian Politics.

At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day. Latterly scope has arisen for activity in between extremist groups, rather as mediators than as principals. This function of mediation has been filled by a group of leaders, consisting mostly of retired administrators and others who own no party affiliations or have severed party allegiance. Quite a few Liberal Party members have joined in the deliberations of this group in their individual capacity. Formed under the title of Non-Party Leaders' Conference, this group has itself crystallised into a centre party, throwing the Liberal Federation further into the background. Indeed, it was felt necessary to enter at a recent session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions. They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party, the Congress. Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress was in power.

The elections of 1946 completed the rout of the Liberals who have ceased to be an effective factor in the country's political life. Their place was more or less taken by the right wing of the Congress which in its turn is the result of the development of extremism within the Congress itself.

Although the Liberals held no less progressive views than Congressmen, there was a fundamental difference between the two: the former had fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition, while the latter set "complete independence" as their goal; similarly in the matter of method, the Liberals were opposed to direct action and were wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance.

There is another direction in which the Liberal Party's sentiments may be said to be different from those of the Congress. Having an abiding faith in the British connection and being convinced of the potentialities for good of the British Empire, the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for. For this reason no member of the Party waived anything but success for the Empire in the struggle against aggression. Many of them gave public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubted desire that India should render full support to Britain in her wars.

Later, however, the bulk of the Liberals showed signs of impatience over the deadlock in the country. They were by no means happy over the bureaucratic form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces. They wished that the authorities should make an effort to end the political inactivity. Towards this end they made repeated appeals to the British authorities.

Not all of these were made in the name of the Liberal Federation. Indeed the most influential and well known exponents of the view-point of the Liberal Federation do not belong to that organisation. Take for instance, the Non-Party Leaders' Conference whose proceedings figured largely in Indian politics during the years 1942-1944. The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the Liberal Federation. It is nevertheless true that the views of both are identical on many subjects. It may therefore be appropriate to deal with the activities of these leaders in this Chapter.

THE MODERATE ERA

The activity of the Liberals and other moderate leaders during the few years preceding independence followed a dual policy. On the one hand, they were never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort, and, on the other, their demands were little different from those of the Congress.

The period when the Congress was in the wilderness, especially since the adoption of the August resolution till the release of Congressmen in June, 1945, may perhaps be described as the moderate era in Indian politics. Not that they retained their lost influence, nor that the masses abandoned their extremist tendencies which they had acquired from the Congress propaganda. If anything, extremism, feeding on itself, became more extremist. Nevertheless, it was a moderate's period in the sense that the moderate leaders occupied the public stage. The Congress exit into wilderness was partly responsible for this development. When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders.

Another reason for public attention being directed towards moderate politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate leaders. It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world, on the contrary, the point was frequently made that, the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism. But such opinion as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders.

The year 1944-45 was marked by the jubilee session of the Liberal Federation which completed 25 years of public service. Another remarkable activity was the evolution of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a Committee of non-party leaders of a compromise formula relating to India's future constitution. This was drawn up following the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations in the autumn of 1944.

PEACE EFFORTS

During the year 1943-44 the activities of the Liberals and the peace efforts of moderate politicians generally were of a limited character. This was due partly to the stagnant nature of the attitude of both sides to the dispute, namely, Government and Mahatma Gandhi. Whereas the Government of India refused to move from the decision not to reopen the question unless the Mahatma accepted the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 and forsook the policy underlying it, the Mahatma gave no indication that he would respond in

terms of the Government demand. Notwithstanding the hopes and speculations of those who variously claimed to know the Mahatma's mind, his own attitude seemed hardly to have varied from the sentiments expressed by him in his letter to Lord Linlithgow and the Government of India published on the eve of his fast in February 1943. Thus there was available to the intermediaries no common factor which they could exploit to bring about an understanding between the two opposite view-points.

Even so, efforts, though of a sporadic nature, continued to be made by unattached leaders to secure a change in the official policy towards the Congress or at least to induce Government to release the leaders so as to enable them to consider the altered situation. Embittered by their failure to move the Government following Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the moderate leaders urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress under detention or, in the alternative, the release of those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the deadlock. To this, however, the Secretary of State replied in the House of Commons, saying that the Government of India had no intention of "stageing a trial" of Mahatma Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders. (See Year Book for 1943.)

In the winter of 1943-44 the annual session of the National Liberal Federation met in Bombay under the presidency of Kankar Sir Maharaj Singh. The session was remarkable for the diametrically opposite view points expounded by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir).

While deploring the August resolution of the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh criticised Government for failure to announce a complete change of policy at the commencement of the war, adding that "if Sir Stafford Cripps had come to India with his proposals in 1939 or early in 1940, instead of 1942, there would have been an excellent prospect of their acceptance." Under present conditions, he deplored, "we are face to face with a divided India, with thousands of our fellow-countrymen, including many prominent and popular leaders, in prison, the retention by European officials of the key departments of Finance, Defence and Home in the Government of India, a complete absence of popular government in large portions of India, swollen prices, general distress and famine in large and densely populated areas." Sir Maharaj complained that the advice of moderate leaders had been brushed aside by Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir took a different view of the problem. He blamed the Congress for the failure of the Cripps Mission and affirmed that it broke down owing to the eleven-hour raising of the issue of the Viceroy's veto. He cited Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah's opinion in support of the contention that the formation of a national Government of the lines of the Congress demand would have been totally opposed by the minorities in general and the Muslims in particular.

After drawing attention to the events that followed the August resolution, Sir Cowasji declared that if any progress was to be made it was essential that the Congress should not only withdraw the August resolution but also give an assurance to the British public and to the peoples of the Allied Nations that all people in India were behind this war and that they would unconditionally and enthusiastically help the war effort.

Two-nation Theory.—The unconditional release of Congress leaders, the treatment by the Congress leaders of the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 as a dead letter, a conference of political parties and the formation of national composite governments at the Centre and in the provinces—these suggestions were embodied in a resolution, passed by the session. The conference also passed resolutions dealing with the war, India's position at the peace conference, Government's food policy and the Bengal famine.

Early in the summer of 1944, a session of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference met at Lucknow under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. (See Year Book for 1943.)

In June 1944 the Council of the National Liberal Federation met in Poona and made a two-fold appeal one to the Government unconditionally to release Congressmen not found guilty of violence and the other to the Congress to treat the August resolution as a dead letter, to put it aside and take measures to arrive at a working arrangement with other political parties for the formation of a provisional Government.

The next meeting of the Council was held at Allahabad in October and expressed the opinion that the two-nations theory advanced by the Qaid-e-Azam was opposed to facts while his insistence on a plebiscite confined to Muslims was unfair to other communities and incompatible with democratic concepts. The Council also declared that the division of the country into two or more separate sovereign states was not a right solution for the Hindu-Muslim question.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

Soon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Non-Party Conference, announced his intention to set up a committee (called the Conciliation Committee), comprising eminent public men with no marked political affiliations, to examine the Indian communal question from a political and constitutional point of view. This was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained that he had placed before Mahatma Gandhi the idea of a committee of the kind now decided upon and the Mahatma had said:—"I shall unreservedly co-operate with it. You can call me whenever you like, put me any questions you like and ask me for any assistance you like."

Sir Tej Bahadur added that it was his intention that there should be on the committee no one who was a partisan or one who had expressed himself violently on political issues of the country. It was also the idea that there should be one or two retired judges who would bring a judicial mind to bear on the country's problems.

The basic conception of the committee was that the discussion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level.

The effort of the committee would be to understand the views of each party, act as a sort of conciliation board by establishing contact with all parties and recommend some solution that they thought good on their own responsibility.

Personnel, Scope.—The personnel of the Committee was completed towards the end of the year. It included eminent leaders from different communities most of whom fulfilled Sir Tej Bahadur's qualifications, in particular that they should be experts, eminent and experienced and non-partisan in outlook. They included the Metropolitan of India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir Jasdish Prasad, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. P. K. Das, Sardar Sant Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. K. B. Nahi Bux Hussain, Sir H. P. Mody, Dr. John Mathai, Dr. P. K. Sen, Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram.

The Committee began its work on December 29, 1944, with an opening address by the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, defining the exact scope and functions of the Committee. "Our essential duty," he said, "is to apply our minds to the basis of the constitution, not to detailed provisions of the constitution."

"Let me assure you," said Sir Tej Bahadur, "I have got some very encouraging letters and memoranda, even from Muslims." Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that as many as nine memoranda were from Muslims; one valuable

memorandum had come from a very distinguished Muslim, who had approached the problem from an entirely independent point of view.

Sir Tej Bahadur had also received similar encouraging letters from quarters from which he did not expect any encouragement. He had received letters and telegrams from England.

"I have tried to approach Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah. He does not want to recognise the Non-Party Conference or this Committee. I have no quarrel with him. He may not recognise us. But we recognise ourselves. That is my answer. This Committee will go on. This Committee must discharge its duty."

He had tried to approach the Sikh leaders and had received an encouraging reply from Master Tara Singh. He had approached Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Savarkar. They had agreed to see him.

This Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur pointed out, was not established on the basis of representation of each caste or community; but he left it to the Committee to decide for itself on this question. He was anxious to get representation of the Scheduled Castes. At one stage Dr. Ambedkar seemed agreeable to help the Committee in this matter, but, later, he said he did not approve of some of the Committee's members—Sir Tej Bahadur did not know who were the sinners.

Mahatma's Reply.—The material on which the Committee based its discussions included memoranda which the committee had received from various organisations and individuals. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, sent to Mahatma Gandhi the committee's questionnaire for a reply, but the latter wrote back saying that he would prefer to reply to any specific questions that may be put to him with reference to his talks with the Qaid-e-Azam.

The following are some of the questions put to Mahatma Gandhi and the replies received from him:—

Question.—In his letter of September 17, Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah says that "the word (Pakistan) has now become synonymous with the Lahore resolution." Did you ask him whether in accordance with the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League a scheme of constitution in accordance with the basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary, had been prepared? Was your attention drawn to any such scheme by Mr. Jinnah?

Answer.—"No, Qaid-e-Azam's position unfortunately was that while he could come as far as seeing me and trying to convince me of his position, he, the President of the League, could not discuss details with me, a mere individual. But so far as I could gather from our conversations, he had no prepared scheme. As the correspondence shows, he had referred me to two books, both of which I read, but neither of which could help me to understand his exact position. One thing he insisted upon was that if I first accepted the Pakistan of his conception, he could then discuss other things with me, even though I was but an individual."

Asked if it was true that the real breakdown between him and the Qaid-e-Azam came about on the question of central authority or Government, the Mahatma replied: "It can be said that the breakdown took place because we could not come to an agreement on the two-nation theory of Qaid-e-Azam. As the correspondence will show, I wanted to avoid a central Government. I suggested an authority acceptable to both the parties, but he would insist first on complete partition as between two nations and then an agreement between them as on foreign affairs, etc. He would not agree to anything simultaneous."

Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn to a passage in his letter to the Qaid-e-Azam dated September 28, 1944, in which he said:—"That if

It means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be nothing in common between the two, I hold that it is an impossible proposition. That means war to the knife" and was asked what he meant by "war to the knife."

The Mahatma replied: "War to the knife is a simple English idiom. I have never known it used in the literal sense. It simply means a determined quarrel between parties. I hold that if there is nothing in common between the two or nothing which does not come in conflict with each other's culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement."

To another question the Mahatma replied "Although I could not agree to the two-nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matters so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmity."

C.R.'s. Support—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wrote to the Committee:—

"I have your circular letter of Dec. 3 about the Conciliation Committee. I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success."

"As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the 'C. R. Formula' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. I am unable to improve the terms of that formula."

"I may clarify a point which has been deliberately misrepresented by certain advocates of the Muslim League. It is only for fixing the Pakistan area of Punjab and Bengal that I have in my formula asked for examination of population statistics district by district. Once the area is thus delimited, my formula leaves the verdict on the issue of separation to the people inhabiting the delimited area as a whole. It is not the intention of the formula to take the plebiscite district by district..."

"My position after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks is set out in the introduction to the Gandhi-Jinnah talks published by the 'Hindustan Times'. I need add nothing to what I have stated there in about the communal issue. I wish, however, to add one other point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reasonableness unless Self-Government on democratic lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government as is functioning and threatens to continue is replaced by an agreed constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference. The federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications, be introduced at once with or without fresh Provincial elections according to the convenience of the British Government..."

Cable to Wavell—While the Committee was still in session and before the formulation of its conclusions, Sir Tej Bahadur sent a cable to Lord Wavell, who was then in London discussing with His Majesty's Government proposals for a solution of the Indian political deadlock, communicating the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee:—

"In view of the internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and in view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if any, this committee strongly recommends that the following steps be taken at once:

"(1) All political prisoners and detainees be released immediately;

"(2) India should, by a royal proclamation, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, even though, pending the framing and coming into force of a new constitution, the Government of India may have to be

conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications:

"(3) (a) The proclamations issued in several provinces under section 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith and the legislatures allowed to resume their normal activities; (b) Popular Ministries should be re-established in those provinces and allowed to function under the provisions of the Act; (c) In the formation of such Ministries the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the legislature should be required as far as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the confidence of other parties in the legislature."

"(4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all the provinces of British India a National Government should replace the present Executive Council at the centre."

"For this purpose the committee would recommend for consideration the following two alternatives:

ALTERNATIVES

"(a) Section 5 of the Government of India Act, 1935 should be so amended as to provide for the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty bringing into being forthwith a federation of India without insisting on the entry of Indian States as a condition precedent as provided in sub-section (2) of the said section, Indian States being at liberty to accede to the federation in accordance with the terms of section 6 of the Act."

"(b) Part 11 of the Government of India Act, 1935 with the proposed amendments should be brought into force and steps taken immediately to hold elections to the two houses of the federation legislature and to appoint a Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions contained in that part."

Provided, however, that in the formation of such a ministry, the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the Legislature shall as far as possible, include in the ministry persons commanding the confidence of other important parties in the Legislature.

Schedule IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so amended as to provide for altering the constitution and functioning of the Governor-General-in-Council on the following lines:

(A) Except for the Commander-in-Chief who may continue to be ex-officio member of the Executive Council in charge of war operations and matters ancillary thereto the entire Executive Council should consist of Indians commanding the confidence of the parties in the Central Legislature: the provision in sub-section (3) of section 36 which requires that three, at least, of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed.

(B) No officials belonging to the permanent services shall be nominated to either House of the Central Legislature. The nominated block in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

(C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of the Legislature expenditure under heads Ecclesiastical, External Affairs, Defence, Tribal Areas and other items incurred by the Governor-General in his discretion shall be repealed.

(D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and status of an Executive Councillor though he may not be a member of the Executive Council.

(E) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures should take place should be left to the National Government at the centre and the popular governments in the provinces.

"The Committee greatly appreciates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose, as it believes, of ending the present political deadlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions that it is now making will be of assistance to you and His Majesty's Government in solving the problem that faces you. The Committee is continuing its work."

The cable represented the first part of the Committee's work and contained its recommendations with regard to the interim period.

Quaid-e-Azam's Protest—The Quaid-e-Azam, who represented the principal factor in the internal deadlock, reacted unfavourably to the suggestions made in Sir Tej Bahadur's cable to Lord Wavell. He said:

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different labels from time to time, first as 'all party conference,' then as 'no party conference' and now they have assumed the label of 'conciliation committee.'"

"They are nothing but handmaids of the Congress and have played and are playing to the tune of Mahatma Gandhi..."

"Two alternatives are offered. The Muslim aspirations and their national demands of Pakistan would be torpedoed by this subtle and flanking movement, if either of them is accepted."

"Muslim India will not accept any attempt to change the present constitution in any way which would directly or indirectly be on the basis of a united India. The question of Pakistan is the first and the foremost issue to be decided... I am confident that having regard to the solemn declarations of His Majesty's Government and the pledges and assurances given to the Muslims they will not go back as an honourable nation and coerce the Mussalmans or force or impose upon them a constitution against their will and without their approval and consent..."

Hindu-Muslim Parity—Within a week the Sapru Conciliation Committee unfolded its proposals for the future constitution of India which proceeded on the basis of parity between Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes on the one hand, and Muslims on the other, in the constitution-making body, the future Central Legislature and in the Executive, the overriding condition being that the unity of India and joint electorates were accepted.

The Committee emphatically declared itself against Pakistan. Mr. N. M. Joshi dissented from this declaration, as also from the corollary that no province should elect not to accede to the future Indian Union or secede therefrom.

The Committee envisaged the transfer of Paramountcy to the Union, and recommended the appointment of a Ministry in charge of functions in relation to Indian States, with whom a body of three Indian States' advisers is to be associated.

A declaration of fundamental rights, the setting up of a minorities commission, and special proposals for minorities in the Punjab were included in the Committee's recommendations.

"It is needless to say that the recommendations do not constitute a full blue print for the future constitution," said the Committee. "They merely indicate the outlines which the Committee feels would suit the conditions in India. They are essentially suggestions made for the constitution of the country at large."

"These proposals are confined to British India only. When the Indian States decide to come into the Union, as the Committee hopes they will, it is obvious that arrangements will have to be made in consultation with them for necessary adjustments and additions."

THE CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY

The constitution-making body shall be constituted in the manner prescribed in Clause "D" of the draft resolution of His Majesty's Government, brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) The total strength of the body shall be 100, distributed as follows: Special interests, namely, commerce and industry, landholders, universities, labour and women—16; Hindus, excluding the Scheduled Castes—51; Muslims—51; Scheduled Castes—20; Indian Christians—7; Sikhs—8; Backward areas and tribes—3; Anglo-Indians—2; Europeans—1; others—1.

(2) It became Clause "D" of His Majesty's Government's declaration provides for election by a joint electorate, composed of members of all Provincial Legislatures, under the system of proportional representation, that the Committee has decided to recommend that, in spite of the disparity in the population strengths between Muslims and Hindus other than the Scheduled Castes, the Hindu community should, in the interests of promoting communal unity, agree that the representation of the Muslim community on the constitution-making body shall be on a par with that given to the Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes.

(3) No decision shall be valid unless it is supported by three-fourths of the members present and voting.

(4) His Majesty's Government shall enact the constitution on the basis of the valid decisions of the constitution-making body, supplemented wherever necessary by its own awards in matters in which the requisite majority for decision was not forthcoming.

Division of India—The Committee, having considered carefully the resolution of the Muslim League passed at Lahore in 1940, the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi, and having also considered the "C. R." and Gandhi proposals, is emphatically of the opinion that any division of India into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified, and will endanger the peace and orderly progress of the whole country without any compensating advantage to any community, and that the political unity of India should therefore, be maintained.

Provisions should be made in the constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as units of the Union, on such terms as may be agreed upon. The establishment of the Union should not, however, be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States. The Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date, even if no Indian State has acceded to it as a unit by then.

No province of British India may elect not to accede to the Union, nor may any unit—whether a Province or a State, which has acceded—be entitled to secede therefrom.

Provincial Boundaries—While it is not desirable that the new constitution should be delayed by the realignment of provincial boundaries on linguistic or cultural considerations, the Constitution Act shall indicate the machinery and prescribe the procedure for such realignment of the old Provinces, and for the creation of new Provinces after it has come into force, and on such realignment or creation of Provinces all consequential amendments may be made, in the constitution.

The Committee submits the accompanying suggestions for the consideration of the constitution-making body. They have been placed before the Committee by one of its members, who has great experience of the administration of Indian States and of the working of the Government of Indian Act (1935) in relation to them. As the Indian States are not represented on this Committee, and as the suggestions are of a very vital and far-reaching character, the Committee has thought it desirable to express

no opinion on the merits of the several alternatives suggested beyond stating that a clear definition of "a Head of the State" is necessary as the several resolutions adopted by the Committee assume the existence of a Head of the State and the exercise by him of certain powers and functions. The member responsible for these suggestions agrees that they, or any variant of them, involving the participation of the Indian States, cannot be finally adopted except with the consent of the Indian States.

Head of State—(1) There shall be a Head of the State (that is, Union) in India, who shall be the repository of (a) all such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by or under the Constitution Act; and (b) such other powers as are now vested in His Majesty the King of England, including powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, provided that in relation to his powers, the Head of the State shall conform to the traditions, usages and conventions which are binding on the constitutional head of any State.

(2) The office of Head of the State shall have a tenure of five years, and ordinarily no person may hold the office for more than one term.

The head of the State shall be elected by an electoral college composed of members of the two Houses of the Union Legislature, either without any restriction as to their choice, or subject to their choice being confined to the Rulers of Indian States having a minimum population, or revenue, or both, to be named in a schedule to the Constitution Act.

(3) The Head of the State shall be elected by the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above from amongst themselves.

The Head of the State shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of England, on the advice of the Union Cabinet, either without any restriction as to his choice, or subject to his choice being confined to the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above.

(4) In case the third alternative is adopted, and a link with the British Crown is maintained, the Secretary of State for India, together with all the control that he or the British Cabinet exercises over Indian administration, should, in any case, be abolished.

(5) The head of a unit, other than an Indian State, shall be appointed by the Head of the State on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

UNION LEGISLATURE

(a) The Union Legislature shall consist of the Head of the State and two Chambers—the Union Assembly and the Council of State.

(b) The strength of the Union Assembly shall be so fixed that there shall be on the average one member for every 1,000,000 of the population.

(c) Ten per cent. of the total strength shall be reserved for the representation of the following special interests: Landholders; commerce and industry; labour; women.

(d) The remaining seats shall be distributed among the following communities: (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (2) Muslims; (3) Sikhs; (4) Indian Christians; (5) Anglo-Indians; (6) other communities.

(e) (1) In case the Muslim community agrees to the substitution throughout of joint electorates with reservation of seats for separate communal electorates, in that case only this Committee would recommend that, in the interests of promoting national unity, the Hindu community should agree that in the strength of the Central Assembly, excluding the seats allotted to special interests, such as Commerce and industry, landholders, labour, etc., Muslim representation from British India shall be on a par with the representation given to the Hindus (other than Scheduled Castes), in spite of the great disparity in their respective population strengths.

The Committee desires to emphasise their view that if this recommendation is not to be implemented in its entirety, the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the claim for parity of representation, but to ask for a revision of the Communal Award.

(ii) The Committee considers that the representation given to the Sikhs and Scheduled Castes in the Government of India Act is manifestly inadequate and unjust and should be substantially raised. The quantum of increased representation to be given to them should be left to the constitution-making body.

(f) For the Union Assembly there shall be adult franchise, for seats other than those reserved for special interests.

(g) For the special interest, there shall be special constituencies. There shall be direct election to the Union Assembly. As for election to the Council of State, the question shall be decided by the constitution-making body.

DIVISION OF POWER

Lists of the matters in respect of which the power of making laws for peace, order and good Government, and the functions pertaining to the administration of these laws, shall fall with the sphere, respectively, of the Centre and the units, shall be embodied in the Constitution Act. The detailed drawing up of these lists should be left to the constitution-making body. The Committee, however, would recommend that the following principles, among others, should guide the constitution-making body in the distribution of powers and functions between the Centre and the units:—

(A) The powers and functions assigned to the Centre should be as small in number as possible, provided that they shall in any case include (i) matters of common interest to India, as a whole, such as foreign affairs, defence, relations with Indian States, inter-unit communications, commerce, customs, currency, posts and telegraphs; (ii) settlement of inter-unit disputes; (iii) co-ordination where necessary of the legislation and administration of different units; and (iv) such other matters or action as may be required for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencies.

(B) While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the units a list of these should, for greater certainty, be given in the Constitution Act, with the rider that all residuary powers—those not included in either of the two lists shall vest in the units.

(C) All customs barriers between one unit and another shall be abolished, and there shall be free trade within the Union, provided that, where the abolition of existing customs barriers affects prejudicially the finances of a unit, it shall be entitled to adequate compensation out of the revenues of the Union Executive.

THE EXECUTIVE

(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it: (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (ii) Muslims; (iii) Scheduled Castes; (iv) Sikhs; (v) Indian Christians; (vi) Anglo-Indians.

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted, notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (A). Where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes, without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the

Cabinet may commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the Legislature.

(E) The Cabinet shall be led, guided and held together by a Prime Minister, who shall ordinarily be the leader of a party, which by itself, or in combination with other parties, is able to command a stable majority in the Legislature. A convention should be created that the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should not be monopolised by any one community.

(F) The other members of the Cabinet shall be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(G) One of these Ministers shall be designated Deputy Prime Minister, and it shall be a standing rule that the Deputy Prime Minister shall not belong to the same community as the Prime Minister.

Cabinet to be Elected—(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (E), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it: (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (ii) Muslims; (iii) Scheduled Castes; (iv) Sikhs; (v) Indian Christians and (vi) Anglo-Indians.

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in clause (A) where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be elected by the Central Legislature in a joint session by the system of the single transferable vote. The elected Ministers shall hold office for the duration of the Legislature. The Legislature shall elect from among the Ministers a President and a Deputy President who shall not both belong to the same community.

There shall be a Minister in charge of the functions in relation to Indian States, and with him shall be associated a body of persons, not less than three and not more than five in number, who shall be called Indian States' advisers, and who shall be chosen in the manner agreed upon with the Indian States. The Minister shall consult the Indian States' advisers in all important matters, and shall obtain their concurrence in respect of certain matters to be specified in the Constitution Act.

THE JUDICIARY

(1) There shall be a Supreme Court for the Union and a High Court in each of the units.

(2) The strength of Judges in each of these courts at the inception of the Union, as well as the salaries to be paid to them, shall be fixed in the Constitution Act and no modification in either shall be made except on the recommendation of the High Court, the Government concerned and the Supreme Court, and with the sanction of the Head of the State (a Governor-General or President as the case may be), provided, however, that the salary of no Judge shall be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office.

(3) (A) The Chief Justice of India shall be appointed by the Head of the State and the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(B) The Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit and the Chief Justice of India.

(C) Other Judges of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and the Chief Justice of India.

(4) A Judge or a High Court of a Supreme Court shall be appointed for life, subject to an age-limit prescribed by the Constitution Act, but he may by resignation addressed to the Head of the State resign his office.

(5) (A) A Judge of the High Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, the Supreme Court reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(B) The Judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, a special tribunal appointed for the purpose by him reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(6) As regards other matters connected with the appointment and function of the Judiciary, the provisions embodied in Part 6 of the Government of India Act of 1935 seem suitable, with such modifications as may be required for being fitted into the framework of the new constitution.

DEFENCE

The Committee strongly recommends that under the new constitution there should be a Portfolio of Defence which should be held by a Minister responsible to the Legislature, and that the actual control and discipline of the Army should be placed in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief under the new Government.

The Committee further recommends that a National Army should be created and developed as rapidly as possible. It is unable to suggest at this stage what the strength of this army should be, as this will depend, apart from the vital question of finance, on a number of other factors: such as the nature of the post-war world settlement and the efficacy of the international organisation for the maintenance of world peace. Among the measures which should be adopted for the creation of such an army, the Committee recommends the following:—

(1) (A) Such British units as temporarily may be required for the efficient defence of India, and such officers as may be needed for officering the National Army until an adequate number of Indian officers becomes available, shall be obtained by a treaty or agreement entered into by the Union Government and His Majesty's Government, specifying, among other things, the terms and conditions of their re-employment by the Union.

(B) As soon as the war is over, all direct recruitment of British officers to the Indian forces should cease. Such British officers as do not belong to the Indian Army and are not required for specific appointments should be reverted to the British Army Establishment.

(2) An institution should be established for the training in sufficient numbers of officers of all the three arms—air, land and sea—and all defects existing in the present system which prevent rapid Indianisation or the creation of Indian officers capable of assuming leadership should be forth with removed.

(3) If it is found that the present educational system does not produce a sufficient number of young men suitable in every respect for a military career, steps should be taken at once to remove this defect.

(4) University Officers Training Corps should be established where they do not exist and largely expanded, and measures taken not only for

ensuring the supply of officers to all vacancies in peace-time, but for the rapid expansion of the cadre in the event of a military threat to India. Such measures should aim at creating a reserve of young men with service training who can be rapidly absorbed as officers when expansion takes place.

(5) The Committee would emphasise that the maintenance of law and order is essentially the responsibility of the Unit Governments, and they should, if necessary, by increasing the strength of their police forces, equip themselves adequately for the discharge of this responsibility. The Committee would, however, make it clear that the services of troops on the Union Army Establishment should be available for being requisitioned only when the civil power finds itself unable to cope with any particular situation.

The Committee further recommends that a balance should be maintained between the respective arms and that special attention should be paid to the Navy, Air Force, mechanised units and such other branches as may from time to time be developed.

The Committee recommends that steps should be taken, even before the coming into being of the new constitution, to adopt and give effect to the measures as far as practicable.

(6) The orders now in force at the Centre regarding the representation of the communities in public services may continue in operation till the Union Government under the new constitution comes into being. The Committee, however, recommends that the 84 per cent. of the seats now allotted to the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, and the Anglo-Indians and Parsis may be split up between the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians, and Parsis in the proportion of 34 per cent. for the Sikhs, 3 per cent. for Indian Christians and 1-5/6 per cent. for Anglo-Indians and Parsis. The special provisions relating to Anglo-Indians in certain services under Section 242 of the Government of India Act of 1935 are not to be affected by this recommendation.

MINORITIES COMMISSIONS

(A) The Constitution Act shall provide for the establishment at the Centre and in each of the provinces an Independent Minority Commission which shall be composed of a representative for each of the communities (not necessarily a member of that community) represented in the Legislature.

(B) Subject to the possession of such qualifications or experience as may be prescribed, the member representing each community, who need not necessarily belong to the same community, shall be elected by members of the Legislature belonging to that community.

(C) No member of the Legislature shall be eligible for membership of the Commission.

(D) The term of office of members of the Commission shall be the same as, and synchronise with the term of office of members of the Legislature concerned.

(E) The functions of the commission shall be:—(i) To keep a constant watch over the interests of minority communities in the area; (ii) without attempting to deal with stray administrative acts or individual grievances to call for such information as the Commission may consider necessary for discharging its functions; (iii) to review periodically—for example once every six months—the policy pursued in legislation and administration by the Legislature and the executive in regard to the implementing of non-justifiable fundamental rights assured by the constitution to minority communities, and to submit a report to the Prime Minister.

(F) The recommendations of the Commission shall be considered by a small committee of the Cabinet who shall as soon as possible place the report of the Commission before the Legislature with a full statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance of the

recommendations of the Commission. In case any of the recommendations are not accepted wholly or in part, the statement should also contain full explanations of the decisions taken by the Government. Facilities shall be provided to the Legislature for a discussion of the report and the decisions of the Government thereon.

The Committee while strongly recommending to all communities and parties to accept the proposals says that in the event of their being unacceptable to the various communities and parties and their failure to reach an agreement on any other basis, His Majesty's Government should set up an Interim Government in India and proceed to establish machinery for drafting the new constitution generally on the basis of the principles underlying these proposals, enact it in Parliament and put it into operation at the earliest possible date.

SILVER JUBILEE SESSION

The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Liberal Federation was held in Lahore in March 1945 under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri of Madras. He made a demand for an immediate declaration by the British Government granting Dominion Status to India and urged the release of political prisoners and Congress detainees including the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Sastri said: "The Government must declare immediately that India shall have the status of a Dominion at the end of the war. Her millions have fought on the battlefield for the cause of the United Nations. The Cripps' Offer contained that declaration... That declaration must be made forthwith and implemented, so far as it may be, by the British Government..."

"I should say that the Governor-General should have released the political prisoners and the Congress detainees long ago... They should be immediately released. Even for a solution of the present deadlock, mutual consultation between the members of the Working Committee of the Congress is necessary..."

Mr. Sastri dealt at length with the problem of minorities and said: "Pakistan is no solution for the problem of the minorities. The creation of separate foreign states does not really get rid of the minority problem altogether... What, again, of the expense of defence which each independent state will have to maintain? And would the defence organised by the separate states be adequate in the event of aggression?..."

"The Muslim League appeals to the principle of self-determination. This principle is a much misunderstood one... Whether Quid-e-Azam Jinnah, who has, so far, made the concession of Pakistan a condition of any discussion, constitutional or other, can now bring himself to put aside Pakistan and discuss the terms of a federal constitution is more than anyone can say..."

The States—Mr. Sastri then touched upon the problem of Indian States. He said: "The time has come now when the States should have representative governments, and the people of the states should be given their due share in a popular government..."

Referring to the industrialisation of India, Mr. Sastri remarked: "There have been many plans drawn up or in the process of being drawn up. I will not attempt to assess their exact value. The plans involve expenditure in astronomical figures: How they can be worked out is a matter for the experts to consider. But all seem to agree that without a National Government it will be impossible to put into effect any large-scale plan of economic policy..."

Mr. Sastri then referred to the plight of Indians overseas. He said: "The plight of Indians in the colonies and especially in South Africa deserve our active sympathy and help... The Government of India should take such steps as might be necessary to protect them..."

On the subject of Indianisation, the President said: "Recruitment in the services just now has an alarming aspect and needs our close attention. It is regrettable that the process of Indianisation in the services has not been accelerated. The recruitment in the officers' cadre in the Army is still disappointing. The Foreign and Political Departments are still largely kept a close preserve of the British..."

Mr. Sastri concluded: "There will be no place so long as Imperialism lasts. As for Britain's attitude to the future of India, words promise, but action denies... 'An independent India will be an asset even in the present war against Japan. Everything plainly indicates the need for unity and the united effort of all parties in India. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see it.'"

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Resolutions urging the British Government to form a National Government at the Centre and deploring the continuance of the political deadlock in India and asking the Government of India to release members of the Congress Working Committee and the other Congress leaders were adopted.

The resolution on the formation of a National Government said:

"(a) While adhering to its opposition to any division of India into Hindustan and Pakistan, the federation is of the opinion that without prejudice to the different viewpoints on controversial issues relating to the ultimate form of the future Indian constitution, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other important political parties and interests should, during the period of the war, unite and co-operate with a view to the formation of National Government both at the Centre and the provinces and urges on the British Government the necessity of forming such a Government at the Centre and creating it on the same footing as a Dominion Government..."

"(b) The Federation deprecates the policy of the British Government in assuming the role of passive spectators and urges them actively to participate in the solution of the present political deadlock and take constructive steps to promote the establishment of a national government, both at the Centre and in the provinces, composed of important political parties and interests."

"(c) The Federation urges the British Government to announce without delay that they would be prepared to implement their promises to India on the basis of an agreement between the various political parties and interests or, in the absence of such agreement, if necessary, by themselves enacting a Dominion constitution for India within one year of the cessation of hostilities."

Other Resolutions—The Federation also passed a resolution demanding for Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights. Another resolution expressed deep regret and concern at the "misuse of the Defence of India Act and Rules on numerous occasions". The Federation also deplored racial prejudice existing between the white and non-white peoples of the world.

The Federation pressed upon the Rulers of Indian States to declare full responsible government as their policy as rapidly as possible and assured the people of the States of its full support in their constitutional methods for securing reforms and the redress of their grievances. The Federation, in another resolution, expressed profound concern at the food situation in the country. The Federation unanimously passed a resolution demanding that in the Imperial and International conferences India should be represented largely, if not wholly by non-official public men commanding the confidence of the people "until such time as a National Government can appoint its own proper accredited representatives."

Demanding complete nationalisation of India's Defence services within a short period, the Federation also urged that India's status

as envisaged in the post-war world and her future role as a bulwark of peace in Asia required a radical change in regard to her defence policy.

The President, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, winding up the session, expressed gratification at the formation of a Ministry by the Congress in the Frontier Province and expressed the hope that this will be followed by the assumption of office by the Congress in those other Provinces where Section 93 rule continued.

Bombay Meeting—"The Viceroy should declare forthwith that the future steps for the formation of a Central Government and for the framing of a constitution will go forward notwithstanding the dissent of any party," said a resolution passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay in the winter of 1945.

The resolution further said:—

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India notes that the proposals now adumbrated in the broadcasts of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy are incomplete and must wait for the elections and consultations with the elected representatives to take their final shape..."

"Immediately after the elections, a Central Government should be formed consisting of the representatives of the major political parties with provision for representation of minority interests and no refusal of co-operation by any party should hold up the formation of such representative government."

CABINET MISSION PLAN

At the Poona session of the Council of the Federation in July 1946 an appeal was issued to the major political parties in the country to enter the Constituent Assembly frankly and fully accepting the basic principles and the necessary implications of the Cabinet Mission's plan.

The meeting issued the warning that, unless that was done there must inevitably be a complete breakdown of the functioning of the Constituent Assembly with consequences entirely fatal to the attainment of freedom by India in the near future.

While the Muslims were asked not to consider the use of the Constituent Assembly as a mere stepping-stone to the achievement of Pakistan, the Congress was asked not to act in the spirit of the announcement of its President that the Congress was committed to nothing except going into the Constituent Assembly.

The Council recognised that the minorities, particularly the Sikhs and the Scheduled Castes, had legitimate grievances regarding their position in the Constituent Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, the President of the Federation, owing to illness, Sir Chimnabai Setalvad presided.

After the H.M.G. plan of June 1947, the Council of the Federation which met again in Poona, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, expressed, in a resolution, its deep regret that it had not been possible to evolve a plan for the achievement of freedom of India which would also maintain its unity. A division of the country, in its opinion, was contrary to its economic and strategic interests and would weaken the country's position in the international sphere.

The Council, however, trusted that as partition had been accepted by the major political parties the Governments concerned "will act in a statesmanlike manner and enter into treaties which would safeguard the interests of the country as a whole particularly those relating to economic and defence matters."

The Council, in another resolution, welcomed the participation of many States in the Constituent Assembly and hoped "that in their own interests and those of India the remaining States, too, will decide to join the Assembly."

The Liberals lost one of their leading members in the death of Sir Chimnabai Setalvad in December 1947.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

President : L. B. Bhopatkar.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. V. D. Savarkar; B. G. Kharade; Lala Narain Dutt; Mahant Digvijaynath.

General Secretary : Ashutosh Lahiry.

Secretaries : M. R. Dhanure; V. G. Deshpande.

Treasurer : Capt. Keshabchander.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Besides the establishment of 'Akhanda Hindustan' the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha as adopted at a meeting of the All India Council held in New Delhi on December 27, 1948 are as follows :

- (1) The establishment of a really democratic State in Hindustan, based on the culture and tradition of the land;
- (2) The organisation and consolidation of all sections of the people into one organised whole;
- (3) The creation of a new social order in which all nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities;
- (4) The assurance to each national of the dignity of human values and full freedom of thought, expression, association and worship;
- (5) The revival and promotion of the ancient Indian motto of plain living and high thinking, and the glorious ideals of Indian womanhood;
- (6) Adoption of Hindi as the national language and Devanagari as the national script of India;
- (7) Making of Hindustan politically, economically and materially strong and self-reliant;
- (8) Removal of all forms of social inequalities and disabilities;
- (9) Reclamation of all those who have left the Hindu fold and welcoming of others into the community;
- (10) Ending of gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth, assurance of a decent standard of living to each national, and securing for workers and peasants their rightful share in the economy of the country;
- (11) Industrialisation of the country as rapidly as possible;
- (12) Promotion of cow protection and abolition of killing;
- (13) Cultivation of friendly relations with other nations with a view to maintaining international peace and progress.

PROGRAMME

The political and economic programme as adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Mahasabha at New Delhi on May 8 is as follows :

1. The Mahasabha disapproves of India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth.
2. It urges the Government of India to withdraw all restrictions on opposition parties and allow them full scope for free expression and association.
3. There is no longer any justification to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir State.
4. Land should belong to the State. The minimum requirements of land for a family as a unit should be fixed. Tenancy legislation should be suitably modified to enable the tiller to enjoy the full fruits of his labour.
5. All key industries should be nationalized. Other industries should be left open to private enterprise.
6. All credit, transport and means of communication should be controlled by the State.
7. Concentration of industries in a particular area should be discouraged and industrial concerns distributed all over the Province.

8. Workers in Industries should be made part proprietors according to a definite scheme to be formulated for the purpose.

Other points in the political and economic programme recommended by the Working Committee at a meeting held in New Delhi on the 6th and 7th November, 1948 are :

1. Agriculture shall be gradually collectivized by creating large scale farming by uniting present farms into collective farms, and the yield of land shall be increased by the use of modern implements and scientific appliances.
2. Steps shall be taken to guarantee to each national a minimum income sufficient to keep him above want.
3. Steps shall be taken to see that capital does not get concentrated in a few hands.
4. To achieve the above objects a graduated tax shall be imposed on income and rights of inheritance shall be curtailed to that extent.
5. All nationals, manual, intellectual or otherwise, are liable to labour.
6. The State shall provide employment to all, and shall undertake the maintenance of the unemployed.
7. The State shall abolish all the so called distinctions between martial and non-martial races.
8. It shall make military training compulsory for all and shall keep every adult national militarily fit.

CONSTITUTION

Here are the more important clauses from the constitution of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Every Hindu, who is above eighteen years of age and accepts in writing the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha, becomes a member of the Hindu Mahasabha on payment of annas four a year.

A Hindu means a person who regards this land of Bharatvarsha from the Sindhu to the Seas as his Fatherland as well as his Holyland i.e., professes any religion of Bharateeya origin including Vaishnavism, Sanatanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Aryasamaj or Brahmasamaj etc.

The Hindu Mahasabha organisation shall consist of the following committees and sabhas :—

- (a) The Hindu Mahasabha.
- (b) The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha.
- (c) The Working Committee.
- (d) The Provincial Hindu Sabhas.
- (e) The District Hindu Sabhas.
- (f) Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-divisional Hindu Sabhas.
- (g) Town and village Hindu Sabhas.

PROVINCIAL HINDUSABHA

There shall be one Provincial Hindusabha in each Province. The total membership of each Provincial Sabha shall not exceed 300. Out of these each Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-divisional sabha shall get at least one member on the Provincial Sabha and the remaining seats shall be distributed amongst the District Hindu Sabhas in proportion to their membership strength. The total membership of the Provincial Hindusabha may be increased with the permission of the All India Working Committee.

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE

The All-India Committee shall consist of :—

- (i) President of the year, Ex-Presidents of Annual and special Sessions of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and all Ex-Working Presidents.
- (ii) Office-Bearers of the preceding year.

(iii) Every Provincial Sabha shall be entitled to elect one member on the All-India Committee irrespective of its membership strength. It will be entitled to elect five in all, provided its membership is not below 2000, and ten, if its membership is not below 5000. The Provincial Sabha enrolling more than 5000 members for the year shall be entitled to elect one member for every 2000 members, the maximum number for each Province being not more than fifty.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The Office-Bearers of the Hindu Mahasabha shall be :—

- (a) The President of the Annual Session, Ex-Officio,
- (b) A Working President if necessary,
- (c) Vice-Presidents upto 6.
- (d) One General Secretary.
- (e) Two Secretaries.
- (f) A Treasurer.

These office-bearers except the President shall be elected by the All-India Committee at its first meeting during the Annual Session of the Mahasabha from among its own members.

A.-I. COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Elections to the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall ordinarily take place by the end of November every year in a general meeting of the Provincial Sabhas. A list of such elected members must reach the All-India Head-office by the 15th of December.

WORKING COMMITTEE

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall at its first meeting during the Annual Session of the Mahasabha elect a Working Committee and it shall be composed of :—

- (a) The Office-Bearers of the Mahasabha.
- (b) 20 representatives elected out of the members of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha.
- (c) Three members nominated by the President from time to time out of the members of the All-India Committee.

The Working Committee shall meet as often as necessary.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE

The Working Committee shall have power to :—

- (a) Take all necessary steps for carrying out the aims and objects of the Mahasabha.
- (b) Collect and invest or borrow funds, acquire, hold, manage, sell or mortgage properties movable or immovable and sign necessary documents for and on behalf of the Sabha.
- (c) Fix salaries and honorariums of workers and prescribe their duties.
- (d) Frame annual budget and submit the same for approval to the Sabha at its first meeting.
- (e) Prescribe rules regarding powers and duties of all office-bearers.
- (f) Fill up vacancies among its members and office-bearers during the course of the official year.
- (g) Direct, control and supervise the working of all the organisations subordinate to it and affiliate or disaffiliate or suspend such as it may think fit.
- (h) Appoint *ad hoc* Provincial Committee in place of Provincial Sabha for a definite period for efficient working of the organisation of the Provinces.
- (i) And generally to carry on the policy, administration and business of the Mahasabha.

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall meet at least once a year and every time upon requisition of 50 members thereof.

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Mahasabha.

RULES REGARDING PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHAS

(a) Each Provincial Hindu Sabha shall organise District and other Sabhas and shall have power to frame a constitution for its organisation and to make rules for the conduct of its business which, however, should not be inconsistent with the constitution of the Hindu Mahasabha or any rule or rules framed by the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha or its Working Committee. Such rules or constitution framed by the Provincial Hindu Sabha shall be subject to the approval of the All-India Working Committee.

(b) Each Provincial Hindu Sabha shall generally submit an annual report of the work done during the year in the Province including its audited accounts to the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha by the end of November.

(c) The accounts of all Provincial and Subordinate Hindu Sabhas shall be annually audited.

(d) All appointments and dismissals of workers of the Provincial Hindu Sabhas or other subordinate organisations and the fixing up of their salaries and honorariums shall be made by the Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabhas or any other committee specially constituted for the purpose. In no case shall the appointments or dismissals or the fixation of salaries and honorariums be entrusted to any single individual, whatever position he may hold in the Sabha.

MAHASABHA SESSIONS

(a) The Annual Session of the Mahasabha shall ordinarily be held by the end of December at such place as may have been decided upon at its previous session.

(b) An extraordinary or propaganda Session may be summoned whenever necessary at any time and place determined by the Working Committee.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

(a) Every Province shall be entitled to send delegates in the proportion of 1 to every 25 thousands of its Hindu population.

(b) Members of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall be Ex-Officio delegates.

(c) Each provincial Hindu Sabha shall frame rules for the election of delegates to the Mahasabha within its jurisdiction and shall send the Reception Committee of the Mahasabha an alphabetical list of the delegates so elected containing full name, occupation, age, sex and address of each of the members of the said Committee at least seven days before the date fixed for the holding of the Session.

(d) Only those Sabhas shall be entitled to elect delegates or their representatives who have duly paid the prescribed share of their membership subscriptions to their next superior organisations and to the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha.

(e) The President may permit inclusion of a list of delegates from any province for sufficient reason in case the list has not been submitted within time.

(f) Any person enlisted as a member of the Mahasabha under Rule 4 hereabove is eligible to be elected as a delegate to the Annual Session of the Mahasabha.

VOTING

(a) Delegates alone shall be entitled to vote at the Mahasabha session or otherwise take part in its deliberations.

(b) The members of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha shall pay delegation fee before they will have the right to vote.

FINANCIAL YEAR

The Financial Year of the Mahasabha shall be reckoned from the 1st of January to 31st December.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

(a) The Reception Committee shall be formed by the Provincial Hindu Sabha of the Province where the Session is to be held, at least four months before the Annual Session and may include persons who are not members of any Hindu Sabha organisation. The members of the Reception Committee shall pay not less than Rupees three each.

(b) The Reception Committee shall elect its Chairman and other office-bearers from its own members provided no one shall be elected a chairman unless he is a member of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The function of the Reception Committee shall be to make arrangements for holding of the Session, to collect funds for purpose, to elect the President of the Session in the manner set forth in Rule 24 hereunder, to make all necessary arrangements for the successful holding of the Session, reception and accommodation of delegates, guests and visitors, as far as practicable.

The Reception Committee shall, within three months, submit a printed report of the proceedings of the Session as well as statement of receipts and expenditure to the Working Committee of the Mahasabha.

The receipts and expenditure account of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. Half of the balance left over shall go to the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and the other half to the Provincial Hindu Sabha of the Province where the Session is held.

PROCEDURE FOR ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The Reception Committee shall invite the various Provincial Hindu Sabhas by the end of October to send to it not more than three names of persons who are, in their opinion eligible for election to the Presidency of the Session and the Reception Committee shall, by the 10th of November submit to all the Provincial Sabhas the list of names so suggested. Each Provincial Sabha shall make final recommendation of any one of the names by the 25th of November. The Reception Committee shall meet on 30th November to consider such recommendations. The person recommended by the majority of Provinces and by the Reception Committee which shall have one vote, be declared President-elect of the next Session. In case of equality of votes the Reception Committee shall have a casting vote. But in case an emergency arises by resignation, death or otherwise of the President thus elected, the matter shall at once be referred to the Working Committee of the Mahasabha whose decision shall be final.

Provided that, in no case shall a person be elected as President, who belongs to the Province in which the Mahasabha Session is to be held.

The President of a special or extraordinary Session shall be elected by the Working Committee of the Mahasabha subject to the above proviso.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha together with 1/20th of the members of the Reception Committee, provided their number in no case exceeds twenty, shall constitute the Subject Committee for the Session. The President shall have the right to nominate not more than ten additional members to the Subjects Committee.

The Subjects Committee shall meet at least one day before the open Session of the Mahasabha. The President-elect shall preside at this meeting and the out-going secretaries shall submit a draft programme of the work for the ensuing Session of the Mahasabha.

The Subjects Committee shall meet as often as necessary during the pendency of the Mahasabha Session.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY SUSPENDED

Following the murder of Mahatma Gandhi the Hindu Mahasabha suspended its political activity by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Working Committee on Feb. 14, 1948. The following is the full text of the condolence resolution:

The All-India Working Committee of Hindu Mahasabha is meeting under the shadow of a great tragic event which has stirred the soul not only of India but of the whole world. Mahatma Gandhi has been removed by the cruel hand of an assassin and India has lost her greatest son who, for the last 30 years, moulded her politics in his own inimitable way and had succeeded in winning freedom for India. Gandhi has been rightly styled the "Architect of India's Freedom" and a unique personality in the history of mankind he towers above all as a saint and as a political leader.

The news of Mahatma's assassination shocked and stunned the whole country. For us it is a matter of shame and humiliation that the alleged assassin was connected with the Hindu Mahasabha. In spite of some differences on political issues, the Mahasabha cherished feelings of admiration and reverence for him as a leader who lived and worked for India's freedom and for the service of humanity at large. The Mahasabha unequivocally condemns this foul act and as an organisation disassociates itself from the same. The Mahasabha has all along been wedded to constitutional methods for the attainment of its objectives. It will not tolerate any act of terrorism in Free India for the achievement of its ends.

The Working Committee deeply deplores and condemns the senseless looting, arson and depredation of the property of the members and workers of the Hindu Mahasabha in some provinces and specially in Maharashtra. This was inspired mostly by anti-social elements out to exploit the present situation for party ends and to create strife and disorder in the country. It is an outrage of the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi. In Mahatma's specially, senseless rowdism degenerated into a virulent campaign against the Brahmin community and the Working Committee must in fairness record that the situation would have further deteriorated if the Bombay Provincial Government had not taken firm action to quell the same.

The Mahasabha was all along anxious to make the hardwon freedom of India safe against internal disruption or external aggression. Although it criticised the policy and measures of the Government, it did so on democratic lines in the interest of the nation and the country. No democracy worth the name is conceivable unless there is an effective opposition to the party in power. Opposition does not mean rebellion or an attempt to unroot the very state itself or jeopardise its very existence. On the contrary, it is a well-recognised parliamentary method to protect it and to make its administration healthy and progressive. We want to assure all our fellow citizens that, whatever our differences may be, the Mahasabha will not fail to be the first in the field to rally round the banner of the State wherever the security of India is imperilled or whenever there is a crisis in body politic endangering the safety of the State.

Earlier, in a press statement issued on Feb. 2, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the President declared that the Mahasabha had advocated only peaceful and constitutional means. It was not fair to penalize the Hindu Mahasabha as a body unless and until its guilt was proved. It had never played the game of power politics and had the greatest love and reverence for the Mahatma.

Simultaneously the members of the Working Committee also issued a statement condemning unequivocally the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. They declared that the Mahasabha had been opposed to terrorism in any shape or form and was pledged to orderly evolution of Indian life. The members then warned the country that enemies were alert and that the country would be ruined if the people let themselves be carried away by frenzy or civil war. The leaders appealed to the people to close their ranks, respond to the call of Nehru and co-operate in the task of maintaining law and order. They wound up their statement by calling upon all local branches of the Hindu Mahasabha to hold meetings and pass resolutions condemning the assassination.

For sometime before the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi the working Committee had been thinking in terms of a reorientation of the policy of the Mahasabha to suit the changed condition in the country since 1947 August. After the assassination of the Mahatma the alternative before the Mahasabha appeared to be shedding its political programme or shedding its communal complexion by admitting members irrespective of their religion. Eventually the Mahasabha decided at its meeting on Feb. 14, to suspend political activity.

Meanwhile the Government took strong action. In almost all provinces leading members of the Mahasabha and R.S.S. were taken into custody. There was a great deal of mob violence against the person and property of the Mahasabha and the R.S.S., particularly in Maharashtra where demonstrations assumed an anti-Brahmin turn. Sometime elapsed before the Government were able to bring the whole situation under control. Altogether it seemed as though the Mahasabha would never recover from the blow it had suffered. Most leaders were in jail, almost all property had been looted or destroyed and nearly all the local Sabhas were in dissolution. Propaganda of any kind was out of the question.

A RECOVERY

But the storm blew over. A number of issues like Kashmir and Hyderabad were coming to the fore. Active anti-Mahasabha feeling was gradually dying and conditions were slowly evolving in which it was just possible for the Mahasabha to re-enter the political arena from which it had been driven with such sudden violence only six months before.

The first sign that a change was taking place in the political climate of the country was a statement made by the general secretary of the Mahasabha, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri on July 6. Mr. Lahiri declared that there was among the rank and file of the Mahasabha members certain impatience at the continued inactivity of the Mahasabha. National unity and strong leadership were necessary at a time when the Congress was heading for disintegration. But it was not just revival that Mr. Lahiri was pleading for. For the Hindu Sabha as it existed before the advent of freedom had no longer any functions to fulfil. Neither had Hindu-Muslim unity any meaning after the severance of the Subcontinent. The Mahasabha had to resume political activity but the policy needed to be reoriented.

The Hyderabad State Mahasabha was speaking up on the question of the State's future. In a resolution passed on July 14 it declared that the craftiness displayed by State authorities smelt of foreign influence. It noted that Kasim Razvi was flinging insult upon insult and challenge upon challenge and wondered how long the Government of India could allow the State of affairs to continue without damaging its own prestige. It warned the Government of India against all proposals for plebiscite, for a plebiscite, it argued would open the door wide for foreign influence and intrigue. Finally the resolution expressed the hope that the Government would wake up to the danger in good time and act quickly and strongly.

On August 7, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met in Delhi to discuss the question of resuming political activity. A sub-

committee of five was appointed to investigate the question. On the following day the Working Committee met again and decided to revise its decision of February 15 and resume political activity in order to make its contribution 'towards strengthening those basic factors in the political life of free India which would secure speedy fulfilment of the objectives of a free nation.' It also decided to summon a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Sabha and recommend reorientation of policy and objectives so that it might once again function as a political organization this time open to all citizens. At a meeting on August 9, the Working Committee passed a resolution urging decisive action against Hyderabad to prevent another 'grim tragedy similar to that of West Punjab.' The resolution explained that indecisive attitude has resulted in wide-spread arson, loot, murder, forcible conversion of Hindus, and unless immediate military action was taken Hindus in the State would be faced with extermination.

The draft of the new constitution of the Mahasabha (relevant clauses are reproduced in the earlier part of this section) was made public on September 10. In general, it aimed at reconstructing the organization on a new basis embracing all sections of the population with a new programme for the development of the country.

There were two alternative suggestions for the membership of the Mahasabha. According to one, a "Hindu" would include all persons who regarded India as his motherland and believed that all sections of the people of this country, irrespective of religion, constituted a nation. The main purpose was to discard the religious appellation of the term "Hindu" and to make it a purely geographical concept, so that it might indicate one common nationality for the people of Hindustan, whatever their religion.

According to the other suggestion, the present definition of the word "Hindu" would be retained, but a new class of associated membership would be created for non-Hindus who regarded India as their motherland and accept, in writing, the new political and economic plan of the Mahasabha.

On December 10, 1948 four members of the Working Committee issued a statement in which they urged the Government of India to lift the ban on the R.S.S. They said that it was patent to all that the R.S.S. was concerned with the social and cultural consolidation of Hindus. Government had been saying that they were out to protect fundamental rights, but the continued ban, the Mahasabha leaders argued, created doubts about Government *bona fides*.

REORIENTATION OF POLICY

On December 26 took place the most important meeting of the Council of the Mahasabha during the year when by an overwhelming majority it decided to revive its political activities and adopted a programme which was indistinguishable from that of political and economic socialism.

The session lasted three days: from 25th Dec to 27th. Among other decisions arrived at at the same meeting was one to retain the original definition of Hindu (one who possessed any religion of Indian origin). A second resolution said that the continuation of the ban on the R.S.S. was unjustified and demanded the immediate release of the members of the R.S.S. who had been jailed. The meeting also demanded the release of the members of the Hindu Mahasabha who had been put into prison following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Yet another resolution declared that the present Central Legislature had no authority to legislate on questions affecting the social and economic structure of Hindu Society. The meeting also defined the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee who attended the Session is understood to have advised the Mahasabha that it was but proper that after the achievement of freedom the Mahasabha should function only as a social and cultural organ-

ization. The Mahasabha could not remain an exclusive organization of the Hindus and that if it was to work in the political sphere as well it had to open the door to members of other communities.

Mr. Bhopatkar in his opening address said that deliberate attempts were made to poison the public mind against the Mahasabha as a communal organization now meant to be scrapped. But the fact was, that the Mahasabha was not a whit less secular or democratic than any other organization functioning in the country at present.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

Here is the full text of the resolutions passed. The aims and objects of the Mahasabha which were also the subject of a resolution are outlined in an earlier part of this section:

Draft Constitution

The All-India Committee challenges the right of the present Constituent Assembly to frame Constitution for India, as the members of the Legislatures which elected the Assembly were elected on entirely different issues and were, besides, not elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Release of Hindu Sabha Prisoners

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha notes with pain that a number of prominent Hindusabhaitees who were arrested following the tragic murder of Mahatma Gandhi are being still detained in jail though no specific charges have been preferred against them. The Mahasabha is of opinion that the continued detention of Sri Gogte, a leading Hindusabhaite of Maharashtra and Sri Vasantrao Golwalkar, Secretary, Ahmedabad City Hindusthani in particular, for so long a time is unwarranted and is causing great bitterness. The Mahasabha demands that they be forthwith released.

The Mahasabha also expresses its resentment at the irksome conditions imposed on various Hindu Mahasabhaitees in different Provinces and particularly on Sri V. G. Deshpande, Secretary of All-India Hindu Mahasabha, when they were released after incarceration following the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahasabha thinks that such treatment to Hindu Mahasabha men are indefensible and all restrictions put on their liberty should be withdrawn.

Rashtriya Swaraj Sewak Sangh

(a) The All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha is definitely of the opinion that the continuance of the ban on the R.S.S. is wholly unjustified, the facts so far produced by the Government in support of the ban are not at all convincing, and that the Government should make known the specific charges against the Sangh which compelled such a drastic action.

The Committee notes that the Sangh has been functioning for the last 25 years and its work and activities have received wide appreciation from leaders irrespective of political parties. An organisation which has done such an outstanding service to the people of the land, spread over a quarter of a century, should not have been banned without compelling reasons.

The Committee thinks that the charges so far brought forward are mostly puerile and lack definiteness. The Sangh has been holding its physical training exercises openly, every morning and evening, at stated times, and at definite public places known to everybody and their meetings have been presided over from time to time by many persons of outstanding eminence belonging to all shades of opinion including high-placed Government officials. The charges, therefore, that the Sangh is a secret organisation are baseless, grossly unfair and are not sustainable by facts.

The charge that the Sangh has been collecting arms and ammunition is equally unfair. The Government should come out with concrete facts in justification of such a charge, such as how many convictions have been secured against

members of the Sangh for infringement of the Arms Act, and how many arms have been recovered from the members of the Sangh. It is a course to such extraordinary powers could have been justified, only if the normal course of operation of law in this respect would have demonstrably failed. More vague charges would not satisfy the public.

The allegation that the Sangh is a private army is fantastic. If mere holding of physical training exercises converts an organisation into a private army, there are other volunteer organisations in the country which should have been equally treated as such.

The Committee is of the opinion that the charge that the Sangh has no published programme or constitution of its own is quite beside the point; since the Sangh has so long been functioning really as a non-political organisation, wholly occupied with social and cultural work, helping materially to build up discipline, character and obedience to leadership amongst the younger generation and was doing in that way a most vital constructive work in the country. The tragic events following the vivisection of the country compelled members of the Sangh, as it did thousands of other non-political persons, to take active part in organising defence of their hearths and homes and protection of their women-folk and children; and they have been denied opportunities of transforming their organisation into a body with a published programme and constitution of their own. This could not have been a sufficient excuse for banning an organisation of such a pre-eminent usefulness.

The Mahasabha notes that the Sangh has been successful in sending over more than 50,000 persons in jail within the short period of a fortnight, and every part of the country has responded splendidly to the call for Satyagraha, creating new problems for the Government which could have been easily avoided. The incarceration of such a large number of persons is bound to create great bitterness in the country and will ultimately prove to be disastrous to the internal unity and solidarity, which the political situation in the country now so imperatively demands. The Mahasabha, therefore, urges on the Government that the ban be withdrawn and the members of the Sangh be forthwith released.

This meeting of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha notes with grave concern the arrest and detention of eminent Hindu Mahasabha leaders like Dr. L. V. Pananjali, President, C.P. Hinduasabha, Sri N. Panchanatham Iyer, President, Sri M. V. Ganapathi, General Secretary, Madras Provincial Hinduasabha, Sri Srinivasa Iyer and other Hinduasabha men who had not offered Satyagraha in connection with the R.S.S. Movement. The meeting demands the release of all these leaders forthwith.

Common Political Platform

Whereas the present Government, dominated by a party which has, in fact, been responsible for encouraging and appraising the worst type of communalism, has started a systematic campaign of suppressing all the democratic and national parties, groups and organisations dubbing them as communal, and

Whereas it is necessary to mobilise all patriotic forces for building up a strong democratic State in Hindustan;

This Committee hereby empowers the President to form a Committee including the representatives of the Provinces in order to rally all the national elements on a common platform so that their full weight may be felt in the politics of the country.

Restoration of Temples

Whereas it is well known that numerous Hindu temples like Vishwanath Temple at Banaras, Krishna Janma Mandir at Mathura and Shri Rama's Janmasthan temple in Ayodhya were either taken over or demolished from time to time in pre-British times, this Committee urges upon the Government that all such places be

restored to the Hindus and the places of worship wherever demolished may be allowed to be rebuilt on the same sacred sites.

Hindu Code

The All India Committee is of opinion that the present Legislature is not competent to legislate on matters effecting such far-reaching changes in the social and economic system of the Hindus as contemplated in the Hindu Code, as the Central Legislature was elected on the only issue of drafting a Constitution for Free India, and the Electorate has not been given any opportunity to express its opinion on such a radical measure of social reform. The Committee is of opinion that a Legislature elected on this specific issue alone is entitled to undertake such a legislation.

Refugee Problems

This Committee has observed with great regret that arrangements made by the Central and Provincial Governments for the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from those parts of India which have now been included in Pakistan have fallen far short of the needs of the situation.

The Committee, therefore, urges upon the Government to take the following steps in connection with the relief measures, viz :

- (1) To accelerate the construction of suitable buildings to accommodate the refugees;
- (2) To take active steps for providing means of livelihood to the refugees;
- (3) To grant to the refugees, loans on more liberal scale on easy terms and in proper cases to compensate them for the losses suffered by them on account of partition of India and if necessary, to impose a special tax to raise funds for these purposes;
- (4) To take immediate steps for the removal of all restrictions regarding the removal from Pakistan of all the moveable property like household goods and furniture, valuable securities, records belonging to Banks, Joint Stock Companies and other commercial concerns, machinery and mill stores and books, scientific apparatus belonging to individuals and educational institutions or Joint Stock Companies. Immediate steps should also be taken to facilitate the sale or exchange of immovable property left by refugees in Pakistan to prevent its deterioration, destruction or misuse.
- (5) With a view to facilitate, expedite and popularise the relief and rehabilitation operations this Committee suggests that effective representation should be given to non-officials by associating non-official relief associations and representative refugees.
- (6) This Committee strongly urges upon the Government that there should be an exchange of population between East Bengal and West Bengal in proportion to the exodus of Hindus from East Bengal.

Red Fort Trial Defence

The meeting of the All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha expresses its deep sense of gratefulness to Rashtrapati L. B. Bhopatkar for having organised the legal defence of Veer Savarkar, ex-President of Mahasabha in the Gandhi Murder Trial as also to all those who assisted him and particularly, Mr. P. R. Das.

STATES HINDU MAHASABHA

The All India States Hindu Mahasabha be requested to merge with the All India Hindu Mahasabha. The Working Committee calls upon the Hindu Mahasabha branches in the States and in the newly created Unions of Indian States to get themselves affiliated with All India Hindu Mahasabha and that individual Units of the State Hinduasabhas be approached for the purpose.

In January Mr. Bhopatkar announced the formation of a 20-member committee with the aim of forming a common political platform by rallying all really democratic and nationalist forces in the country for building up a strong

democratic State in Hindustan. Arguing the necessity for the formation of a united nationalist party Taj Narain, the working President of the U.P. Provincial Mahasabha said that there was a great deal of frustration and discontent in the country. Alongside of this there was among the young people a spirit of indiscipline and contempt of lawful authority, there was no will to work to solve the economic crisis.

When Mr. Savarkar was acquitted Mr. Bhopatkar called for a meeting to congratulate Mr. Savarkar on his acquittal and said that there should be a public enquiry to find who was responsible for implicating him in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

PRESS CONFERENCE

About a week later, on January 3, 1949, Mr. Bhopatkar held a press conference in New Delhi at which he said that the Mahasabha had been compelled to resume political activity mainly because of the policy pursued by the Congress Government. Mr. Bhopatkar explained that his party stood for the formation of a secular and democratic state in India as much as any other party. "In the appraisal of political values, it is more the objectives than the structure of a party that should count", he said. If the policy and programme of the Hindu Mahasabha were perfectly in tune with the principles of democracy and nationalism, then there was no reason why it should not work politically.

Asked about his party's relation with the R. S. S. Mr. Bhopatkar denied that any relationship existed between the two organisations.

Referring to the charge that the Hindu Mahasabha was a communal organisation, Mr. Bhopatkar said that it was true that the party was open only to the Hindus and was in that sense a communal body. But it was incorrect to say that it stood for communalism. According to him, communalism was a mental attitude which aimed at securing for a particular community what was not legitimately due to it.

The difference between a communal party and a communalist party, he added, must be clearly understood. The former meant a party whose membership was open only to a specific community, while the latter meant a party which was not only open to a particular community but was also bent upon furthering its own interests in utter disregard of rightful claims of the other communities.

The difference between the two was very much similar to that between "capital" and "capitalism". The Hindu Mahasabha might be a communal party, but it was "untrue" to style it as a communalist party, he added.

Mr. Bhopatkar said, "I ask its worst detractors to point out a single instance where the Mahasabha has made a demand for what exceeds the due and proper share of the Hindu community, or where the Mahasabha has deviated even a little from the path of nationalism and democracy, pure and simple. It is obviously improper as also illogical to put the Mahasabha in the same category as the Muslim League."

The Mahasabha, he added, was threatened with a ban because it had refused to open its doors to all. The party had, times out of number, made it absolutely clear that the path of non-violence must be maintained and strengthened at any cost and sacrifice, and that it was ready and willing to implement to the best of its abilities all such efforts as would be "genuinely directed to that end."

"If in spite of such repeated declarations on the Mahasabha's part," he continued, "the authorities chose to ban it, there was no help. But I may state that even if they ban the Mahasabha, they are bound to fail in banning the spirit behind it, which is the spirit of fair and square deal to all, the spirit of justice to all and injustice to none, irrespective of caste or religion as also of majority and minority."

In reply to a question, Mr. Bhopatkar said that a ban on his party would not come to him as a surprise.

Regarding the criticism levelled against the Hindu Mahasabha's resolution empowering its President to form a Committee "to rally all the national elements on a common platform", Mr. Bhopatkar said that the resolution, instead of being criticised, should have been welcomed by the critics of the Hindu Mahasabha as embodying, at least according to them, right move in the right direction. "But curiously enough, the critics have done otherwise and have even characterised it as an act of military on the part of the Mahasabha", he added.

Explaining the Mahasabha's attitude towards the R. S. S., Mr. Bhopatkar said that the R. S. S. was an organisation entirely independent of and separate from the Mahasabha. "Even in the worst days of the British rule, nobody dared charge the R. S. S. as a secret society or a private army or a body engaged in terrorist activities", he said.

Mr. Bhopatkar said that in his opinion the minorities in India should enjoy all the fundamental rights as the nationals of India. "Only they should not get preferential treatment at the expense of the majority because they happened to be smaller in number," he concluded.

LONDON DECISION

The Mahasabha drew up its economic and political programme at a session of the Working Committee which began on May 7, 1949. This programme is given in full elsewhere.

On the question of linguistic provinces, the Working Committee later passed a resolution recording its dissatisfaction at the findings of the Pattabhi Committee. The resolution stated that the decision of the Pattabhi Committee was in utter disregard of the promises given by the Congress and also that of the unanimous demand in this behalf by Maharashtra, Karnata, Kerala and other provinces.

The Committee also congratulated Mr. Savarkar on his "honourable acquittal", in the Gandhi Murder Trial and his counsels, Mr. Bhopatkar, Mr. P. R. Das and others for having arranged the defence.

The political situation, especially the suppression of civil liberties and continuance of Section 144 in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, also came up for discussion.

The session opened with a speech by Mr. Bhopatkar who asked the Hindu Mahasabha workers all over the country to throw off the stupor in which they seemed to have fallen and be ready to face all odds to revitalise the provincial and other organisations.

Referring to the decision in London at the Dominion Premiers' Conference there about India's staying on in the Commonwealth, Mr. Bhopatkar said: "The Indian leaders may say that the King's headship is only symbolic of free association and that no functions would be attached to it, and that India would be free to leave the Commonwealth at will; but that is easier said than done. History evidences the fact that, though it is very easy to enter the bull-dog's fangs of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is very difficult to get out of them."

Mr. Bhopatkar characterised the London decision as the "height of inconsistency" and as a "sad betrayal of the trust reposed in the Indian leaders by the people." He said that it amounted to an entry by the back-door into the capitalist-imperialist bloc of the U.S.A. and the U.K. Mr. Bhopatkar also disapproved the report of the committee on linguistic provinces and said that it had shelved this long-standing grievance and thereby had not only embittered provincial feeling but had also arrested the growth of the provinces.

RASHTRIYA SEVAK SANGH

It may not be out of place to mention here that the R. S. S. launched a Satyagraha movement on December 9, 1948 which lasted about forty days. The withdrawal was due chiefly to the good offices of third-party men, particularly Mr. G. V. Ketkar, editor of the *Kesari*, who met

both Sardar Patel and Mr. M. S. Golwalkar who was in Seoni Jail in the C. P. The satyagraha movement was withdrawn on January 20, 1949 and Mr. Golwalkar issued a statement explaining the reasons for the withdrawal. Mr. Golwalkar said "having been apprised by Mr. Ketkar of the general situation in the country and the attitude of Government regarding the present movement of the R. S. S., of the wide sympathy and goodwill shown and expressed by a number of prominent third party citizens, I deem that the time has come for discontinuing the present movement. In order to promote a congenial atmosphere and also to bring about an atmosphere for the sympathetic efforts of these third party friends for solving the present deadlock. I, therefore, advise those of my Swayamsevak brothers who are in charge of the movement to discontinue the same and communicate their decision all over the country. I also request all Swayamsevak brothers to immediately and implicitly abide by the decision reached by the organisers of the movement."

Mr. Ketkar, in releasing Mr. Golwalkar's statement about the unconditional withdrawal of *satyagraha*, said that no stipulations of any sort nor any assurances were given by him to anyone, and as far as Government were concerned, there was no commitment whatsoever.

An upshot of all this was a redrafting of the constitution of the R. S. S. by the Madras Liberal leader T. R. Venkatraman Shastri after an interview with Mr. Golwalkar in jail. Mr. Venkatraman Shastri later submitted the draft constitution to Sardar Patel.

It says that "the R. S. S. will have no politics of its own and will be wedded to purely cultural work".

The constitution describes the aims and objects of the R. S. S. Efforts will be made to weld together the many and diverse groups within the Hindu fold, and to revitalise Hindu society on the basis of its religion and culture.

The programme of the R. S. S. will be to give physical training by means of exercises and games, arrange occasional talks and lectures to impart intellectual training, inculcate love for the ideals of Hindu "dharma" and culture, celebrate festivals of cultural importance and establish agencies and institutions to disseminate knowledge of the Sangh's ideals and activities.

HISTORY

The beginnings of the Hindu Mahasabha can be traced to the first years of the present century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim communal organisation.

During the first twenty-five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus. All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised.

For instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best. The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith.

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation to voice its claims in future adjustment.

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind gave signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatened to go beyond grasp.

It is, however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Muslim League of the past six or seven years. The Hindu Mahasabha undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years; most Hindus, not excluding Congressmen professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when it came to a question of elections to representative institutions, the Mahasabha failed to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress.

Just as the Muslim League, in spite of its not very flattering success at the polls in 1937, became a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha gave proof of considerable following among the Hindus and even of a certain amount of power. In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government. This was, however, neutralised subsequently as far as official recognition was concerned; at the Simla Conference, for example, not only was the Hindu Mahasabha denied representation but its demands found no place.

Election Rout.—Speaking for the present, however, it is highly doubtful whether the status attained by the Mahasabha will continue. It was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own, to the point of hostility to the Congress, having in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and seeking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindus as distinct from their national claims.

Such importance as the Mahasabha enjoyed in recent years as the opposite number of the growingly aggressive Muslim League almost disappeared when the Congress set its face squarely against the League; the Mahasabha lost its *raison d'être*. In the result the Mahasabha faded badly at the general elections of 1945-46—it was routed.

During the War years, the Mahasabha figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political standpoint, a less militant programme and policy than the Congress. Even in respect of the latter the Mahasabha became less and less "soft." For instance, at the last session of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha, some of its leaders, including a Knight, renounced their titles as a protest against the British policy towards Hindus in general and the Mahasabha in particular. Broad hints were thrown at the prospect of a movement to be launched by the Mahasabha for "national liberation and the vindication of Hindu rights."

When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha came into the limelight as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause as against the militant communalism of the Muslim League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy. When the Congress returned to public life the Mahasabha had no place.

Arya-Samaj.—Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths. A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked: "Political power in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which

the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold. In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movement. If the Muslim increase in population, the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour."

For these reasons, the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj, an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation to Hinduism of those who had been converted to other faiths.

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities, the Hindu Mahasabha claims that India belongs to the Hindus—the term "Hindus" being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race, irrespective of their denominational affiliations. It has been argued that "the minority problem of Europe is pre-eminently a racial one and not religious because there is only one religion, Christianity, which is common to all. The minority problem of India, on the other hand, is, if anything, pre-eminently religious and not racial at all."

(For an early history of the Hindu Mahasabha see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.)

Modern History—Just as the history of the All-India Muslim League as we know it today dates from 1937 or more, generally speaking from the inauguration of the 1935 constitution; similarly the modern history of the Hindu Mahasabha dates from the start of the same constitution. The Communal Award, which formed the basis of elections to the Legislatures under the 1935 constitution, and the attitude of neutrality observed by the Congress towards it provided the *raison d'être* for the agitation of the Mahasabha since 1934-35.

About this time there appeared on the Mahasabha platform Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the ex-revolutionary who had just been released after long years of incarceration with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community. The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated. Mr. Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by the following words: "The Hindu Sangatanists had to face the apathy on the part of orators of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are ever ready to betray even the just interests of the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists, like Caesar's wife, was above suspicion. Thus, unaided and betrayed at home, the brave band of the Hindu Sangatanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots, hooliganism, assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other, while the British Government out of its political hostility to the Hindus was sworn never to take the side of the Hindus whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional 'favoured wife' of the British. . . ."

Bhai Parmanand said: "the best way to bring about Hindu-Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities. . . . Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus, but the Mahomedans shall be Mahomedans for all time to come. . . . If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu-Muslim unity, liberty today would not be hampered and confined as it is."

Referring to the last phase of the Hindu-Muslim relationship before partition, Bhai Parmanand said, "The situation has got only two

solutions. One is the partition of the country into two, and the other to allow a Muslim State to grow within the State. That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the right solution. I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu-Muslim unity, if Mr. Gandhi had not made his ill-fated pact with the All Brothers, it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories."

Similarly Dr. Moonje also speaking before the partition remarked that "during the last 18 years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro-Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress. . . . The Muslims have no idea of patriotism, or nationalism, if shown of Muslim communalism; nor do they care for *Swaraj* in India, if *Swaraj* does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the country. . . ."

"What is the cure for such a mentality? It has now reached its culminating point; it is no mere bluff. It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India."

Dr. Moonje claims that "in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish *Swaraj* and to create its own nationalism, to maintain internal law and order and to defend the *Swaraj* from external aggression."

For a period of six or seven years since 1937, Mr. Savarkar was Hindu-India's No. 1, until, owing to his ill health, his place was taken by the Bengali leader Dr. Sarna Prasad Mukerjee. In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. In 1944 some prominent Mahasabha leaders gave up their titles as a token sacrifice for their ideals.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion to agree on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight.

It was in 1939-40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Government of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940. When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu community. The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests."

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the governance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation.

This status of equality with the Muslim League, in the eyes of authority, the Mahasabha has lost, witness, for instance, the neglect it suffered at the time of the Simla Conference.

Indian States—A somewhat later development in the outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha was its attitude towards Indian States.

Presumably as a result of Muslim agitation in certain Hindu States, the Hindu Mahasabha leadership took the side of the Princes. It is also conceivable that Hindu leaders tried to emulate the example of League leadership in regard to the authority and prestige of some Muslim Princes whose administration was criticised by their Hindu subjects. An example of the new trend in Mahasabha thought was to be found in a strong plea made by Mr. Savarkar to maintain Hindu States and strengthen them in all possible ways. Mr. Savarkar envisaged a bright future for the Indian Princes who, he thought, would be required to play a great part in laying the foundations of a united and free India.

During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr. L. S. Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain.

The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the interpretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incentive to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT

The annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madurai in South India in December, 1940 and passed a resolution appreciating the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha was prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy, make military training compulsory for Indians, and to promote the establishment of war industries in India. The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action." A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above.

Nothing happened, however, on the expiry of the ultimatum. The All-India Committee of the Mahasabha which met in the summer of 1941 resolved to postpone the direct action contemplated at Madurai. The resolution on this subject referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Savarkar and H.E. the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madurai resolution, and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India. It noted that the Viceroy

had turned down "some of the fantastic communal demands" put forward with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had, under pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha, criticised adversely the so-called Pakistan proposal.

About this time communal rioting broke out in several places, including Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bombay, Cawnpore and Bihar Sharif. Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the riots to a design on the part of some Muslim leaders to force the issue of Pakistan. Mr. K. M. Munshi, a well-known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, left the Congress on the issue of non-violent approach to the communal rioting. He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Indivisible India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles.

Difficult Position—When the Cripps proposals (see the chapter on "The Indian National Congress") were announced, the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject it on the ground of the unity of India. This did not, however, mean that the Mahasabha refused to co-operate in any case. In fact, Mr. Savarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre, in spite of the Mahasabha's opposition to the other parts of the Cripps formula.

The months that immediately followed the Cripps visit witnessed a strong denunciation by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan, rendered more fierce by the proposal of leaders like Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to settle with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. When Mr. Rajagopalachari's move was condemned even by the bulk of Congressmen (see chapter on the "Indian National Congress") it is easy to understand the opposition of the Mahasabha leaders.

When disturbances broke out in the country after the arrest of the Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President appealed to his followers not to extend any active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detrimental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State. At the same time he urged Government to appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal Parliamentary declaration giving India the status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth, equal to that of Great Britain herself, and by investing India with actual political power.

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha was indeed unenviable. It could not unduly condemn the Congress which had now given up the cry of "No Swaraj without communal unity" and had instead gone all out to win freedom for the country irrespective of what the Muslims said or did. Thus one of the major grievances of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress had been removed. At the same time the policy of the Congress was opposed to that of the Hindu Mahasabha which was one of responsive co-operation. The Mahasabha would very much like the Congress demand for India's political emancipation being conceded without delay, but would not at the same time support the Congress methods.

Right Wing—The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha. A right wing came into being—rather the right wing forces which were already there came to the fore. This comprised leaders like Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in comparison, for example, with Mr. Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious.

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mahasabha fluctuated in consequence. In August 1942 the Working Committee of the Mahasabha demanded immediate declaration of India's independent status and negotiation by Britain with the principal parties in

India to solve the political deadlock and establish an Indian National Government. The relevant resolution stated that if the British Government did not respond to the demand the Mahasabha would be compelled to revise its programme and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her Allies "will realise that India as a self-respecting nation can no longer be suppressed." In pursuance of this resolution Dr. Mookerjee sought permission to meet Mr. Gandhi, but the Viceroy declined to give it.

This tendency to move away from the communal basis of the Mahasabha was checked when, in December 1942 the Viceroy, speaking at Calcutta, referred to the geographical unity of India and advised Indians to preserve Indian unity. This was naturally interpreted as disapproval of Pakistan and any proposal to divide the country. The extremists in the Mahasabha were jubilant and the advocates of compromise thought it expedient to take the Viceroy's hint and abandon all efforts to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. The prospects of a rapprochement between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League, such as they were, were rendered more remote as the result of the Viceroy's Calcutta speech.

The proceedings of the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha which met at Cawnpore a few days after the Calcutta pronouncement were naturally coloured by the latter.

The feeling of self-satisfaction engendered by Lord Linlithgow's speech at Calcutta in December 1942, which was voiced at the Cawnpore session of the Mahasabha, was somewhat shaken by developments in the summer of 1943. Quid-e-Azam Jinnah, who was doubtless upset by the Viceroy's pronouncement on the geographical unity of India, made a conciliatory gesture to Mahatma Gandhi in his presidential address at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi in April, 1943. He said that if Mahatma Gandhi were keen on a settlement, he had only to write to him from the Aga Khan's palace. Mahatma Gandhi did write to him expressing a desire to meet him. Although the Mahatma's letter was withheld from the Quid-e-Azam, the fact of the Mahatma's response to the Quid-e-Azam's invitation amounted, in the eyes of the Mahasabha, to a readiness to concede the Quid-e-Azam's demand. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha took such a serious view of the possibility of "a complete transfer of power to the League" that it felt that "under the circumstances the Hindus may have to meet and fight the danger of Pakistan single-handed", and urged the Hindu community to "prepare and be ready".

Savarkar Resigns Early in the autumn of 1943 Mr. Savarkar staged one of his periodical exits from the leadership of the Mahasabha. More than once before he had announced his resignation of its presidency, but on each occasion he was induced to stay on. A similar development was expected on this occasion, too. But he stuck to his decision, in spite of the fact that the Mahasabha re-elected him President for another year. Obeying his doctors, who advised complete rest, Mr. Savarkar declined to go to Amritsar to preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the Mahasabha whose deliberations were guided by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President.

The session which celebrated the silver jubilee of the organisation, was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Coimbatore, whose late father was the first President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Raja Narendra Nath, ex-President, in a short speech asserted that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a communal organisation but had come into being to infuse the spirit of nationalism among the people. He was followed by Bhai Parmanand and Dr. Moonje, who stressed the need for Hindu unity and claimed that India belonged to the Hindus and should have its constitution based on the Vedas just as the pan-Arabic countries were endeavouring to base their constitution on the Quran. He made a stirring appeal to the audience for the militarization of the Hindus.

Organisationally speaking, the Hindu Mahasabha suffered a number of reverses in 1944. This was due mainly to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was out, and, to the extent that he is the Congress, the latter organisation once again came on to the stage, thereby depriving the Hindu Mahasabha of the position which it had held in public life for two or three years previously as the opponent of the Muslim League.

Common Platform—Even so, the Mahasabha was not completely out of the picture; for it was not slow to make its opinion felt on the many situations which arose as the result of the attempts made on behalf of the Congress to placate the Muslim League. Throughout this period, the Mahasabha, which had previously occupied the front of the stage as a counterblast to the Muslim League, contented itself by attacking the principal actors, the Congress and the League, and latterly the British authority. Symptomatic, perhaps of the resentment felt by the Mahasabha leaders at this persistent relegation to the background were the series of protests made by the Mahasabha culminating in the renunciation in August 1945 of their titles by some prominent Mahasabha leaders.

The failure of Mahatma Gandhi to evoke response from the Viceroy to this gesture soon after his release (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress") led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the constitutional deadlock which "continues to exist at a time when the war menace to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the Centre and in the provinces."

A resolution passed in July 1944 said: "The Working Committee reiterates that no communal settlement will be acceptable to the Hindus which has not the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha, and it will be a fatal mistake for Congress leaders to come to a patched-up agreement with the Muslim League so long as it persists in its Pakistan ideology and refuses to identify itself with the national interests of India as a whole. The Working Committee declares that the suicidal policy of appeasement, specially jeopardising Hindu rights, has not proved a success in the past, nor will it be so in the future. Instead of this policy being pursued, there should now be all-India efforts for uniting all progressive parties and organisations throughout the country who believe in the unity and integrity of India on a common Indian national demand, and both Hindu and Muslim public opinion should be effectively mobilised on such lines. In the preparation of, and in giving effect to such a scheme, the Hindu Mahasabha will be glad to offer its wholehearted co-operation."

C. R. Formula Condemned—Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Quid-e-Azam Jinnah on the basis of the Gandhi-cum-C. R. Formula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). This roused vigorous protests from Mahasabha leaders. Mr. Savarkar remarked:—

"From the 'Quit India' the Congress has inevitably landed on 'Split India'. The Hindu Mahasabha had foretold that just as the Swaraj-Khilafat ended in strengthening the Khilafat forces and gave birth to the Pan-Islamic movement, the Swaraj-Pakistan movement could result in strengthening the Pakistan forces." He added that this offer had completely justified the policy of the Mahasabha in refraining "from being duped into the movement of 'Quit India', which has now ended in such a miserable fiasco."

"It is really unjust," observed Mr. Savarkar, "to look upon Mr. Rajagopalachari as the villain of this tragedy. The fact is that a Muslim Raj in India has always been looked upon by Gandhiji and a large number of

Congressmen as cent per cent. Swaraj." He contended that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Mr. Rajagopalachari had the authority to make a gift of any of the Indian provinces.

Mahasabha auspiciousness was accentuated by the prospect of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations. Mahasabha leaders were so much disturbed by the fear of fresh concessions to the Quaid-e-Azam that Dr. Mookerjee sought clarification from Mahatma Gandhi on the latter's intentions.

Outlining his impressions of his talk with Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Mookerjee made three points. The first was that Mahatma Gandhi's mind was still open to conviction and if he felt satisfied that what he had done was injurious to India as a whole or to a particular province, or even to a particular community, he would not hesitate to retrace his step. Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi's personal views on the question of partition of India were still the same as they were two years ago. In the third place, Mahatma Gandhi was most anxious that all people, including Congressmen, should, without reserve, express their opinion on the C. R. Formula so that he might correctly appreciate the country's reaction.

Appeal to U. N.—Dr. Mookerjee said that the real solutions for settling Hindu-Muslim differences was to find out from the spokesmen of the respective communities in what manner minority rights required protection in provincial spheres and the Centre. It was clear, continued Dr. Mookerjee, that Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's settlement with Mahatma Gandhi could be only on the basis of Pakistan. He had not even stated what his Pakistan was, though he had emphatically indicated that the C. R. Formula did not give him the Pakistan he wanted. The Quaid-e-Azam's demands would now increase, of which indications had already been given.

Even after it was known that the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations had broken down the Working Committee of the Mahasabha passed a resolution condemning the Rajagopalachari Formula and Mahatma Gandhi's Scheme "as being destructive of the integrity of India and being detrimental to the interests of the Hindus as well as of the country as a whole," and reaffirming that "no communal settlement will be binding on the Hindus unless arrived at with the consent of the Hindu Mahasabha."

In a second resolution, the Committee reaffirmed that India was one and indivisible and called upon the United Nations to make an unequivocal declaration recognising the right of India as such a nation.

The Working Committee further resolved that, in the event of failure on the part of Britain to satisfy the fair and just demand made by India, the other Allied Nations should not permit Britain to delay any longer the removal of India's bondage on the pretext of communal, sectional or other differences, mostly created by the policy of divide, and rule and seriously fettered with the object of continued exploitation of the Indian people.

The Working Committee was further of the opinion that continuance of the undemocratic Government, not at all responsible to the people of India, had resulted in the estrangement between India and Britain which would not fail to be a menace to world peace and world order.

The Working Committee authorised the President to cable the resolution to President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill, Marshal Stalin and General Chiang-Kai-Shek.

HINDUSTAN CONSTITUTION

The annual session of the Mahasabha was held at Bilaspur on Christmas Eve in 1941. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

The proceedings of the session were signalled by the adoption of a draft constitution for the future free India embodying the principles for which the Mahasabha stands. The draft said: "Hindustan shall be a free State and her constitution shall be styled 'The constitution of the Hindustan

Free State.' Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally, Hindustan is one whole and indivisible, and so shall she remain. The form of Government shall be democratic and federal. The federal legislature shall be bicameral in structure. Elections to the legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of 'one man one vote.' The federal government shall be distributed between the central and provincial legislatures in a manner so as to give an adequate measure of autonomy to the provinces, with residuary powers at the centre. The power of the Government, whether federal or provincial, shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial, with the executive responsible to the legislature and both responsible to the people and with the judiciary independent of the executive. Distinctions between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist, and the military strength of the Hindustan Free State shall, as far as possible, be equilibrated amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency. The States should be brought into the federation of Hindustan. Responsible government should be introduced, on the principles stated above."

It was laid down that "the fundamental rights of a free state, namely, that all citizens domiciled in Hindustan shall, in general, enjoy rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of citizenship and shall, in particular, enjoy fundamental rights."

The principal resolution of the session expressed the opinion that an agreed scheme of reforms which would solve her political problems and a united front were the pretexts which were being put forward by British politicians to enable Britain to defeat Hindustan's claim to freedom. The resolution declared that "a major surgical operation like Pakistan" was not in the best interests of Hindustan. Without prejudice to the Mahasabha's demands for complete independence and the right to frame its constitution, the resolution called upon the British Government to prove their *bona fides* by taking immediate steps to implement the Cripps scheme, shorn of clauses giving power of secession to provinces, and to dissolve the legislatures as the first step with a view to forming a Constituent Assembly elected not on the basis of the Communal Award but on the basis of a joint electorate with reservation of seats where necessary.

Wavell Plan Condemned—When Lord Wavell broadcast his plan for an Interim Central Government the Working Committee of the Mahasabha registered its strong protest against the proposal which it described as a "deliberate device on the part of the British Government to perpetuate British Rule over India to camouflage the issue of India's independence, to break the solidarity of the Indian nation, to reduce the Hindus who constitute about 75 per cent. of India's population to a minority by the introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and the Scheduled Castes, and to divide the politically-minded Hindu community into separate entities as Caste Hindus and the Schedule Castes."

The resolution continued: "The said plan negates the principles of nationalism, freedom and democracy for which the Second World War is said to be waged and fought by the Allies. Even a fully Indianized Executive Council under the existing constitution without any collective responsibility with the Viceroy's veto and the overriding power of the Secretary of State intact can be no substitute for a truly National Indian Government responsible to the people based on the recognition of Indian independence...."

"It is obviously a step in retrogression of the Cripps proposal and a monstrous extension of the so-called communal award which has proved to be the fountain source of all communal bitterness and political strife."

"The Indian National Congress has bartered away the political rights of the caste Hindus by repeated secret negotiations and by its open failure to defend such a right whenever they were trampled under foot. The Congress has ceased to be a national organisation by its persistent negotiations with the Muslim League, a body outside the Congress on communal issues and by its latest acceptance through (Gandhi) of an equal political status with an avowedly communal and reactionary organisation like the Muslim League. . . . Any decision taken behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha, which alone is the accredited political organisation of the Hindus and which has been in the past recognised by the Government itself as a major political organization, shall not be acceptable to the Hindus of India."

"The Working Committee demands that a referendum be taken of the Wavell plan and the opinion of the people be ascertained before it is put into operation."

"The Working Committee therefore declares that the Wavell Scheme even if it be accepted by the Simla Conference will be repudiated by the Hindus and if enforced will be resisted by all possible means."

Titles Renounced—Government's "increasingly hostile attitude towards the legitimate rights of Hindus" came in for violent criticism at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in August 1945. The meeting witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of some Mahasabha leaders renouncing their title as a protest against Government's policy.

Opening the session of the All-India Committee Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the President, said that a new situation had been created by the Wavell offer. Dr. Mookerjee added Lord Wavell had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha, who not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power.

Referring to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, Dr. Mookerjee said, the Quaid-e-Azam had now changed his demand from parity with Hindus to that of parity with the rest of India. Dr. Mookerjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only national organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations. He strongly demanded that the future of India should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

The resolution on titles said: "As a mark of protest against the increasingly hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha calls upon all Government title-holders who are office-bearers or who are members of the Council or committees of the provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles. No Government title-holders shall therefore be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha."

The principal political resolutions ran as follows: "On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in India and the other countries both in the east and the west, we call upon His Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters. . . . In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent. of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice, fairness and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in this crisis. . . ."

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for Imperialism to cling to power. . . . We call upon

the British Government immediately to repeal the communal award, which is unfair, undemocratic and anti-national. The Hindu Mahasabha has all along rejected the communal award. We are of the opinion that the election should be based on the genuine democratic principle of one man, one vote. . . . The Mahasabha insists that any Constituent Assembly or any body entrusted with the work of drafting India's new constitution should proceed on the basis that India is and shall remain one and indivisible and further, that any majority community shall not be reduced to a minority or equality. . . .

"The Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to the pernicious principle of parity between Hindus and Muslims. It is inherently unjust to reduce a majority of three-fourths to the same position as a minority of one-fourth. . . . The Hindu Mahasabha is of the opinion that the Wavell Plan, which envisaged no real transfer of power to Indian hands, was doomed to failure because it was based on inherently unjust proposals of parity. . . .

"His Majesty's Government can call for the co-operation of all nationalist elements, Hindus and Muslims, who are willing to shoulder responsibility for tackling the triple issues of the integrity of India, opposition to parity and the demand for complete independence without a weakening or crippling of the Hindus."

Memorandum.—As remarked earlier, the Mahasabha receded into the background with growing political activity on the part of the Congress. Such influence as it had over the Hindu mind suffered as the result of a new declaration of Congress policy towards Pakistan and the proposed partition of India. The Working Committee of the Congress in the Autumn of 1945 adopted a resolution on the subject which set its face squarely against the division of the country (See Chapter on the "Indian National Congress"). Then followed months of electrifying activity in which the Congress successfully eclipsed the Mahasabha. It was only in very few constituencies that the Mahasabha could put up its own candidates, but hardly any could come on top. Most of the Mahasabha nominees forfeited their deposits. The Hindu electorate solidly voted Congress.

When, therefore, the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India in the spring of 1946 and carried on negotiations with the Indian political parties, the Mahasabha was not much in evidence. Mr. J. B. Bhopatkar, Acting President of the Mahasabha, met the Mission and submitted a ten-point memorandum. The points made out were: (1) immediate declaration of independence of India; (2) formation of an interim government with complete transfer of all power and authority of Government of India to this Government; (3) recognition of India's integrity and indivisibility; (4) opposition to territorial self-determination; (5) India's constitution to be of the federal type with (6) provisions for the grant of the utmost measure of autonomy to the federating units, the provinces and the States, but with residue of powers vested in the Centre; (7) the governing principle of the constitution to be democracy, which means the rule of the majority; (8) representation in legislatures on the principle of adult franchise; (9) no division of India into British India and the Indian States; and (10) the setting up of a sovereign constituent assembly.

The memorandum stated that, as all sovereignty in respect of India was vested in the Indian people, it was the right of Indians to be fully and completely free.

As regards the Interim Government, the memorandum said that it should be composed of eleven representatives elected by the eleven provincial legislative assemblies, who should co-opt four members representative of such minorities as were not represented on it. These 15 members need not be members of Legislative Assemblies.

The Constituent Assembly itself should be as small a body as possible and should be composed of members elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies with power to co-opt representatives of such minorities as were not represented on it and some experts, if necessary.

The constituent body should be a sovereign one which would decide the terms of a treaty with Great Britain. It would decide all matters by a majority vote, and these decisions should be binding on all.

The memorandum emphatically declared that historically, ethnologically, politically and even culturally India was one whole and indivisible nation and it must remain so in future.

The Sabha was opposed to the principle of territorial self-determination which it said would prove as dangerous as Pakistan itself.

After that, however, the Mahasabha was completely out of the picture. The annual session of the organization, which was to have been held early in the year, was postponed. Instead, the Working Committee met in Calcutta towards the end of September, when the unprecedented communal outburst at Calcutta provided grist to the Mahasabha mill. It expressed the view that the Muslim League should be declared an illegal body and dealt with as such, if it persisted in its attempt to indulge in unconstitutional and illegal activities. The committee urged the new Central Government and the Governor-General to exercise their powers for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the country. It also declared that the "Direct Action" declared by the Muslim League against British imperialism was a camouflage and was a manoeuvre to inflame the fanatical mass mind against the Hindus. It recorded its firm conviction that "the Calcutta massacre was organized and planned to terrorise and intimidate the Hindus in order to frighten them into acceptance of Pakistan."

FOUR-POINT PROGRAMME

In the historic events which led up to the independence of India, the stand of the Hindu Mahasabha was what it had always been—communalism as a cure for communalism.

At the twenty-seventh annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Gorakhpur at the close of 1946, Mr. B. L. Bhopatkar, in his presidential address, outlined a four-point programme to propagate "the ideas and ideals for which the Hindu Mahasabha stands and to indicate to the Hindus the right lines of their defence against Muslim aggression".

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that, in the crisis then prevailing, it was the duty of the Hindu Mahasabha to run to the help of the rest of the Hindus. The work of the Mahasabha to be carried on was suggested on the following lines:—

Firstly, it must educate both the Hindu masses and classes in the ideology of the Mahasabha and make them communally conscious.

Secondly, it should organise a Hindu front composed of Caste Hindus, Scheduled Castes, Sikhs and others with a view to confronting successfully all "open or veiled aggression" in any part of India.

Thirdly, it should remould the Hindu mind by making it more self-reliant and, if necessary, even militant.

Fourthly, to carry out this stupendous work, the Mahasabha should start a fund called "The Hindu Reconstruction and Relief Fund".

In his review of events over two years ending with December 1946, Mr. Bhopatkar said that the Simla proposals were manifestly pro-Muslim and, therefore, unfair and unjust to the Hindus, Sikhs and the Scheduled castes. They surreptitiously introduced the principle of parity between Caste Hindus and Muslims.

Recalling the Mahasabha's appeal to Hindus, Mr. Bhopatkar urged them to realise the danger

inherent in the Cabinet Mission's proposals and said that the danger lay in the 'proposed three-tiered constitution'.

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that there were occasions in a nation's history when communalism had to be met by communalism and nationalism was required to be purified through the fire of communalism.

"Mr. Bhopatkar urged the Constituent Assembly which seems to be determined to frame India's constitution," the abolition of distinction between martial and non-martial races and to see that the military strength of Hindustan was as far as possible equilibrated among its various provinces.

Inaugurating the session, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee declared that, if all members of the Constituent Assembly remained united and proceeded with their task without any anxiety to appease the Muslim League or to make any surrender of the fundamental issues of Indian unity and liberty, "there is no power on earth that can ultimately stand in the way of our attaining the goal."

He urged the Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for a free India based on sound and democratic principles, making provision for all minority interests. Whether the Muslim League accepted such a constitution or not, he declared, India should acquire sufficient strength to enforce it on her people.

To his mind it seemed almost certain that India would have to pass through another stage of bitter struggle before she attained her complete freedom.

At this four-day session more than half a dozen resolutions were passed and eloquent tributes were paid by delegates from almost every province to the great qualities of leadership of Mr. Bhopatkar, the new President, after the voluntary retirement of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Hindustan National Guards.—The highlight of the session was the unanimous adoption of the resolution embodying a future programme for Hindus envisaging the formation of the Hindustan National Guards for the purpose of self-defence.

Resolutions urging the intensification of the "Suddhi" (purification) movement protesting against the League Ministry in Sind, inviting Muslims of other provinces to convert Sind into a complete Pakistan province, and warning the Sind Government that should it pursue that policy Hindu India would really rescue the Sind Hindus, were also passed. Dr. B. S. Moonje, moving his resolution on the future constitution of India, said that any constitution without a strong centre would never be accepted by the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution on Noakhali said that that calamity was likely to spread to other areas in Hindu minority districts in Bengal and regretted that the Governor-General and the Governor of Bengal, who had a special responsibility to protect minorities, had failed miserably to discharge their obligations.

At the close of the session a new Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was elected. The following is a complete list:—

President: Mr. J. B. Bhopatkar, *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. B. G. Khaparde (in case Bhai Farmanand refused to accept), Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mahant Digvijayanath and Dr. B. S. Moonje, *General Secretary:* Mr. Anantosh Lahiri, *Secretaries:* Mr. Dhandhere (Poona) and Mr. V. G. Deshpande, *Treasurer:* Captain Deshabhandar.

Working Committee Members: Mr. Gangadhar Tulmala (Sind), Mr. Mahendra Bewan (Gujarat), Kumar Sureshprakash Singh (Oudh), Mr. Rajmounar Narsinhrao (Andhra), Mr. Ramnath Kalia (Delhi), Mr. Panchanatham (Madras), Mr. R. K. Pande (Maharashtra), Mr. K. D. Dhandhere (Bombay), Mr. Indra Prakash (Punjab), Mr. R. A. Kanitkar (Berar), Mr. L. V. Paranjpe (C.P.), Mr. Satishsingh (Assam), Mr. D. N. Muckerjee (Bengal), Mr. K. Shivanand

(Tamilnad), Mr. R. N. Man (Maharashtra), Mr. Chandkiran Sharda (Ajmer), Mr. Chandralal Baner (N.W.F.P.), Kumar Ganganand Sinha (Bihar), Rani Phulkumari of Sherkot (Jadives) and Mr. G. A. Gavaani (Scheduled Caste).

Nominations: Lala Narain Duttji, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Mr. Gangaram Khanna, and Mr. Lakmishanker Verma.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which met at New Delhi on February 1947, reiterated the views and demands of the general body a month earlier. It passed a resolution expressing the opinion that "the Constituent Assembly, as it is, is a properly constituted legal body with full sovereign power and authority and competent to frame the political constitution of 'Akhand Hindustan'". The Mahasabha was of the opinion that now as the Congress and other representatives had started the work of the Constituent Assembly they should complete it whether the League joined it or not or even if the British Government withdrew the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

Fair Play to All The Committee also felt that the Karachi resolution of the Muslim League declining to join the Constituent Assembly marked a definite departure from the path of constitutionalism in favour of direct action.

It urged the Princes to join the Constituent Assembly, giving adequate representation to their own people and to introduce responsible government in their own States as speedily as possible.

The Working Committee appointed a committee to draft the outlines of a constitution for Akhand Hindustan "broad-based on the principles of equity, democracy, justice and fair play to all communities and interests".

The Committee reiterated its opinion that the Cabinet Mission's proposals envisaging a three-tiered constitution should not have been accepted by the Congress. What was needed was a strong central government paramount enough to make all the provinces and States work in union with each other.

The Committee appointed another committee consisting of the President and 32 members from different parts of India for collecting a fund to implement the constructive programme of the Mahasabha outlined at its Gorakhpur session. It also authorised the General Secretary in co-operation with two others to take the necessary steps to organise a *Suddhi* (purification movement).

At another session of the Working Committee in New Delhi the following month, a resolution was adopted declaring that, except for the

deadline, H.M.G.'s Statement of February 20 on the withdrawal of British power by June 1948 was vague and likely to lead to unrest and strife in India. The resolution opposed transfer of power to provincial governments "with regard to areas which are not fully represented in the Constituent Assembly owing to their own perversity".

The Mahasabha called upon the Constituent Assembly to proceed with the completion of its task to provide for a strong Centre.

By another resolution the Working Committee congratulated the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab for having built up a common anti-Pakistan front. Expressing grave concern at the riots in that province, the resolution declared that these riots were brought about by "a combination of the agents of bureaucracy and the Muslim League to terrorise Hindus and Sikhs so that they may give up their anti-Pakistan agitation."

The Committee finally called upon the British Government to transfer power and responsibility to a strong and independent Central Government which could effectively control the destinies of the whole of India (Akhand Hindustan).

Integrity of India The reaction of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to H.M.G.'s announcement of June 3 was in keeping with its avowed policies. The Committee reiterated its opposition to partition of the country and declared that there would not be peace in India unless the separated areas were brought back into the Indian Union and made its integral parts. The Committee declared the tentative allocation of territories in the proposed partition of the Punjab and Bengal was "unjust and unfair to the non-Muslims".

The main resolution moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and seconded by Dr. Gokulchand Narang *inter alia* said, "The cardinal principle of the Hindu Mahasabha has always been the unity and integrity of India, and under no circumstances would it be a party to the vivisection of India in any shape or form."

Deploring that the Indian National Congress, after solemn assurances to the Hindu electorate that it stood by the unity of India, had agreed to the partition of India without a referendum, the Committee declared that "the Hindus were not bound by this commitment of the Congress".

As the principle of partition had been accepted both for the Punjab and Bengal and as the communal ministry in Bengal had been pursuing a policy detrimental to Hindus, the Committee urged the Viceroy to promulgate Section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935 pending the appointment of two regional ministries.

The Committee resolved that July 3 be observed as a day of countrywide protest by peaceful "hartal" and holding public meetings wherever possible.

On the eve of independence Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, called upon the Hindus not to participate in the August 15 celebrations decided upon by the Indian National Congress.

Direct Action in U.P.—Meanwhile, the U.P. Hindu Mahasabha's direct action movement against the U.P. Government had begun in Lucknow. After many demonstrations Hindu Mahasabha volunteers attempted to hoist the Hindu Mahasabha flag in a Lucknow park and were taken into custody. The movement was started after the ten demands of the Mahasabha on the Government had broken down.

The demands were based on communal lines about representation in Government service and about effective defence provisions in the provinces against disturbances.

During the course of the movement several Hindu Mahasabha workers were arrested. The U.P. Government also directed the District authorities to put in charge of receivers the estates and commercial and industrial establishments of persons arrested under the movement.

The campaign was carried on, besides the U.P., in Bihar and elsewhere. The movement was called off in the third week of September as, it was declared, the communal situation needed the undivided attention of all the people.

At the opening session of the All-India Hindu Convention, which met in New Delhi on August 9, 1947 under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, there was commotion and uproar. Mr. Savarkar, winding up the proceedings, said, "If Hindus do not organise and assert themselves, realise the grave danger that lies ahead and work to get the severed areas back, there will be numerous other Pakistans in our midst in the next few years."

The Convention passed a resolution expressing opposition to the partition of India on the basis of religion and urging the Hindus not to accept the division of the country and criticising the Indian National Congress for having acceded to it without getting a verdict from the people on this issue.

In September, the Working Committee of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha met in Baroda under the Presidentship of Pandit Ananda Priyaji, the Working President, and passed a resolution disapproving the action of Junagadh State in joining the Pakistan Dominion. Another resolution on Hyderabad requested the Nizam to join the Indian Union forthwith.

THE MUSLIMS

HITHERTO this section used to appear under the title Muslim League. There are three reasons why the old title has had to be discarded, first, almost all Muslim bodies have given up political activity in the old sense of the term. Second, the Muslim League, or to give it the new name Indian Union Muslim League cannot be considered as the direct heir of the old Muslim League of undivided India. The reasons for this assumption will be given later. Even if the Indian Union League is accepted as the constitutional successor of the old League it does not enjoy the predominance in Muslim politics that the older body did.

We can now proceed to give a general review of Muslim politics.

LAST MEETING

The All-India Muslim League held its last meeting in Karachi on December 14 and 15 in 1947, where it resolved to break up into two independent bodies one for India and the other for Pakistan. Two conveners were appointed to call meetings of the council one to consist of old members resident in India and the other of those resident in Pakistan. These councils, were to frame the two constitutions. Further, the meeting decided to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee consisting of elected representatives of not more than three each from the Pakistani and Indian bodies for the purpose of dividing the assets which amount to 72 lakhs and the liabilities of the All-India Muslim League. It was also agreed that in the event of difference of opinion in the committee the matter in question was to be referred to the Qaid-e-Azam. As it turned out this committee never met, while the working Committee of the Pakistan League decided not to transfer any amount at present to Indian Union League. Later the Secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League applied for permission to the Sind Chief Court to draw 2½ lakhs annually from the interest accruing from the All-India Muslim League Fund. If this request is granted it would follow that the Pakistan League had established its claim to the entire deposits belonging to the All-India Muslim League. The reasons why the assets and liabilities Committee did not meet or why the Pakistan League Working Committee decided not to transfer any funds to the Indian Union Muslim League are not known. In any case, whatever political or constitutional authority the Indian Union League possesses today is derived from the resolutions passed at the last meeting before it broke up of the All-India Muslim League in Karachi on December 14 and 15, 1947. The more important resolutions passed at the meeting are given below : It may also be mentioned here that at the meeting of the States Muslim League held in Karachi on February 4, 1948 opinion was not unanimous on the issue of splitting the League. The members from Hyderabad, for instance, were not in favour of division. Later an *ad hoc* Committee appointed by the President of the States Muslim League advocated dissolution and merger with the Indian Union and Pakistan League bodies respectively. Here are the full texts of the more important resolutions passed at the Karachi meeting on December 14 and 15.

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League, having reviewed the situation and the happenings in various parts of the Indian sub-continent since its last meeting held in New Delhi on the 9th June, 1947, places on record its deep sense of sorrow and its feelings of horror at the widespread acts of organised violence and barbarity which have taken place. The Council also views with grave concern the rising tide of communal antagonism against the Muslim minority in the Indian Union where, in spite of the repeated declarations by the Congress that minorities will be dealt with justly and fairly and that their rights and interests will be fully safeguarded and protected, Muslim life and property continue to be insecure, their trade, business and other means of earning their livelihood

are in a state of suspense in many parts of the country, and they are being subjected to various disabilities merely because they happen to be Muslims. The Council expresses its deep regret that although the division of India has taken place on the basis of an agreement to which both the Congress and the Muslim League were consenting parties, certain influential sections of people in the Indian Union, including persons holding responsible positions, have been acting contrary to the spirit of that agreement and are branding the Muslim minority in the Indian Union as disloyal, because of their support of the very solution of the long-standing political problem which the Congress itself had ultimately and finally accepted and ratified, notwithstanding the most categorical declarations and assurances by representative Muslim leaders in the Indian Constituent Assembly and outside that the Muslims in the Indian Dominion had completely identified themselves with the country in which their lot had been cast. This Council strongly condemns and deplores that, in spite of the strict injunctions given privately and publicly by the Qaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League not to harm the minorities in any way, unfortunately acts of violence were also committed in certain parts of Pakistan inflicting loss of life and sufferings on the non-Muslim minorities.

PLEDGE TO MINORITIES

"The Council reminds the Governments of both the Indian Union and Pakistan that they jointly gave the most categorical assurances to their respective minorities of full protection of life and property and of full guarantee of their rights and interests, and it most emphatically urges upon the Governments of Indian Union and Pakistan and the authorities concerned that the pledges given to the minorities be fulfilled in all sincerity. The Council hopes that both the Governments will realise their responsibility in this behalf and prepare, after joint deliberations, a charter of minorities' right which will ensure an honourable existence of the minorities in the two Dominions. The Council further hopes that the two Dominion Governments will be able to conclude agreements and treaties which will promote and stabilize friendly relations between the two dominions.

"This session of the Council of the All-India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of horror and grief at the widespread acts of violence which have been happening in Ajmer for sometime past. In view of the deep regard and devotion which the Mussalmans have for the Dargah Sharif of Ajmer this Council urges upon the Government of the Indian Union to ensure the protection of the Dargah Sharif and of the honour, person and property of the people living in that holy city. The Council further urges upon the government of the Indian Union to take effective measures for the protection of mosques, *imambaras*, holy shrines, tombs and other sacred places in the Indian Dominion and to see that all such places which have been subjected to sacrilege and outrages are immediately restored to their original condition and effective arrangements made for their future protection.

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League views with great satisfaction the attainment of its main objective, namely, the establishment of Pakistan, and congratulates the Mussalmans of the Indian sub-continent on the sacrifices they have made for the achievement of their national goal. The Council feels confident that the unique struggle of the Muslim League for the establishment of a fully independent sovereign State, under the superb leadership of Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, and its ultimate triumph in the birth of the largest Muslim State and the fifth largest of all States in the world, will go down in history as the most outstanding world event of modern times. The Council now calls upon the Mussalmans of Pakistan and all other loyal citizens of the State to

make the greatest possible contribution towards the building up of this new-born State so that in as short a time as possible it can attain an honourable position in the comity of the nations of the world as an ideal democratic state based on social justice, as an upholder of human freedom and world peace for which Islam stands, and as a country which will be strong in arms, rich in moral and material wealth, and in which all its citizens will enjoy equal rights and be free from fear, want and ignorance.

"Now that the main object of the All-India Muslim League has been fulfilled and India has been divided into two independent and sovereign States, certain changes are inevitable in the structure, objective, and policies of the All-India Muslim League Organisation. It is obvious that the Mussalmans of Pakistan and India can no longer have one and the same political organisation.

TWO LEAGUES

"The Council therefore resolves :—

1. (i) that in place of the All-India Muslim League there shall be separate Muslim League organisations for Pakistan and Indian Union,
 - (ii) that all members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League for the time being who have become ordinarily residents of the territories comprised by Pakistan or have settled therein and all Muslim members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly who are primary members of Muslim League do hereby constitute the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League,
 - (iii) that all members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League who have become ordinarily residents of the territories comprised by the Indian Union or have settled therein and all Muslim members of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly who are primary members of the Muslim League do hereby constitute the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League,
 - (iv) that a Convener each be appointed of the Pakistan Muslim League and the Indian Union Muslim League, with instruction to convene at very early dates meetings of the two respective Councils as defined above, for the purpose of electing Office-bearers, framing the constitution and transacting such other business as arises by virtue of this decision,
 - (v) that the following be elected the Conveners respectively :

for the Pakistan Muslim League :—
Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan,

for the Indian Union Muslim League :—Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail, President, Madras Provincial Muslim League,
 - (vi) that the meeting of the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League will be held at Karachi and that of the Indian Union Muslim League at Madras.
2. That all primary members of the All-India Muslim League who are now ordinarily residents of Pakistan or have settled therein should be deemed *ipso facto* to have become primary members of the Pakistan Muslim League, and all members of the All-India Muslim League who are now ordinarily residents of the Indian Union or have settled therein be deemed to have become *ipso facto* primary members of the Indian Union Muslim League.

3. That when meetings of the respective Councils of the Pakistan Muslim League and the Indian Union Muslim League are convened, each Council shall elect its representatives, not exceeding 3 in each case, as members of a joint *ad hoc* Committee for the purpose of deciding how the Assets and Liabilities of the All-India Muslim League are to be equitably divided as between the Pakistan Muslim League and the Indian Union Muslim League. In the event of a difference of opinion in the *ad hoc* Committee the issues in dispute will be finally decided by the Quaid-e-Azam.
4. That in case of dispute regarding the membership of the Council a written declaration by an existing member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to the effect that he is ordinarily resident of or has settled in Pakistan or Indian Union shall be conclusive.
5. That the existing Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League shall continue to function in accordance with the Constitution and Rules for the Muslim League Organisation in Pakistan till such time as the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League meets and for the Muslim League organisation in Indian Union till such time as the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League meets.

MUSLIM POLITICS

The chief features of Muslim politics since the partition of the sub-continent are 1. a decline in strength and influence of the Indian Union Muslim League. 2. the rise in power of a number of non-League bodies like the Momins, Shias and more especially the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind with which Maulana Azad is associated, 3. the dissolution of purely communal-political bodies, and a shift in their emphasis from political work to social, cultural, religious and educational work, 4. a concerted drive for communal harmony through the employment of peace missions. When at last the testing-time for Hindu-Muslim understanding came during the campaign in Kashmir or the police action in Hyderabad not only were peace and harmony fully maintained but Muslims of all shades of opinion declared with one voice their loyalty to the Indian Union and unqualified support to the Indian Government in the action they had taken against the Hyderabad State. There was, no doubt, at any time where Indian Muslims stood on that issue.

On the morrow of the Mahatma's assassination a number of communal-political bodies were dissolved by order of Government or they agreed to dissolve themselves or they just changed their field of operation from politics to culture though towards the end of the year signs of reversion to older programmes and politics began to appear. Controversy centred chiefly round the need for continuing the political activities of the Muslim League between the body that called itself the Indian Union Muslim League on the one hand and non-League Muslims on the other. While the Union Leaguers maintained that religious and cultural interests of Muslims could be safeguarded only through a political organization of Muslims, non-leaguers denied that there was any need for communal-political organization in a state which is resolved to be secular in character, and that safe-guards must be looked for from the good-will of the majority or specific provisions in the Constitution Act. Further, the non-League Muslims denied that the Madras meeting of ex-leaguers had any constitutional status since once the All-India body was dissolved (as was done at Karachi) a second body to take the place of the first could be recreated only by a general convention. It was pointed out that at the meeting of the Muslim League council held in Madras on March 10, 1948 only 30 out of 147 attended, and these thirty came chiefly from Madras, Bombay and the C.P. The overwhelming majority of the new office-bearers too belonged to the South, while the bulk of the Muslims in the Union and also

the more influential lived in the North. The U.P. for instance which could be regarded as the spiritual home of the old League was almost wholly unrepresented. Moreover the decision which came out of the Madras League proved totally unacceptable to the overwhelming body of Muslim opinion in the country. The decisions of the Madras meeting were in fact almost immediately repudiated by most of the old League bodies, the dissolution of which meanwhile went on apace. Some of these old bodies simply took on a new name, others reformed themselves on a non-communal basis, while yet others gave complete freedom to their members to join any party they wished with the recommendation that the most suitable party to join was the Indian National Congress.

Outside the League circle Maulana Azad worked tirelessly (partly on his own and partly through the Jamiat-ul-Ulema) to change the political outlook of the Muslims and to bring them into the Congress fold. For this purpose he issued an appeal on January 29, 1948 for a fund of 15 lakhs, for starting two weekly papers, one in English and one in Urdu and for carrying on a general campaign among Muslims so as to create in them a non-communal secular mentality. Maulana Azad's lead was followed by a great many leading Muslims. For instance, at a meeting of Muslim bodies of all shades of opinion including League held at Coimbatore on January 21, 1948 it was decided to follow wholeheartedly Maulana Azad's lead. Again at the Gujarat Muslim Conference held on February 21 and 22, 1948 a decision was taken to support Maulana Azad in his attempt to lead the Muslims back into the Congress. This meeting was presided over by Syed Abdulla Brelvi, who asked Muslims to abjure communal politics. He hoped that the meeting of the Muslims in Madras (which had not taken place then) would decide on dissolution. If Muslims were to be taken into Provincial Cabinets he declared the League Parliamentary Parties must be liquidated. The movement in favour of joining the Congress was further strengthened by the decision of the Momins to merge with the Congress. This decision was taken at a conference of Momni workers held at Kamptee in the C.P. The President of the Conference Abdul Quayum Ansari exhorted the Muslims to share power with other groups in the country in order to build up a free and powerful India. Muslims began to come into the Congress in large numbers. For instance in the Darbhanga District of Bihar 4,000 Muslim League members signed the Congress pledge, while according to a report by the Advocate-General of Assam the Muslims of Nowgong joined the Congress in a body. In Bombay this trend was particularly marked. The Bombay Provincial League proposed that the members of the League Party in the Bombay Corporation should join the Congress National group, though the Muslim League Corporation Party itself at a meeting held later decided to form itself into a non-communal party called the Peoples' Party. Later the working Committee of the Bombay Provincial League passed a resolution declaring that the League as such would take no part in politics and issued instructions to all affiliated bodies and Provincial Parliamentary Board that members were free to join any political party in pursuance of the Madras decision. At a meeting of leaders of Muslim Progressive Group held in Bombay on May 1, 1948 under the Presidentship of Dr. Abdul Hamid Kazi a statement was issued declaring that for political purposes all Progressive Muslims should join the Congress and for cultural purposes they should join the Jamiat. The General Council of All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar declared in a resolution passed at a meeting on January 14, 1948 that there was no need for any political party except Congress and that the Majlis-e-Ahrar, should from then on devote itself only to social service under the name Khudam-e-Khalq (servants of the people). Finally, a conference of Jamiat workers held in Bareilly (U.P.) asked its members to join the Congress and not participate in elections from the Jamiat platform. The affinity between the Congress and certain Muslim points of view

was further demonstrated by the passing of a resolution at a meeting of Nationalist Muslims at Nagpur advocating the merger of Bhopal State with adjoining States Union or the C.P. and Berar.

Similar developments were taking place in the Indian States. For instance, the Travancore and Cochin League bodies withdrew from all political activity and dissolved their parties in the legislature while the Executive Committee of the Mysore State Muslim League made it clear that it was concerned exclusively with the people of the State and had nothing whatever to do with outside bodies.

THE JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

The body on whom Maulana Azad partly relied for support was the Jamiat-ul-Ulema whose rise in number and influence is one of the chief features of Muslim politics since the partition of the sub-continent. The Jamiat has had a long history of co-operation with the Congress and was one of the main political opponents of the League at a time when it needed great courage for a Muslim to oppose the League. The establishment of the Indian Union and the consequent eclipse of the League in India gave the Jamiat and an allied body the Majlis-e-Ahrar the opportunity for which they were waiting. The Jamiat began at once to grow in strength and influence. For instance, the Gujarat where it is a comparative newcomer it claims it has about 10,000 members who devote their attention to social and educational questions.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind held its 15th annual session on April 27-28, 1948 in Bombay. On April 27 Pandit Nehru addressed the session and asked the Jamiat to work tirelessly for a secular state and strengthen the Indian nation. The session which was inaugurated by Maulana Azad decided to sever its connection with its counterpart in Pakistan, to eschew politics and devote its time to work for the amelioration of Muslims through religion, culture and education.

In 1949 the Jamiat held a session in Lucknow on April 17 under the Presidentship of Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni. The session was attended by over 10,000 Muslims. Messages came from the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the President of the Congress wishing the conference success and hoping that the deliberations of the conference will help to find the nation together and to build a secular state. The President of the session in his address reiterated the Jamiat's resolve to fight communalism and instil the concept of a united nation in the Muslim mind. He supported the adoption of Hindustani in both the Devanagari and Urdu script as the language that was born in India and was the mother-tongue of Hindus and Muslims alike. By another resolution the Jamiat transformed into a non-political body which was to concentrate on itself religious and cultural uplift of Muslims. Maulana Hifzen Rahman, who moved the resolution, explained that with the advent of freedom the political mission of the Jamiat could be taken as fulfilled. He exhorted the Muslims to learn the Devanagari script as a gesture of good-will and said that an attempt should be made to explain the principles of Islam in both scripts to promote better understanding between all sections of the people. Another speaker asked the audience not to look to Pakistan for inspiration or guidance. To do so, he declared, was detrimental to the real interests of the Indian Union Muslims. Reformation in Islamic civilization was necessary to ward off communalism. The speaker also pleaded for separate arrangements to give religious instruction to Muslim children. Earlier a conference at Bareilly had opposed the division of Kashmir.

PEACE ATTEMPTS

All through the period a number of attempts were made to promote peace and understanding between Hindus and Muslims, attempts which were to bear fruit later in the Hyderabad crisis. One of the means adopted was the despatch of

peace missions. Thus, peace missions of journalists and students from West Punjab toured East Punjab, while similar missions from East Punjab paid a visit to West Punjab. A goodwill mission headed by Maulana Abdul Rauf from Bareilly went to Pakistan and told meetings which it addressed that the only way of ensuring that Muslims in the Indian Union were well-treated was to treat the Hindus in Pakistan with generosity. Another goodwill mission organized by the Jamiat toured Hyderabad State. The object of the mission was to find out what service the members of the mission could be in the promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity and concord. Other means to promote harmony were also adopted. In Gurgaon district for instance, an inter-tribal dinner of Meos and Jathas was arranged after which a peace pact was made between the two. The Meos were to give up cattle-lifting and cow-slaughter while the Jathas were to guarantee the Meos safe-passage. Thus communal and tribal animosity which went back to years seemed to disappear almost overnight. Cow slaughter has been a cause of frequent trouble in India, and attempts were made to persuade Muslims to give it up of their own accord. Thus at a joint meeting of Congress Muslims and the Jathas in September a resolution was passed appealing to Muslims not to sacrifice cows on the ensuing Eidul Zohra day. Yet another obstacle in the way of friendliness between the two communities was the forcible occupation of some of the 350 odd mosques by refugees in Delhi and the conversion of the rest into Gurudwaras or temples. It will be remembered that the restoration of the mosques was one of the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi for giving up the fast which he undertook while in Delhi. By October about 250 mosques had been restored and it was expected that the remaining 100 would be handed in to the rightful owners in a short time. It may be mentioned that the mosques were willingly vacated by the refugees who were promised alternative quarters.

Stories of oppression of Muslims in India were stoutly denied by leading public men who bore ample witness to the secular nature of the Government of India's general policy and outlook. Thus Haj Kumari Anrit Kaur said in a speech which she delivered in London that Muslims in the Indian Union had the same rights as others and were living in perfect peace. Sir Mohamed Ueman, an ex-Governor of Madras said in answer to charges made in the Pakistan press that Muslims were far from being persecuted. They had the fullest religious liberty and there was complete peace and harmony between all communities. Maulana Azad in a speech which he made in Calcutta said that India was a secular state where Muslims had equal rights and privileges. It was the settled policy of the Government of India to fight communalism in every shape and form; no quarter would be given to communal organizations which engaged in political activity. All this constitutes so to say the general background of Muslim Politics. We may next proceed to give a chronological account of happenings as they affected Muslim Politics.

ARREST OF MUSLIM GUARDS

In a Home Ministry Statement issued on February 8, 1948 the Government of India declared the Muslim League National Guards and Khakhs organization unlawful. The ordinance was a direct consequence of the Government of India's determination to suppress all communal military formations on the morrow of the Mahatma's assassination. The ordinance applied only to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces which were directly under the Government of India, but the Governors' Provinces were expected to follow suit. The Government of India explained in a statement that the National Guards and the Khakhs were communal, semi-military and disposed to violence. They were collecting arms and were drilling with the ultimate object of disrupting the country in alliance with outside forces. The Muslim Guards with the R.S.S. shared the blame for creating a poisonous atmosphere in the country. The Khakhs for their part were

wedded to a doctrine of hate and violence and were carrying on ceaseless propaganda to prepare the Muslim mind for a Jihad. The statement declared that communal-military organizations had no place in the country as all citizens must rely for protection on forces of the Government.

When the Government of India's statement was issued Mr. Mohamed Ismail, the convener of the League Council hastened to appeal to Muslim Guard organizations to voluntarily suspend activity in response to the Government's order. Muslim Guard organizations in certain places like Ahmedabad and in West Bengal had, in fact, voluntarily dissolved two days before the official ban was imposed. Police raids were, however, carried out in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Jabalpur and Madras; some members of the organization were arrested. This led to a protest from Hajj Hassan Ali Ibrahim, the President of the Bombay Provincial League, who denied all Government charges about political disruption and maintained that Muslim Guards were only engaged in social service. Two other Muslim Leaders Hajj Ismail Saif and Mr. Hossain Imam also declared in a statement that in view of the fact that Government had full Muslim co-operation and that the Guards were in the process of breaking up, round up and arrest of Muslim Guard members had no justification.

LIQUIDATION OF LEAGUE BODIES

Meanwhile voluntary liquidation of Muslim League organisations was proceeding apace. Such of the organisations as did not break up excluded politics from their activity and decided to confine themselves to cultural pursuits. To give a few instances the following League organizations were reported as having been wound up in this order: Kaira Muslim League, Thana District League, Bhiwandil Nizampur Municipal Borough, Bombay Suburban Muslim League, Ahmednagar Muslim League, Assam Muslim Guards, Assam Provincial League, Lucknow City League, Surat Municipal League, the Ahmedabad Muslim League decided to confine itself to cultural activity.

In view of these developments it was generally expected that the Madras meeting of the Indian Union Muslim League Council would decide on voluntary liquidation. In the event however these expectations were disappointed. Bitter controversy preceded the Madras meeting, while Mr. Mohamed Ismail, the convener, held that the Madras meeting was legal and constitutional and that its decisions were binding on all members of the old organization resident in India. Dr. Syed Tajuddin, Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki and Mr. Shafie Mohammad, all from Madras criticized Mr. Ismail's decision to convene a meeting of the old League. The former two declared in a statement that the Muslim League stands automatically dissolved after the Karachi session, that the Madras body was a new organization and that therefore members were not bound by its decision. They further pointed out that there was no room in the country for communal organizations any more. The Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the Central Legislature went a step further. At a meeting held February 29, under the presidency of Nawab Mohomed Ismail it decided by a majority vote to dissolve with effect from February 30. The members from Bombay and Madras opposed the move and advocated postponement till the Madras meeting in March. But the majority took the view that in the highest legislative organ of a secular state the existence of a communal party was anomalous. Under a system of joint electorates such as they were going to have a communal party had little meaning. All questions that came up before the Assembly needed either a political or economic approach. In answer to a proposal that a decision should be postponed the majority contended that the Karachi resolutions were *ultra vires*, hence the organization that was to meet in Madras was not properly constituted. As a matter of fact, a Muslim League Party as such had ceased to exist in the Central Legislature long before the

decision to formally shut down the party was taken; members had been free to vote as they liked. But the decision to dissolve left the 27 members of the Muslim League in the Assembly unattached both in theory and in practice.

UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE

On March 10, 1948 the council of the Indian Union Muslim League met in Madras. Only 30 out of 147 members attended the meeting. After a discussion which took place behind closed doors and lasted 10 hours the meeting decided to retain the League organization which in future was to devote itself principally to religious, educational, social and cultural ends. A new constitution was to be framed by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. This was the first meeting of the Indian Union half of the League after the break-up meeting of the parent organization in Karachi. The decision to retain the organization was greeted with a chorus of disapproval in the Muslim political world. Even in its home-town of Madras 10 members quit the Madras Legislative Muslim League Party. In their letter of resignation they explained that the decisions of the Madras meeting were in the interest neither of the country in general nor of Muslims in particular. Criticism from elsewhere was equally scathing.

The Madras decisions had indeed little or no influence on the general drift towards secularization in the political life of the country. On March 18 the West Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Party was dissolved. The Assam League Parliamentary Party followed suit two days later, on March 20. It assumed a new name and drew up a new programme but continued to remain in operation. On March 30 the Bombay League Parliamentary Party after a meeting that lasted two days decided to shed its communal character and form itself into a new party called the Fourth Party open to all who subscribed to the programme drawn up at the Madras meeting. Economically the programme followed a middle course between Marxian and laissez-faire. It opposed nationalization but asked for full opportunity for employment for all. Other items in the programme were liquidation of illiteracy and support for small scale industry. On May 31 the U.P. Muslim League meeting in Lucknow decided to give up politics and confine its activities to social and cultural spheres. The party in the Legislature was dissolved, and the Parliamentary Board abolished.

HYDERABAD CRISIS

While the relations between India and Hyderabad were moving into a crisis Muslims of all shades of opinion and from every part of India spoke up in a manner that left no doubt about their loyalty to the country of which they were citizens. Muslim opinion in India was particularly roused by Kasim Razvi's reported boast that part of his mission was to free Indian Muslims from Hindu bondage and that when the Indian Army marched into Hyderabad Muslims in India would rise as one man against the Government. Five leading Muslim members of the Constituent Assembly Hossain Imam, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Hajj Ismail Saif, Mohomed Syed Taher Jaffer Imam and Naziruddin Ahmed at once replied with a statement in which they said that Kasim Razvi's boast was utterly fantastic and that Indian Muslims would remain solidly behind the Government in whatever action they might take against Hyderabad. This was followed by a similar statement by the President of the Indian Union Muslim League who said that there was no support whatever among Muslims for Kasim Razvi's fanaticism. Messages from Muslims poured in from all parts of the country denying Kasim Razvi's claim to be world-be saviour of Islam and pledging absolute loyalty to the Indian Union.

Thus Professor Abdul Majid Khan on April 28 in New Delhi and Abdul Quayyum Ansari on April 29 in Calcutta declared that all Muslims were loyal to the core and would not be seduced from their duty. Mr. Mohomed Ismail asked

Muslims at a meeting in Madras on May 9 to wholeheartedly co-operate with the Government in the maintenance of law and order. Anjuman Pukhtoon, the Pathan representative, organized a meeting in Bombay started of which they mination to stand by the country of which they were the citizens. Mr. Abdul Sattar, Muslim League M.L.A., vigorously protested against Kesho Razvi's statement about liberating Indian Muslims. A meeting of the Muslims of Bihar condemned the policy of the Nizam and asked for the disbandment of the Razakars. A joint statement issued by a number of prominent Muslims in New Delhi on June 10, 1948 appealed to the Nizam to consent to the Draft Agreement. Haji Hassanally P. Ibrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial League requested Mr. Mahmud Ismail to hold a meeting of the Working Committee to reassess public opinion about Muslim intentions.

Such reassurance was badly needed as suspicion still lingered that Muslims were in secret sympathy with the Nizam's Government and might make trouble if India decided to take action against Hyderabad. For their part the Muslims were a little bewildered for they did not know what exactly they were expected to do beyond what they had already done. This sense of bewilderment was forcibly expressed by Mr. S. G. Kazi, the General Secretary of the C.P. Muslim League and by Syed Abdur Raut Shah, the President. The former in the course of a call to Muslims to unite with the Hindus in the face of the threat from Hyderabad appealed to the Government to remove all suspicion and devise practical means of achieving closer understanding between Hindus and Muslims. The latter in a statement issued on September 8 expressed the view that Muslims were suffering from a feeling of isolation and frustration and that Government should somewhat modify its attitude of critical aloofness.

DECLARATIONS OF LOYALTY

Meanwhile as the day of police action in Hyderabad was drawing near, renewed declarations of support came from leading Muslims and representative Muslim bodies. Indeed there was hardly any Muslim organisation or leader who did not make it plain beyond a shadow of doubt that Muslims were as much a part of the Indian nation as the Hindus were and would fight for their country as wholeheartedly as the Hindus did if the call ever came. Instances on the statement issued in Patna on August 12 by 26 prominent Muslim leaders of Bihar including Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Nawab Ali Sajjad, Nawab Mubarak Ali advocating the formation of a united front in the face of the threat from Hyderabad. The Bihar Leaders' statement was followed by a statement from League leaders in West Bengal who warned Pakistan to keep off Hyderabad which they said was a purely domestic issue. Those who signed that statement included the President of the Calcutta Jamiat and a former mayor of the city.

Then there was the Khoja Conference that met in Bombay on August 13 under the Presidency of Huseinbhoy A. Lalljee. The Shias, too, who number twenty millions sent in their message of loyalty through the President of the All Parties Shia conference on August 15. On September 19, the Mulla Sahib of Dawoodi Bohra Community asked the Government of his community's complete support.

When police action was in full swing the Maharajkumar of Mahmudabad of the C.P. Socialist Party in a statement welcomed the Government of India's action intended to set free an oppressed and helpless population from a barbarous tyranny. The Muslims of Jubharpore scathingly condemned Razakar atrocities at a public meeting while a meeting of the Muslims of Outback described the issue between India and Hyderabad as antiquated feudalism vs. progressive democracy.

Everyone heaved a sigh of relief when the police action ended without a single untoward incident. Maulana Azad issued a statement in New Delhi on September 20 congratulating the

Muslims on their unanimous support of the Government. He said that Muslim behaviour had created a tremendous impression at home and abroad. The future of the Muslims in India was now assured. The President of the Indian Muslim League spoke in a similar manner in a message on the 1st day. He said that the loyalty of the Muslims was proved; suspicion and doubt had now lifted.

Four months later at a meeting of the Muslims of Calcutta on January 28, 1949 Maulana Azad sounded a hopeful note. India, he declared, was a secular state where all communities had equal rights and privileges. In all Provinces the League was liquidated while the communal situation in general was improving. If communalism reared its head again it would be mercilessly put down. In conclusion Maulana Azad appealed to the Muslims for unqualified support to the Government of India.

The Pakistan Press had indeed reported mass arrests of Muslims in India during the police action. These reports were, however, denied by the Government of India who explained that there was no need for such arrests as the Muslims were wholly with the Government in its decision to restore order in Hyderabad. The only action of any importance which the Government took was the detention of the President of the Bombay Provincial League under Public Security measures soon after he had arrived in Bombay from Karachi on September 6.

A certain communal element remained in the politics of the Indian Union Muslim League, whose working Committee held an important meeting in Madras on February 1 and 2, 1949. It passed a number of resolutions one of which offered assistance and co-operation to the Government in view of the threat of anarchy, a second welcomed the genuinely friendly attitude of India and Pakistan in their mutual relations and the determination to solve the issue of Kashmir in a peaceful and democratic manner. Another resolution reiterated the demand for separate electorates and requested the Constituent Assembly to reconsider the question and do justice to minority communities. The Committee also appealed to the Government to help the return of those Indians who wanted to return from Pakistan. It deplored the action of the Government in totally banning cow-slaughter and asked for the relaxation of the measure in the case of non-servicable cattle.

Down below are given more particulars about the Indian Union Muslim League and the full texts of the resolutions which it passed at various meetings.

INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE

President, M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A., Madras.

Secretary, Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., M.C.A., Bezawada.

Treasurer, Haji Hassanally P. Ibrahim Sahib, M.L.A., Bombay.

WORKING COMMITTEE

M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A., Madras; Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., M.C.A., Bezawada; Haji Hassanally P. Ibrahim Sahib, M.L.A., Bombay-3; S. A. Rauf Shah Sahib, B.A., L.L.B., M.L.A., Nagpur City-2; B. Pocker Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., M.C.A., Madras; K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., M.C.A., Madras; A. A. Khan Sahib, M.A., L.L.B., M.L.C., M.C.A., Poona Cant.; Abdul Khader Mohamed Shaik Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A., Surat; Haji Mohamed Ismail Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Bellary; K. M. Seethi Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Telicherry; N. Malabar; Abdulkarim Hattika, B.A., Bombay; 3; M. A. Majid Khan Sahib, Varamjpet, South Coorg; H. M. Ismail Sahib Tabish, Bangalore; Mohamed Yusuf Shariff Sahib, Nagpur.

The following are members from the Indian Union Muslim League to the Ad Hoc Committee for dividing the assets and liabilities of the All-India Muslim League:

K. M. Seethi Sahib, M.L.A.

Haji Hassanally P. Ibrahim Sahib, M.L.A.

Mohamed Hidayat Ali Sahib, M.L.A.

CONSTITUTION

At a meeting of the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League held on March 10, 1948 in Madras a sub-committee was constituted to frame a constitution and the sub-committee was asked to submit its report before June 10, 1948, that is to say, within three months. The members of this sub-committee are: M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib, M.L.A.; A. A. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A.; Haji Hassanally P. Ibrahim Sahib, M.L.A.; S. A. Rauf Shah Sahib, M.L.A.; Abdul Khader Hattika Sahib; B. Pocker Sahib, M.L.A., M.L.C.; Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A.; Mohamed Raza Khan Sahib, M.L.A.; Ismail Tabish Sahib, M.L.A.; P. K. Mohideen Kutty Sahib, M.L.A.; K. M. Seethi Sahib, M.L.A.; H. Yusuf Shareef Sahib, M.L.A.; Abdul Khader Shaik Sahib, M.L.A., M.C.A.; Abdul Abdus Sattar Haji Ismaeq Sait Sahib, M.C.A.

Meanwhile according to a resolution passed at the same Madras meeting the present constitution of the All-India Muslim League will remain the constitution of the Indian Union Muslim League with certain minor changes such as change in name.

Certain directives were given to the constituent sub-committee about the lines on which the new constitution was to be drawn up. For instance, the constitution should be independent of the constitution of the Pakistan League, the framers should keep in mind the radically changed conditions in the country and the supreme necessity for Hindu-Muslim unity, communal good-will and understanding in general. Further, the new constitution should provide for the League joining any other political party that can deliver the goods for the people.

MARCH RESOLUTIONS

Here are the full texts of the more important resolutions passed at the Madras meeting of the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League held on March 10, 1948:

"... It shall be the wholehearted and devoted endeavour of the Muslim League to bring about perfect harmony and good-will and mutual understanding among the various sections of the people of the country ensuring the swiftest possible progress of the people towards prosperity and happiness. This meeting calls upon all the Muslims to co-operate in every possible way with other organisations and parties in the matter of the establishment of peace and harmony between the various communities.

"... The Muslim League shall now devote its attention principally to the promotion of the religious, cultural, educational and economic interests of the Muslims of the Union.

"With a view to contributing to the post-independence nation-building activities in the country this meeting formulates and adopts the following constructive programme... In the execution of the said programme the parties may combine or co-operate under any name they choose with any other parties, groups or individuals in the land whose economic programmes are identical with or approximate as far as possible to the said programme.

"... The following principles shall be observed in the production and distribution of wealth:

The State shall guarantee to each man full opportunity for employment and provide for social security in the case of sickness, disability, old age, unemployment and death in the shape of insurance or out of a fund to be built up with contributions by the employees, employers and the State in such proportions as may be fixed.

The State shall prohibit all interests of whatsoever kind . . .

The institution of property shall be recognized by the State but only as a trust of which the owner shall be the trustee with himself, his family and dependants as first beneficiaries to the extent of comfortable subsistence and with the nation as a whole as the beneficiary of the remainder in the manner and to the extent that may be considered just and equitable by the State, according to the circumstances, prevailing at any particular time; provided however that the owner shall not be precluded from using the remainder for further creation of wealth, if not so required by the State . . .

The State shall prohibit the use of liquor and gambling and wagering of whatsoever kind or character.

The State shall prohibit corners and monopolies and anything which results in locking up wealth or means of production with a view to any person deriving undue advantage, by doing so, over others.

The State shall prohibit the acquisition of wealth through manufacture and sale of liquor, gambling and wagering, corners, monopolies and human exploitation and shall besides punishing the offender confiscate all property acquired as aforesaid . . .

All lands and minerals and other things found in the earth or on its surface shall be the property of the State, subject to the proviso that land already in possession of any person shall not be taken away from him but shall be available to him for personal cultivation and use only; and the possessor of the land in which mines and minerals have been found above the surface shall not be entitled to any share of the produce, the whole going to the State in the case of surface mineral. If the State allows the persons possessing land in which minerals have been discovered below the surface to work the mines the person possessing the land shall be entitled to 1-5th share in the net profits.

The person in possession of land who is unable to cultivate it personally shall lease it to any one, who is willing to cultivate it on a nominal rental, covering land revenue and such benefit of the improvements which the persons in possession might have made in the past, as the State may determine.

In the case of building, the owner shall be entitled to the income of the land based upon the calculation mentioned above as much nominal rental for the structure, as the State may fix . . .

The State shall provide means of improved agricultural and irrigation facilities and shall not charge any fee thereupon which is based upon capital expenditure.

Grazing land shall be open to all for free grazing.

All Railways, Airways, Posts and Telegraphs, irrigation and generation of electric current and mines shall be the property of the State but nationalization shall be confined within the narrowest scope possible to be determined by the largest measure of public utility in other directions.

The State shall provide free and compulsory primary education and shall give adequate aid to institutions imparting secondary and higher education and undertaking scientific research.

Illiteracy shall be liquidated in the shortest period possible by making provision for adult education.

Free medical service including hospitals shall be established to improve public health, with periodical medical and free x-ray examinations in the case of children attending schools and colleges.

"This meeting of the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League views with great alarm the communal disturbances that have taken place in certain parts of the Indian Union resulting in loss of life, damage and destruction of

property and desecration of mosques and mausoleums and deeply sympathises with the victims of such disturbances and appeals to Muslims as well as others to continue to keep calm and peaceful even under provocations and co-operate with the Government in their efforts at keeping law and order, peace and good-will in the country."

"This meeting views with great regret and grave concern the arrests and detention of Muslims and searches of houses, mosques and other sacred places and other coercive and discriminatory steps taken against the community including workers of the Muslim League, former members of the Muslim National Guards and Muslim Labour Unions in the different provinces of the Indian Dominion after the 15th August 1947 without making any definite charges against them and bringing them to trial, thereby causing a sense of insecurity in the minds of the Muslims of the Dominion, and requests the Central and the Provincial Governments to order the immediate release of all those who are under detention."

"This meeting places on record its definite opinion that in view of the fact that the Muslim National Guards were intended for, and were always engaged in peaceful and lawful activities mainly consisting of social service, the action of the Central and the Provincial Governments in banning the Muslim National Guards is absolutely unwarranted and unjustified. But however this Council confirms that the Muslim National Guards Organisation do stand discredited and disbanded as already announced by the Convener of the Indian Union Muslim League."

MAY RESOLUTIONS

Here are the full texts of the more important resolutions passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Union Muslim League held on May 30 and 31, 1948.

"While appreciating the sincere and earnest efforts made by the Government of India for the speedy rescue of abducted women, the restoration of the places of worship and the rehabilitation of the unfortunate people who were forced to leave their hearths and homes under extraordinary and unfortunate circumstances and who have now returned to their new places, this meeting appeals to the Government of India to continue their laudable efforts in this behalf with greater vigour and request the Indian States concerned to show greater earnestness and extend better co-operation to the Government of India in achieving this object."

"The Working Committee views with gratification and hope the strenuous endeavours made by the Indian Dominion and Pakistan through Inter Dominion Conferences to settle their outstanding differences and to find a solution of the problem of minorities in both the Dominions and expresses its wish and prayer that the said endeavours might meet with unqualified success so that both the Dominions might live and prosper as good neighbours with happy and contented minorities."

"The Working Committee views with satisfaction the marked and steady improvement in the inter-communal situation in the country in spite of the most unfortunate happenings which took place after 15th of August 1947 and appeals to all the communities in India to adopt an attitude of toleration and mutual respect and to live in perfect harmony and peace."

"The Working Committee records its emphatic protest against the resolution moved by Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar in the Dominion Parliament regarding communal organisations and accepted by the Government of India inasmuch as it will, if implemented undoubtedly tend to suppress the right of association and self-expression, guaranteed to the citizens of the Dominion of India in the Draft Constitution and stifle the only mode of political expression open to minorities like Muslims and request the Government of India not to take any action in pursuance of the said resolution so as to interfere

with the right of political association of religious and communal minorities which is not denied to them in any other civilised country."

"The Working Committee views with grave concern the continued incarceration of several members of the Muslim League and the Muslim National Guards Organisation in spite of the social and peaceful character of their activities and in spite of the dissolution of the Muslim National Guards Organisation and the undertakings given by the detenus concerned that they will not have anything to do with the organisation banned by the Government, and urges on the Government the necessity and justice of ordering their immediate release."

"This meeting views with alarm and resentment the failure of the Draft Constitution of India prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly, to provide for effective representation in the Legislatures of the country for minorities like Muslim by taking away their right of electing representatives through separate electorates which has been recognised by successive Governments of the land and which they have been enjoying uninterruptedly for a long time and appeals to the Constituent Assembly to retain the existing method of representation enjoyed by Muslims so as to enable them to send their true and real representatives to the Legislatures and also to recognise the right of imparting religious instruction to the Muslim boys and girls in educational institutions."

"This meeting views with grave concern and anxiety the steps taken by some Provincial Governments by which Muslims have been completely excluded from certain services and the Home Guards and the selections of Muslims already made for certain appointments have been cancelled and points out to the Government that such steps raise a legitimate apprehension in the minds of the Muslims that a policy of unjust discrimination is being pursued against them by such Governments and appeals to the Governments concerned to extend to the Muslims a just and fair treatment to which they are legitimately entitled as citizens of the Indian Union."

"This meeting greatly deprecates the action taken by some Provincial Governments to abolish some of the important educational facilities which Muslims were enjoying hitherto and which have admittedly contributed to a very large extent to the little progress which Muslims have made in the educational field like the Muslim educational institutions which are open to non-Muslims also and the special Muslim Inspectorates and expresses its apprehension that the said action will have the sure effect of retarding the progress of Muslim education and depriving the Muslims of the fundamental right of retaining their culture which is guaranteed to them by the Draft Constitution."

FEBRUARY RESOLUTIONS

And here finally are the full texts of the more important resolutions passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Union Muslim League held in Madras on February 1 and 2, 1949:

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of grief at the sad demise of Qaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah whose invaluable and unique services to the Country in general and the Muslims in particular have secured for him an abiding and unique place in the history of the world and whose inestimable leadership would have been of grave service and utility in the present international troubles and prays to Allah for the peace of his soul."

"This meeting congratulates the Muslims of the Indian Union on their having clearly and unambiguously demonstrated their identity with the interests of the Indian Union despite the unwarranted and unjustified suspicions engendered in certain quarters about their attitude and the various difficulties placed in their way. This meeting appeals to the Muslims, particularly in view of the confusion, anarchy and violence prevailing in some of the adjoining

countries and of the game of power politics in which the powers of the world are now engaged, to continue in their active assistance to and co-operation with the Government in eliminating all subversive activities from the land and in maintaining law and order so that the hands of the Government may be strengthened and the State may become an increasingly powerful and effective instrument of not only bringing prosperity and happiness to the people of the land but also of establishing lasting peace, good-will and happiness in the world."

"This meeting views with gratification the continued and steadfast adherence of the Muslims of India to the Indian Union Muslim League, their sole representative organisation and appeals to them not to be misguided by the interested and baseless propaganda that is still being carried on in certain quarters against the League in spite of the fact which must be obvious to every right and fair-minded person that a political organisation alone can really and effectively safeguard the religious, cultural, economic, educational, social, and other rights and interests of the Muslims and invites the pointed attention of the public to the utter failure on the part of the Muslims belonging to the so-called non-communal organisations even to raise their voice in defence of matters vitally affecting the religion and culture of the Muslims, such as Personal Law, religious instruction and the legitimate place of Urdu in the scheme of education as borne out by the recent proceedings of the Constituent Assembly."

"This meeting reiterates its firm conviction that the only just, equitable and effective method of enabling minority communities to elect their real representatives enjoying their confidence and able to voice forth their feelings needs and grievances and to create in their minds a sense of security and contentment and a feeling of cordiality towards sister communities is to provide for their representation through separate electorates and that as such, separate electorates will be a potent factor for creating and maintaining contentment, cordiality and harmony in the country as a whole, apart from their vital need in the interests of the minority communities, and regrets that the Constituent Assembly has decided to abolish such electorates."

"This meeting therefore request the Constituent Assembly to reconsider the matter and do justice to the minority communities by restoring separate electorates and further strongly condemns the attempts made in some quarters to abolish even the reservation of seats provided for in the Draft Constitution in accordance with the decision of the Constituent Assembly arrived at last year."

"This meeting lends its unequivocal support to the laudable efforts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India and the Government of India to meet the aggressive action of the Dutch in Indonesia and to put an end to colonialism in Asia and elsewhere by mobilising the public opinion of the world in general and of the Asian Countries in particular and congratulates Pandit Nehru on the wise and bold steps taken by him to vindicate the cause of justice and the honour of the Indonesian Republic."

"This meeting welcomes and fully endorses the genuine, helpful and friendly attitude of both the Governments of India and Pakistan in regard to their mutual relations in general and in regard to the Kashmir question in particular and fully supports the decision of both the Governments to solve the problem by the democratic method of free and peaceful plebiscite and earnestly hopes that the cordial relations started so happily would be further strengthened and perpetuated."

"This meeting views with alarm and grave concern the failure of the Constituent Assembly to provide for the continued preservation and protection of the Personal Laws of the Muslims and other religious communities, religions instruction in educational institutions and the imparting of primary education through the medium of the mother-tongue in spite of the

repeated efforts and representations made by the representatives of the Muslim League in that behalf and earnestly appeals to the leaders of the Majority Party in the Constituent Assembly to have these important and vital matters reconsidered and justice done to the communities concerned."

"This meeting views with grave concern the provisions so far passed by the Constituent Assembly subjecting to Legislative interference even the fundamental rights of a Citizen regarding life and personal liberty."

"This meeting recalls the resolution passed by the Working Committee at its meeting held in May 1948 regarding the unsympathetic attitude adopted in some provinces towards Muslims in the matter of appointments in Public Services and appeals to the Central and Provincial Governments to be just and generous to Muslims in the matter of recruitment to Public Services especially in view of the fact that they were underrepresented in Services for several decades and as an earnest of that policy to direct the appointment of those Muslim Candidates who were selected but were later informed that their selections were cancelled on the ground that the percentage of representation available for Muslims was already filled up."

"This meeting invites the attention of the Central and the Provincial Governments to the great hardship caused to Indian Nationals who went to Pakistan for business and other purposes and who now desire to come back and settle down in the Indian Union by their not being allowed to do so when they apply for the necessary permission in 'A form' and requests them that in the case of such applications permission may be freely given so that our nationals may not meet with difficulties in returning to and living in their native places. This meeting further requests the Governments concerned to reconsider all those cases wherein they have refused such permission and also permit Indian nationals who came here from Pakistan with temporary permits to settle down here if they express a bona fide desire to do so and to drop the prosecutions pending against some of them for failure to return to Pakistan within the prescribed time."

"On a consideration of the resolution of the Central Council of the Travancore State Muslim League on the formation of the Kerala Muslim League Federation, this meeting approves of the principle of forming such a federation consisting of the District Muslim League of Malabar and the State Muslim League Organisations of Travancore and Cochin and of affiliating the same to the Indian Union Muslim League."

"This meeting deploras the action taken by certain Provinces and States totally prohibiting the slaughter of Cattle without any reference to the economic utility of the Cattle concerned and to the fact that beef forms an important article of food for Muslims and a very large number of members of other Communities, particularly the poor among them. This indiscriminate prohibition is a source of serious hardship not only to the consumers but also to the very large class of poor people dealing in meat. The prohibition of the slaughter of non-serviceable cattle will, moreover, work as a heavy handicap on the agricultural economy of the land. This meeting, therefore, urges upon the Central, Provincial and State Governments to have the said prohibition relaxed so as not to cover at least the non-serviceable cattle."

HISTORY

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in the sub-continent as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set

in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire to a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on an aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation.

An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the splits within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as one of the most powerful organisations of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation although the success of League nominees was not very striking. Doubtless Qaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by fiaspicious tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. This was soon rectified by the growing influence of the leader and the League among the Muslims.

The leader's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the sub-continent. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was tightened up; at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India; and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounted to a demand for secession.

The Muslim League gathered strength as the years rolled by, especially during the war when the Congress was in jail and there was no effective opposition to the League. An attempt was made by Lord Wavell in the summer of 1945 to form a coalition government including the Congress and the League as a temporary measure without prejudice to the claims and aspirations of the two organizations. This move failed and elections were ordered through the country. The League came on top at the polls, and soon after the British Government sent a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian problem once and for all.

The Delegation, after elaborate investigation and personal discussion, came to the conclusion that Pakistan was impracticable and inadvisable. It decided to set up a Constituent Assembly to frame a three-tier constitution, comprising a limited union centre, three groups of contiguous provinces (one in the north-west, the second in the centre and the third in the east), and 11 provincial constitutions. It also decided to set up an interim government, pending the evolution of a future constitution. The League at first accepted the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later went back on its decision and resolved upon direct action. In the late autumn of 1946, the League again decided to co-operate and sent its nominees to the Interim Government at the centre formed earlier by the Congress.

Down below the foregoing events are reviewed in greater detail.

Shortly after the 1936 elections, the Qaid-e-Azam explaining the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis-à-vis* other groups said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature. If the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Qaid-e-Azam refused to convert the League into "an understudy of the Congress" and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even the few who were put up failed. The Congress, therefore, sought to bring in the Muslims by an appeal to economic considerations, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of criticism at the hands of the Congress leaders. On behalf of the League the Qaid-e-Azam retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress, however, formed Ministries without the co-operation of the Muslim League. Attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. When the Muslim League refused to join the Government minority representation was secured by appointing non-League Muslims as ministers.

Simultaneously an attempt was made to approach the Muslim masses direct through an economic and political programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

Complete Solidarity.—The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no dissentient voice and Muslim political

unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the one strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution." (For details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book*, 1938-39.)

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and League's spokesmen claimed that it was the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one might have been inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who were members of the Congress.

With the outbreak of the war and the changes it wrought in Indian politics, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position. Whereas the Congress lost through the resignation of its ministries such bargaining power as it had while in office, the League acquired some indirect power through the international complications that resulted from the war.

Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsoring and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution. In yet another direction the League manoeuvred itself into a comfortable position; whereas, the Congress categorically withheld its co-operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its mind. Even this was only its official attitude. Most of its individual members were in favour of wholehearted co-operation with the war effort.

NO MAJORITY RULE

Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries (see past issues of the *Indian Year Book*). Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League declared, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics.

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the Working Committee of the League said: "The developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Government in various provinces.

"While Muslim India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of a free India, it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalman and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India, and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of

democracy and parliamentary system of government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country, which is composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a national state."

This attack on provincial autonomy and on majority rule was an altogether new line which was struck almost for the first time by the League. Till then the Muslim demand had always been for effective safeguards for the protection of the Muslim community's religious, cultural and other rights; now the Muslims began to question the very basis of democracy and declared that western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was later developed into the theory that Muslims were a nation by themselves and not a minority in the Indian population. And by and by this theory in its turn led to a demand for a separate State.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the Muslims and to find out whether they were genuine—in other words, whether the Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressing them or even neglecting their interests. But very little came out of them.

Meanwhile, discussions in the political field continued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into consultation leaders of all sections of opinion in India with a view to ascertaining their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the conclusion of these consultations, the Viceroy issued an exhaustive statement on Britain's War aims *vis-à-vis* India.

It gave the Muslim community the requisite assurance concerning its status in future adjustments. This is reflected in the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League which met in Delhi towards the end of October 1939. The Committee hailed the Viceroy's statement as a new charter of hope for the minorities and as a recognition of the League's right to a decisive say in future constitutional arrangements. From this resolution one can infer that the League found in the Viceroyal declaration an acknowledgment of the League's status as an essential factor in any political development on the all-India plane.

SEPARATION

To return to the Muslim League. As already stated, the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered strength during 1939-40, in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim bloc of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously, but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in April 1940, it became clear that the Muslim League was serious about partition. At Lahore, the Muslim community, as represented by the Muslim League, declared in unmistakable language for Muslim independence.

The principal resolution of the session which was in effect the first categorical demand for Pakistan, a resolution which was carried unanimously, ran:—

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th of August, the 17th and 18th of September and 22nd of October, 1939, and the 3rd of February, 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of Federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

"It further records its emphatic view that, while the declaration dated the 18th of October, 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless

the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan will be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely; that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute 'independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign and that adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them, and in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"This session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of Constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as Defence, External Affairs, Communications, Customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

Stir in Country.—This created a stir in the country, among Congressmen and Hindu subalterns alike and also among some Muslims. True the novelty of the idea caught the Muslim imagination, but even among Muslims there were many who questioned the wisdom of the step suggested in the Lahore resolution. Apart from destroying Indian unity which had been built up after years of strenuous effort, it was argued by many, the Lahore scheme would place the Muslim minorities in Hindu provinces in a very unenviable position.

The evolution of Muslim League thought in 1940-41 followed the lines laid down in April 1940, when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore. The emphasis and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades—were swept aside. All these devices pre-supposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secure and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy a dominant position. The Quid-e-Azam refused to think of an arrangement which would not give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community. He proposed that India should be divided into two spheres, Muslim and Hindu, each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers, the two should collaborate as equals.

PAKISTAN

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan. The threat was held out that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance."

The annual session of the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941. The Quid-e-Azam, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war effort and to come to terms with those who were willing to co-operate with it.

The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League:—

"(1) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign:

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above-mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them:

(3) That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

MASS PROPAGANDA

The Quid-e-Azam never showed any slackening of his demand for Pakistan thereafter although he expressed willingness not to raise that question in a pointed form while the war was in progress, provided, however, that in any transitional arrangements for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands steps were taken to ensure that the League got a fair share.

Perhaps the greatest victory scored by the League so far is to be found in the British War Cabinet's formula brought by Sir Stafford Cripps in the spring of 1942, in which the British Government offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether they would join any union that might be formed at the end of hostilities or would stay out and form their own State, separately or in collaboration with other provinces similarly willing to stay out. This was a full concession to the League demand, which was stoutly opposed by the Hindu element of the population and by nationalist forces, although the Quid-e-Azam himself would have liked the concession to be more specific and categorical.

CRIPPS SCHEME REJECTED

The proposals of the British War Cabinet were examined carefully by the Muslim League Working Committee which, whilst rejecting the scheme, expressed gratification that the possibility of Pakistan was recognised by implication by providing for the establishment of two or more independent unions in India. It regretted that the proposals of His Majesty's Government embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and therefore no alternative proposals were invited.

Not a Sub-Group.—When Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress evolved the "Quit India" slogan and developed it up to the stage of the A-I-U-C.C. resolution, the Quid-e-Azam made a series of public statements repudiating the Mahatma and the Congress and warning his community against the dangers of playing into the hands of the latter. (See *Indian Year Book* of 1945-46).

When the August disturbances broke out he advised the Muslims to keep aloof from the Congress movement. He regretted that the Congress has finally declared war and has launched a most dangerous mass movement in spite of numerous warnings and advice from various individuals, parties and organisations in the country.

READY TO TAKE OFFICE

About a week after the commencement of the disturbances the Working Committee of the League met in Bombay and passed a resolution calling upon the British Government to guarantee to the Muslims the right of self-determination and assure them, without delay, that they would abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of the Muslims in favour of Pakistan and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate with any party for the setting up of a provisional government in order to mobilise the resources of India for the defence of the country and the successful prosecution of the war, conditional on the grant of the Muslim demands.

In the winter of 1942 Mr. Rajagopalachari had prolonged talks with the Quid-e-Azam at Delhi and, presumably in pursuance of some tentative understanding with the League leader, sought the Viceroy's permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to eliciting the latter's reactions to his proposals for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. When permission was refused there was widespread criticism of the Government's attitude, and the Quid-e-Azam too evidently thought that there was no use pursuing that line. He, therefore, turned his attention to securing power for the Muslims in general and the League in particular irrespective of what the Congress did. Thus almost for the first time in recent years, he called upon the British authorities to start a provisional Government with Muslim support. He had all the while pleaded for the continuance of the *status quo* in the absence of a settlement on the basis of Pakistan, but now he made the demand that, settlement or no settlement, the Muslims should not be kept out of power on the plea that the Congress was in prison.

A session of the Muslim League was held at Delhi late in the spring of 1943. The Quid-e-Azam, who presided, made a three-hour speech in the course of which he said:—"Nobody will welcome it more than myself, if Mr. Gandhi is now really willing to come to a settlement with the Muslim League. Let me tell you that will be the greatest day, both for the Hindus and the Muslims. If that is Mr. Gandhi's desire, what is there to prevent him from writing direct to me? Who is there that can prevent him from doing so? (Renewed Cheers). What is the use of going to the Viceroy? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they would dare stop such a letter, if it is sent to me. It will be a very serious thing indeed, if such a letter were stopped..."

No 'Hindu Rule'.—"When we passed the Lahore resolution, we did not use the word 'Pakistan' at all," the Quid-e-Azam continued.

"Who gave us this word? (shouts of 'Hindus'). Let me tell you this is their folly... I say to Hindus and British friends, we thank you for giving us the word."

Deprecating talk of some sort of loose Federation, the Quid-e-Azam declared, "There is no such thing as a loose Federation. When a Central Federal Government is established, it will tighten and tighten until the units are pulverised in the matter of real power and are reduced to the same status as Indian States at present. We are opposed to any such scheme."

After charging Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders with systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, the Quid-e-Azam said, "Let us close that chapter... I make this appeal to the Hindu public. If your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, and if you do not approve of it, it is your responsibility. The responsibility of the Hindu public, to come forward and say 'stop this internecine war. Declare a truce. Let us sit as two equals, and come to a settlement... Why should not the country say: 'Unite and drive the British out? It is no use appealing to other nations of the world.'" For resolution see 1947 Year Book.

In response to the Quid-e-Azam's appeal at the annual session of the League, Mahatma Gandhi a few weeks later wrote a letter to the League leader expressing his willingness to meet him; presumably to discuss with him the Congress-League relationship and the Hindu-Muslim question generally. The Government of India refused to forward the letter to the addressee on the ground that it was against their policy to give detenus any facilities for political intercourse. Government intimated to the Quid-e-Azam that Mahatma Gandhi had addressed a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it.

COMMITTEE OF ACTION

The year 1948 had two plenary sessions of the Muslim League. In addition to the session at Delhi held in the summer, a session was held in the winter at Karachi. At the Karachi session the Quid-e-Azam said: "During several years we have made remarkable progress, and it is admitted by our friends and even by our opponents today. We have shown that not merely to India but to the world, and we have fully established that we are a nation." We shall never rest content until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them...

"We have survived the opposition which first came from Government and the bureaucracy when we undertook the reorganisation of the Muslim League. For reasons of their own, that opposition has slackened. Then came a terrific onslaught from the Congress—mass contact and challenges—and then the Congress Ministries were formed..."

The Quid-e-Azam asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the progress of the country. He asked: "Can we Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindustan, Hindu Raj over the entire sub-continent? Is it possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindustan and Hindu Raj on the continent? This is their proposal..."

A committee of action consisting of not fewer than five and not more than seven members and with a proper secretariat to organise, co-ordinate and unify the activities of the League was suggested by the Quid-e-Azam. "It will be the duty of this committee to examine the various suggestions received for the uplift of the Muslims," he said. He appealed for funds to carry on the activities of the League. He said that he appealed nearly two years ago for a sum of Rs. 10,00,000; but so far he had received only Rs. 5,50,000. With that money at their disposal they could make a beginning. The Quid-e-Azam also suggested the setting up of an All-India Parliamentary Board—a supreme body to supervise the elections and dispute regarding elections.

Letter to Jinnah.—Shortly after the release from jail in May 1944, Mahatma Gandhi released to the press a copy of the letter which he had written to the Quid-e-Azam from the Aga Khan's Palace. (See chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). In this letter the Mahatma expressed a desire to meet the Quid-e-Azam to discuss the communal question. The Quid-e-Azam, who was holidaying in Kashmir, refused to comment on the letter. In about two months time Mr. Rajagopalachari published details of his offer to the Quid-e-Azam for a settlement on the basis of the concession of the principle of Pakistan. It aroused a diversity of reaction among Muslims, some of whom thought that the C.R. Formula contained the germs of settlement, while others felt that it did not go far enough to meet the Muslim demand. The majority of the Leaguers, however, thought it best to let the Quid-e-Azam decide the issue.

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

The Gandhi-Jinnah talks which were scheduled to take place in August had to be put off owing to the Quid-e-Azam's ill-health. They actually began in September.

The negotiations lasted full three weeks at the end of which the Quid-e-Azam made the following statement, at the same time releasing for publication the voluminous correspondence that had passed between him and Mahatma Gandhi during that period.

"Mr. Gandhi from the very commencement of our talks made it clear that he had approached me in his individual capacity and that he represented no one but himself. However, he assured me that he was really open to conviction and conversion to the Muslim League Lahore Resolution of March 1940..."

"I regret to say that I have failed in my task of converting Mr. Gandhi..."

"We have, therefore, decided to release to the Press the correspondence that has passed between us..."

"Nevertheless, we hope that the public will not feel embittered, and we trust that this is not the final end of our effort..."

(For the full text of the Gandhi-Jinnah correspondence see the issue of the *Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

Commenting on the failure, Mahatma Gandhi said at a press conference that it was a matter of deep regret that he and the Quid-e-Azam could not reach an agreement but there was no cause for disappointment. "The breakdown is only so-called; it is an adjournment *sine die*," he said. "Each one of us must now talk to the public and put our view-points before them. If we do so dispassionately, and if the public co-operate, we may reach a solution of the seemingly insoluble at an early date."

"My experience of the precious three weeks confirms me in the view that the presence of the third Power hinders the solution..."

To this, the Quid-e-Azam replied, "It is a pity that he thinks that the presence of a third party hinders a solution, and it was very painful to me when he said, 'a mind enslaved cannot act as if it was free.'"

Things drifted for the next few months until the publication of press reports relating to certain secret negotiations between Bhulabhai Deval, then leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, then Deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.

SUCCESS IN ELECTIONS

The next phase of Muslim activity was in connection with the Wavell proposals in the Simla Conference. This, together with the part played by the Muslim League and its leader, are exhaustively dealt with in the chapter on "The Indian National Congress" in the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.

After the breakdown of the Simla Conference the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resolution emphasising the urgent need for fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures. The League Committee invited the attention of the Government to the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League held in Karachi in December 1943 demanding fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures on the ground that these legislatures were getting out of touch with public opinion and could no longer be said to be representative of the true needs and sentiments of the people. The Committee stressed the urgent necessity for giving effect to the terms of that resolution. The Working Committee was convinced that fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures should no longer be delayed because important questions awaited solution which could only be properly dealt with by representatives in touch with public opinion and the sentiments of the people.

The Muslim League and its leader then carried on a campaign demanding early general elections throughout the country. In August 1945, the Government announced that general elections would be held in the winter of 1945-46 and the spring of 1946.

The Muslim League plunged into the elections heart and soul. In one of his first electioneering speeches the Quid-e-Azam said: "This is a war that can be fought only with silver bullets" and, after the manner of Mr. Churchill, "give me those silver bullets and I will finish the job." He added, "We are determined not to submit to any scheme of an All-India Union, interim or otherwise, and we will resist any attempt to impose such a union upon us. The just and only solution of India's constitutional problem lies in the establishment of Pakistan and Hindustan."

As the elections drew near, the Quid-e-Azam said that the deadlock in this country was not so much between India and Britain as between the "Hindu Congress" and the Muslim League. The British Government were putting the cart before the horse in proposing an All-India constitution-making body before a settlement of the Pakistan issue. The League leader also revealed his intention to include Assam in the eastern zone of Pakistan.

The elections to the Central Assembly resulted in a hundred per cent success to the League. Applauding the electors, the Quid-e-Azam said that the Congress had adopted a cowardly policy and had run away. It didn't dare to put up any Muslim candidate on the Congress ticket, knowing full well that the fate of those candidates would be the same as that of the Nationalist Muslims. Like the central elections, the elections to the Provincial Assemblies were fought on the issue of Pakistan also, in which, except in the Frontier Province and in a few isolated cases in other provinces, the Muslim League scored a signal triumph. In Madras, Bombay, the C.P. and Orissa it secured cent per cent success. In Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces, especially in the last-named, a few non-League Muslims were returned, but the large majority were Leaguers. In Bengal, the heart of what was called Eastern Pakistan, only a couple of non-Leaguers could come in; all the other Muslim seats were captured by the League. At the other end, in the heart of "Western Pakistan", namely the Punjab, the League annexed all the seats except about a dozen which went to supporters of the Unionist Party, which had held sway in the province for about ten years. In Sind, out of a total of 35 Muslim seats, as many as 27 went to the League; of the remaining eight, four went to pro-Congress Muslims and the other four to a group which had cut itself away from the official League. In the Frontier Province, however, the League's hopes failed, for the majority of the Muslim seats went to the Congress. Even here, the League put up a better show than in the previous elections held ten years ago. Thus the League was able to establish its claim to represent the vast majority of the Muslims of India.

LEAGUE MINISTRIES

In terms of Ministries, however, the League did not fare so well. Bengal was the only province in which a League Ministry could be formed without its supporters having to depend on the votes of other groups. In the Frontier, of course, the Congress formed the Ministry with the League as the main Opposition party. In the Punjab again, in spite of the fact that the League formed a solid group of 75 in a House of 175, it had to remain in Opposition, a Government having been formed with the aid of a coalition of a dozen non-League Muslims, 30 odd Sikhs and a large number of Hindus. In Sind, a League Ministry was formed by the Governor, but it had a precarious existence, faced as it was by an opposition of nearly equal strength. Thus, out of the four Muslim majority provinces, there were League Ministries in two, a Congress Ministry in the third and a pro-Congress coalition Ministry in the fourth.

This, the League did not mind because it had already stated it did not think in terms of Ministries. As the Quid-e-Azam observed on the morrow of the elections, "We have secured a thumping verdict throughout India, the elections

showing a clear result of not less than 90 per cent. of the Muslim votes cast in favour of Pakistan." The claim was more or less right in so far it related to the proportion of successful Leaguers returned at the polls. An analysis of the voting figures showed, however, that the pro-League percentage was much lower.

Early in 1946 there was an indication of a big move on the part of Britain finally to settle the Indian political and constitutional question. The British Premier, in March 1946, made the famous declaration announcing the Labour Government's policy and the despatch of a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian question on the spot. Commenting on this the Quaid-e-Azam said: "The Congress is threatening the British that it will not work the constitution but will use it for the purpose of preparing the people for a final struggle if the British Government did not surrender to the Congress demand for immediate formation of an All-India federal constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly. To prevent bloodshed a bribe is offered to the British of a flourishing trade in India, in common with the Indian capitalists, if they make peace with the Congress. This is a dream, for they fail to take into account that there are one hundred million Muslims and that there is a powerful mass organisation, the All-India Muslim League, which cannot remain a spectator."

The weeks that followed the arrival of the British Cabinet Mission was a period in which the Quaid-e-Azam went all out to sustain his Pakistan claim. He went to the extent of telling the Sikhs that they as a nation were entitled to a State of their own and that he was not opposed to it as such provided they showed where it could be created.

The Quaid-e-Azam saw no room for the Muslims to compromise on the issue of Pakistan, which, he said, was the question of their very existence. Asked by an interviewer if this statement inferred a loyalty to the community before loyalty to the country, he replied: "There is no country in that sense. I do not regard myself as an Indian. India is a State of nationalities, including two major nations, and all we claim is a distinct sovereign State for our nation, Pakistan." He admitted that 25 million Muslims would be excluded from Pakistan as minorities in Hindustan, but he thought that they could not help that in any case. Under Pakistan, they would be better off, because it was fortunate that there would be a corresponding minority of 25 million Hindus in Pakistan.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONVENTION

Early in April, while the British Cabinet Mission was sojourning in Delhi, the Quaid-e-Azam convened an All-India Muslim Legislators' Convention, attended by about 360 members of the various provincial legislatures. Addressing the Convention, the League President said, "We are prepared to sacrifice anything and everything, but we shall not submit to any government formed without our consent. This Convention is going to lay down once for all, in unequivocal terms, what we stand for, we stand unanimously for Pakistan. We shall fight and die for it, if necessary; achieve it we must, or we perish."

TWO ASSEMBLIES

The following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Convention said *inter alia* :—

"This Convention of the Muslim League legislators of India, Central and Provincial, after careful consideration hereby declares that the Muslim nation will never submit to any constitution for a united India and will never participate in any single constitution-making machinery set up for the purpose..."

"First that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east and the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the north-west of India, namely, Pakistan zones where the Muslims are a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

"Second, that two separate constitution-making bodies be set up by peoples of Pakistan and Hindustan for the purpose of framing their respective constitutions.

"Third, that the minorities in Pakistan and Hindustan be provided with safeguards on the lines of the All-India Muslim League resolution passed on March 23, 1940, at Lahore.

"Fourth, that the acceptance of the Muslim League demand of Pakistan and its implementation without delay are the *sine qua non* for the Muslim League co-operation and participation in the formation of an Interim Government at the Centre..."

The Muslim League's negotiations with the Cabinet Mission are dealt with in the Chapter "British Cabinet Delegation", which relates to the period from April to October 1946.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The Muslim League was in no mood to be reconciled to the interim arrangement at the Centre and, in pursuance of the Lahore resolution of 1940 on Pakistan, began to intensify its agitation in favour of the partition of India based on the two-nation theory. It had reason to congratulate itself when due to this agitation and more to the communal frenzy and blood orgy that swept the land, the seven-year-old demand was at last granted by H. M. Government's plan of June 3, 1947.

In an interview the Quaid-e-Azam declared that the Interim Government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by Convention which would in any way prejudice or militate against the problems of the future constitution of India, and that the Muslims would certainly resist any attempt which directly or indirectly prejudiced or militated against their demand of Pakistan. He added that the only solution of the Indian problem was the division of British India into Pakistan and Hindustan, whose constitutions should be drawn up by two Constituent Assemblies.

In a letter to the Viceroy dated November 17, 1946, the Quaid-e-Azam asked for the postponement of the Constituent Assembly *sine die*. He also contested the claims of the Congress that it had accepted the Statement of May 16. After referring to the disturbances in Bihar, he said that all energy should be concentrated upon restoring peace and order in the country. These points were contained in his reply to the letter from the Viceroy dated November 5, 1946, in which the Viceroy hoped that the Quaid-e-Azam would arrange to summon the League Council with a view to their accepting the State Paper.

Further to this the Quaid-e-Azam in a statement later said categorically that no representative of the Muslim League would participate in the constituent Assembly and that the Bombay resolution of the Muslim League Council, passed on July 29, 1946, stood in its entirety.

While in London, in December 1946, to get the British Government's clarification on the grouping issue, the Quaid-e-Azam in a broadcast to the United States, said: "The sooner Britain declared its intention of giving effect to Pakistan the better would be the chance of avoiding a terrible disaster."

Referring to the Punjab arrests and the ban on the Muslim National Guards in the province at the end of January 1947, he said: "The repercussions of this one more wild and inimical action against the Muslim League on the part of the Punjab Government will be terrible all over Muslim India, and I appeal to the Viceroy im-

mediately to intervene and save the situation which otherwise may take a very serious turn for which the entire responsibility would vest with the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government."

'DISSOLVE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'

On January 29, the All-India Muslim League Working Committee met at the old Government House at Karachi under the Chairmanship of the Quaid-e-Azam to consider whether a definite change in the Indian political situation had taken place since the last meeting of the League Council, as a result of the British Government's Statement of December 6 on grouping and the subsequent Congress decision, to warrant the convening of the Council to revoke its original decision to enter the Constituent Assembly. In a lengthy resolution the Working Committee not only refused to summon its Council which on July 29, 1946, withdrew the League's acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan but also called upon his Majesty's Government to declare that the plan had failed in view of the rejection by the Congress of the British Government's Statement of December 6. The resolution, which closely followed the views expressed by the Quaid-e-Azam on his return from London, criticised the A. I. C. C. resolution as nothing more than "a dishonest trick and juggling of words by which the Congress had again attempted to deceive the British Government, the Muslim League and public opinion in general". The resolution further asserted that Congress, having thus rejected "the final appeal of His Majesty's Government" by its action in the Constituent Assembly converting it into a body of its own conception, had destroyed all fundamentals of the Statement of May 16, and every possibility of a compromise. The resolution on republic passed by the Constituent Assembly was illegal and *ultra vires* as it went beyond the limited powers and terms of the plan. By the appointment of a number of committees the method of procedure of framing the new constitution had been destroyed. The League, therefore, expressed the opinion that the Constituent Assembly should be forthwith dissolved.

A few days later the Working Committee urged on the Governors in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, the United Provinces and Assam to use their special powers for safeguarding Muslim minority interests after declaring that the Congress ministries in those provinces had failed to protect the Muslim population. "The great Bihar mass slaughter," said another resolution, "expressed the utter failure of the Congress Government to give protection to Muslims", and the Committee demanded the immediate appointment of impartial judicial tribunals of the highest order to investigate the matter. The External Affairs Department of the Government of India was censured by the Committee for imposing a fine on Frontier tribesmen of Rs. 75,000 in cash. Expressing grave concern over Punjab developments the Committee, in another resolution charged the Government of that province with resorting to "Fascist methods" of "gagging public opinion and prosecuting political opponents."

The Quaid-e-Azam addressing a group of Bihar Muslims in their refugee camp, repeated emphatically his old demand by saying that the Muslim League would not "yield an inch" in their demand for Pakistan.

AGITATION IN N.-W. F. P.

After the resignation of the Punjab Ministry early in March, Quaid-e-Azam appealed for complete unity among Muslims. "If we establish complete unity, co-operation and harmony among ourselves," he declared, "it will not be difficult to settle with other communities or parties and the British Government." He said that he hoped that the Punjab example would soon be followed by Dr. Khan Sahib.

In April the Quaid-e-Azam saw the Viceroy in connection with the political talks initiated by the latter. The conversations, beyond being "friendly and informal", had no results.

The same month Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating the United Provinces Political Conference at Ahow, indicating the pressure which India felt on the insistent Muslim demand, declared that those who demanded Pakistan could have it, but on condition that they did not coerce other unwilling parts of India to join Pakistan. Denouncing this demand for a partition of Bengal and the Punjab as "a sinister move actuated by spite and bitterness," the Quid-e-Azam in a statement later said: "I do hope that neither the Viceroy nor His Majesty's Government will fall into this trap and commit a grave error." He reiterated his demand for the creation of a Muslim national state consisting of six provinces.

The problem of the North-West Frontier Province was one of the most important aspects of the demand for Pakistan. When he declared that he was unable to disagree with the decision of the Frontier League leaders taken on May 1 not to call off the movement against the Khan Sahib Ministry, the Quid-e-Azam, in a lengthy statement issued a few days later, made a fervent appeal to all Muslims particularly leaders to do everything in their power to remain peaceful. The League movement in the Frontier, he said, was started because the people, and especially the Muslim Leaguers and the League organisation in the province had been sought to be crushed by the Khan Sahib Ministry by "fair means or foul" ever since the Ministry was formed at the end of June. The resolution of the Frontier Congress demanding a free Pathan State of Paktoons was condemned by the Quid-e-Azam as a direct breach of the acceptance by the Congress of His Majesty's Government's plan of June 3. He said: "I want the Muslims of the Frontier to understand that they are Muslims first and Pathans afterwards and that the province will meet with a disastrous fate if it does not join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly." A month later he appealed: "To all the different elements in the Frontier Province and the tribal areas to forget past disputes and differences and join in this with the Government of Pakistan in setting up a truly democratic Islamic State." He assured the tribesmen that Pakistan would like to continue agreements and allowances until new agreements were negotiated. This statement was issued after the referendum in the North-West Frontier Province had shown that an absolute majority of the Pathans was desirous of joining Pakistan.

FUTURE POLICY

In a series of answers given by the Quid-e-Azam to Reuter's correspondent in New Delhi in response to questions put by him relating to Hindustan and Pakistan, the Muslim leader outlined the nature and content of the Pakistan demand:-

The relationship between Pakistan and Hindustan would be friendly and reciprocal for the mutual interests of both.

All the armed forces must be divided completely and an alliance pact or treaty between Pakistan and Hindustan in the mutual interests of both against any aggressive outsider must be arranged.

As to a federation of Pakistan States, even if there was to be partition of Bengal and Punjab, such a move would have disastrous results, the caste Hindus being the greatest sufferers under such a scheme.

As regards the Muslim attitude towards the States, the policy was and would be not to interfere with them with regard to their internal affairs.

While Muslims expected as rapid a progress in the various States towards the establishment of full responsible Government, it was primarily the concern of the ruler and his people.

The theory of Pan-Islamism was discredited but the Muslims would certainly establish friendly relations and co-operate for mutual good and world peace and would always stretch out their hand of friendship to the Near and Middle East and the Far East.

The minorities in Pakistan would be citizens of Pakistan and enjoy all rights, privileges and obligations of citizenship without any distinction of caste, creed or sect and would be treated justly and fairly.

On June 9, 1917 the Muslim League accepted the British Government's scheme of June 3 "as a compromise." The League leader commended the resolution placed before the Council of the All-India Muslim League accepting the scheme.

Answering the doubts and misgivings of Muslims from Hindu majority areas the Quid-e-Azam was reported to have assured them that they need have no fears on the score of protection of their interests.

The Quid-e-Azam issued a statement on the Muslim League attitude towards the States at the end of July. The League, he declared, had no intention of coercing any State into adopting any particular course of action. The League recognized the right of each State to choose its destiny.

CHANGE OF OUTLOOK

On August 15, 1917, on the declaration of Indian Independence Mr. Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan with the title of Quid-e-Azam.

Consequent on the partition of the country, the future of the Muslim League and the future of Muslims in India began to exercise the minds of the Muslim community. In November a final decision was taken.

Addressing the conference of Muslim leaders of the Indian Union that he had convened at Calcutta, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, said: "This shall be the main spring of our policy: 'we shall serve our country' (meaning India). He added: "Clearly, unequivocally, and without fear, with our hand on our hearts, we can declare that we are loyal citizens of the State and shall remain so expecting that the State will guarantee us our rights and will not take advantage of our loyalty to destroy our culture and will not consider that any attempt that we may make to look after our interests is an act of disloyalty. We, therefore, will never be anti-national and whatever we do, whatever organisation we may join, we shall serve our country."

"We pledge our support to the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, not merely lip support, but true and loyal support, not merely because he is the head of the State, but because in him we have found a true man of outstanding and mighty stature, whose great moral qualities compel admiration and loyalty."

"To Mahatma Gandhi, we offer our homage and our tribute. He has proved himself to be a shining light in a darkening world, and may his efforts in the cause of peace and unity pierce the gloom of our hermits and establish the glorious reign of mutual friendship, goodwill, toleration and co-operation."

Mr. Suhrawardy emphasised that the Muslims of India must strive for peace and unity, peace within the State, co-operation between the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, and unity amongst the communities of each Dominion based on the realisation that they were all citizens of the State in which they lived and to which they owed unstinted allegiance.

Referring to the two-nation theory, Mr. Suhrawardy said that with the division of India they had made a clean sweep of it.

The conference adopted a resolution urging both the Governments of India and Pakistan to make an early and affirmative declaration that they renounced war for all time and were resolved to settle their differences by peaceful methods. One of the 18 resolutions passed at the conference, which was attended by 200 leaders, expressed the view that the solidarity of Muslims should not be impaired so that Muslims as a whole might be enabled to establish neighbourly and friendly relations with the non-Muslim co-citizens and co-operate with them

for the welfare and prosperity of the State to which they belonged as well as to safeguard their rights, and liberties adequately. The conference called upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to adopt a common policy regarding the States.

NON-LEAGUE MUSLIMS

A conference of West Bengal Muslims held simultaneously at Calcutta issued a call to the Muslims of India to join the Indian National Congress to make that organisation strong, to keep reactionary forces down and ensure real service to the masses. The conference called upon all Indian Muslims to follow the lead given by the conference called by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to meet in Delhi. It characterised as disruptive the move of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in calling a conference in view of his past political activities. The conference also expressed the opinion that the Muslim League demand for Pakistan based "on the false and fantastic two nation theory" had resulted in the division of the country and was solely responsible for "the unparalleled calamities and immeasurable sufferings" that had befallen the country and its people. It urged all Indian Muslims to thoroughly dissociate themselves from the League forthwith, abjure the two-nation theory, which, it said, was fraught with even greater potential dangers and unequivocally affirm sincere, true and faithful allegiance to India.

By another resolution the conference endorsed the policy enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of leaving the choice in the matter of accession to the people of the Indian States. The Conference congratulated the Government of India on taking prompt steps in aid of Kashmir. It also deplored the attitude of Pakistan and the statements of responsible authorities in that State.

The Conference expressed its confidence in the activities of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-ul-Hind and said that it was the only competent body to guide Muslims in all Islamic matters.

Mr. R. Ahmed, in his presidential speech, appealed to Indian Muslims to discard the two-nation theory and join hands with progressive forces to build a truly democratic State.

MAULANA AZAD'S LEAD

A third convention of Indian Muslims which met at New Delhi at the invitation of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, passed a resolution advising Muslims in the Indian Union "to wind up the Muslim League and all other communal and political organisations and join the Indian National Congress which stands for unity, democracy and progress."

Addressing the convention, Maulana Azad said that for the past ten years the Muslim League had been spreading "poison" among the Muslims and leading them along a dangerous path. The tremendous task before those who had come to attend the convention was to remove the evil effects of that propaganda.

Maulana Azad said he did not favour the idea of forming a new Muslim organisation to lead the Indian Muslims towards nationalism. The Muslims of India should join the Indian National Congress and that left no room for any new communal or political party.

India stood at the cross roads, declared the Maulana. The people of India must decide once and for all whether they were going the way of communalism or nationalism and also whether they wanted democracy or Fascism. The people must make their irrevocable choice. They must cease to think in terms of their own community and work for the good of the people as a whole.

Referring to the large gathering of Indian Muslims which was to be held at Lucknow the following month, Maulana Azad emphasised the need of inviting Muslims of all shades of thought, including the Muslim Leaguers to attend that conference.

THE SIKHS

THE most notable event in the Sikh world during the year was an attempt by the Shiromani Akali Dal to hold a conference of Akalis and to celebrate martyrdom day in Delhi. This decision was taken at a meeting of the Dal at Amritsar. The authorities in Delhi objected to the holding of a big political conference on the Ramilla Grounds on account of the ban on public meetings in the capital, but appeared to have no objection to the holding of a religious gathering, or to a meeting of the executive committee of the Dal. Pandit Nehru wrote a letter to Sardar Baldev Singh that owing to tension in Delhi the conference might be limited to a general meeting and held in the Gurudwara Rahahgumj. The facts are not quite clear. Master Tara Singh appeared to have agreed at first and later changed his mind. In any case large contingents of Sikhs converged on Rahahgumj Gurudwara shouting slogans. About 1,000 Sikhs are believed to have met at the Gurudwara and passed resolutions. A group of Sikhs tried to march in procession from Old Delhi to New Delhi *via* Chandni Chowk. The authorities took stringent police measures. Pickets were posted at strategic points and armed police stood by. Master Tara Singh who was to have presided over the conference was taken into custody near Delhi. The General Secretary and the organizing Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal were also detained at Delhi Station. The Government later issued a communique declaring that at first Master Tara Singh agreed with the Government point of view but later changed his mind and gave instructions that ran counter to Government policy.

The general body of the Shiromani Akali Dal upheld the Working Committee's stand at a meeting in the Rahahgumj Gurudwara which was cordoned off by the police. The meeting regretted that in spite of the conciliatory attitude of Master Tara Singh Government behaviour was most provocative. At another meeting the Dal decided to observe March 2 as protest day against the arrest of Master Tara Singh. The protest was to take the form of hartals and prayers in Gurudwaras.

The general attitude of the Akali Dal was severely criticised by a number of Sikh leaders all over the country. For instance, four prominent Sikh leaders of Delhi, Sardar Sant Singh, Sardar Uffam Singh Duggal, Sardar Raghubir Singh and Sardar Daljit Singh condemned the policy of Master Tara Singh which they said would weaken and prejudice the cause of the Sikhs. A meeting of Sikhs in Lucknow affirmed that the Panth was not in danger, that the Sikhs were pledged to the establishment of a secular state and would not tolerate any propaganda of a communal nature.

Baba Khurak Singh veteran Sikh leader and founder-president of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee advised the Sikhs to support the Government at a critical time when it had to face so many baffling problems. Master Tara Singh's policy was singularly inopportune. He (Baba Khurak Singh) did not like his country plunged into anarchy and confusion which was really tantamount to any invitation to foreign powers to intervene and stay on to exploit the country.

Sardar Baldev Singh appealed to Sikhs to preserve law and order and stand by the Government. The Panthic Party in the East Punjab Legislature joined the Congress without any reservations whatever. It decided once and for all to cast its lot with the national organization. It was a pity Master Tara Singh did not realize his responsibility to the community and the country.

Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir, the President of the East Punjab Congress Committee said that it was impossible to conceive that Pandit Nehru or Sardar Patel would be unfair to anyone, least of all to Sikhs. The Sikhs should help to maintain law and order as national solidarity was the only way to peace and prosperity.

The Executive Committee of the All-India National Sikh Party met in Delhi under the Presidentship of Sardar Sant Singh and unanimously passed a resolution appealing to the Akalis to call off the protest day observance. The resolution also asked the Government of India and the press not to associate the entire community with the policies of a section, but to win the confidence of the Sikhs who had suffered a great deal from the partition of the sub-continent.

On the protest day, however, was not given up. There were hartals and processions in East Punjab particularly Jullundur, Amritsar and Patiala. In Amritsar there was a clash between two groups of Sikhs which necessitated imposition of the curfew.

THREE GROUPS

Broadly speaking three groups may be distinguished among the Sikhs. One group forming the main body of the Central Akhali Dal is led by Master Tara Singh. It is in favour of maintaining the separate identity of the Sikh community. The second group is represented by the Panthic Durbars led by the Maharaja of Patiala. This group favours discarding separate identity of the Sikhs. In 1949 February the Working Committee of the Durbars held a meeting in Patiala at which it decided not to have a political programme and not to fight elections as a party. To find a workable programme for the advance of Sikh culture it appointed a sub-committee. In addition to the Panthic Durbars there is also a large body of Sikhs who follow the Congress and think that the Sikhs should not have a separate organization.

Most Sikh demands came from a feeling that just as Hindus have India and the Muslims have Pakistan there must be some part of the sub-continent which the Sikhs could call their own. More concretely the Sikhs ask for the creation of a new administrative unit in East Punjab with the Sikh States as a nucleus. Alternatively they demand that the overwhelmingly Hindu district of Gurgaon should be separated from East Punjab so as to secure an even balance between Hind and Sikhs in the new Province so formed. The Sikhs also claim that Punjabi and not Hindi should be the provincial language.

SIKH MEMORANDUM

On May 10 a meeting of Sikh legislators was held in New Delhi at which a resolution was unanimously passed demanding that reserved seats should be given to Sikh Scheduled Castes in the legislatures of East Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Twenty-five Sikh members of the East Punjab Legislature and the Constituent Assembly, including three provincial Ministers, attended the meeting.

By a resolution, the meeting also pressed for a provision of the same safeguards for Sikhs as were granted to other minorities under the new constitution. This move was evidently aimed at securing for the Sikh community reserved seats on a population basis in the future legislatures of Delhi and the U.P.

Seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes section of the Sikhs would, however, be deducted from the quota reserved for the entire community in the provincial legislature.

Giani Kartar Singh, a prominent Sikh leader, told journalists after the meeting that he was still committed to the agreement arrived at between himself and Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, that the question of language and Sikh representation in the services should be referred to the Centre for arbitration. On the same day Mr. Bhimsen Sachar and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Minister for Education and Finance, met Sardar Patel to discuss these two Sikh demands.

Much of this agitation eventually culminated in a four-page memorandum presented by Sikh members of the Minorities Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly to the sub-committee which was specifically set up to consider the Sikh case. This memorandum can be regarded as the most authoritative statement of the demands made by the Sikhs from time to time since Independence. The following demands were set out in the memorandum:

1. To avoid becoming a permanent minority equality of representation must be secured in East Punjab or the boundaries of the Province must be so redrawn that the resulting province contains a majority of 'Punjabi-speaking people.'
2. There must be adequate weightage in the Central Legislature. When the Anglo-Indians, for instance, are given six seats the Sikhs must have proportionate representation.
3. In the U.P. and Delhi cognizance must be taken of recent migrations. For instance, in the U.P. there would be about 500,000 Sikhs and in Delhi about 100,000.
4. In the East Punjab and Central Cabinets there must be a convention which assigns a certain number of seats to Sikhs. One seat must be assured in the Central Cabinet, while in the East Punjab Cabinet if the present boundaries are retained one half of the seats must be allotted to Sikhs.
5. In all committees, commissions and delegations there must be one Sikh.

The theory on which the claims are justified is that as in undivided Punjab the Sikhs are opposed to communal majority rule. In fact, the opposition is even stronger today because the proportion of Sikhs in East Punjab has increased on account of the partition. Other grounds for justification are Sikh suffering in the cause of undivided India, Sikh contribution to the defence of the country and distribution of the community on the strategic borders of India. The creation of a Punjabi-speaking Province is justified on linguistic principle which is recognized by the Congress. The new province it is claimed can be formed by cutting off the Districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and the Tehsils of Bhiwani and Hansi in the Hissar District. To make the area more compact the East Punjab States could merge with the new province. The Sikhs finally remind the Congress of its promise to Sikhs that the Congress will not be a party to any solution of the communal problem that does not satisfy the Sikhs.

About the same time as Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly handed in their memorandum four Sikh Scholars issued a lengthy statement discussing the question of what the Sikhs really want. 'Only a little imaginative sympathy is needed,' the statement said, 'to realize the great and unprecedented sufferings of the Sikhs in the recent terrible happenings in the Punjab.' After describing the sufferings the statement added, '... Almost 40 per cent of the entire Sikh community can be described as refugees in some form or other.' The statement then goes on to say that being a self-reliant and sturdy people all that the Sikhs need is opportunity—opportunity to create, construct and thus carve out their prosperity as they did in the West Punjab. Among the most urgently-needed relief were the following. 1. An Announcement that the question of the Gurudwaras left behind in Pakistan was being taken up by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government. The Nankana Sahib Gurudwara should be created a free city like the Vatican. The other Gurudwaras in Pakistan should be administered by the Nankana Sahib authorities. An equivalent of the land attached to the Nankana Sahib and other Sikh shrines in Pakistan should be allotted to the S.G.P.C. in the East Punjab thus giving the Sikhs an opportunity to re-establish their educational and social life; 2. As

the worst sufferers among land-holders they should be given a generous share in the new colony areas in Hisar and Karnal Districts to make up for their losses in the colony areas of Pakistan; 3. All Sikh refugees no matter where they come from West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Bahawalpur or Sind should be accommodated in East Punjab. This will provide a homeland for Sikhs in India; 4. In their rehabilitation policy Government should make no distinction between landlords and tenants; 5. To provide houses work on new townships should be taken in hand immediately, and the site of the new capital should be announced without delay.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

On March 5, 1949, came a stirring appeal from Sardar Patel to the Sikhs to give up "Separatist and disruptive tendencies." The appeal was made in the course of an address at the first convocation of East Punjab University in Ambala.

The Deputy Prime Minister urged Master Tara Singh and his followers to give up their present agitation and to co-operate with Government in building a new and strong Punjab.

Sardar Patel said he felt ashamed that Government had no alternative but to arrest Master Tara Singh for his activities which, he maintained, would have led India to disaster.

"I have repeatedly appealed to my Sikh friends," said Sardar Patel, "to unite, to give up sectional jealousies and their intestine quarrels. I want to ask them whether all that they have suffered and whether all that they have had to bear has gone in vain. Do they not try to take a lesson from what has happened? The Sikhs are being made to fight among themselves and then to fight with the Hindus for a share and spoils of office, language, territory, seats in Government, seats in the legislature and so on."

It may be that Sardar Patel's words found an echo in the hearts of the Sikhs. For in the deliberations in the Minorities Advisory Committee that took place about two months later the Sikhs gave up their demand for reservation of seats when Muslims and Christians gave up their claims for reservation. This represented a startling change as the Committee had accepted the whole principle of reservation for religious minorities at previous meetings.

The Committee accepted, except for one dissenting voice, a resolution moved by Dr. H. C. Mookerji, leader of the Indian Christian community and Deputy President of the Dominion Parliament, that there should be no reservation of seats in the legislatures for any community in India, excepting Scheduled Castes.

The Committee, however, accepted a unanimous proposal made by the Sikh representatives of East Punjab that backward sections among their community should be included in the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of representation in the provincial legislatures.

The minorities, including the Sikhs, would also have the right to claim fair representation in the Services consistently with the maintenance of efficiency in administration under the draft Constitution.

On May 25 the Constituent Assembly unanimously passed the recommendations made to it by the Minorities Advisory Committee through a resolution moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

HISTORY

The Sikh minority of India has been greatly agitated over its position, integrity and safety in the future set-up. Before independence they were much concerned about their future in a province where the Muslims were in a majority.

The Sikh All-Parties Committee in a representation to Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the proposals were unacceptable to them

because "instead of maintaining and strengthening the integrity of India, specific provision has been made for separation of provinces and the constitution of Pakistan and the cause of the Sikh community has been lamentably betrayed."

"Why should a province that fails to secure three-fifths majority of its legislature in which a religious community enjoys statutory majority, be allowed to hold a plebiscite and given the benefit of a bare majority. In fairness this right should have been conceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legislature."

"Further, why could not the population of any area opposed to separation be given the right to record its verdict and to form an autonomous unit? We are sure you know that the Punjab proper extended upto the banks of the Jhelum excluding Jhelum and Multan districts, and the trans-Jhelum area was added by the conquest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and retained by the British for administrative convenience. It would be altogether unjust to allow extraneous trans-Jhelum population which only accidentally came into the province to dominate the future of the Punjab proper."

"We give below the figures which abundantly prove our contention:—

From the boundary of Delhi to the banks of the Ravi river the population is divided as follows:—Muslims—4,505,000; Sikhs and other non-Muslims—7,646,000.

From the Delhi boundary to the banks of the Jhelum river excluding Multan and Jhang districts:—Muslims—8,288,000; Sikhs and other non-Muslims—9,348,000.

To this may be added the population of the Sikh states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala and Faridkot, which is about 2,600,000. Of this the Muslims constitute barely 20 per cent. and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further.

"We do not wish to labour the point any more. We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration. We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all-India union. We shall never permit our motherland to be at the mercy of those who disown it."

Sikhs and Pakistan.—After the withdrawal of the Cripps' offer the Sikhs were somewhat in the limelight in connection with several proposals, unofficially moved, to determine the allocation of territories and powers in the event of a compromise between the Muslim League and the Congress. The virile and compact community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the Punjab, had an important say in regard to the question of Pakistan. With a view to softening Sikh opposition to Pakistan and thereby strengthening the demand *vis-à-vis* the rest of India, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah made more than one attempt to reassure the Sikh community and thereby induce them to join him in the scheme of Pakistan on the basis of guaranteed safeguards for their interests. At one stage it looked as though a section of the Sikh leadership was favourably inclined towards the Quaid-e-Azam's gesture. Some of them seemed to be impressed with the argument that, whereas in an All-India Federation the Sikh community would be a drop in the ocean, they would not be a negligible factor in Pakistan not only because of their proportion in the population of the Punjab, but also by virtue of statutory guarantees offered to them by the Muslim leader. Eventually, however, the Quaid-e-Azam's overtures were turned down because the bulk of the Sikh community was opposed to Pakistan.

At the same time there began to grow up in the Sikh community a tendency to exclusivism and self-reliance. This was due, on the one hand, to the growingly militant Muslim League campaign for Pakistan and, on the other, a feeling that Hindu leadership might not hesitate to sacrifice the Sikhs for a settlement with League on the all-India plane.

The advent of the War and the supply by the martial race of Sikhs of a large number of recruits for the Allied armed forces invested this community with added importance in the eyes of British authority. Thus, for instance, a Sikh leader found a place in the expanded Executive Council of the Governor-General, and, later still, the community was given representation in the Simla Conference called by Lord Wavell to consider his proposals for the establishment of an Interim Government at the Centre. Today a Sikh leader holds the Defence portfolio in the National Government.

Whereas the bulk of Sikh opinion continued to be hostile to the idea of partitioning India into Hindustan and Pakistan, there was a small section of opinion which suspected the possibility of the Congress compromising with the Muslim League in its Pakistan demand. This section tended to take the destinies of the community in its own hands and forestall a possible division of the country by entering into advance arrangements with the League in the event of the creation of Pakistan.

The latter school tended to form the Sikh community into a water-tight entity apart not only from the Muslims but also from the Hindus, with whom they have close social and inter-marital relations. The fear that, in its anxiety to reach an all-India political settlement, the Congress might sacrifice the interests of the Sikhs was used by the Akali Group in the Sikh community, which was thus divided into two strong groups, one owing allegiance to the Congress and the other being hostile to that institution. In the general elections held in April 1946, the Akalis captured two-thirds of the number of seats reserved for them in the Punjab legislature, while the Congress got the remaining one-third, although an analysis of the voting figures revealed that the Congress candidates secured the support of nearly half the electorate.

Official Recognition.—In the British Cabinet Mission's proposals the Sikhs were recognized as an important minority like the Muslims but unlike Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians or even Scheduled Castes, who all came under the term "General"; yet the Sikhs were not given the communal veto which was accorded to the Muslims in determining the future constitution. This constituted a sore point with the community whose spokesmen wrote to the Secretary of State for India as follows:

"Since the British Cabinet Mission's recommendations for the future constitution of India have been published, a wave of rejection, resentment and indignation has run throughout the Sikh community. The reasons are quite obvious.

"The Sikhs have been entirely thrown at the mercy of the Muslims. Group B comprises the Punjab, the N.W. F. P., Sind and Baluchistan, and the representation given to each community will be Muslims 23, Hindus nine and Sikhs four. Can anybody expect from this assembly, constituted as it is, any consideration or justice for the Sikhs? The Cabinet Mission recognises the very genuine and acute anxiety among the Sikhs lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Muslim majority rule. If the British Government are not aware of the Sikh feelings, the Sikhs will have to resort to some measures in order to convince everybody concerned of the Sikh anxiety, in case they are subjected to a perpetual Muslim domination. The Cabinet Mission has not only put under Muslim domination the non-Muslim areas of the Punjab and Bengal but the whole province of Assam where the non-Muslims are in overwhelming majority. This is evidently done to placate the Muslims.

"This is how I read the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission. But as the issues are very grave and momentous, the Sikh representatives, assembled here today to consider the situation created, have advised me to seek clarification from you and find out if there is any hope of such amendments as may save the Sikhs from perpetual domination.

Three queries.—So I put three questions :

"(1) What is the significance of recognising the Sikhs as one of the main communities ?

"(2) Suppose the majority of Section B frames a constitution under section 19 (v) but the Sikh members do not agree, does it mean deadlock or does the opposition of the Sikhs members mean simply dissociation ?

"(3) Is there any hope of obtaining for the Sikhs the same right as is given to the Muslims and the Hindus under section 15 (ii) and 19 (vi) ?"

The Secretary of State replied :—

"The anxieties of the Sikhs were kept prominently in mind when we were drafting the Cabinet Mission's statement, and I can certainly claim that that of the various alternatives open to us the best one from the Sikh point of view was chosen. You will, I am sure, admit that, if India had been divided into two sovereign States, or if the Punjab had been partitioned, either of these decisions would have been far less acceptable to the Sikhs than the one which was actually reached.

"I have considered carefully the detailed points you raise at the end of your letter. I fear the Mission cannot issue any addition to, or interpretation of, the statement. There is, however, no intention whatever to prejudice the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab or in the North-West Group, nor do I think their position has been prejudiced, for, it is inconceivable that either the Constituent Assembly or any future Government of the Punjab will overlook the special place in the province of the Sikhs.

"If you and Sardar Baldev Singh would care to see the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy in the first week of June, we shall be glad to see you."

Sikh hostility to the Mission's proposals and the fear that they might be placed at the mercy of the Muslims in their own homelands unified the community, with the result that even Congressmen among them had to submit to the will of the majority. Although the Congress, towards the end of June, accepted the long-term proposals of the Mission, the Sikh community, under the leadership of the newly-formed Panthic Board (representative of all Sikh interests) decided not to participate in the proposed Constituent Assembly. The decision was reversed in response to the appeal made by Pandit Nehru to the Congress Sikhs, but was again reversed owing to a misunderstanding caused by Pandit Nehru's instructions. Then followed a series of negotiations between Sikh leaders on the one hand and the Congress and the League on the other. Eventually, the Sikh community decided to withdraw its rejection and to take part in the constitution-making effort on the understanding that the Congress would do everything in its power to safeguard the rights of the Sikhs. As a result of this decision, Sardar Baldev Singh, a leader of the community, was taken on as a member of the Interim Government formed in the Autumn of 1946 and continued to remain as Defence Member in the National Government.

ANXIETY FOR FUTURE

The Sikh concern to safeguard their interests in the future constitution of India was first expressed at the close of 1946 at a meeting of the Prathindhli Panthic Board at Amritsar.

A call to the Sikhs to carry on their struggle till a satisfactory provision was made for their future interests was sent out at a meeting, Presided over by Bawa Harkishan Singh, President of the Panthic Board, the meeting discussed the position created by Sir Stafford Cripps' statement in Parliament on the British Award of December 3 on the grouping issue and adopted the following resolutions :

"That, as on June 30, 1946, the Secretary of State for India informed to Master Tara Singh, in reply to his letter dated May 25 that it was not possible for the Cabinet Mission to make any addition to the statement, dated May 16, 1946,

or to give an interpretation of that statement. The statement dated December 6, 1946, is not only an interpretation of that statement but makes a substantial addition to that statement. Furthermore, the Prathindhli Panthic Board feels that the statement of December 6 has been made to placate the intransigence of the Muslim League and to the detriment of the minorities especially the Sikhs.

"For the reasons explained above the Panthic Board views with indignation the last statement of His Majesty's Government and calls upon the Sikhs to carry on their struggle till a satisfactory provision for safeguarding their interests is made in the future constitution of India."

In mid-January, Giani Kartar Singh and Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly, emphatically asserted that the Sikhs would withdraw from the Assembly if they were not conceded the right of communal veto in the Punjab and the North-West group.

On the question of representation of Sikhs on the Minorities Advisory Committee the Sikh delegates demanded equal representation for the major minorities—Sikhs, Depressed Classes, Muslims and Hindus—and urged that the Chairman of the Committee should be a person of the highest integrity like Mahatma Gandhi.

JUNE 3 PLAN

After the publication of H.M.G.'s Plan of June 3, the Sikhs were seriously perturbed. About a fortnight after the announcement of the British Plan Sardar Baldev Singh, according to the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, wrote to Lord Mountbatten that the Sikhs could not submit to any award which "does not maintain the solidarity of our population and does not consolidate our shrines in East Punjab."

Later, however, Sardar Baldev Singh showed readiness to accept the Boundary Commission's decisions "whatever these may be."

Subsequent utterances of Sikh leaders nevertheless, created the contrary impression that they could not willingly accept the Boundary Commission Award.

At the end of June the Akhali High Command of the Sikhs drafted a charter of eight demands at Amritsar which, in effect asked for the establishment of a separate state of Punjabi-speaking Hindus and Sikhs in Eastern Punjab. Further a secret circular containing these demands is reported to have been sent round to Sikh organisations in the districts which were also advised to collect facts and figures of populations and property.

The Sikh leaders then went on to prepare for action if this became necessary. A month later, large crowds of Sikhs tried to enter Gurudwara Nankana Sahib at Lahore in defiance of the Magistrate's ban and were dispersed by the police who opened fire. "Jathas" started from Amritsar and many members were arrested. Thousands of persons secretly gathered at the Gurudwara and passed a resolution "not to accept the Award which did not satisfy the just interests of the Sikhs."

BOUNDARY COMMISSION AWARD

At the discussions of the Panthic Board of Sikhs held at Amritsar in the third week of August, two resolutions on the Award of the Boundary Commission were passed. One of them said :

"The award of the Chairman of the Boundary Commission is most unjust to Sikhs. The legitimate claims of the Sikh community have been completely disregarded. The sacred shrines of Nankana Sahib and Kartarpur Sahib have been placed in West Punjab. East Punjab has not been awarded any of the rich colony areas in the Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Montgomery districts. The integrity and solidarity of the Sikh community have been completely disregarded and even the traditional homeland of Sikhs, the Majha tract, has been cut up. Such an award obviously cannot be acceptable to Sikhs, and they cannot be happy and contented unless this grave injustice is remedied."

In the opinion of the Panthic Board the situation created by the Award might to some extent have been remedied by a scheme of transfer of populations and exchange of property between Muslims and Non-Muslims of the Punjab and the Pakistan areas by a mutually acceptable modification of the boundary in certain places and by making special arrangements for sacred shrines, particularly Nankana Sahib.

The other resolution of the Board appealed to Sikhs to desist from all kinds of violence and endorsed the appeal made by Sikh leaders condemning arson, loot, murder and other crimes.

At a press conference at Jullundur at the end of December Giani Kartar Singh, the Sikh leader declared that the Shiromani Akali Dal would give its fullest co-operation in the establishment of a democratic secular state in India. Disapprove as it did the establishment of a religious state in India, the Dal, he said, did not want any more concessions for the Sikhs than those given to other minorities. The Sikhs did not want separate electorates, but in the matter of reservation of seats generously, he hoped, would be shown towards them.

Early in January 1948, it was announced that Master Tara Singh, the veteran Akali leader, had resigned from the Working Committee of the newly formed Panthic Durbur of which the Maharaja of Patiala was the chief leader.

While Master Tara Singh had declined to disclose the reasons for this sudden withdrawal of the support which he had lent only the previous month, it was gathered that Sikh public opinion had been gradually swinging in favour of the Shiromani Akali Dal whose President Giani Kartar Singh, had declined the invitation of the Panthic Durbur to join it. He had obtained the verdict of the Akali Dal in this matter, which refused to recognise the leadership of the Maharaja of Patiala in Panthic matters.

DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS

The Sikh community spoke with many voices and had many organisations to voice its grievances. In the middle of February, Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, declared in a statement that the Sikhs would resist any ban on their political organisations. The statement followed press reports that the Akali Party had requested Sardar Patel to give it fifteen days' time to consider voluntary liquidation of the Shiromani Akali Dal. The report, Giani Kartar Singh said was false and baseless.

All the Sikhs, however, were much exercised about the weightage of their community in the future constitution of the country. A number of Sikh organisations in East Punjab sent telegrams to the All-India Congress Committee and the Indian Ministers reminding them of their promises to give special weightage to Sikhs in the future constitution. A few Sikh leaders went to Delhi to present their case before Congress leaders.

In a speech at Jullundur, however, Pandit Nehru definitely told the Sikhs that their demand for weightage could not be conceded. This was a great disappointment to the Sikh community—the worst sufferer from the partition of the Punjab. They found themselves in a minority in East Punjab and without the lever of a third party to keep them in a tactical position.

At a press conference Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, announced that the Working Committee of the Akali Dal had advised all members of the Panthic Assembly Party, both at the Centre and East Punjab, to join the Congress Assembly parties forthwith. The merger of their Assembly Party, the Akali leader explained, was unconditional.

Master Tara Singh, one of the foremost leaders of the community, however, disapproved of the idea. His attitude constituted a detraction from the Akali decision specially in the light of what he had said at Ludhiana a few days previously: "The Akali Dal will merge in the Congress for six months; it will, however, preserve its individuality and entity of the Panth."

THE LEFT WING IN INDIAN POLITICS

FOR many years after 1919 the Indian National Congress was the party of the Left in Indian politics. And all the Left Wing parties of today (except the Communists) which are now separate from the Congress began as protestant groups within the Congress itself. Thus the Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, the Republican Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Communist Party, the Peasants' and Workers' Party which together with the Communist Party constitute the Left Wing today were all in the Congress some time or other.

Broadly speaking the parties of the Left in the Congress differed from the moderates on two points. First, the Left Wingers were opposed to all compromise with the British, and were in favour of complete independence outside the British Empire as the institution was then called. Second, they believed in some kind of economic equality and collectivism, and worked hard to bring the workers and the peasants into the national movement. The Left Wing groups generally worked together and were at their best whenever the Congress launched a movement against the authorities.

When the Congress decided round about 1934 to take office the Left Wing groups made a strong effort to get a Socialist programme accepted by that body; but the effort failed. It is from the failure of this attempt to convert the Congress that the gradual separation of the Left Wing groups from the main body of the Congress began. The Socialist Party, for instance, was formed soon after.

Until lately the position of the Left Wingers was not easy. For the Congress under the dual leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru had a complete plan of action both for urban and rural conditions, a plan which could also be described as Socialist—of the Gandhian type. Pandit Nehru, in fact, has the reputation of being a Socialist himself. Once he even went so far as to describe himself as half-Communist. In any case, the Congress had not only a plan but had the power to vitalize it by action. For a long time, therefore, the parties of the Left were unable to make much headway; they had nothing strikingly different from the Congress to offer. But with the cessation of war and the advent of freedom came a great deal of unrest among the peasants and industrial workers. Many battling political problems also presented themselves. To make the situation worse there were incompetence, corruption, low morality among those who were running the Government machinery. All this inevitably resulted in dissatisfaction and discontent with the party in power and helped the growth of Left Wing opposition in the country. It must be mentioned, however, that though conditions were favourable the Left Wing groups did not score any striking success against the party in power. Some of the reasons for this failure are fairly obvious. The parties of the Left had no coherent, workable plan. They did not possess the necessary strength which comes from a vast country-wide organization. And they were very much disunited among themselves. Thus though the Left Wing parties were strong enough to harass the Government at many points nowhere did they have the capacity to form an alternative Government.

ATTEMPT AT UNITY

In April 1949, some kind of attempt was made at a conference of Left Wing groups to see if they could unite into a single party with a common programme of action. The man who sent out the invitation to the conference was Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, founder-President of the Republican Socialist Party. The Conference which met in Bombay was attended by the members of the Republican Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc and the Peasants' and Workers' Party. It broadly agreed that the time had come for all parties of the Left to get together and form a strong bloc. One of the

chief objects of such a bloc, the conference explained, would be the removal of 'the reactionary leadership of the Congress.' The more positive aspects of the policy of the bloc would be 'Scientific Socialism' subject to such changes as were necessary to suit Indian conditions. Mr. Bose who was the leading figure all through explained that the Bombay Conference was only the first step towards the formation of a United Leftist Party. Attempts would soon be made to contact other parties such as Socialists and Communists who were not represented at the Conference. For this purpose the Conference would set up a 'Provisional Leftist Co-ordination Council.'

On the whole, it is unlikely that Mr. Sarat Bose's attempts would succeed. Neither the Socialists nor the Communists showed any disposition to join hands with Mr. Bose. And so long as these two parties remain aloof all attempts to form a Left Wing Bloc will inevitably end in failure.

MINOR LEFTIST PARTIES

We shall now proceed to give a brief account of each of the Leftist Groups mentioned at the beginning of this article. The Socialists and the Communists will have fuller treatment than the others as they are the biggest and the most powerful of the parties on the Left. In fact, the others can hardly be described as parties. They are more in the nature of groups which have formed round a dominating personality. The Republican Socialist Party, for instance, is formed round Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and has hardly any following outside West Bengal. The Peasants' and Workers' Party, which is led by Mr. S. S. More and Mr. K. M. Jeddje, is wholly confined to Maharashtra.

The Forward Bloc was started by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose in 1938, because of a suspicion that the Congress might in the ultimate resort compromise with the British Power and agree to take less than complete independence. It had some vogue during the war on account of its affiliations with the I.N.A. But when the Congress took up the I.N.A. cause and made it part of its own history the Forward Bloc found the ground cut from under its feet. In 1948, it split into two groups, one led by Mr. R. S. Ruikar and the other by Mr. K. N. Jogdekar. At a conference in Calcutta, Mr. Ruikar declared that the Party stood for Socialism which was to be achieved by co-ordination of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary methods. In this, Mr. Ruikar explained, the policy of the Forward Bloc differed from that of the Socialists.

The Radical Democratic Party functioned as a proper political party till 1948. In that year, it withdrew from politics proper and gave itself over to the propagation of a doctrine which it called 'new humanism'. Today it is no longer a political party organised for the capture of power. The Radical Democratic Party is yet another instance of a party built round a dominating personality. After his return to Indian politics in 1936, Mr. M. N. Roy spent four years in the Congress trying to convert it to his own point of view. When he failed, he left the Congress to form a party of his own. He made no concession whatever to nationalist sentiment and came out flatly in support of the Allied cause in the war. To him the cause of Socialism was higher than that of nationalism. He tried to build his party mainly on the industrial front and did not hesitate to accept help no matter from what quarter it came. His acceptance of a subsidy from the Government brought him much unpopularity. He met the charge of bribery by declaring that the money had made no difference to the policy of his party, the money was used in support of a cause in which he had always believed. In other words, as someone neatly described the situation, Mr. Roy was paid to be of his own opinion.

Broadly speaking Mr. Roy's party stood for a secular state on a Socialist basis. At one time it had a membership of 150,000.

The Socialist Party of India

General Secretary, Jayaprakash Narayan.

Joint Secretaries: Suresh Desai; Prem Bhasin; Rohit Dave; Madhu Limaye.

Members, National Executive: Acharya Narendra Deva; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia; Achut Patwardhan; Aruna Asafali; N. G. Gore; Dr. K. B. Menon; P. M. Nambiar; Sibnath Banerjee; Ajit Roy; Bipin Pal Das; Ram Nandan Mishra; Basuwasising; Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya; Asoka Mehra; Yusuf Meherally; Maganlal Bagdi; Chotubhai Purani; Surendra Dwivedi; Damodar Swarup Sethi; Munshi Ahmedkhan.

The numerical strength of the Party is not very great chiefly because (as Socialists explain) membership was restricted to active workers only, that is to say, those who did fourteen hours work for the party every week. Candidates for membership have also had to go through a period of probation. With the broadening of access to the Party under the new constitution however Socialists expect that membership will increase to a level commensurate with the Party's influence in the country.

The figures for the various Provinces are as follows:—

Andhra, 42; Assam, 68; Bengal, 970; Bihar, 3,068; Bombay, 718; the C.P. and Berar, 431; Central India, 206; Delhi, 92; Gujarat, 263; Hyderabad, 60; Karnataka, 246; Kerala, 152; Madras, 69; Maharashtra, 348; Orissa, 329; Punjab 385; Rajputana, 471; Tamilnad, 400; the U.P., 3,241; Vindhya Pradesh, 258; total, 12,360.

The Party has three members in the Bombay Legislature (Mr. Purushottamdas Trikomdas, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Peter Alvares) and one in the Constituent Assembly (Damodar Swarup Sethi). The poor representation in the Legislatures is explained by the fact that the Legislatures were elected before independence and through a restricted franchise. Besides, the Party attached little value to Parliamentary activity and gave all its energy to extra-Parliamentary work in Trade Unions, Co-operatives and so on. The Party boycotted elections to the Constituent Assembly; a lone member, however, found himself elected as he happened to be the President of a Provincial Congress Committee at the time. After independence, however, the Party tried to measure its strength against the Congress in two places. In the by-elections to the Provincial Assembly in the U.P. the Socialists signally failed, while in Bombay City, they won both the by-elections to the Assembly and many seats in the Corporation.

In general the Socialists claim that the Party's influence in the country is out of all proportion to its representation in the Legislatures. The Party is strongly entrenched in industrial areas, where the Socialist trade union, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha has a large membership. In the working-class, the Socialists are specially influential among coal-miners, railway workers, dock workers, textile workers, and workers in the sugar industry. Among peasants, the Socialists have always had great influence. As early as 1936, they set up a Kisan Sabha, and today under a new name Hind Kisan Panchayat the Party has its largest following in Bihar and the U.P. The Socialists have a youth organization called 'Samajwadi Yuwak Sabha'. The Kashitrya Seva Dal is not affiliated to any party, but a majority of the members of the organisation sympathize with the ideals of the Socialist Party. In fact, Socialists claim that their influence in the country is much greater than any figures can indicate for a Socialist or a near-Socialist ideology is now part of all national thinking.

The Party publishes 21 weeklies in different languages—the best-known of which is the *Janata*, published in English—while the Central Office issues a fortnightly letter. A foreign news bulletin is also issued and is sent to Socialist Parties, trade union offices and leading journals in foreign countries.

The various branches of the Party conduct training camps where members are instructed in Party policy and where a knowledge is also given of subjects of special interest such as agrarian economics, trade union theory and practice, and so on. Local centres too, often conduct study circles. In big industrial areas like Jombay labour schools and colleges are organized where workers can get instruction in subjects which are of importance in their day-to-day work.

The Socialist Party observes all 'national days' such as 30th January, 15th August, 2nd October and the whole of the national week. In addition it celebrates special occasions like 1st May, as indication of the international solidarity of labour, 9th August, as the day on which the final struggle for independence was launched, and 14th November as Kisan day.

CONSTITUTION

There are two classes of members, individual members and affiliated members. As regards individual membership any person who is above 18 and who accepts the objects, policy, programme and the discipline of the Party is eligible provided he does not believe in or observe caste or communal distinctions. Affiliated members are not individuals but groups of persons like a trade union, a kisan sabha, organizations of professional men, of youth or just cultural organizations, provided as before they accept the objects, policy, programme, and the discipline of the Party. An individual member pays a minimum membership fee of one rupee a year, an affiliated trade union an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of four annas a member, while a kisan sabha pays an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of two annas a member.

The smallest territorial organization is a ward or local unit comprising all the individual members resident in that area. Above a ward unit is a Constituency Branch. Above the Constituency Branch are District and City Branches. Above these again are the Provincial organizations, and finally at the very top is the national organization.

The organization at each of the different levels mentioned above consists in the main of a larger deliberative body called Council and a smaller executive body called Committee. The Council lays down the policy and programme, considers reports and statements of accounts and elects the office-bearers such as Chairman and Secretary. The Executive Committee carries out the policy and programme laid down by the Council, organizes branches, supervises their work and generally initiates such activity as may further the objects of the Party in the area which comes under its purview.

At the national level the organization consists of a National Conference, a National General Council and a National Executive. The National Conference which consists of delegates elected by individual and affiliated members is the highest constitutional organ of the Party. It lays down the policy and programme of the Party for the ensuing year. It elects the Chairman, the General Secretary and members of the Executive. It can amend the Constitution. Its decisions are binding on all the members of the Party, the various branches of the Party and the affiliated organizations. The National Council is a smaller body than the National Conference and consists of one-fifth of the number of delegates to the National Conference. It meets at least once between any two Conferences and takes such decisions on policy and organization as are not inconsistent with the decisions of the National Conference. The National Executive which is the highest executive organ of the Party consists

of a Chairman, a General Secretary and 23 members all elected by the National Conference. The Chairman of the Executive Committee also presides over the General Council and the following meeting of the National Conference. During the year in which he is chairman he acts as the chief spokesman of the Party.

A unique feature of the National Conference is that at least 10 per cent of the delegates elected by individual members from each Provincial Branch should be women.

The National, Provincial, District and City Secretaries of the Party are all full-time workers.

Part of this constitution was to come into force on May 1, 1949, and the rest on a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

The final object of the Party according to the constitution adopted at the Patna Conference in 1949 is the establishment of a democratic Socialist society in India. The Party will also work with Socialist forces in other countries for the eradication of imperialism, racialism, colonialism, and all other forms of national oppression and economic inequality among nations and create a democratic Socialist world.

At the same conference the Party adopted a concrete programme which could be put into effect immediately. The programme involved the following points:—

The creation of a land army for the cultivation of new lands and the State to care for its food and clothing and allowances. Recruitment to the army be made from all sections of the people and a national service year for the purpose be made obligatory in colleges.

Forthwith stoppage of legal or illegal evictions and fresh settlements by the landlord, harvest to the tiller and security of home-lands; no increase in land revenue; planned redistribution of land to each within a three-year period a minimum of 12½ acres and the maximum not to exceed 30 acres per farming family and adequate arrangements for rehabilitation.

Development expenditure to be made through *gaon* and *zilla* sabhas and co-operative societies; voluntary effort for small-scale irrigation, manuring, cattle pastures and the like.

Vast State aid to small and medium-scale industries; polytechnic schools for all sections of the population; scientific research for small-unit inventions and bottom as well as top planning.

Nationalisation of banking, insurance, mining, electricity and British assets and their management by autonomous corporations.

Living wage for all salaried and wage earning sections; dearness allowance to be pegged to price index.

Reduction of prices and recognition of the principle of parity between agricultural and industrial prices; co-operative trading between city and village in select districts.

Overhaul of administrative and recruitment standards, grades promotion to be revised as for a free country; institution of an Indian Economic Service.

Clear demarcations of rights and functions of State, Government and political parties and no curtailment of civil liberties.

Planned state aid for the rehabilitation of refugees.

A SHORT HISTORY

The Socialist Party was really born in the Nasik Jail in the early thirties when Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Mr. Asoka Mehta who were all fellow prisoners,—met together and talked about their plans for the future. The Party was formally launched in May 1934 in Patna with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan as organizing Secretary. For many years the Party worked inside the Congress as well as outside. Inside the Congress

it focussed attention on economic questions, fought for affiliation of working class and peasant organizations and worked tirelessly to give Congress ideology a Socialist orientation. Socialists and Congressmen strongly disagreed on many points. But the Socialists had no desire to push their differences with orthodox Congressmen to the point where a rupture became unavoidable. The reason for this was fairly obvious. Socialism as an economic system was not feasible until the country was free from foreign rule. Hence the unity of the Congress as the spear-head of the national struggle had to be maintained at all cost. With the acceptance of office by the Congress, the rift between Socialist and orthodox Congressmen began to grow. Socialist criticism of the Congress became harsher and the general attitude of the Party more hostile. The Socialists were opposed to the very idea of office acceptance, which connoted to them a slackening of the national will to freedom. Then came the war, the 'quit India' movement, and finally the Government ban on the Socialist Party. Following the imposition of the ban the leaders of the Party went underground and from there kept up an unceasing attack on the British authority all through the war. At the end of the war the Congress Governments returned to power, and lifted the ban on the Socialist Party. The Socialist leaders came out of their prisons and hiding places with a new consciousness of their strength and power in the country. They were also full of self-confidence born out of their underground struggle against the British Power. The Party, in fact, underwent an experience which was akin to rebirth. Under the circumstances, there did not seem to be any particular reason why the Socialists should not organize on their own now that freedom was nearly won and the old need for unity in the Congress did not exist. Accordingly when the Party met in Conference at Kanpur in 1947 March it took the first step towards independence of the Congress. It decided to drop the word 'Congress' from its title and throw open membership of the Party, to Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike.

A resolution passed at the same Conference declared that the aim of the Party was to establish 'democratic socialism' as opposed to 'totalitarian communism'. If constitutional means failed to bring 'democratic socialism' the party would be forced to resort to a revolutionary struggle. Even open dictatorship might become necessary for a short period before the country was safe for democracy.

DIFFERENCES WITH COMMUNISTS

The Kanpur Conference also defined the attitude of the Party to the Communists. The Socialists and the Communists had worked closely together for many years, so closely indeed that at the Lahore session of the Socialist Party just before the War Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan unfurled the Red Flag and declared that there was no difference worth mentioning between the policies of the two Parties. Serious differences, however, arose during the war when the Communists supported the war effort and the Socialists opposed it. Subsequent controversies embittered feeling to such an extent that relations were broken off beyond hope of repair. A statement issued at the Kanpur session explained the differences between the two Parties thus:

"The Communists do not consider any party other than their own to be either revolutionary or socialist; accordingly, a policy of unity is to them only a means of infiltration into other parties in order either to capture or destroy them. So there can never be unity with the Communists.

"The war years revealed a yet more fundamental obstacle to unity or co-operation with the Communist Party. These years showed conclusively, what was previously only vaguely felt, that the Communist parties all over the world are completely under the control of the Russian Government. Their policies everywhere are attuned to the policies of that Government

and, under ideological cloak of communism, they function everywhere as its permanent and loyal fifth column.

"The Communists in this country, as elsewhere, are often described as leftists, but they are neither leftists, nor rightists.

"There is a third basic difference between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. The Socialist Party aims at the establishment of democratic socialism, whereas the objective of the Communist Party is totalitarian communism. The Socialist Party desires to establish a proletarian democracy, a *Kisan Mazdoor Raj*, while the Communists desire to establish the dictatorial rule of their party over the workers and peasants. There can be nothing in common between the two parties working for such divergent aims."

ATTITUDE TO RUSSIA

The statement then went on to describe the Socialist Party's attitude to Russia:

"Denunciation of the Communist Party as a Russian fifth column is represented by the Communists as hostility to Russia herself, and they denounce the Socialist Party in turn as anti-Russian. This is only an example of their dishonest tactics. The Socialist Party declares that it is not only not hostile to the Soviet Union but is even its friend. The Party firmly believes that free India, in her own interest, must live on the friendliest possible terms with Russia. While the Party shall always endeavour to promote this friendship, it wishes to make it clear that this friendship must always be on the basis of complete equality and that free India will never brook any interference with her affairs by any country, however friendly.

"The party wishes further to make it clear that while it does believe that valuable work has been done in Russia in the sphere of planning and nationalized economy, and while it also believes that it is not for outsiders to meddle in the affairs of Russia, the Party considers it a duty to the Socialist movement in this country to draw lessons from the success and failure in Russia."

The Kanpur Conference of the Socialists also had an important effect on Congress-Socialist relations. It made the difference between Socialist and Congress ideology clear beyond any doubt. From then on, Socialists and Congressmen drifted further and further apart till the Socialists completely broke away from the parent organization. Before this happened, there was an uneasy period during which the Socialists seemed to be at once in the Congress and out of it. This situation produced a great deal of bitterness between Socialist Congressmen and non-Socialist Congressmen. The latter complained that the Socialists in the Congress were trying to have it both ways. On the one hand they wanted to fight the policy of the organization of which they were members. On the other, they did not wish to lose any of the advantages which membership of the organization offered in that fight. Congressmen contended that if the Socialists wanted to remain in the Congress, they ought to conform to Congress policy. But if they wished to pursue a policy of their own then they ought to leave the Congress. That was the alternative as Congressmen saw it. The Socialists too for their part were beginning to realize that loyalty to their convictions was not compatible with loyalty to the Congress. If they wished to retain their Socialist faith, they should resign from the Congress. Accordingly at the 1948 Conference of the Party at Nasik the Socialists finally decided to leave the Congress and function as an independent political party.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESS

The Socialist case against the Congress was stated in a series of resolutions passed at the 1949 annual conference at Patna may be summarized as follows:—

The Congress ideology is capitalist. The Congress believes whole-heartedly in free enterprise and thinks that prosperity can be attained

by supplying more and yet more incentive to the capitalist. No bold or progressive policy has issued from any of the Congress Governments. On the other hand they have inflicted fresh burdens on the poor.

The more specific charges ran as follows:—

The Central Government promised an economy of control and regulation with a National Planning Commission to regulate the flow of economic life. The promise has not been carried out. The Government has not even set up a Planning Commission let alone entrusting it with executive power. The failure to plan and regulate has led to lack of co-ordination between different branches of the Government, thus preventing a full and adequate use of the productive resources of the country. The Government has no long-range import and export policy. It lives from hand-to-mouth and is susceptible to pressure from organized business interests.

The Government follows a policy of appeasement towards the industrialist while it is over-critical of organized labour. The very mention of the word 'strike' serves in the nature of a red rag to the Government. The Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill shows that the Government is doing its best to crush all independent labour organizations.

The industrial truce agreement promised a fair wage to the worker. Far from keeping the promise, the Government's decontrol and de-rating policy actually resulted in lowering the real wage of the working man.

The budget proposals of the Government are frankly weighted in favour of the capitalists. While the Government made every concession to rich businessmen and industrialists, it taxed the necessities of the poor. It also decided to maintain a group of Princes in affluence and idleness at the cost of anything between one and a half rupees and five to the general tax-payer.

The Provincial Governments are delaying the abolition of zamindari and jagirdari systems. In fact, instead of working out a policy of redistribution of land some Provincial Governments are actually permitting the zamindars to increase the area of their home farms, thus indirectly encouraging capitalist farming, and the ejection of tenants, which is already occurring in parts of the U.P. What is even worse, the primary and essential producers are denied any relief in rent or rise in wages in proportion to the cost of living and of cultivation.

In general, the Government is more partial to industry than to agriculture. In the employment of foreign capital, for instance, it places more emphasis on big industrial projects than on the rehabilitation of agriculture. No effort is made to plan a large-scale investment in agriculture from a new angle commensurate with its position as the hub of the country's economic life.

In the political sphere there is steady and persistent encroachment on the liberties of the people. Certain sections of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code are being unfairly used to limit freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, movement. Efforts are made to usurp the power of the judiciary by circumscribing the use of the *habeas corpus*. There is also much emergency legislation. There is, for instance, an Act in Madras Province which empowers a police official of the status of sub-inspector to shoot people without permission from magistrates. There is, in fact, an unmistakable tendency on the part of the police to use more force than is necessary. The police machinery is also being used to help vested interests against workers and peasants. Government officials often connive at the maintenance of bodies of goondas by landlords for the purpose of terrorizing peasants.

The Government machinery is far from impartial in certain aspects of administration. For instance, there is discrimination in the matter of enrolment of non-Congressmen in the Home Guards, Raksha Dal, Prohibition Guards.

The I.N.T.U.C. and Congress-dominated Kisan Sabhas are given full freedom to carry on political activities such as holding meetings, organizing voluntary corps while similar freedom is denied to non-Congress organizations.

Such, broadly speaking, were the principal charges which the Socialists brought against the Congress and the Governments which the Congress had formed at the Centre and in the Provinces.

PATNA CONFERENCE

The seventh (and also the latest) Annual Conference of the Party met at Patna from 6th to 10th May 1949. Mr. Yusuf Meherally was elected Chairman, but owing to illness he could not attend the Conference. Acharya Narendra Deva therefore deputized for him and presided over the deliberations.

In his opening address, the Chairman emphasized that the Socialist Party was pledged to strengthen the democratic State, was opposed to the use of violent methods and wanted Socialist instruments of production by a democratic procedure. As such, it was just the party that supplied the need of the hour. He exhorted the gathering to move forward with unflinching steps and undiminished faith towards their party's goal.

Acharya Narendra Deva then declared that the reasons why the Socialists lost the by-election in the U.P. was that "there was a paucity of workers and lack of experience of elections." He added:

"Intensive work in a selected area is much more desirable than merely propagandist work carried out over a wide territory."

"We have a word of commendation for Government's diplomatic success in dealing with smaller Princes, but to say that there has been a bloodless revolution in the States is not justified by facts."

The Conference passed sixteen resolutions the more important among which concerned the political situation, the economic situation, the food crisis, a programme of action for the country, commonwealth relations, ejection of tenants, civil liberties, the new constitution and foreign settlements. (A fuller summary of some of these resolutions is already given under the heading 'Case Against Congress'.)

The political resolution blamed the Communist Party and the Congress for spreading frustration among the people, and pledged the Socialist Party to the organization of the people in trade unions, kisan panchayats, co-operatives, sevdals as steps towards the establishment of a Socialist State.

The resolution on the economic situation criticized the Government for trying to appease the capitalist and richer classes and ignoring the interests of labour and the common man.

The resolution on the ejection of tenants regretted the delay in eliminating intermediaries between the Government and the tenants—condemned the ejection of tenants by zamindars in parts of the U.P. and deplored that in many parts of the country the Governments were adopting repressive measures against genuine kisan workers.

The resolution on national language asked that no attempt should be made to replace a Provincial language by the national language as the medium of instruction at the primary or secondary stage. The recognition of Hindi as the national language can only come about by gradual stages. But a beginning should be made in this direction by making a study of Hindi compulsory at the secondary and university levels. A common inter-provincial culture could be promoted if the different linguistic groups in the country could agree on a common script.

The resolution on the refugees deplored the lack of system in dispersing relief even after a lapse of one and a half years. The refugees can become an asset to the country if rehabilitation

is properly planned through the establishment, for instance, of co-operative colonies, collective farming, co-operative industries. The exchange of urban property should be effected through Government agency and not as between private individuals. Land in rural areas should be granted to the actual tillers and no attempt should be made to recreate a feudal tenure. Also care will have to be taken that the unit of allotment does not fall below the requirements of an economic holding.

Some of the other resolutions passed at the Conference are given below :

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

"Throughout her long years of struggle for Purna Swaraj the Indian people pledged themselves to end every vestige of foreign interest and influence in our national affairs. The critical situation that has developed in Asia after the end of World War II requires that India should retain the fullest freedom in order to play her part effectively for the maintenance of her freedom and peace between nations.

"Britain retains imperialist possessions in Malaya and she has still an extensive stake in other parts of Asia and Africa. Britain is also lending her support to other imperialist powers that have possessions in Asia like Holland and France. The people of Asia are determined to end the domination of European powers and they look to India for moral support and co-operation. Britain still retains through her investments a considerable control over some of India's vital resources like high-grade coal, manganese, mica and over some shipping, banking and financial interests.

"Under these circumstances, it is essential that India should break away from any formal association with Britain and the Commonwealth. The Indian people could then welcome a specific treaty of co-operation with the Labour Government of Britain mutually beneficial in such spheres where British policy has freed itself from imperialist and financial domination.

"During recent weeks Britain has contracted considerable military and diplomatic commitments through the Brussels Pact. She is thus pledged in alliance with European powers who are denying freedom to other colonial people in Asia who are struggling to attain their freedom.

"In view of Britain's new commitments in the North Atlantic Pact she has definitely decided to join the American power bloc against Soviet Russia. Neutrality would become a farce if India were to retain her tie with the British Commonwealth which is itself tied up to the Atlantic Pact. All these considerations make it essential for India to break the link with the Commonwealth. The change in the balance of power in Asia caused by the collapse of the Kuo Min T'ang, demands that India should stand completely free from any alliance with Britain, particularly in respect of Asian *status quo*. India cannot unite the countries of Asia in a powerful peace bloc, while these nations are struggling against European domination, and while she remains tied up to the British Commonwealth. While welcoming India's association with the United Nations and with other regional alliances within the framework of the U.N.O., India must repudiate every commitment which negates her neutrality at that would drag our people in the vortex of international rivalries.

"The Socialist Party therefore calls upon the Indian people to fulfil the solemn pledge that is sanctified by the sacrifices of hundreds of her sons and daughters and assert her fullest sovereignty by terminating her link with the British Commonwealth. Only such a step will clear this new relationship of every trace of suspicion and disharmony and open the door for the co-operation of equals on such terms as may be conducive to mutual benefit and world peace."

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

"In the opinion of this Conference of the Socialist Party the Constitution of India as is framed and being finalised by the Constituent

Assembly is disappointing to lovers of democracy and socialism. It lacks faith in democracy, is permeated with conservatism and is likely to lead to executive despotism and in certain circumstances even to dictatorship. It recognises the principles of adult franchise and parliamentary responsible government. But the legislative authority is vitiated by bicameralism and adversely affected by the ordinance making power of the executive. The system of responsible government is also crippled by Governor's discretionary powers which authorise him even to suspend the Council of Ministers and assume to himself the full charge of executive authority for a fortnight. The Draft Constitution also fails to provide democratic institutions to centrally administered areas. The people are lulled in a belief that the individual freedom is made absolutely secure in the Constitution while as a matter of fact, citizen's liberties can be restricted and suspended not only by the legislature but also by the executive through ordinances which can be issued between the sessions of the legislature. The provision with regard to property rights is so badly drafted that, if it is allowed to stand, it will lead to a lot of litigation and make economic legislation transfer of property to public ownership difficult. Even the directive principles of state policy fail to require the State to promote the establishment of democratic socialist order based on the organisation of agriculture, industry and credit on co-operative basis. The State is not required even to prohibit private monopolies. The Constitution, thus, deserves to be recast before it is finalised. For this purpose, a new Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise should be convened, specially because the present Constituent Assembly cannot by any stretch of imagination be called fully representative of the people of the country."

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

"This Conference takes note of the increasing intensity that the struggle for democracy and reunion with India of a part of our people is assuming in the foreign settlements. The people of Goa are passing through conflict and a reign of terror which relies on the use of Portuguese and African troops for its continuance and has sent Punishottam Kakodkar, I. Loyola, Ram Heide, Evagrio George and many others to long terms of penal servitude in fortress prisons of Portugal and Goa. The people in the French settlement of Mahe have witnessed the suppression of their free Provisional Government with the threat of cruisers of France standing in port.

"While expressing astonishment at the refusal of the United Nations Human Rights Commission to take note of the utter denial of human liberties by the Portuguese, this Conference appeals to the freedom and socialist movements of Europe, particularly of France and Portugal, to impress upon their peoples and Governments the folly of maintaining these tiny settlements on Indian soil and thus of preserving a source of threat to the peace of the world. The Conference assures the population in these foreign settlements of the support of the Socialist Party and expresses its firm belief that, notwithstanding all the terror or the cunning, their reunion with India is a certainty and cannot be long delayed."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

General Secretary : B. T. Ranadive.

President : Muzaffar Ahmed ; S. A. Dange ; Gurmukh Singh ; Mohanad Ismail ; S. S. Mirajkar ; Kalyanasundaram.

The Communist Party was started in 1924 but it did not become legal till 1943 when because of its support to the war effort the British Government lifted the ban which had been in force for nearly twenty years. The legalization order enabled the party to meet for the first time

in open session when it held a party congress. This session framed a constitution for the party and chalked out a programme.

The strength of the Party was about 7,000 in 1942. In 1946 it rose to 60,000. Today the Party claims a membership of about 80,000.

The Communist Party controls the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Kisan Sabha and the All-India Students' Federation. It is represented in the Bombay Provincial Assembly by S. A. Dange, in the Madras Provincial Assembly by K. A. Nambiar and P. Venkateshwarulu, in the West Bengal Assembly by Jyoti Basu and Ratanlal Bhattacharya, and in the Constituent Assembly by Somnath Lahiri.

The parts of India where it has great influence are Malabar, Andhra, West Bengal, Telangana and East Punjab.

The party conducts eleven weeklies in all the major Indian languages (*Lokayug* in Marathi, *Janayug* in Gujarati, *Janayug* in Hindi, *Nayanaana* and *Azadi* in Urdu, *Janashakti* in Kannada, *Deshabhimani* in Malayalam, *Praja Shakti* in Telugu, *Svadeshini* in Bengali and *Janashakti* in Tamil) including one in English. (N.B.—Most of these papers are now under a ban.)

The Party's chief organ of propaganda, *The People's Age*, is skillfully got up and ably edited through the mode of expression is sometimes very crude and intemperate. The Party has an efficient publications department and a well-kept showroom. The F.S.U. (Friends of the Soviet Union) organizes periodical exhibitions and shows films with a political moral. (N.B.—The Communists say that the F.S.U. and the Communist Party are absolutely separate bodies). Besides holding innumerable meetings and conferences, the Communist Party observes Lenin Day on January 21, May Day on May 1, and October Revolution Day on November 7.

The Party derives its strength from the fanatical devotion of its members, their capacity for self-sacrifice, and the thoroughness and unanimity with which the party as a whole goes to work whenever the call is sounded.

CONSTITUTION

As regards the structure and organization of the party anyone who is above eighteen years of age and is a citizen of India can become a member of the Party provided he wholeheartedly believes in Communist philosophy, is willing to do field-work and agrees to carry out the programme chalked out from time to time.

Application for membership has to be endorsed by at least two members of the Party and when a candidate is accepted he must take an oath of loyalty to the Party and agree to pay a monthly contribution to the Party funds. Discipline is very strict.

The nucleus round which the whole structure is built is the 'cell' consisting of two or three members. Their duty is to spread the faith among the people with whom they live. Such 'cells' may be established in a mill or factory, workers' quarters, civic ward and so on, whenever conditions are propitious.

The hierarchy consists of a series of village, town, district and provincial congresses with their respective executive committees. Each committee generally consists of five members with two in reserve and an elected secretary. The congresses may meet once a year while the day to day work between any two congresses is carried on by committees. Periodical reports are sent from one body to another which is immediately above it.

The supreme body of the Communist Party of India is the All-India Party Congress which generally meets once a year. The Congress elects the Secretary of the Party and also its Central Committee which is the executive body of the Congress. The Committee makes a report to the annual Congress which among other things has the right to change the Party's policy or constitution. Each member of the Committee is

assigned the responsibility for some particular aspect of Party work. For instance, one member is in charge of Party newspapers, another directs work in allied organizations, a third looks after accounts, a fourth conducts Party schools and study circles and so on. Within the Central Committee itself there is a smaller body called the Politburo whose Secretary is identical with the Secretary of the Party. The Politburo is the most influential body in the whole organization being for all practical purposes the maker of the Party's policy.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The basic aim of the Party as defined in the preamble to the Constitution is 'the organization of the toiling masses in the struggle for the victorious anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution for complete national independence, for the establishment of a people's democratic state led by the working class, for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building up of socialism according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism'.

In more concrete terms the aims as described in a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Party after the Congress in Calcutta in 1948 January are as follows:—

(1) Complete severance from the British Empire and full and real independence.

(2) A democratic government representing the workers, peasants and other sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, opposed to collaboration with Anglo-American imperialism, allied to the democratic States working for peace and freedom of all nations.

(3) A constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation, guaranteeing full freedom and democracy to the common man and fundamental economic rights.

(4) Self-determination to nationalities including the right of secession. A voluntary Indian Union, autonomous linguistic Provinces.

(5) Just and democratic rights of minorities to be embodied in the constitution; equality and protection to the language and culture of minorities; all disabilities, privileges and discriminations based on caste, race and community to be abolished by law and their infringement to be punishable by law.

(6) Abolition of Princedom and feudal rule in the Indian States and the establishment of full democracy... The urgent and primary task inside the States is abolition of Princedom and feudal rule and establishment of a people's Democratic State.

Accession before that is only slavery of the States peoples both to Princely autocracy and to the bourgeois rulers of the Indian Union. It is only after the people of the States become completely free that they can have real liberty to decide the question of their relation with the rest of India. At that stage the question will be decided by the wishes of the people.

(7) Freedom of the tribal and other backward peoples from economic, cultural and political oppression, extension of full democratic rights to them, prompt and adequate State aid for their development, so that they may rapidly catch up with the advanced nationalities.

The people of all contiguous, compact, predominantly tribal areas shall have regional autonomous areas within the Provinces... The people of such areas or Provinces shall have the right to secede from the State by democratic verdict.

(8) Co-operation between the Indian Union and Pakistan for economic help, military and political alliance for defence, to pursue a democratic foreign policy in co-operation with the democratic States against the Anglo-American bloc.

(9) Abolition of all forms of landlordism without compensation and distribution of land to the tillers of the soil. Abolition of landlordism must mean confiscation of khas lands

of the non-cultivating land-owners and ensure land to the sub-tenants and share-croppers. Liquidation of rural indebtedness and abolition of usury; living wage for the agricultural labourer.

(10) Confiscation by the State of interests of foreign capital in banks, industrial and transport concerns, plantations, mines, etc., and nationalisation of these concerns.

(11) Nationalisation of big industries, big banks and insurance companies, guarantee of workers' control, minimum living wage, eight hours' day, etc.

(12) Economic plan to develop India's resources and removal of Big Business from strategic economic points. Control of profits in the industries in private hands.

(13) Repeal of all repressive legislation.

(14) Elimination of the bureaucratic administrative State apparatus and the establishment of a democratic administration with elected officials guided by people's committees.

(15) General arming of the people and the establishment of a democratic army.

(16) The right to free education and compulsory primary education.

(17) Equal democratic rights to women.

EXPULSION FROM CONGRESS

During the Second World War, the Communist Party in India supported the British Government against the declared policy of the Indian National Congress, though individual Communists, regular members of the Congress and subject to Congress discipline. This open defiance of official Congress policy resulted in bitterness and conflict between Congressmen and Communists and a loud demand arose for the expulsion of the Communists from the Congress. A number of grave charges were made against the Communists such as disloyalty, spying, bribery, collusion with the British authority, betrayal of the country's cause, and so on. When Mahatma Gandhi came out of prison he addressed a letter to the General Secretary of the Communist Party in which he asked him to answer a number of charges. Was it true, the Mahatma asked, that all Communists were compelled to eat meat? Was it true that there was communal ownership of women among them? Did the Communist Party keep any accounts? Were the accounts regularly audited by qualified accountants? Mr. P. C. Joshi, the then General Secretary of the Communist Party, answered, repudiating the charges contained in the Mahatma's letter as well as those made against the Communist Party from time to time during the war. He said that there was no compulsion among Communists to eat meat. Communists recognized the institution of marriage and provided plenty of privacy for married people. He invited Mahatma Gandhi to come and see for himself how the Communists lived from day to day. Finally, he offered to send his books to the Mahatma and have them scrutinized by any qualified accountants he chose. Mahatma Gandhi eventually asked the late Mr. Bhubabhai Desai to investigate the whole question and make a report. The report came out after some months and the conclusions to which the investigation pointed amounted to the virtual acquittal of the Communists of almost all the charges including the one about betrayal of Congress leaders into the hands of the police. A Congress sub-committee which included Pandit Nehru also investigated certain of these charges such as spying and came to the conclusion that most of them were frivolous and beneath notice.

The fact remains, however, that Communists were unable to rehabilitate themselves in public estimation though at the end of the War they began to conduct a virulent anti-British campaign and announced whole-hearted support of the National Government formed by Pandit Nehru. The new attitude though in complete harmony with orthodox patriotism failed to clear the Communists of the charge of unpatriotic conduct during the War. Neither did

it save them from eventual expulsion from the Congress, a step which that body authorized in 1945. The Communist Party, however, did not immediately go into opposition to the Indian National Congress. For a time the majority group in the Central Committee continued to offer partial support to the policy and programme of the National Congress, and later to the Government's formation of which the Congress had authorized. In other words, the group pursued what orthodox Communists would call 'right deviation policy'. For instance, it emphasized the need for more production and disapproved of strikes as a political weapon. It joined the other parties in asking the peasant to grow more food when orthodox Communism would demand a frontal attack on the whole land system. Whenever the Government took any action, which the Party disapproved, it put the blame on the bureaucracy and gave the Ministers the benefit of the doubt. Alternatively, it laid the responsibility for whatever it regarded as shortcomings on Sardar Patel whose policy it argued was different from that of Pandit Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi who, it further maintained, truly represented the Congress. Finally, this group in the Party upheld the Congress acceptance of the British Government's plan of 1946 June as a contribution to national freedom. Not all Communists in the Central Committee approved of the policy described above. In fact, a minority group led by Mr. B. T. Ranadive strongly opposed any sort of co-operation with the policies of the Congress or the Muslim League. This group denounced the Congress leaders as 'bourgeois collaborators with British and American imperialism', and asked that the Party should return forthwith to its original faith and start organizing the masses for the seizure of power so that they might establish a real democratic Government in the country.

COUNTRY-WIDE ACITATION

Whatever the differences in the inner councils of the Party, agitation among workers and peasants or in the country at large had never really ceased. The Communists were throughout active in a hundred different places among the R.I.N. ratings in Bombay, the World Tribesmen in Daham, the textile workers at Amalner and Colambore, the railway workers at Golden Rock, and among the peasants of Malabar and Telangana. Strikes occurred in Kanpur, Madras and in the industrial areas of Calcutta. There were peasant demonstrations in Bengal, Bihar and the U.P. The Communists also initiated political movements in some of the former States of Rajputana, and Central India, and in Kashmir and Travancore.

Thus trouble was being stirred up from one end of the country to the other, just at the moment when the nation needed peace and quiet to consolidate its newly-won freedom. As time passed it was becoming clear that Government could not permit this agitation to go on without detriment to the larger economic and political interests of the country. But it refrained from taking any action against the Party as a whole, yet, for it was anxious to preserve the whole structure of political liberties which the nation had so long enjoyed. What Government did do was to meet local agitation by local measures intended to maintain law and order and keep the economic life of the place going.

It is also possible that part of the reason why the Government did not take decisive action was that the annual Communist Congress was due to meet in Calcutta later in the year, when the Party was expected to define its general attitude to the Government of the country and decide its course of action. The Government was possibly aware of the struggle in the Central Committee and was waiting to see which of the two policies 'reformism' or 'revolution' would eventually prevail at the Party Congress. Actually there was little doubt about the final issue. For all the time that the agitation was in progress opinion among the rank and file was slowly swinging away from the point of view represented by Mr. Joshi, the majority leader towards the policies advocated by Mr. Ranadive,

the minority leader. Feeling was greatly exacerbated by repeated clashes with the Government, and members came to the conference in a fighting, defiant mood. The result was a complete victory for the group led by Mr. Hanadive; Mr. Joshi who had been the General Secretary of the Party for twelve long years failed to get elected to the Central Committee.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS

The Congress opened at Calcutta on February 28. There were about 800 delegates from India and 15 delegates from the Communist Parties of Yugoslavia, Australia and Burma. Among the foreign delegates who addressed the meeting were Mr. L. L. Sharkey, the President of the Communist Party of Australia and U. Tian Tun, the leader of the Communist Party in Burma.

The Congress first adopted a resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Dange paying homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. By another resolution the Congress condemned 'the dastardly murderous assault' on the Indian People's Theatre Association's reception to foreign delegates of the South-East Asia Youth Conference on February 27.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive then presented his political thesis. He criticized the past policies of the Party and said that the Party had failed to realise that the 'bourgeoisie' had betrayed the cause of freedom and passed on to collaborate with Imperialism. The Congress and League leadership were busy transferring the burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the workers, peasants and the middle classes in order to keep up the old social order and maintain capitalist profits.

The Congress called upon the youth of South-East Asia ruthlessly to expose and fight all Imperialist intrigues and designs, intensify the struggle for real freedom and people's democracy, and take a foremost part in all these struggles.

CRITICISM OF CONSTITUTION

The new Central Committee in a statement setting out the policy of the Party criticized the draft constitution of India:

"The Constituent Assembly manned by the same leaders as lead the 'National Government' has prepared an authoritarian constitution. The toiling people will not get anything except the right to vote at long intervals. It provides for arrest without warrant and detention without trial. It authorises the Provincial Governors to act in their discretion, legislate by ordinance and rule by proclamation. It makes the reactionary provision for Second Chamber in the Provinces, allows for nomination of members to the Second Chamber by Governors, thus ensuring that the vested interests and their spokesmen will get a dominant voice in the Chamber.

"The model constitution for the Provinces does not accept the basic right of nationalities to self-determination, it does not provide for proportional representation without which the progressive political parties and the various minority groups cannot get fair representation. It does not provide for regrouping of tribal and other backward areas and formation of autonomous regions or Provinces without which these backward people cannot economically and culturally protect and develop themselves.

"Under the constitution the basic and fundamental rights of the toiling people, such as right to work, right to living wage, equal pay for equal work, right to old age, sickness and unemployment aid, do not find a place as fundamental rights constitutionally guaranteed by the State.

"But the property and privileges of the vested interests are granted legal and constitutional protection by a clause in the fundamental rights that no property of a person or corporation shall be taken over for public use except by payment of adequate compensation, thus preventing through a constitutional guarantee all plans of nationalisation of industries including foreign concerns."

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

The Central Committee then turned on the National Government including in one wild orpy of denunciation the Government's economic, social, political and foreign policy.

"Since August 15 the so-called National Government has been carrying out the plan of the Indian bourgeoisie to oppose nationalisation, suppress the workers, intensify their labour and freeze wages in the name of stopping the wage-price spiral.

"It is ruthlessly suppressing all peasant movements to the complete satisfaction of the landlords. Even its halting agrarian reform proposals are saddled with compensation to the landlords and with no provision for land to the tillers. They retain landlordism under a different form. The proposed agrarian legislation is an attempt to split the peasant movement and to broaden the basis of the present bourgeois Government.

"The Provincial Governments under the guidance of the Central Government have passed Public Safety Acts which are freely used against the democratic movements of the workers, peasants and students.

"The so-called National Government is crushing the States people's struggles against the princely order and suppressing agrarian struggles in the native States. It is saving Princedom and side-tracking people's attention from democratic struggles by parading accession as a big popular triumph.

"In the matter of minorities it is following a communal policy. Oppression of minorities has become a deliberate policy, as is evidenced from Patel's praise of the RSS and alliance with the Hindu Mahasabha. So firmly is communalism entrenched in the so-called National Government that even after Gandhi's assassination by an RSS man, no more than a mere show has been made of arrests and prohibition measures, in spite of angry anti-communal outbursts of the common people. The 'National Government' instead of really suppressing communal bodies has taken the opportunity to suppress the Communists. . . .

"The policy pursued by the Nehru Government is one of collaboration with British and American imperialism. The British and American imperialists are securing strategic positions in India by 'agreement' with the 'National Government' who has agreed to no discrimination against foreign capital but encouragement to it, no nationalisation, no tariffs which are not agreed to, and joint concerns for the exploitation of the Indian people. This policy logically means no full-scale industrialisation of India but the growth of only such industries as suit the interests of American and British capitalists.

"The foreign policy of the Nehru Government illustrates the same collaboration.

"From the very beginning Pandit Nehru adopted a line of forming a so-called third bloc—a line which represented the interests of Big Business inasmuch as it kept India away from the Anti-Imperialist Democratic Camp. At a time when the Anti-Imperialist Democratic Camp is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Imperialist Camp led by American Imperialism Nehru refuses to take the side of the former camp and poses neutrality. This so-called neutrality between the aggressor and the non-aggressor, between the war-monger and the peace-loving and between the expansionist and the freedom-loving camps is only a mask to cover collaboration with the Anglo-American imperialists.

"Recent months have torn the mask of 'neutrality' from the Nehru Government's foreign policy. On all crucial issues the Indian delegation in UNO, has taken an anti-democratic and pro-imperialist stand. It voted for 'Little Assembly' devised to paralyse the democratic forces inside UNO, it voted against immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, and on the question of representation of Ukraine in

the Security Council it allowed itself to be exploited by American imperialism.

"On the questions crucial for the peoples of Asia in particular, on the American-directed Kuomintang war against the Chinese people and the French colonial war in Viet Nam, it has remained silent and refused to act. On the question of the Japanese Peace Treaty, it has virtually lined up with Anglo-American imperialism. Over the American-backed Dutch war against the Indonesian people, it has approved of the betrayal of the Indonesian freedom struggle, achieved through by the U.S.-sponsored and dominated Good Offices Committee and welcomed by President Truman.

"The British Imperialists are giving open hints about an anti-Soviet bloc including their overseas Empire. Along with this come reports about an alliance of South East Asian countries embracing India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon in agreement with Britain. There are also reports about Military Missions from Britain coming to India to keep her defence properly organised.

"This shows how the 'National Government' representing the Indian bourgeoisie is dragging India into an anti-Soviet and anti-democratic bloc, in a scheme of defence of American and British Empires in the East."

So ran this astonishing indictment. The speeches made at the Congress, the resolutions passed, and finally the statement of policy issued by the new Central Committee left no room whatever for any compromise. To the Government watching the proceedings of the Congress the statement looked like a declaration of war. It had to take warning.

ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

A month later the machinery of the Government began to move against the Communist Party. On March 25, 1949, the Government of West Bengal declared the Communist Party illegal in that Province, and almost immediately arrested a number of leading Communists. The main charge of the Government was that the Communists were arming the people for the purpose of capture of power. On April 2, the Government of Bombay rounded up seven communist leaders including Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the All India Trade Union Congress and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, President of the Provincial Trade Union Congress. The authorities explained that the activities of the arrested men were dangerous to public safety and tranquillity. The Government of Madras which had for long been harassed by Communist activity in Malabar and the Andhra Districts tightened its security measures still further, and sent troops to some of the disturbed areas. Action against the Communists extended in fact to almost all the Provinces in India. Simultaneous arrests of Communists were effected at Cuttack in Orissa, Nagpur and Amraoti in the C.P., Jharia and Patna in Bihar, and at Simla in East Punjab.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION

As the arrests were generally made under Public Safety Acts without benefit of trial Government felt that some kind of explanation was necessary for the action which they took. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was then the President of the Congress, justified Government measures in a speech, stating that there was enough evidence and more in the possession of the West Bengal and Madras Governments to outlaw the whole Communist Party. The late Mr. Kisan Shanker Roy who was then the Home Minister of the Government of West Bengal gave more concrete reasons for the measures which he authorized. He said in Calcutta:

"The Communist Party's long-term plan is to wage a classless campaign, open and underground, for the next six months, in preparation for a projected armed rising and a violent seizure of power.

"They are trying to collect arms at different places, some of which have been recovered in the recent searches. Secret bulletins of the

Party seized by Government show that the Communist Party, in its bid for power, is trying to organise countrywide strikes in the hope of paralysing the present Congress Government. They further show that armed mass risings all over India are the ultimate aim of the party."

"For two months, this party has lain low. Some of its members have gone underground and have been organising their illegal activities secretly. Posters, bulletins and news sheets of the Party are now making their appearance and it appears that the Communist Party, with the help of their sympathisers and supporters, is now deliberately seeking to embark on a programme which will bring it into a clash with Government."

"This is the party's short-term policy. Its long-term policy, as set forth in the surreptitious literature, which has come to our possession, is to wage a ceaseless campaign, open and underground, for the next six months in preparations for a projected armed rising and violent seizure of power."

The Government of Madras issued a pamphlet in which it described different aspects of Communist activity in the Province and made specific charges against the Party:

In a village in Tanjore district the harvest of crop over an area of 1,300 acres was held up as the result of an engineered agrarian dispute. In a near-by district the kisas carried away the entire produce on the plea that "the fruits of their labour rightly belonged only to them." Elsewhere the cultivators refused to surrender the share of the produce which they had undertaken to do as well as the land tax. These naturally hinder the production of food grains at a time when people are on the verge of starvation.

Besides these assaults on the economic front, Communists have been playing a dangerous political game. They terrorise people in outlying areas into submission to a ruthless party rule which has in many cases deteriorated into parallel government. That the Communists have taken the law into their own hands is proved from reports that in Andhra and Malabar districts they hold Communist 'Praja Courts' which try those opposed to their party and pass sentences of death on them—these sentences seem also to have been executed in some cases."

Violence is known to have accompanied campaigns designed to establish a Communist regime. Land vacated by frightened and fleeing landlords is distributed to cultivators by local workers of the Party who confer "title deeds" on the new owners. When revenue authorities or the police later appear on the scene in small parties they are invariably beaten up. There are besides armed dacoities and highway robberies which are either directly Communist-inspired or facilitated by the chaotic conditions created by them. The pamphlet concluded:

"They have stirred up class hatred and unleashed violence. They have strangled the productive machinery of the country by their policy of sabotage. They have challenged and attacked the very foundations of democracy and virtually declared war on the popular Government. They have used the peasants and labourers as pawns in their political game. In their fanatical zeal to see the 'Red Star' over the country, they have stained the land with the blood of innocent, misguided workers. They have wrecked the morale of public life, and violated all canons of political morality."

Finally a definitive explanation came from the Prime Minister himself. In a speech which he delivered in Delhi, Pandit Nehru stated that neither the Central nor the Provincial Government had any intention of preventing the Communists, or for that matter any other political party, from propagating their views and trying to win over the people to their own way of thinking. But no Government worth the name could watch a section of the people conspiring to overthrow them by violent means and then do nothing about it.

"The policy of the Communist Party of India had recently undergone a revolutionary change," the Prime Minister said. "A party had every right to change its policy whenever it liked, and there had been drastic and sudden changes in the policy of the Communist Party in the past. It had occasionally reversed its policy overnight. But this time the practical effects of the change had been dangerous for India's security services."

"Unrest among labour had grown considerably and there were strikes in factories. A large number of arms was being collected, preparations were being made to overthrow Government by violent means and the security services were faced with a grave danger of being sabotaged."

"The West Bengal Government had evidence to prove all this and it had, therefore, to resort to the extreme course of banning the Communist Party. Steps had to be taken to protect the security services or the entire life in the country would have been imperilled. Government had to order the arrest of the people who were planning violence against them."

"The Central Government, had no desire to declare any party unlawful, but they could not tolerate any violent activities directed against them."

Pandit Nehru then observed, "I have sympathy for their principles, but we had to put them down because the Communists of India were aiming to create unrest among the people and seize power by creating chaos in the country."

He then went on to add that "Government's action against the Communists should not be misunderstood. It had nothing to do with India's stand in international politics and it should not be taken to mean an expression of her sympathy for one bloc or opposition to another. It was India's domestic affair. If there was war in the world, India would not necessarily join it on the side of one group."

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., protested against the actions of the Provincial Governments in a speech in Madras, and said that the Government had not produced any evidence so far of violence committed by persons detained in prison without trial.

Meanwhile a report from Lucknow declared that the Central Government was in correspondence with Provincial Governments on the question of banning the Communist Party.

RAILWAY STRIKE

A year later the Communists again came into conflict with the Government over the question of strike on the railways. Briefly the facts are as follows:

The railwaymen served the Government with a notice that they would go on strike on a certain fixed day if their grievances were not redressed. As the day fixed for the strike approached the Government offered certain terms, and also expressed its willingness to negotiate with a view to a permanent settlement. The Committee of the Railwaymen's Federation decided by a majority to accept the offer. A minority mostly Communist insisted that the railwaymen ought to go on strike on the day fixed. And some of the railway unions dominated by Communists decided to go forward with their preparations for the strike, regardless of the decision of the Federation.

About three weeks before the day fixed for the strike police all over the country carried out simultaneous raids to round up Communists who were suspected of instigating railwaymen to strike. In Bombay city and suburb 22 persons were arrested including two prominent office-bearers of the B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union. In Calcutta 20 arrests were made after thirty places had been raided and searched. In the whole Province of West Bengal the number of total arrested exceeded 50. Arrests were likewise made in Trichinopoly in Madras Province and in Mysore. Six Communists were arrested in Ahmedabad District and two in Khara and Anand Districts. About 50 persons

alleged to be Communists were taken into custody in Surat and Baroda Districts. Ten Communists were rounded up in the C.P. and Berar. Four persons were arrested in Madras and seven employees of the South Indian Railway who were alleged to be Communist sympathisers were taken into custody. Twelve persons were detained in Benares, eight in Nasik, ten in Bhusawal and eleven in Godhra. Arrests in Patna, Aligarh and Jubbulpore totalled about 30. In Hyderabad the Military Government launched a state-wide drive against the Communists and as one report stated "hundreds of persons were expected to be taken into custody." An order was issued banning the display of red flags, the assembly of five or more persons, or the carrying of arms or sticks.

The Party stuck to its original decision to organize the strike on the railways. In a statement on the arrest of 'railwaymen and others' the Party said that it pledged full support to the 'mighty working class action the railwaymen were fighting' and declared that the railwaymen would go ahead with their preparations for the 'just strike struggle to start on March 9 (1949)'. The statement gave the figures of those arrested, which included both railwaymen and postal employees, as 600 in all.

In a later statement the Central Office of the Communist Party of India denied charges of sabotage made by Pandit Nehru in the Dominion Parliament and asked him to prove the charges in public. The statement described the arrest of communist trade union workers on the railways as an 'onslaught aimed at the complete suppression of the already meagre trade union rights of the Indian working class'. The statement finally demanded the trial of the workers who were arrested.

Two days later an authoritative spokesman in Delhi explained that the country-wide round-up of Communists was a precautionary measure designed to prevent a political strike and willful disruption of communications. The spokesman believed that there had been contact between Communists in India and those in Burma along the Indo-Burma border and that Indian Communists' plan to create chaotic conditions in India was part of a larger plan covering a wide region.

The Government of India, it was stated, had sufficient evidence some time ago which would have warranted their advising the Provincial Governments to take action against the potential trouble-makers.

They, however, then refrained from doing so as talks with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, to which some Communist-dominated unions were affiliated, were in progress. When the Federation's attitude in regard to the contemplated strike became clear, Government, considered that the time had come to advise the Provincial Governments to take steps against the Communists.

The Government of India, it was stated, had received intelligence reports for some time past that Communist elements, especially those in some of the important railway unions, had planned to create a situation where sabotage and violence could flourish and thus present a serious threat to the constituted authority. It was also reported that Communist intentions became clearer from their activities in Calcutta where a so-called "student demonstration," bombs and grenades were used. A large number of these missiles were later seized during searches.

To sum up the position today many Communist workers are in custody, many have gone underground, and most Communist papers are under a ban. And while the Party is completely illegal in West Bengal and Hyderabad, elsewhere it leads a kind of semi-legal existence.

A conference of Provincial Prime Ministers which met in Delhi came to the conclusion that the policy of the Government had kept the growth of the Communist movement in check. A point which was discussed at the conference was the very 'noticeable foreign influence behind the movement'.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

THE last 20 years have seen many changes in the position of Indian women in social, cultural and political spheres. They have come a long way since the early years of the Home Rule Agitation (1914-1917), when first they awakened to a consciousness of their rights. From that day onward there has been no looking back and the movement, gaining momentum with the years, has achieved remarkable results. The measure of success attending the endeavours of women in this country during the last two decades can best be gauged from a study of the rights, social and legal, no less than political, that they have acquired since the movement was launched.

Today the Indian woman is not only represented in almost every field of national activity but is also making her mark in international affairs. At home, a woman - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur - holds the Health portfolio in the Central Cabinet. Abroad, another woman Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is India's ambassador to the United States of America. A woman has been a provincial governor and minister, there are women members in the Constituent Assembly and provincial legislatures; women have figured on delegations to U.N. and have represented India on the U.N.E.S.C.O. and the various subordinate organisations of the United Nations. There are women doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, artists, journalists, business executives and nurses.

Altogether Indian women at the present time wield a great amount of social and political influence.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

It would not be wrong to say that Indian women have accomplished much more in much less time than the women of the West, and seemingly with much less effort and opposition; the last because of the sympathetic attitude of political leaders and older statesmen as far back as 1917. It was in that year that the first claim for suffrage for Indian women was made in an address presented to Mr. Montague at the historic All-India Women's Deputation, which waited upon him in Madras on December 18, 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:—

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (1. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above-mentioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the vote of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this

proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first, that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which pointed to the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

FRANCHISE GRANTED

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Herabai Tata were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election to Legislative Councils.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women were enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. And the women justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women.

Though the Municipal franchise was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make any large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later.

A unique step has been taken in Bombay city with the adoption of adult franchise. All women, above the age of 21, are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation although the percentage of those who voted in recent elections did not exceed 15. In other Municipalities in that Presidency too, women exercise their vote intelligently. Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable instances of seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, or the one in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these Local Councils and Boards.

Some of the provisions as regards franchise are as follows. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own

right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces. Through these means it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 20 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in nearly half a dozen legislative measures sponsored by women legislators, notably in the Bombay Assembly, calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

The right of divorce which was unknown to Hindu Law has been secured under certain conditions. In Bombay, antipolygamy and divorce laws have been placed on the Statute Book.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

It was the Home Rule agitation in the years 1914-17 which first made women conscious of their own rights. The interment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for giving public expression to their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India arrived in India in 1917 to investigate and study Indian affairs at first-hand.

Indian women have in the past ventilated their grievances and demands through their many organisations. Even today these are the official organs of the voice of India's women. The All India Women's Conference is still the principal body claiming a membership of about 27,000 with 40 branches and 164 constituent branches.

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education. The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education.

Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform. Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are some of the more important of the subjects in which the conference has interested itself.

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the Maharani of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady R. Nikanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Faridunji, the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs. Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Shrimati

Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Lady Rama Rau and Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale,—should suffice to show that the Conference has never been affected by differences of caste, community, race or class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to move beyond the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress since 1920.

1948 SESSION

Speaking at the twentieth session of the All-India Women's Conference, Lady Rama Rau, referred, with legitimate pride, to the recognition of the work of the women's organisations in India not only by the people in this country but by the leading organisations of the world. She also referred to the recognition, the Conference had received from the United Nations Organisation and stated: "This is the first time that a national organisation like ours has been so honoured."

Delegates from several parts of the world, including the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, U.S.A., China and Indonesia were present. They all conveyed the greetings of their countries to the Conference.

Presiding over the Conference, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale stressed the need for a Ministry of Social Affairs at the Centre and in the Provinces. "The importance of social problems has been overlooked in our fight for political freedom," she observed. "It is essential now," she pointed out, "that we should co-ordinate the two if we wish to achieve our goal of social justice and equality. No country can make headway even politically unless and until social disabilities are removed. For this purpose, I humbly suggest the establishment of a Ministry of Social Affairs both at the Centre and in the Provinces. It will be the function of this Ministry to frame a new Manusmriti to govern social relations of all the subjects of the State to remove social injustice and to regulate the population according to the needs of the country. We must remember that we have to do all this immediately as there is a danger of a third world war."

By a resolution, the Conference appealed to the Government of India to revise the Hindu Code and to this end, it directed the Standing Committee of the Conference to appoint a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Conference also appealed to all the States to adopt the draft revision of the Hindu Code as embodied in the recommendations of the Rau Committee.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference include: the need for implementing on a nation-wide scale schemes for the immediate introduction of compulsory and free basic education; the adoption of films as a medium of instruction; the compulsory study of ethics, civics and physical training in all schools and the need of imparting sex education to boys and girls in high schools.

1949 SESSION

"We must think in terms of the millions of those ignorant, dumb women who live not in cities but in far off corners of India, who dress not as we dress and talk not the language we talk," said Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, President of the A.I.W.C. for the year 1949 in her address to the 21st Session of the Conference at Gwalior in January 1949.

Mrs. Mehta in her speech covered all aspects of Indian national life—political, economic, moral, social and cultural—and asked women to help the builders of India in their great task. She added that she had no doubt that women were just as capable of shouldering the burden of administration as men.

Stating that the women's movement had grown out of an urge which was mainly political and that many of the women who had actively

participated in the national movement were today the leading lights of the Conference, Mrs. Mehta appealed to the women of India for a new purpose and a new objective, and to create new values.

She added: "We must speedily raise the educational and cultural level of India's women, not necessarily by destroying the harmony of their present life, but by gradually modernising it with a view to fitting it into the changing environments. Yet in our enthusiasm to uphold and jealously guard the rights of women, let us not lose sight of the fact that rights bring in their wake duties and obligations. Our duty and obligation to society and to the nation at large are to raise the downtrodden women of India and to make them feel that they too have a part to play in national life."

"The poverty and squalor that permeate our country are now our headache. There is so much to be done in every sphere of national life, yet so little is actually being done. What our country needs today is a new social conscience and in awakening this the women of India can play no insignificant part. They should undertake the organisation of centres for training future mothers in the right way of bringing up their children so that they may become the pride of India tomorrow. It should also be the duty of the Women's Conference to take a hand in educating the masses by organising a network of literacy classes for women all over the country."

Mrs. Mehta prefaced her remarks by a reference to the tragedy that had followed in the wake of partition and to the glorious work which women had done in succouring the victims of this tragedy. She deprecated the formation of linguistic provinces. Referring to labour unrest and the rising spiral of prices, she expressed the hope that leaders of both labour and industry would come together in this hour of national crisis.

Mrs. Mehta adverted to the problem of population and suggested intensive propaganda to bring home to the people that a limited family was not only an advantage from the economic and hygienic point of view, but also from the standpoint of the strength of the nation. She also advocated the necessity of social organisations taking up the training of the people in the principles of sanitation, health and hygiene. In conclusion, Mrs. Mehta stated that social education and improvement in the general standard and values of life must go hand in hand with the enforcement of law against social evils.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message wishing success to the Conference said, "I have long held that a country's progress can be measured by the status and progress of the women of the country."

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed a number of resolutions covering problems of health, social service, legal disabilities of women, inflation and the necessity for world peace and freedom. The resolution dealing with safeguarding the health of women in India stated that, provision should be made for medical advice and help to married women in matters of ante-natal and post-natal care. While appreciating the growing interests in women's education, the Conference deplored

the prevailing tendency to have a separate curriculum for girls, excluding such important subjects as mathematics from the syllabus. Realising the important role that women play in giving effect to all plans of national reconstruction, the conference insisted that up to the end of the secondary stage boys and girls should have the same curriculum, so that a medium of intellectual training would be available even for those who did not wish to pursue an independent career in one of the professions. The conference demanded that social service be included in the curriculum for all schools and that field work be encouraged as an integral part of this training.

Another resolution reiterated the women's demand for a separate Ministry for Social Affairs at the Centre as well as in the Provinces. It also appealed to all women's organisations to give their active co-operation to Government in carrying out its various schemes for the alleviation of social and economic distress, particularly among women, caused by the partition of India.

An important resolution adopted by the Conference read: "In view of the fact that the new Constitution removes all disqualifications on grounds of sex, it is necessary that existing discrepancies in the law should be removed by necessary legislation. This Conference, therefore, demands that the Bill to Codify Hindu Law which has already been discussed for years be passed into law without any more delay."

The Conference affirmed its belief in the achievement of lasting world peace through the establishment of social justice and freedom for all nations. Mankind, the resolution on the subject stated, faced the threat of another war because of the domination of the world by large powers. The existing system of exploitation of industrially undeveloped countries, it stated, perpetuated their long bondage and hampered the economic and social progress of the world. In spite of the struggle for freedom carried on by the peoples of Asia, the conference noted with deep regret, many of the countries were still in a semi-colonial condition. Even in a free India small foreign settlements continued to exist. The conference strongly condemned the Dutch aggression in Indonesia and extended its heartfelt sympathies to the Indonesian people.

KASTURBA FUND

The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944-45, thanks to the Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mrs. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944. At Mahatma Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund used the money for the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. Attempts have been made to provide opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic sanitary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up to date maternity hospitals and clinics. In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women were trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they could scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land to carry the message of women's uplift to every corner of rural India. At these training camps instruction was given in first-aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and cheap remedies. The object of these training camps was the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village).

ORGANISATIONS IN BOMBAY

In Bombay city there are at the moment over 80 organisations working for the betterment of women and children and the women of this city have been foremost in every movement social, political and cultural.

Bombay's oldest organisation is the Bombay Presidency Women's Council started in 1919 under the presidency of Lady Willington. It is among the pioneer organisations in India possibly the very first, and has grown and expanded greatly since its inception. Its original aims and objects to centralise all social and philanthropic work throughout the province have not been forgotten and today the Council has 31 local bodies affiliated to it and branches at Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Bakaam.

Croche work in mills was the first problem which was tackled followed by infant and maternity welfare. The Council played a leading

part in the revision of factory laws, maternity benefit, housing conditions of workers living in chawls, regulation of wage payments, better conditions for *bidi* workers. The Council also submitted a memorandum to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the conditions of working women.

Through its Parliamentary Sub-Committee, the Council does propaganda for social legislation and in the past two years has been very active in the discussions on The Hindu Code Bill, the Bill to Regulate and Validate Marriages between various castes and sub-castes, the Bill to further amend the Child Restraint Act, 1929, the Bill to Restrain the Custom of Offering and Taking of Dowry in Marriages, Bills to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bill to abolish the matriculation examination, and the Bill to Prohibit Excommunication in the Province of Bombay.

It was the B. P. W. C. which initiated the agitation for controlling beggary 21 years ago, and propaganda from then to this day has resulted in the legislation which came into force in March 1946.

One of the most important activities of the Council is the Rescue Home for Indian Women at Umerkhandi where hundreds of girls have found shelter. Provision is made in the Home for medical treatment, and facilities for education and vocational training are afforded. Government have recognised the importance of this work and have provided accommodation for the institution; a nominal grant for its upkeep is also being given.

The Council's Labour Sub-Committee has been doing a considerable amount of social work in a labour camp in the north of Bombay. The Council runs a dispensary and conducts sewing and literacy classes for the women in the camp. The workers of the camp have been persuaded to form a co-operative society through the Committee's efforts.

Another important activity of the Council has been the running of a holiday library for children for the last four years. This effort has been very successful, the average daily attendance at the library being 600. The Council has approached the Government of Bombay with a request to put the holiday library on a permanent basis.

The Literacy Sub-Committee of the Council has for several years been conducting literacy classes, while the Health Sub-Committee has been helping the Municipality in maintaining sanitation in markets and other public places.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is affiliated to the National Council of Women in India which in turn is affiliated to the International Council of Women.

Another very old organisation in Bombay is the National Indian Association which devotes its energies to promoting higher education among women. Other old organisations doing good work include the Seva Sadan, the Bhagini Samaj, the Gujarati Stree Mandal and the Bhatia Stree Mandal.

HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women of their social and political status, there has in recent years been a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc. In 1937 the India Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. Four years later, the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage. When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses

of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the two Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. Consequently the Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a whole. They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them.

The draft code is divided into six parts dealing with intestate and testamentary successions and matters arising therefrom, including maintenance; marriage and divorce; minority and guardianship; and adoption. In an explanatory statement the Committee say that it is generally felt that the evils of piecemeal legislation on the subject should be avoided and that an entire code acceptable to the general Hindu public should be formulated.

Divorce.—According to the proposed changes daughters are allowed a share—hitherto denied them—in property left by their fathers. Both wives and daughters are given absolute control of their inheritance. Marriages are divided into two classes, sacramental marriage and civil marriage. Either can be performed only when there is no other spouse living, thereby enforcing monogamy. Divorce is a new feature sought to be introduced by the draft code, although the grounds on which dissolution of marriage can be sought are limited; but equal rights in this behalf are given to husband and wife.

Although at the outset, there was much opposition to some of the recommendations of the Rau Committee, the country has now recognised the need for advance as can be seen by the provision contained in the constitution of the Democratic Republic of India.

ROTARY

THE first Rotary Club in India was started in 1919 at Calcutta. It took eight years to have the second club—Lahore—and in the next two years there was a total of seven clubs. Since then, by the end of 1941 there were 43 clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. Then came the war and with the Japanese occupation of Burma five clubs were lost and three other clubs' charters were withdrawn, so that there were only 35 Rotary clubs.

The Rotary Governors and Club officers took a keen interest in the spreading of Rotary and today there are 83 clubs all functioning in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. There was only one district for the whole area of India, Burma and Ceylon until 1938, when the area was divided into two districts and in 1942 into four districts. With the increase in the number of clubs it became necessary in 1946 to set up 7 districts, with 7 Governors to administer them.

52ND DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Pt. Raj Nath Kunzru, Chilli Int, Agra.

AGRA: 5028; Session 1949-50. *President:* Kamta Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Bugh Muzaffarkhan, Agra; *Secretary:* N. M. Framjee, C/o The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Agra. 8 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Imperia Hotel, Drummond Road, Agra.

BENARES: 6011; June 7, 1945. *President:* Raja Priyannanda Prasad Singh, B.A., LL.B.; Bhatal Imli, Benares; *Secretary:* Dr. A. K. Banerjee, B.Sc., M.B., D.O.M.S. (London), 127, Houzkatra, Benares. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, for Tea or Dinner at the Harish Chandra College, Maidaagin, Benares.

CANNPORE: 5645; July 3, 1943. *President:* Rtn. Dr. S. S. Salanis, I.A.S. (Retd.); *Secretary:* Rtn. S. N. Dar, B.Sc. (Hon.), LL.B., C/o Post Box No. 87, Kanpur, 1st and 3rd Thursdays at M/s Berkeley House, Kanpur. November to March, 7-45 p.m. and April to October, 8-15 p.m.

DEHRA DUN: 5258; June 24, 1940. *President:* H. J. Sanon, 22, Rajpore Road, Dehra Dun; *Secretary:* J. P. Guzder, Astley Building, Dehra Dun. 7 p.m. every Wednesday at Members' Residences or Dehra Dun Club.

FAIZABAD: 5941; Estd. 1944. *President:* S. N. Kaul, Advocate, "Dikhusa", Faizabad; *Secretary:* M. C. Day, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Faizabad. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p.m., Freemasons' Hall, Lodge Road, Faizabad.

GORAKHPUR: 6395; October 17, 1946. *President:* Sardar Sahab Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, Gorakhpur; *Secretary:* Dr. C. J. Chacko, M.A., Ph.D., F.R. Hist. S. (Lond.), St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m., Gorakhpur Club.

LUCKNOW: 4568; February 1938. *President:* Dr. S. Bose, 1, Cantonment Road, Kaiserbagh Circus; *Hon. Secretary:* Major E. H. Cantenwala, 85, Hazratganj, Lucknow. 1st and 3rd Fridays, informal gathering at 8 p.m., Dinner 8-30 p.m., Carlton Hotel.

MUSSEOORE: 6566; March 1947. *President:* Rev. W. J. Biggs, A. M. School, Mussoorie; *Secretary:* R. P. Khannah, The London Book House, Mussoorie.

56TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Gnanasakaram Wignaraja, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Colombo, Ceylon.

COCHIN: 4377; June 25, 1937. *President:* Dr. S. Rao, Navarata Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Mattancherry, Cochin; *Secretary:* Dr. M. B. Ichaporia, Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Tatapura, Ernakulam. 1 p.m. Alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Wellington Island.

COIMBATORE: 5724; February 17, 1944. *President:* K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B.Com., B.L.; *Secretary:* M. A. Billimoria, C/o Central Bank of India, Ltd., Colmbatore. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Tea 6 p.m.

COLOMBO: 2103; July 1929. *President:* Rtn. E. C. T. Holsinger, Government Training College, Maharagama, Ceylon; *Secretary:* Rtn. Dr. A. P. Guruswamy, B.A., Ph.D., Asstt. Commissioner, National Savings Movement of Ceylon, Colombo. 1 p.m., every Thursday at G. O. H.

GALLE: 5382; April 25, 1941. *President:* C. G. A. Perera, Bar-at-Law, "Closenberg", Galle, Ceylon; *Secretary:* William Pelris, 200/2, Wackwella Road, Galle, Ceylon 1st and 3rd Mondays, 5-30 p.m. Tea, New Oriental Hotel.

KANDY: 5419; September 24, 1941. *President:* C. N. E. J. de Mel Peradeniya, Ceylon; *Secretary:* T. A. Dunuwill, Advocate, Kandy, Ceylon. 5-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Mondays, Queen's Hotel.

MADURA: 4908; December 27, 1938. *President:* E. L. Nohling, American College, Madura; *Secretary:* A. K. Annaswami Iyer, B.A. & M.L., 27, Sokhikulam, Tallakulam Post, Madura. Tuesdays—Lunch, Last Tuesday—Dinner, Cosmopolitan Club, Tallakulam, Madura.

NEGOMBO: 4645; November 25, 1938. *President:* J. F. L. Dreberg, Katana, Ceylon; *Secretary:* S. R. de Silva, Katana Mills, Katana, Ceylon. Dinner Meeting 8-30 p.m., 1st Monday, and Lunch Meeting 1 p.m., 3rd Sunday, New Rest House, Negombo.

NILGIRIS: 5441; November 25, 1941. *President:* Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dellsie, Ootacamund. *Secretary:* Maj. K. C. Sukumaran, Madras. Regt. Centre Wellington. 12-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays, every Sunday, Ootacamund and Coonoor.

PANADURA: 5769; May 2, 1944. *President:* P. A. Raymond Pereira, 121, High St., Panadura, Ceylon. *Secretary:* C. A. Jansez, St. John's College, Panadura, Ceylon. Meetings, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m., St. John's School Hall.

TINNEVELLY: 5770; May 2, 1944. *President:* A. K. Bijili, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, "Bythul Aman", Tinnevely; *Secretary:* A. V. Subramania Aiyar, Journalist, Tinnevely. Every Monday 7 p.m., at the District Club, Palamcottah.

TUTICORIN: 6364; May 24, 1940. *President:* S. N. Chinnakkannu Pillai, West Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin; *Secretary:* M. V. S. Sundaravell, Beach Road South, Tuticorin. Club meeting at 7 p.m., every Wednesday of every month.

88TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Manohar N. Seth, Scindia House, New Delhi.

AMRITSAR: 2854; July, 1949. *President:* Lal Chand Mehra, Tea Merchant, "Ratanlal", The Mall, Amritsar; *Secretary:* Dr. Badhr Chand Bhandari, Hall Gate, Amritsar. Meetings Every Tuesday, First Tuesday 8-15 p.m., Imperial Hotel, Amritsar.

DELHI: 4922; 1939. *President:* S. Vaidyanath Aiyar, Kashmir Gate, Delhi; *Secretary:* G. T. J. Thaddeus, Post Box No. 127, New Delhi. *Weekly Meetings:*—8-15 p.m., 1st and 3rd Thursdays; *Lunch Meetings:*—1-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

PATIALA: 5786; May 1944. *Secretary:* Sardar Md. Basheer Ahmed, Income-Tax Office, Patiala. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m. at Yadavendra Stadium.

89TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Dr. Ardeshr P. Mehta, Roshan Court, Jaganath Road, Rajkot (Kathliwar).

AHMEDABAD: 4008; March 8, 1936. *President:* N. N. Sodhan, Sarangpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad; *Secretary:* K. M. Modora, British India Gen. Ins. Co. Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. 7-30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Fridays, Grant Hotel, Diner at 8 p.m.

AJMER: 6010; June 18, 1945. *President:* Dr. S. P. Ahuja, Imperial Road, Ajmer; *Secretary:* C. M. Agarwal, Public Relations Officer, Employment Exchange, Ajmer. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p.m., General Assurance Society Building.

BARODA: 4030; October 20, 1936. *President:* A. K. Savant, Baroda; *Hon. Secretary:* Chinnulal G. Vakharia, B.A., LL.B., Ram Nivas, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda. 6-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BHAVNAGAR: 5908; February 14, 1945. *President:* Bhogilal Maganlal Shah, Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar, Kathliwar; *Secretary:* B. P. Mehta, Power House, Bhavnagar, Saurashtra. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8-30 p.m. Seth Dinaramdas Harzovandas, J. P.'s Bungalow, Takhteshwar Plot.

BHOPAL: 5422; November 25, 1941. *President:* Dr. Raja Sir O. N. Bisaria, B.A., Kt., Sultanla Road, Bhopal, C.I.; *Secretary:* Syed Mehdi Ali Bahadur, Habeeb Manzil, Bhopal. 8-30 p.m. 2nd Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. 4th Tuesday, India Coffee House.

BHUJ (Kutch): 5615; May 10, 1943. *President:* H. M. Antani, B.E., A.M.I.E., etc., State Engineer, P.W.D.; *Secretary:* S. N. Mehta, B.A., Station Superintendent, Air Services of India Ltd., Bhuj. 6-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Mitra Nivas Gardens, Bhuj.

GODHRA: 6737; 17th October 1947. *President:* G. N. Vakil, C/o Imperial Bank of India, Godhra; *Secretary:* H. M. Shah, C/o Messrs. P. H. Modi, Station Road, Godhra. 2nd and 4th Fridays, 7-30 p.m., at the Imperial Bank Building.

GWALIOR: 6680; June 30, 1947. *President:* Justice G. K. Shinde, Morar; *Secretary:* C. B. Sonalkar, C/o The United Commercial Bank Ltd., Gwalior.

INDORE: 6372; September 6, 1946. *President:* B. M. Bhandari, Managing Director, Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore; *Secretary:* P. M. Patel, Evergreen Pictures, South Tukoganj, Indore; *Hon. Secretary:* C. Francis Vaz, Prop., Vincent & Co., Indore. 7 p.m. Every Thursday, Freemasons' Hall.

NADIAD: 6561; July 1949. *President:* K. C. Patel, Patel and Partners, Station Road, Nadiad; *Secretary:* Dr. I. D. Patel, Mission Road, Nadiad.

NAVARRI: 5538; September 15, 1942. *President:* Natwarlal Bhikhabhai Patel, Housing Society, Navsari; *Secretary:* K. B. Joshi, Bharati Niketan, Joshi Street, Navsari. 7 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays every month at the Boy Scouts Headquarters, Loonskul.

OKHA-DWARKA: 5341; February 22, 1941. *President:* R. N. Jal Chief Engineer, Cement Works, Dwarka; *Secretary:* Dr. Jayantilal Thakkar, Okha (Kathliwar). 6-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays.

PALANPUR: 6644; May 29th, 1947. *President:* Navabzada Sahab Iqbal Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Palanpur (North Gujarat); *Secretary:* V. D. Hathi, M.A., Kiristambh, Palanpur (North Gujarat). 1st and 3rd Sundays, 7 p.m., Club House.

PATDI-KHARAGHODA: Darbar Sahib Pratapsinghi Narshinji Desai, Ruler, Patdi State, (Dist. Ahmedabad); *Secretary:* M. S. Chudgar, Pioneer Magnesia Works, Kharaghoda (Dist. Ahmedabad). 2nd and 4th Sundays, 1 p.m., Patdi and Kharaghoda.

RAJKOT: 4894; August 10, 1938. *President:* B. H. Colah, Jagannath Road, Rajkot; *Secretary:* S. M. Masani, G/o Bank of India Ltd., Rajkot. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Lodge, Kathiawar.

RATLAM: 5940; March 24, 1945. *President:* Maharaj Anandpal Singhji of Amleta, Amleta, Ratlam (Madhyaprabha); *Secretary:* H. M. Avasthi, The Ratlam Electric Supply & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ratlam. Meetings every Saturday, 5-30 p.m., Shree Sajjan Club, Ratlam.

91ST DISTRICT. GOVERNOR:

Rtn. Ba. Win, Advocate, 44 Barr Street, Rangoon, Burma.

ANANOL: 4767; Dec. 1938. *President:* Dr. G. C. Sen, M.B., Ch.B. (Orth.), F.R.C.S., Chief Surgical Officer, Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., Sanctoria Hospital, P. O. Disbhergarh, Du Burdwan, Bengal. *Secretary:* Capt. R. N. Sen, Maharia Officer Raningunge Coalfields, 38, Apcar Gardens, Anasol. 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7-30 p.m., Club room at E.L.R. Recreation Grounds, Anasol.

CALCUTTA: 587; September 26, 1949. *President:* J. K. Biswas, 32, Lansdowne Terrace, Calcutta; *Secretary:* S. Deb, Bengal Porcelain Co., Ltd., 3, Motilal St., Calcutta. 1 p.m., every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel.

CUTTACK: 6136; December 4, 1945. *President:* Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Panigrahi, Judge, High Court, Orissa; *Secretary:* A. P. Sinha, Addl. Under-Secretary, Home Department, Government of Orissa, Cuttack. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., University Committee Room.

DHANBAD: 6261; April 1949. *President:* B. P. Agarwalla, P.O. Jharia, E. I. Riv. *Secretary:* S. K. Ghosh, Mines Rescue Station, P.O. Jharia, E.I.R.I. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 6 p.m., Dhanbad Town Hall.

JAMSHEDPUR: 4118; November 23, 1936. *President:* B. D. Ichaporia, Dy. Town Administrator (General), Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur; *Secretary:* S. K. Datta, Sales & Planning Engr., Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. 12 noon, Saturdays, Beldhi Club.

JUBBULPORE: 5064; 1930. *President:* Dr. S. C. Barot, Napier Town, Jubbulpore (C.P.); *Secretary:* S. Raghubir Singh Ahluwalia, 139, Napier Town, Jubbulpore (C.P.). Wednesdays, one dinner and one buffet meeting per month, 8 p.m., two cocktail meetings, 7 p.m., Jackson's Hotel.

PATNA: 5688; Nov. 8, 1943. *President:* N. D. Gandhi, Central Bank of India, Exhibition Road, Patna; *Secretary:* P. M. Balen, Press Trust of India, Fraser Road, Patna. Every Monday at Bankipore Club; 2nd and 4th dinner meeting at 8 p.m., rest cocktail meeting at 7 p.m.

92ND DISTRICT. GOVERNOR:

Sir Bahram N. Karanjia, K.L. 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

AHMEDNAGAR: 6698; August 18, 1947. *President:* R. C. Joshi, L.C.S., Ahmednagar; *Secretary:* Khan Sahib Sarosh K. Iram, Kings Road, Ahmednagar, Wednesdays, 6-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

AKOLA: 6079; September 4, 1945. *President:* R. E. A. S. Athalye, B.A., M.B., Jatharpeth, Akola; *Secretary:* N. S. Agashe, Kille Range, Akola. All Saturdays, 6-30 p.m., Sitabai Arts College.

BELGAUM: 5410; July 19, 1941. *President:* Rao Sadash M. P. Wali, District Local Board Office, Belgaum; *Secretary:* Rao Sadash N. I. Chinnade, Belgaum. 1st Sunday, Tea Meeting at 5-30 p.m., and 3rd Saturday, Dinner Meeting at 8-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel.

BOMBAY: 3128; March 1929. *President:* C. S. Patel, M.L.A., Director-in Charge, Swadik Oil Mills, 12, Bell Lane, Bombay; *Secretary:* S. G. Narkari, Green's Hotel, Bombay. 1-45 p.m., every Thursday, Green's Hotel.

DHARWAR: 5282; September 16, 1940. *President:* C. S. Desai, Mg. Dir., Dharwar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dharwar; *Secretary:* Dr. P. S. Desai, Station Road, Dharwar. 7 p.m. 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Mission High School Hall.

GADAG-BITGERI: 6135; December 4, 1945. *President:* Rao Bahadur S. S. Velamali, Gadag; *Secretary:* S. R. Hirenath, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Gadag. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 6 p.m., Cotton Merchants' Assocn. Office, Gadag.

NAGPUR: 5868; December 13, 1944. *President:* P. S. Rau, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Civil Lines, Nagpur; *Secretary:* E. C. Eduljee, Kampeer Road, Nagpur. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., Mount Hotel.

PANDHARPUR: 4493; April 17, 1944. *President:* Dewan Bahadur G. B. Paricharak, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur; *Secretary:* N. P. Surnis, House No. 3321, Surnis Wada, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 7 p.m., and club meetings are held at members' house premises by rotation.

POONA: 3994; January 15, 1936. *President:* E. D. Chinnor, Director, The Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona 1; *Secretary:* B. N. Atal, C/o The Bank of India Ltd., 8A, Elphinstone Road, Poona 1. Every Monday at 6-45 p.m., Poona Club, Ltd.

SATARA: 5815; July 24, 1944. *President:* Sardar V. N. Mutalik, B.A., Shaniwar Peth, Satara; *Secretary:* K. V. Kulkarni, 40 Yadogopal Peth, Satara. 6-30 p.m., every Saturday, Grafton Bungalow, Satara Camp.

93RD DISTRICT.

BANGALORE: 3323 (B); May 24, 1934. *President:* D. N. Hosali, "Mysindia" Office, Bangalore 1; *Secretary:* N. R. Parthasarathi, C/o Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Asiatic Buildings, Kempe Gowda Road, Bangalore 2. Meetings held on Wednesdays, 7-30 p.m., West End Hotel.

COCANADA: 5801; July 3, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur S. Ramayya, Cocanada; *Secretary:* Durairaj Gopalrao, Ramarajpet, Cocanada. On every Thursday at 6 p.m., Cosmopolitan Club, Cocanada.

MADRAS: 2186; May 1929. *President:* A. Sinclair Ross, C/o Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras; *Secretary:* C. W. Stephenson, C/o Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras. 1-10 p.m., every Tuesday, Luncheon Meetings, Concomera Hotel.

MYSORE: 5806; July 5, 1944. *President:* S. Ramarao, States Engineering Co., Status Square, Mysore; *Secretary:* C. Ramaswami, MahalaXmi, Lachmipuram, Mysore. 2nd Fridays at Hotel Metropole, 6-30 p.m., Last Fridays at Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar, 8 p.m.

FREEMASONRY

IN 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zeph. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Olive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indianman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of P. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1818 at the Union both the Ancient and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peacefully under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (for Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Lodges continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union, in 1818 all the bodies in Madras gave their

allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1788 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Morla was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone express a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however, left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel, it was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 696 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand

Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge "St. George" No. 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

ADMINISTRATION

All three constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland hold jurisdiction in India. The largest of these is that of England which has four districts under District Grand Masters, totalling over two hundred Lodges. The Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasonry of India and Pakistan which comes under Scotland has some seventy-five Lodges, but the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which is governed in India by a Grand Inspector only has eleven Lodges.

The districts under Grand Lodge of England are as follows:—

Bengal.—Founded 1728. 74 Lodges.

District Grand Master:—H. T. Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock, Deputy District Grand Master: Wor. Bro. Major-General H. Williams, C.B.E.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Guy D. Robinson, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

District Grand Lodges meet quarterly, in January (Calcutta), April (Assam), July (Bihar or Upper Bengal) and October (United Provinces). Two Charitable Institutions are maintained. The Bengal Masonic Association for the education of children of indigent Freemasons and the District Fund of Benevolence for relief and maintenance of indigent Freemasons and their widows.

Bombay.—Founded 1763. 52 Lodges.

District Grand Master:—Rt. Wor. Bro. Sorab K. Davar, Deputy District Grand Master:—Wor. Bro. J. S. Tilley, C.B.E.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur K. C. Banaji, Freemasons' Hall, Kavelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

District Grand Lodge meets in March (Installation) and September. It maintains two Charitable Institutions; the District Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence, for the relief and maintenance of indigent Freemasons and their widows and the Bombay Masonic Association, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased Freemasons.

Punjab.—Founded 1868. 31 Lodges.

District Grand Master.—Rt. Wor. Bro. Lieut.-General Ross (Cairns McCay, C.B., C.R.E., D.S.O.). Deputy District Grand Master.—Wor. Bro. Alfred Gilbert.

District Grand Secretary.—Wor. Bro. H. J. Pearson, O.R.E., Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

The District maintains The Punjab Masonic Institution for the Children and Widows of Freemasons for providing maintenance and education as required. There is a separate fund, the Dr. Owen Burnary Fund for the assistance of children of Freemasons, to enable them to fit themselves for employment after leaving school.

Madras.—Founded 1767. 36 Lodges.

District Grand Master.—Rt. Wor. Bro. T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer. Deputy District Grand Master.—Wor. Bro. K. P. Lakshmana Rao.

District Grand Secretary.—Wor. Bro. Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

The Lodge meets on the penultimate Saturdays in February and August each year in Madras, though the August meeting is sometimes held outside Madras. The District Grand Lodge maintains two Charitable Institutions; The District Fund of Benevolence, for the maintenance and relief of indigent Freemasons and their widows and the Madras Masonic Association, for the education and maintenance of children of deceased Freemasons.

Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. 75 Lodges.

Its jurisdiction is divided into Areas supervised by Grand Superintendents. The Grand Master is Sir Ivon Hope Taunton, K.C.I.E., his Deputy Grand Master being Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, O.B.E. The Grand Superintendents are: Northern Area, Rt. Wor. Bro.

Rai Bahadur B. P. Varma, Southern Area; Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Cook and Eastern Area; Rt. Wor. Bro. R. D. Lemon.

The Grand Secretary is Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mstree, 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasons in India and Pakistan maintains two charity funds, the Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence in India and Scottish Benevolence Association in India, the Secretary of each fund being the Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge meets in Bombay, its installation being in November.

Grand Lodge of Ireland

The Irish constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector, who has two assistant Grand Inspectors, one for Bombay and the other for Bengal. It has eleven Lodges working three in Bombay, six in Calcutta, one in Lahore and one in Simla.

Royal Arch Masonry

In England the District Grand Master is nearly always created Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Chapter, his deputy generally being second principal, while the third principal is appointed every year. The districts adopt the same practice; Bengal having 31 Chapters, Madras 21, Bombay 26 and the Punjab 22.

Royal Arch Masonry in Scotland has a separate constitution from the craft. The Grand Chapter of United Scottish Royal Arch Freemasonry in India and Pakistan is at present ruled by MOST EX. Companion, Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., under whom there are 33 Chapters. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasonry of India and Pakistan is also Grand Scribe 'E'.

There is only one Irish Chapter situated in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry

Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and is divided into several districts, but in most cases, the District Grand Master is also the District Grand Mark Master. There are nineteen Lodges under Bengal, 18 under Bombay, 16 under Madras and 12 under the Punjab. Attached to the Mark degree is that of Royal Ark Mariner, which, under the English constitution, is worked in a separate Lodge attached to a Mark Lodge. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

Under Scotland, the Mark degree is usually worked in Royal Arch Chapters, but it is conferred on candidates in some Lodges under the Scottish constitution.

Under Ireland, the Mark Degree is incorporated in that of the Royal Arch.

Other Degrees

There are many other degrees worked in India, including the Ancient and Accepted Rite, but no degree higher than 18th is actually worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30th is worked. There are fourteen 18th degree Chapters working in India.

The Knight Templar degree is worked in several places under both England and Scotland.

The Red Cross of Constantine has three conclaves working in India, at Bombay, Simla and Lahore.

The Order of the Secret Monitor has seven conclaves under Bombay, seven under Madras, three under Calcutta and one under Cawnpore.

BOY SCOUTS

THE Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), spread widely in India and Pakistan. The Viceroy was Chief Scout and the heads of Provinces and States were Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association was to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association was directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

The Boy Scouts Association of India and the Hindustan Scouts will now merge to form a new association to be called Hind Scouts. The merger was decided on at a meeting of the Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts Councils in June 1948. The new amalgamated Interim Council will consist of 18 members, 9 from Boy Scouts and 9 from Hindustan Scouts. There will be no Chief Scout in the new organization. The Chief Commissioner will be the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose. Pandit Hridayanath Karmur will be the National Commissioner and Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddeus and Mr. Shriram Bajpai, General Secretary and National Organizing Commissioner respectively.

Since the partition Pakistan has had a separate Scouts Association of its own. This is how the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association of India is organized.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India.—Hon. Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chief Commissioner.—Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Vivian Bose, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Honorary Treasurer.—F. B. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A.

General Secretary and Camp Chief for India.—Hon. Lieut. Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddeus, B.A., R.I.N.V.K.

Office Superintendent.—S. H. A. Jaffri, B.O.M.

HEADQUARTERS COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

President.—The Chief Scout for India.
Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

Members:—

Rao Sahib T. R. Kothandram Mudalliar, B.A., B.L. (Madras); Saroj Ghosh, M.B.E., B.A., B.L. (W. Bengal); Commander K. B. Godrej, B.E.M., R.I.N.V.K. (Bombay); A. S. Virley, M.B.E., B.A. (Bihar); Sardar Sahib Sardar Hardial Singh, B.A., F.E.S. (E. Punjab); The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, O.B.E., Bar-at-Law (C. P. & Berar); Dhanmal Mathur, M.A. (Rajputana); Rai Sahib J. P. Mukherji, M.A. (United Provinces); Dr. K. N. Kiri, M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia) (Madras); Thomas John, M.A., L.T. (Travancore); P. Shiva Shankar, B.A., LL.B. (Mysore); P. Kuttikrishna Menon, B.A., L.T. (Cochin); Pt. Shyam Sundar Sharma, M.A., L.T. (Jaipur); Sardar Ranjit Singh Sodhi (Patiala); G. Venkatesan (Pudukottai); M. N. Zutshi, B.A. (Sirohi).

The Boy Scouts Association in India, General-Headquarters—Census 1946-47.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Assam | 7,285 |
| Bangalore | 1,591 |
| West Bengal | 19,188 |
| Bihar | 22,372 |
| Bombay | 25,858 |
| Central India | 701 |
| C. P. & Berar | 8,307 |
| Coorg | 278 |
| Delhi | 8,476 |
| E. S. Agency area | 25,811 |
| Madras | 24,880 |
| East Punjab | 44,249 |
| Secunderabad | 1,999 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| United Provinces | 40,930 |
| W. I. S. Agency area | 453 |
| Alwar | 2,131 |
| Baghat | 131 |
| Barwani | 777 |
| Benares | 300 |
| Bharatpur | 2,216 |
| Bhopal | 774 |
| Bijawar | 121 |
| Bundi | 645 |
| Camlay | 281 |
| Charkhari | 284 |
| Cochin | 8,871 |
| Datia | 640 |
| Dhar | 436 |
| Dhenkanal | 92 |
| Jaipur | 8,341 |
| Jammu & Kashmir State | 5,355 |
| Jash | 538 |
| Jhabua | 63 |
| Jhalawar | 59 |
| Junagadh | 1,525 |
| Karauli | 296 |
| Khichipur | 64 |
| Kishengarh | 251 |
| Kolhapur | 7,555 |
| Kurwai | 75 |
| Kutch | 1,024 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,498 |
| Marwar | 9,611 |
| Mewar | 2,815 |
| Mysore | 36,228 |
| Narsingarh | 83 |
| Nawanagar | 655 |
| Patiala | 7,998 |
| Pudukottai | 1,226 |
| Ratlam | 168 |
| Sallana | 107 |
| Sangli | 1,815 |
| Sirohi | 721 |
| Tonk | 157 |
| Travancore | 5,266 |
| General Headquarters | 5 |
| Grand Total | 818,288 |

SOCIETIES : LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL, AND MEDICAL & NURSING

LITERARY

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are:— (1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, resident in India. (2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient. (3) To act as an organization which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women. Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom and in Northern Ireland; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has had several branches. The address of the President, Bombay, is as follows:—

Mrs. A. J. Moore, 31, Padder Road, Bombay.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches have been influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products. This branch, however, has not functioned for a number of years.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purty Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which on June 30, 1948 had a membership of over 119,000 representing thirty

nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women in the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay and Kodaikanal while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members." Hon. Gen. Secy.: Mrs. A. J. Moore, 31, Padder Road, Bombay.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which six works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically at the instigation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar was the General Editor of the *Mahabharata* up to 21st January 1943 the date of his unfortunate demise. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar has now been appointed General Editor. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 6,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year). Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States. Recently the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for the *Mahabharata* work at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per year for 10 years. The Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for three years for this work. The Trustees of Raja's Ganga Trust have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 for the same purpose for 3 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work. On 25th March 1944, the Institute inaugurated its *Mahabharata Printing Department* with a view to expediting the printing of the *Mahabharata* Edition. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. It has also been

coaching students for the Doctorate degrees of the University of Bombay. Recently the Sanskrit Department of this Institute has been affiliated to the University of Poona. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Besides these lectures a regular series of free Extension Lectures at certain intervals has been arranged for the benefit of the public. The Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 4th and 5th of January 1948, when delegates from learned bodies all over India and other eminent scholars attended. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates.

BHARATA ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA

Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mohendrale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own; has acquired new premises for additional buildings; possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archaeology and has a library of general, historical and rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research section of the Mandalas does research work in the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Has done some excavation at Karad and got findings of the Second Century A.D. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned Commemorative volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends mainly on public subscriptions. Has been receiving some grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay and Central Government. Was supported by many Rajas, Jaha-girdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandalas for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125, and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 1,000. Annual income averages between 6 and 8 thousand rupees.

President: The Raja Sahab of Phaltan; **Vice-Presidents:** The Raja Sahab of Aundh; The Raja Sahab of Bhor and C. G. Agashe; **Chairman:** Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.; **Secretaries:** Dr. M. G. Dixit; C. G. Karve, B.A.; Prof. R. V. Oturkar, M.A.; **Treasurer:** D. K. Sathe, B.Sc., B.A. **Address:** 312-18, Sadashiv Poth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Art, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every December-January. The Society

maintains a Salon which provides a centre for general expositions, one-man shows, lectures and meetings, etc. Annual subscription Rs. 15; Life member Rs. 200. *President*: Sir Cowasji Jehangir. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*: Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., M. A. Joshi, V. P. Karmarkar, J. A. Lalaka, *Committee*: J. N. Unwala (*Chairman*), V. S. Adukari, Prof. W. Langhammer, J. M. Ahlwall, Mrs. K. N. Nixon-Blundell, Dr. H. J. Bhambha, Dr. K. G. Saiyidain, S. D. Chavda, E. Schlesinger, K. K. Hebbur, Manu. M. Thacker, Dr. D. G. Vyas; *Hon. Secretary*: V. V. Oak, *Jt. Hon. Secretary*: K. M. Gandhi; *Hon. Treasurer*: C. V. Oak; *Hon. Salon Secretary*: Mrs. K. Langhammer; *Office and Salon Room*: Sassoon Building, 67, Hatnarpur Row, Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary*: George Moraes, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the island. Annual subscription Rs. 30. Entrance fee Rs. 25. Life Membership Rs. 525 including entrance fee. *Patron-in-Chief*: H. E. Chakravarty Rajagopalachari. *Officers*: 114, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY

(Established in 1940 A.D.); *Aim & Objects*:—To promote study of Islamic culture, Law and History, Arabic and Urdu; to create common platform for free and unfettered discussions and expressions of opinion by different Schools of thought, to spread education amongst adults and females and to undertake economical, social and other activities by organising debates, lectures, tours, establishing libraries and publishing books, magazines and pamphlets. At present a quarterly Magazine "Uncead" and three publications in Book Form on Law & History have been issued. *Office Honors*:—(*Chairman*),—Z. T. Vakil, Advocate; *Vice President*:—Z. F. Zaki, Bar-at-Law; *Treasurer*:—Z. A. Karachiwalla; *Hon. Secretary*:—F. T. Khonakiwala, LL.B. *Address*: 52-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, POONA

(Established in 1884) The object of the Society is "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under private management or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Society has now thirty-seven life members. The value of the property and endowment funds held by the Society amounts to more than Rs. 50,00,000. The annual receipts and expenses of the Society's institutions amount to Rs. 13,40,000. The Council, the Governing Body and the Board of Life Members are the bodies entrusted with the management of the Society's affairs.

Chairman of the Council and the Governing Body: H. G. Chaturpuri, M.A., I.C.S. (Retired); *Secretary*: Dr. R. N. Pandekar, M.A., Ph.D., Fergusson College, Poona 4.

The Society's Institutions are, the Fergusson College, Poona; the Willington College, Sangli; the Brihan-Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona; the New English School, Nanawadga, Poona; the New English School, Ramanabag, Poona; the New English School, Satara; the Navin Marathi Shiksha, Poona; the Mayli Madhavi High School, Umbargan; the Dravid High School, Wal; the Ahilyadevi High School for Girls, Poona; the Technical Institute, Poona (attached to the Fergusson College, Poona). The total number of students in the institutions of the Society exceeds 9,000.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 which was amended by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, in order to give effect to an All-India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the accountancy profession in India.

Before 1930 local Governments were empowered to grant auditors' certificates entitling persons to act as auditors of companies other than private companies. Auditors' Certificates were of two kinds "practised" and "unpractised". The holders of the former were entitled to practise within the jurisdiction of the Province granting the certificate while those of the latter were entitled to practise throughout India.

There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 1932 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions.

Every person desirous of practising as a public accountant in India, has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled "Registered Accountant." Necessary conditions for eligibility for enrolment on the Register of Accountants are laid down in the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, which have been framed under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. There is, in operation, a strict scheme of professional examinations, registration of apprentices for the practical training, recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect, registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics, all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board.

From 1932 to 1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government out of the ranks of the leading public accountants throughout India. In 1939 the Central Government changed the rules and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants. The ultimate goal is to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession. Under the present rules, the Indian Accountancy Board consists of 21 members' the term of membership being 3 years. In exceptional conditions the Central Government is empowered either to reduce the term of office of the members or to extend it for a further specified period. The present term commenced from 1st July 1947.

On 4th September 1948 the Central Government introduced a Bill to provide for the regulation of the profession of accountants in India. The Bill seeks to incorporate by statute an autonomous body of accountants under the nomenclature of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India which will perform all the functions so far carried out by the Central Government, whose control will then be limited to a few specified subjects.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce; *Secretary*: M. A. Mulky, M.A., LL.B., M.Sc. (Econ.) (London). *Address*: Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members. *President*:—Deshbandhu Gupta (Tej); *Dy. President*:—M. N. (Cama) (Bombay Chronicle); *Vice-President*:—Ramanath Goenka (Indian Express); *Hon. Treasurer*:—Mr. J. K. Cowley (Statesman).

Committee for 1949:—Kasturi Srinivasan (Hindu), Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Amrita Bazar Patrika), Devaldas Gandhi (Hindustan Times), W. J. B. Walker (Statesman), C. R. Srinivasan (Swadesamitran), S. Sathianand (Free Press Journal), S. C. Majumdar (Hindustan Standard), A. D. Mani (Hindustan), A. A. Hayles (Mail), P. N. Mehta (Indian News Chronicle), and F. T. Coulton (Times of India).

Secretary: Asu De.

Address: P. O. Box 69, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Founded in September, 1933, on the recommendation of the first All-India Library Conference, convened in Calcutta on the invitation of about 20 prominent librarians in the country. It has for its objects (a) the furtherance of the library movement in India; (b) the promotion of training in librarianship in India and (c) research in library science; co-operation with international organisations with similar objects and the improvement of Status of librarians.

Membership: Patron, Rs. 2,000; Donor, Rs. 200; Life Member, Rs. 50; Ordinary member, Rs. 5 p.a.; Association, Rs. 10 p.a.; Libraries, Rs. 25 p.a.

Organ: Annals and bulletin with a Hindustani part.

Publications: Directory of libraries in India. Others in contemplation.

President: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., D. Litt., F.R.S., F.I.A.S.

Secretary: S. Das Gupta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dip. Lib. Sc.

Treasurer: R. Srinivasan.

Address: University Library, Delhi 2, India.

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION, LUCKNOW

Founded by Raitzda Unkar Prasad in 1939, and is the only institution of its kind in India. Its object is to revive and reorganise the decaying art of the Indian music. Membership is open to both sexes and a nominal quarterly subscription is charged. The success of the Association has been proved by the recognition of the service of the members at various Music Conferences and Charity Shows.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART, CALCUTTA

Patrons: His Excellency Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju. *President*: Dr. Abanindranath Tagore. *Secretary*: Dr. Niharraujan Ray. *Office*: 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

Origin: With a view to co-ordinating standardization activities of various laboratories and institutions and to introduce industrial standards on a national basis the Government of India by their Resolution No. 1-St(4)/45 dated the 3rd September 1946, brought into existence the Indian Standards Institution.

Aims and Objects: The aims and objects of the Institution include the co-ordination of efforts of Producer and Consumer for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods, introduction of code of practices, provisions or arrangements of facilities for examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices and planning and direction of related investigations and research.

Management : The affairs of the Institution are administered by the General Council, on which are represented Ministers of the Government of India, Governments of Provinces and States, professional societies of technologists and scientists, chambers of commerce and industry and other important interests.

General Council :—President : Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India ; *Vice-Presidents :* Sir K. S. Krishnan ; Sir J. C. Ghosh ; Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standards Institution.

Preparation of Standards : The technical work of preparing standards, specifications, codes of practices, etc. will, for the present, be carried out under the authority of five division councils, namely, (a) Engineering, (b) Buildings, (c) Textiles, (d) Chemicals and (e) Agriculture and Food Products.

Finances : The income of the Institution is derived from (a) Government grants, (b) contributions from industry, the Provinces, the States and other interested public bodies, (c) subscription from members and (d) sale of Indian Standards, specifications, etc.

The Government of India has decided to make annual grants from year to year for a period of five years by which time they anticipate the Institution should be largely self-supporting.

Director : Dr. Lal C. Verman.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

North Public Square Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

The Indian Institute of Culture was founded in 1945 at Basavangudi, Bangalore, with three main objects : (1) To establish a Centre affording opportunities for cultural and intellectual development ; (2) To spread correct ideas on education, religion, politics and youth ; (3) To promote exchange of thought among the various Provinces of India and other countries of the world towards establishing true national and international concord and co-operation.

Honorary Secretary : Dr. L. S. Dorasami, M.Sc., Ph.D.

For the furtherance of these objects, the Indian Institute of Culture has had since August 1945 a non-communal hostel for boys, and since the opening of its free public library in July 1947, has had a regular weekly programme of lectures on a wide variety of cultural subjects, alternating with discussion group meetings, at each of which an outstanding recent book is orally reviewed and then discussed.

Like all the activities of the Institute, membership is open to all, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, colour, sex, class or caste ; subscribing to the ideal of Universal Human Brotherhood being the only criterion of eligibility.

Abstracts of its lectures and book reviews appear regularly in the weekly *Mysinda* of Bangalore and a number of these have been published in extenso in *The Aryan Path*, the Institute's monthly organ. The Institute has two series of publications, *Transactions* and *Reprints*, each available at Re. 1.

KALAKSHETRA—ADYAR, MADRAS

Literally "The Abode of the Arts" was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrinati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art.

Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in Kalakshetra are engaged in studying and popularising the principles and practice of various Hindu classical dances, Bharata Natya, Kathakali, etc. Special features are instrumental and vocal music, folk songs, dramatic arts, and painting. Recent expansion includes the inauguration of 4-year teachers course in Dance and Music. There is besides a crafts department including furniture and interior decoration and a weaving section.

Bookbinding and publications are also part of the Centre's activities. The Centre has a unique and rare collection of fifteen hundred Tamil palmleaf manuscripts on the *Ramaya Namayana*, many of these annotated by the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer.

The Arundale Montessori Training Centre under the direction of Dr. Maria Montessori and Shrinati Rukmini Devi was started on July 3rd 1947. It will train teachers from all over India in the Montessori System. The Kalakshetra, the Besant Theosophical School and the Montessori Centre will form a Cultural Centre to be endowed as a Centenary Memorial to Dr. Annie Besant.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Office : College Road, Nuzumbakam, Madras.

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members.

President : C. S. Venkatachari ; **Hon. Secy. :** Mrs. M. Lyklardopulo ; **Librarian :** C. N. Rama Krishna Iyer, B.A.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

The National Library was founded in 1902 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, by amalgamating the former Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library which itself had been founded in 1801 by combining a number of Departmental Libraries of the Government of India Secretariat. One of them, the Library of the Home Department, contributed a very important and interesting collection of books, which formerly belonged to the East India College, Fort William, Calcutta, and to the East India Board, London. The Calcutta Public Library also contained a fairly large number of valuable and rare books and pamphlets. In 1904, Maulvi Sayyid Sadruddin Ahmad Al Musawi, Zamindar of Buhar (Burdwan District), endowed a collection of 1,500 printed Arabic, Persian and Urdu books, along with 950 Arabic and Persian manuscripts which collection is named "Buhar Library" after the name of the place to which the donor belonged.

The Ministry of Education of the Government of India, is responsible for the maintenance of the Library ; while its management is vested in a Council appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the ex-officio Chairman and the Librarian, National Library, its ex-officio Secretary. The members represent the University of Calcutta (1), the Government of West Bengal (2) and other Provinces (4).

The aim of the National Library in the words of its great founder is that "It should be a Library of reference, a working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read." The Library contains most of the important and rare works in English and Indian languages dealing with India. The Library is also in possession of a collection of important books of reference and of standard works on various subjects which is kept up-to-date by the addition of new books. The present strength of the stock of the Library is a little over 423,400 which makes it the biggest Library in India.

The Library is provided with Reading Rooms, public and private, where facilities are offered to students, research workers and general readers. There is a separate Reading Room for women. Books are also lent out to any one living in any part of the Dominion of India, against cash security. The membership of both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Section is free. General and special reference enquiries are also attended to.

The Library was housed in the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, from 1902 to 1923, when it was moved to the old Foreign and Military Secretariat

Building, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. As a war measure the Library was temporarily housed in 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta from February 1942. The Library is, however, now on the move to its permanent abode, the Belvedere, Alipore, Calcutta, the old Viceroy's Lodge.

Librarian : R. S. Kesavan, *Special Officer :* Y. M. Mulya, M.A., D.L. (Lond.), F.R.A.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE

The All-India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. After his death in 1941, Shrinati Sarojini Naidu was elected President. The Vice-Presidents are Maulana Syed Subaiman Nadvi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendships among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad. This is done by means of public lectures, through its monthly journal *The Indian P.E.N.*, free to P. E. N. members and available to the general public in India for Rs. 5 per annum, and through its "P.E.N. Books" series on the different Indian literatures. The All-India Centre has about 400 members among the country's leading writers and editors, and has sponsored two All-India Writers' Conferences. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5 ; annual fee Rs. 10 ; life membership fee Rs. 100.

Honorary Secretary : A. A. A. Fysoo, "Aryansangha," 22, Naryann Dalholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed 6th March 1897 : Annual subscription Rs. 8. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :* R. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

P. O. Behur Math, DL Howrah.

The Ramakrishna Mission is an association for various forms of philanthropic and educational service. It is registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has 65 centres spread over India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and some British colonies. It has under it 9 in-door hospitals, 60 out-door dispensaries, 2 colleges, 29 secondary schools, 12 vocational and Industrial schools, 96 other types of schools and 47 hostels for boys and girls. Besides it undertakes occasional Relief work. **Office-bearers :** *President :* Swami Virajananada ; *General Secretary :* Swami Vireswarananda.

SOUTHERN INDIA JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION

Sei Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras 2.

The Southern India Journalists' Federation has its headquarters at Madras with a membership of more than 300. Membership is open to all South Indian Journalists to enable them to contribute fully towards the advancement and progress of the Journalistic art.

The Federation is managed by an executive committee. The committee attach great importance to the role of the Federation in raising the professional efficiency and competence of the members. A Press Club is attached to the Federation. A special subscription of one rupee a month is to be paid by all city members.

The club provides facilities for the following games : table tennis ; carroms ; chess ; and cards.

Executive Committee for 1948-49.—*President:* N. Jagannatha Aiyar (The Hindu); *Vice-Presidents:* Khana Subba Rao (Swatantra), T. S. Chockalingam (Dinamani) and Brimati Visalakshi (Kumkumam); *General Secretary:* V. K. Narasimhan; *Joint Secretary:* S. Rengarajan; *Treasurer:* T. R. Chakravarti, Chief Reporter (Swadesamitran).

Members of the Executive Committee: C. R. Srinivasan (Swadesamitran), K. P. Viswanatha Aiyar (The Hindu), A. G. Venkatchari (Dinamani), K. S. Narasimhan (The Hindu), M. N. Subramaniam (Free Press), K. S. Ramaswamy (The Hindu, Bangalore), K. Narayana Iyengar (Hindustan), K. Arumuchalam (Bharata Jyoti), K. Narana Dorakannan, Editor (Prachanda Vikatan, (T. T. Madras), K. Gopalan (The Mail, Madras), E. R. Govindan (Free India), S. Neelamgham (Swadesamitran), G. K. Vasudeva Aiyar (The Hindu), A. K. Venkatesan (The Hindu), N. Krittivas (The Indian Express), M. Rajagopalan, R. Ramachandran (The Indian Express), C. V. Sounderarajan (Tenkasi), A. S. Ranganatha Shromani (Free Press, Tanjore), P. T. Srinivasan, "Desabhimani", Cuddalore (South Arcot District Journalists' Assn.), P. R. Srinivasan, 93, Salai Road, Wornaiyur (Tiruchirappalli District Journalists' Association), N. Lakshmana Mudaliar, Editor, "Kooturavu", Coimbatore (Coimbatore District Journalists' Association), V. S. Mani, Correspondent, "The Hindu", Pondicherry (South Arcot District Journalists' Association), A. V. Subramania Aiyar, 52, Sivapuram Street, "Timevelly" (Timevelly District Journalists' Association) and T. K. Parthasarathy (Tanjore District Journalists' Association, Tanjore).

TAHERI SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

The Society was established by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Dr. Taher Saifuddin Sahab in 1944 and is being run by contributions from His Holiness and members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The *Aims and Objects* of the Society are (1) to award scholarships to Dawoodi Bohra students of both sexes taking education in Schools and Colleges; (2) to award a gold medal every year to the student who shows exceptional merit in any Degree or Diploma Examination held during the year; and (3) to encourage Dawoodi Bohra students making research in any branch of knowledge. The Society has awarded scholarships in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1948-49, respectively as under:—Rs. 11,196/12 (116 students), Rs. 11,510/12 (118 students) and Rs. 12,500 (126 students). *Secretary:*—Akbar N. Najmi, Advocate. *Address:*—Mohamed Ali Bang, 21, Sarang St., Bombay 5.

THEOSOPHY COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

The objects for which the Company is established are to promote, inculcate and propagate the doctrines of Theosophy; and to do all things conducive to the advancement of Theosophy, e.g., to hold meetings and classes; to print, publish, edit and circulate books and magazines; and to accept any funds for the purposes of the Company and to hold and apply the same according to the character thereof for the purposes of the Company.

Hon. Secretary: N. A. Subramaniam.

SCIENTIFIC

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

Founded 1820.

Patron:—His Excellency the Governor-General of India.

Vice-Patron:—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal.

General Objects and Utility.—The development of Horticulture in India and the encouragement, promotion, extension and improvement thereof in all its branches.

Member, Annual subscription Rs. 40. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Associate, Entrance fee Rs. 5. Annual subscription Rs. 20. Life Membership Rs. 500. *Secretary:* S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS

Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President:* H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Chairman:* V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S. *Hon. Secretary:* Richard April, M.B.; *Hon. Treasurer:* Rao Sahab P. S. V. Nambdi.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President:* Sir Rustom Masani, Kt., M.A. *Hon. Secretary:* R. K. Prabhu, Asst. Secretary: K. E. Puncuar, B.A. *Office Address:* C/o K. B. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 186, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY OR BHARAT GANITA PARISHAD

Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It publishes a journal entitled *The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, now called *Bharata Ganita Parishad Patrika*, in which original papers on Mathematics, Statistics, and history of Mathematics are published. It also maintains a library. There are over 120 members in India and abroad. Admission fee is Rs. 10. Annual subscription is Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs. 5 for non-resident members.

President: Dr. Gorakh Prasad.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. Ram Behari; Dr. N. G. Shabde; and Prof. V. V. Narlikar.

Secretary: Dr. Rama Dhar Misra, M.A.

Editor: Professor A. N. Singh.

Treasurer: Dr. R. S. Varma.

Librarian: Dr. B. Mohan.

Address: Lucknow University, Lucknow.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Office: Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Founded (a) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon.*

Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay. *Joint Honorary Secretary:* Dr. C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.Hy. *Health Visitor:* S. K. Kulkarni.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Branch)

Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary:* Dr. D. R. Bharucha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), "Dreamland", 25, New Queens Road, Bombay 4.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Was founded in 1924 with late Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. *Dr. J. N. Ray, President:* Sir S. S. Bhattacharya, F.R.S., Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert Fowler, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Prof. B. K. Singh, Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Dr. B. C. Guha, Dr. P. C. Mitter, Dr. P. B. Sarkar and Dr. K. Venkataraman, *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao and Dr. P. K. Bose, *Hon. Editors:* Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Hon. Secretary:* Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, *Hon. Treasurer:* G. Banerjee, *Asst. Editor, Bombay Branch:* Principal P. N. Joshi, *President:* S. M. Mehta and Dr. G. V. Jadhav, *Vice-Presidents:* J. Samson and A. N. Kothare, *Joint Hon. Secretaries:* Barave, *Hon. Treasurer, Madras Branch:* Sir J. C. Ghosh, *President:* Dr. K. L. Mongill, *Vice-President:* H. Subba Jois, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription of Fellows: Rs. 16, non-Fellows Rs. 20 and an additional Rs. 4 for the Industrial and News Editions. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

MALLESWARAM, P. O., BANGALORE

The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute, was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata, supported by the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in the following branches of Science, namely Physics, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Fermentation Technology, Food Technology, Electric Technology, Electric Communication Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering and Metallurgy. There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising about 35,000 volumes. The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends. The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms, devoted entirely to research carried on during the period. Diplomas are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study in Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Metallurgy. A department of Power Engineering is being set up and a section of Economics and Social Sciences has been added. The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. *Chairman of the Governing Council,* Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., M.A., *Bar-at-Law;* *Ag. Director,* E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc.; *Registrar:* A. G. Pal, M.A. (Cantab.).

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*; the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject. The library is located at the Fergusson College, Poona, where the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. **President:** Dr. M. R. Siddiqui, Osmania University, Hyderabad. **Secretaries:** Dr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Professor of Maths., Andhra University and S. Mahadevan, M.A., L.T., Engineering College, Guindy, Madras. **Librarian:** D. D. Kossambi, Professor of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

Address: Asstt. Secretary, Ministry of Health, Government of India, New Delhi.

This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association is a pioneer in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in India and other countries. The Association receives annually a substantial grant-in-aid from the Government of India.

The control and management of the Association is vested in a Governing Body the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board. On the Board are Directors of the leading Research Institutes and medical and scientific research workers of standing and experience. The Director-General of Health Services is the Chairman of the Board.

Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body was composed exclusively of officials until 1929 when the Raja of Parkinmedhi made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Govt. of India, with a view to liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association with the dissolution of the Indian Legislature, three representatives of the Constituent Assembly of India have replaced the three representatives of the Indian Legislature.

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association of select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of

Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938. In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No conference has however been held till 1947 due to the abnormal travel and other conditions prevailing in the country. In that year it was decided that, in view of the fact that advisory committees had been constituted to advise the Scientific Advisory Board in regard to research on the various subjects, it was not necessary to revive the Medical Research Workers' Conference. In its place, annual meetings of the various advisory committees are held. The Board is assisted by advisory Committees consisting of workers on important items of research, e.g., cholera, malaria, plague, leprosy, filariasis, rabies, clinical research and industrial health, nutrition, maternity and child welfare and Pharmacology which examine the proposals for research work on their respective subjects and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done and the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, Secretariat, New Delhi on payment.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India." Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out. Enquiries include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, varicella, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, material mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracunculiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacterial dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, clinical problems, etc.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association maintained the Research Sections of the Malaria Institute at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor until March, 1946 when they were taken over by the Government of India.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratory at Coonoor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 "The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets" has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory Nutrition Committee for India.

The Association has set up nutrition research units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a clinical research and a Neuropathological Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay and an Industrial Health Research Unit at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

From the 1st April, 1932 to the 31st March 1946, the Association awarded biennially to young medical graduates five research fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each tenable

for a period of two years. In April, 1946, the value of these fellowships was raised to Rs. 250 p.m. and it was decided that ten such fellowships were awarded annually with effect from the 1st April, 1947. The Association decided that from the 1st April, 1948, eleven research fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. each tenable for two years should be awarded. Of these eight are reserved for Medical Graduates and three for persons holding a Master's Degree in Science of a recognised University. In addition to the stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. the research fellows receive a contingent grant of Rs. 250 per annum to cover the cost of contingent expenditure in connection with their research which cannot be met by the Medical College or Research Institute at which they are working.

The Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association also administers the Parkinmedhi Trust Fund. This was formed by the grant of a lakh of rupees given by the Maharaja of Parkinmedhi in 1920. The income from this fund is used to pay for two scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each tenable for three years for research on human, animal and plant nutrition. The Parkinmedhi scholars are attached to the I.R.F.A. Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Registered Office—27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Dibrugarh, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are: Associate Members Rs. 5; Ordinary Members Rs. 10; and Supporting Members Rs. 300.

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road, Motor and Air Transport throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes, etc.; to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Transport Development are eligible for election as members.

The composition of the Council is as follows: **President:**—Muneejji N. Dalal, J.P., M.Inst. C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London).

Vice-President:—E. A. Nadirshah, O.B.E., J.P., M.Inst. C.E., B.A., B.E., B.Sc.

Members:—S. Guvrek, E. P. Nicolaides, Habib Chinoy, V. F. Noel-Paton, E. R. Schaefer, S. R. Ekers, E. A. Oakley, J. Littlejohn, H. C. deMierre and Dr. F. P. Antla.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Assam, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands.

Applications for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches, Bombay, P.O. Box 853; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285; Madras, P.O. Box 1270; Nagpur, E. Raghavendra Rao Road; New Delhi, P.O. Box 56, and Assam, P.O. Rehbari.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

The Indian Science Congress Association was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof. P. S. MacMahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen who were Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939. The Association at present has its offices at 1, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

The main objective of the Association is the advancement of science in India, and the annual sessions (Indian Science Congress) are organised for the purpose of (1) encouraging research and making the results generally known among science workers in India; (2) giving opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship in order to overcome to some extent the isolation in this large country of workers in science; and (3) promoting public interest in science.

Membership of the Association is open to all interested in the activities of the Congress. The Association has an average total membership (Ordinary Members) of 1,500. The annual subscription is Rs. 12. There are also Sessional Members, and Associate and Student Members who are enrolled at concession rates. The members receive free of cost the proceedings of the annual sessions, which are issued in four parts. No educational qualification is generally insisted upon at the time of enrolment.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities and the proceedings last for six days. The session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different branches of science being usually represented in turn. The work of the Session is divided into thirteen sections: (1) Mathematics, (2) Statistics, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry, (5) Geology and Geography, (6) Botany, (7) Zoology and Entomology, (8) Anthropology and Archaeology, (9) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (10) Agricultural Sciences, (11) Physiology, (12) Psychology and Educational Science, (13) Engineering and Metallurgy. The Sections meet separately, and each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers. Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoons during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme.

With effect from 1947, a programme for international Scientific co-operation has been initiated through invitations to eminent foreign scientists and representative scientific bodies. In January, 1947, as many as 30 foreign scientists representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, America, France, China, etc., were present at the Annual Congress. A similar representative body of scientific delegates attended the 1948 and 1949 session of the Congress.

President:—Sir K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S. **President-elect:**—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S.

General Secretaries:—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S.; Dr. B. Mukerji, D.Sc., M.P., M.F.S., F.A. Ph.S., F.N.I.; Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.N.I.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)

Founded in 1920; granted a Royal Charter in 1935. **Objects:**—(briefly) to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members. The membership consists of Honorary Members; Honorary Life Members; Members and Associate

Members (Corporate Members); Companions; Students; Subscribers and Associates. The Institution is an All-India body and comprises engineers of all branches, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of about 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has twelve Local Centres with its own Administrative Committees, and the total membership is over 5,000. It publishes a quarterly technical Journal.

The Council of this Institution act as the Indian National Committee of the International Electro-Technical Commission. **President:**—A. N. Khosla. **General Secretary:**—R. D. Batnagar. **Head-quarters:**—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed in 1923, by the late Major-General Sir Bernard James, K.T., C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925.

Objects:—To improve the breeds of horses, ponies and mules in India; to expand the breeding of horses, ponies and mules in India in order to make the country self-supporting in this respect; to protect and promote the interests of breeders and to give them every encouragement; to secure uniformity throughout India in all matters connected with Horse Shows; to prepare an Indian Stud Book; to endeavour by intercourse and discussion to attract public attention to a subject so important to the nation, and to spread knowledge of the principles upon which better horses may be bred; to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes and premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial and District Board and Local Horse Shows or at the Shows of any other Society; to advise and assist Horse Show Committees in regard to the organisation and management of Horse Shows, and in the appointment of Judges; to receive subscriptions and other payments for the general purposes of the Society.

Patron-in-Chief:—H. E. The Governor General of India Shri C. Rajagopalachari; **President:**—H. H. The Maharaja Gajewar of Baroda; **Vice-President:**—Mr. A. C. Ardeshtir; **Honorary Secretary:**—Raj Sahib S. Prasad, Bahadur, O.B.I.

Registered Office:—New Delhi. At present the office has been shifted from New Delhi and is situated C/o the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., 6, Burnett Road, Poona, Deccan.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 3 or Rs. 30 paid in advance in a lump sum. Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. **President:**—Dr. V. L. Parmar; **Vice-Presidents:**—Major M. B. Thakore and Dr. M. G. Talwalkar; **Hon. Secretaries:**—Dr. N. J. Modi and Dr. R. A. Yaidya; **Hon. Treasurer:**—Dr. H. P. Dastur; **Hon. Librarians:**—Dr. D. S. Alreja and Dr. N. J. Doshi; **Office:**—Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA & CEYLON

Founded in Nov. 1944, carries on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland and the American Bible Society in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Bible Society work started in India 138 years ago and has grown steadily ever since. Today the Bible or some portion of it is printed and published in about 130 different Indian languages and dialects and the

circulation reached 763,104 in 1948. The Bibles, New Testaments and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at a considerable loss to the Society, which is made up by Voluntary Subscriptions in India and elsewhere.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in Braille for the use of the blind. The Society's headquarters are in Nagpur, with Auxiliaries in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Bangalore, Lahore and Colombo.

Hon. General Secretary for India and Ceylon:—The Rev. G. Sinker, M.A., Nagpur, C.P.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Office:—Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

This Society was started by the late Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gudimal on the 1st of June 1909. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharapur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII sanatorium." It has its special waterworks known as the Lady Hardinge Waterworks, presented by the late Sir Chinnubhai Madhavji, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharapur. It has accommodation for over 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The N. M. Wadia Charities built 5 cottages and 3 blocks of 11 rooms and gave yearly donations. Sir Dorab Tata, Trustees are also Donors. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A donation of Rs. 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Raj Mahalji D. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinnubhai Madhavji Dispensary has an outpatient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Nearly Rs. 5,00,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs. 1,00,000. Dr. F. S. Master is the Medical Superintendent in Charge, assisted by the Asst. Medical Superintendent, Dr. D. S. Sethna, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., and two other Junior Medical Officers. Mr. Pilozzo F. Varapervala is its Hon. Treasurer and acting Hon. Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

The United Kingdom Citizens' Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of "The European Defence Association", took the title of "The European Association" in 1913 and the present name in 1948; formerly to organise European influence in the political life of India. Policy now under revision. The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta. 12 Branches all over India. **President:** J. H. Methold; **Vice-President:** A. R. Elliott Lockhart, C.I.E.; **Hon. General Treasurer:** J. D. K. Brown; **General Secretary:** Mrs. I. Bryden.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION:

ASSAM:—Chairman: E. H. S. Lewis.
KARACHI:—Chairman: Colonel W. B. Hossack; **Hon. Secretary:** Miss O. Jaggi.

ASANSOL AND DISTRICT:—Chairman: A. E. Crawley; **Hon. Secretary:** R. F. Orme.

CALCUTTA:—Chairman: J. H. Methold; **Secretary:** Mrs. E. A. Young.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman:* C. W. H. Ansell, O.B.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* W. J. Kydd.

DOOARS.—*Chairman:* W. D. Simpson; *Hon. Secretary:* G. A. Verinder.

NORTH BIKAR.—*Chairman:* A. J. K. Richardson, O.B.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* H. McCloy.

MANBHUM.—*Chairman:* H. G. Bowen; *Hon. Secretary:* P. W. H. Woods.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman:* C. P. Bramble, C.I.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* G. B. Cockayne.

SOUTH INDIA.—*Chairman:* B. W. Batchelor, O.B.E.

PUNJAB.—*Chairman:* Sir William Roberts, C.I.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* A. G. C. Elliott.

UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman:* Sir Arthur Inskip, O.B.E., K.D.; *Hon. Secretary:* K. M. Wilcox.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Tiruchirappalli District.

President: Dr. E. P. Mathuram; *Vice-Presidents:* Rev. I. A. Appadurai, Theodore Samuel, M.A., L.T.; *Treasurer:* W. D. Joseph; *Publicity Officer:* M. P. H. Albert, M.A., L.T.; *Secretary:* R. J. Johnson, B.A., L.T., Jlp. In Geo.; *Office:*—23, Ottukkara St., Palakur, Tiruchirappalli, South India.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational and ecumenical organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout India and Pakistan. It has 4 secretaries. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National and Provincial Christian Councils, regional and denominational union of Sunday schools and which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U. and from Churches and Missions and Christian Youth Organizations in the country.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and most of the regional languages. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture and Teachers Training examinations are held for Scholars and Teachers, respectively.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph.D., Allahabad.

Vice-President: Bishop S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary: V. M. Koshy, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,688 scholars.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Headquarters: 20 Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

President: His Excellency Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India.

Chairman, Managing Body: Sir Usha Nath Sen, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman: The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Secretary-General: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E.

When the First World War broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in the sub-continent and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society.

The Committee closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation was received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus securing for India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the funds of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds if need be at its disposal but also to utilise the interest for peace time Red Cross Work. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are carried on through 28 Provincial and State Branches under which there are over 350 District Branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are:—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of Indian Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of Indian Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, *Honorary Vice-Presidents*, *Patrons*, *Vice-Patrons*, *Members* and *Associate Members*. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 160 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. The number of adult members of all categories enrolled during 1948 was 11,770.

Constitution:—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is the President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross movement is an important item of the Society's work. This movement which strives to instil Red Cross ideals in the minds of growing children, is rapidly making headway. It seeks to promote the health of the young, develop their sense of service and foster international friendliness. Its vitality and popularity in the country is evidenced by the fact that most of the Provincial and State Branches have organised Junior Red Cross groups among the juvenile population in

their respective areas. At the end of 1948 the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 506,017 in 12,073 groups. The Director of the Junior Red Cross at the headquarters who is in charge of the movement, is guided by a Sub-Committee. Several new lines of activity in furtherance of the objectives of the movement have been initiated during recent years.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.—The development of child health services is one of the important peace-time activities. The various branches of the Indian Red Cross Society have initiated and maintained Maternity and Child schemes in the Provinces and States. Until last year, when a Maternity and Child Welfare Section was established in the Directorate General of Health Services, the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society has functioned as the Central Office for information and technical advice for the Red Cross Branches and other voluntary and official organisations conducting Maternity and Child Welfare schemes.

In view of the importance of a qualified staff to conduct Maternity and Child Welfare schemes, the Indian Red Cross Society has all along encouraged training schemes for health personnel. The provincial schemes for training of Health Visitors, Midwives and dais have received assistance from the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau.

The Director of the Bureau keeps in touch with other activities which help to promote maternity and child health services and as such also is the Secretary of the Maternity and Child Welfare Advisory Sub-Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, the Delhi Maternity Services Co-ordinating Committee and the Association of Medical Women in India. She also represents the Indian Red Cross Society on the Inter-Services Benevolent Fund Committee dealing with Indian Forces' Families Maternity and Child Welfare Services and on the Girl Guides Association.

The Indian Red Cross Society supports schemes for the inauguration of Public Health Nursing in the country and offers scholarships to candidates for such training. The Society, in addition to the endowment fund for post-graduate scholarship under the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, has recently created a few scholarships for post-graduate training of nurses to enable suitable candidates to have a year's training in Public Health Nursing abroad.

Health Education.—Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in several Indian languages illustrated by films and slides are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices.

Hospitals.—The Society provides amenities for servicemen in all Military Hospitals; and numerous civil hospitals also receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds. The Society also maintains a Welfare Service manned by 50 trained workers who conduct occupational therapy amongst patients in military hospitals, and assist them in letter writing, games, recreation, etc. The cost of the services provided to Military hospitals through the Society's Hospital Services during 1948 amounted to about Rs. 10 lacs.

Nursing Service.—The number of trained nurses registered on the Red Cross roll maintained for civil emergency service is 53. These nurses live in different parts of the country and in order to ensure immediate availability in times of need, the headquarters maintains an accurate and up-to-date record of their addresses.

Forces' Medical After-Care.—With a view to grant relief for medical treatment and cognate purposes to sick ex-Indian Army personnel in India, who participated in the Second World War, the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund was instituted at the headquarters towards the end of 1941. Assistance of the Fund is invoked by an increasing number of ex-servicemen. The total number of applications dealt with until the

end of 1918 was 1,905. During last year about six hundred ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and miscellaneous ailments were helped, a sum of Rs. 1,43,737 being given in grants, raising the total of disbursements from the fund during the last six years to Rs. 4,07,055.

Finances.—With the dissolution of the Joint Council of Indian Red Cross and St. John created at the close of the Second World War and the addition of the share of its balances, the investments of the Society at the end of 1918 stood at Rs. 2,04,19,100 and the floating and fixed deposits at Rs. 18,97,016. From the total income of Rs. 6,65,726 derived from investments of the Society, a sum of Rs. 1,98,000 is distributed under the Act to the Provincial Branches in the Indian Dominion and those in Pakistan in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund raised in the First World War.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION

This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the Recreation Club with the object, of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and social workers who constantly travel and impart general education. It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warranahal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa. It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam. Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kanti Mohalla, Imamwada Road. **Board of Executive:** President: Gulamhussein S. Thakuribhai, P. Chief Secretary: Gulamali N. Hassan; Jt. General Secretaries: Abdullahussein C. Rehembulla, Yusufali E. Dossa; **Hon. Treasurers:** Mohamed A. Bhanji and Karamali V. Mahadani.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Established in 1915).

Head Office: Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Objects: (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Trams or Motor Buses; (b) To deal with problems of transport in general; (c) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies, and Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances; (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President: Baillie N. Contractor; **Vice-Presidents:** P. B. Gharti, V. H. Mehta; **Hon. Secretaries:** J. G. Mehta, D. C. Modi and A. B. Pandya.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Office: 789-790, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train

them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially the former. Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments subdivided into about 110 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 3,125. There is in Poona a common hostel for women with 125 inmates including inmates from backward Classes. Two fully qualified nurses were so far sent by the Society for Post-graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Allbarg, Sholapur and Baramati under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government aids. The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 3,00,000.

President: Shrimant Sow Laxmidevi Nalk Nimbalkar, Rani Sahib of Phaltan; **General Secy. & Lady Supdt.:** Miss Kashibai Athavie, B.Sc.; **Jt. General Secy.:** Mrs. Indumathilal Bhadake, B.A. (Hons.), B.T.; **Hon. Medical Adviser:** Dr. N. L. Kanade, B.A., M.D.B.S.; **Asst. Secy.:** G. G. Kulkarni, B.A., B.T.; **Member in charge of Propaganda Work and Collection of Funds:** N. S. Pathak, M.A., S.T.C.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(Incorporated in 1932).

Registered Office: Dinshaw Vacha Road, Church Gate Reclamation, Bombay.

The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs. 5.

The aims include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employees.

In this connection, sustained educational safety propaganda is conducted through the Press, Platform, the Radio, the Association's monthly magazine "Efficiency News" and "Radiant Youth" as well as through publications such as Industrial Efficiency Communiques, Games Lessons, Indian Highway Codes, leaflets and posters, exhibitions and film shows.

President:—Sir Rahimtoola Chinnoy, Kt.
Hon. General Secretary:—P. J. D'Souza.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA 4

The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 24 members. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Shendurjana in C.P.; Lucknow, Kotdwara and Moradabad in U.P.; Lahore in the Punjab, Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all-round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U.P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. During natural calamities such as floods, famine and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Mopla rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society conducts two papers.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, and the *Hitaavad*, an English daily issued from Nagpur. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru is the President, A. V. Thakkar, the Vice-President and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN

The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian ministrant sisters and through them, serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work: (1) Homes for the Homeless; (2) Ashramat (Training Homes); (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom; Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry, and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is over 700.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.D.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

The Objects of the Society are: To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects, to do all other lawful things, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

Several experiments are being carried out successfully in self-expression and self-government by children of the B. J. Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

International Headquarters: Adyar, Madras. Founded at New York, 1875, transferred to Madras, 1882 and incorporated, 1905.

Objects: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Founders: Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Blavatsky; **Past Presidents:** Col. H. S. Olcott, 1875 to 1907. Dr. Annie Besant, 1907 to 1933 and Dr. G. S. Arundale, 1933-1945; **Present President:** C. Jinnajadusa, M.A. (Cantab.); **Vice-President:** Sidney A. Cook; **Recording Secretary:** Miss Helen V. Zahara, A.F.I.A. (Aust.); **Treasurer:** C. D. T. Shores.

There are National Societies, or Sections in 47 countries. Each Section organizes its own activities. The Indian Section consists of 300 Lodges with headquarters at Benares City, U.P. **General Secretary:** Rohit Mehta.

Headquarters activities include the international organization and Theosophical publications.

The Society has its own printing house (Vasanta Press) and the Theosophical Publishing House where books and journals are produced and dispatched to many countries.

The *Arya Library* containing about 60,000 books and 15,000 MSS and transcripts is one of the finest Oriental Libraries in the world. Subsidiary activity: Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library owned by Kalakshetra containing 1,831 Tamil MSS is the largest Tamil Manuscript Library in the world.

The Headquarters estate comprises nearly 300 acres, extending east along the Adyar river from the Adyar Bridge to the sea, with many picturesque buildings in beautiful gardens including temples of the great religions. The banyan tree is one of the finest in India.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919)

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfillment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION "MERU," TERNAMPET, MADRAS

This Association was started in Madras in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To establish

equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum welfare work.

It interests women in maternity and child welfare work, in the uplift of the depressed classes and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II), and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan, the Madras Children's Aid Society, The Arval Home for Orphan Children and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

It has four branches in the city, where cultural, recreational and educational activities for women are provided. Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi is the president for 1949-50.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters: Allahabad; Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Colimbatore; Colombo; Coonoor; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnankulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madurai; Nagpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Ernakulam; Risinapur; Salem; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 92 specially trained full-time Secretaries. Fully cognisant of the generous help in men and money the Association has received in the past from overseas organisations, the Indian Y.M.C.A. today have their own men conducting their affairs; five secretaries from foreign Councils still contribute their share to the work of the Indian Movement but all the rest are recruited in India and financed in India.

The work of the Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y.M.C.A.'s) calls for a Budget of Rs. 1,05,389 in 1948. Of this sum Rs. 28,000 has to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the Council of Y.M.C.A.'s of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—Rear-Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

President of the Council:—H.E. Raja Sri Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

General Secretary of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon: T. D. Santwan, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta, 10.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings: Woodhouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebach Street and Reynolds Road. Patron of the Association, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; **President:** K. G. Jacoby; **General Secretary:** J. S. B. Abraham. In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting four centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. There are the following branches: General 121; Fellowship Groups 31; School Girl and Junior Branches 32; Girl Guide Companies 11. The needs of girls are met by recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 175 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 25, including 6 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. In addition to Holiday Homes, Summer Conferences are held annually in Ootacamund in South India and at Mussoorie, Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from India, Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, though the majority of staff numbers are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire

to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

President, Headquarters Committee.—Mrs. John Mathial. **Vice-Presidents.**—Mrs. Loos, Rani Maharaj Singh, Mrs. A. V. Azariah, Mrs. Ahmad Shah, Mrs. Ba Maung Chain and Mrs. A. L. Najmuddin.

General Secretary.—Miss Sosa Matthew.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the Headquarters Office which is at 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Office.—Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are :—

(a) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof; (b) To remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (c) To collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year :—

Chairman.—

Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

Deputy Chairman.—

Narottandas Keshavlal.

Hon. Jt. Secretaries.—

Padansey Damodar Govindji.

Himantil Trimbakhi Muni.

Navnithal Lalubhai Shah.

Hon. Treasurer.—

Jethubhai Kalanji.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

The Department of Statistics was re-absorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December, 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by a Deputy Director-General and an Assistant Director. It embraces two distinct classes of work; (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

Among the important publications for which the Department is responsible are the following annual volumes :—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of India, Statistical Abstract for Indian Coal Statistics, and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal "The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public

bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communications and other notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, (h) fortnightly, quarterly and annual reports of the Trade Commissioners, Consuls and other Trade and Commercial representatives of the Govt. of India abroad and (i) graphical representation of price changes of important commodities.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing about 30,000 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and about 500 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in India, Toronto (Canada), Sydney (Australia), Mombasa (East Africa), Colombo (Ceylon), Karachi (Pakistan), the Asst. Indian Trade Commissioner, Dacca (East Pakistan), the Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in the U. K., London, the Commercial Attache, Berlin, the Commercial Counsellor, Tokyo, the Commercial Secretaries at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Alexandria (Egypt), Tehran (Persia), Rangoon (Burma) and Kabul (Afghanistan), the Consuls-General in New York and Buenos Aires as well as with the Trade Commissioners of the U. K., Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Commercial Secretaries for Canada and Trade Representatives and consular officers of various countries of the world.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917, the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwarli Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucceaduns' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies was representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in figures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June, 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May, 1922, when the Act under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October, 1932. With effect from 1st November, 1932, the Association had been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932. Since 1st April 1948 the Association is functioning under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 under which it has been declared to be a recognised cotton Association.

The constitution of the Board of Directors is as under :—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E. (President); Bhowanjil A. Khimji, M.L.A., M.C.A., J.P. (Vice-President); Ramdas K. Khande, J.P. (Vice-President); Ramdas Dossa, J.P. (Vice-President); Jhunjhunwala, Jagjivandas Dossabhai, Madanbhai Ramarathil Rula, B.A., Chimanlal B. Parikh, J.P., Hiralal A. Dave, J.P., Madanlal Nemaui; Rannath A. Podar, M.L.A., J.P., Nandlal Madhavdas Amersey; Radhakrishna S. Khaitan, J.P., Venilal Narottandas Patwa, J.P., Keshavlal Pranjivandas Mehta, Rao Bahadur F. B. Luxmeshwar, Kurkot, Raju J. B. Deshmukh, B.Sc. (Agri.), S. K. Wankhede, Bar-at-Law, K. S. Patil, B.A., LL.B., B. D. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., D. N. Mehta, O.B.E., J.P., Y. R. Joshi, B.A.G.

Officers.—C. M. Parikh, B.Com., J.P., Secretary; S. A. P. Aiyar, Assistant Secretary.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are :—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissible and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted; to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate the admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or class of any particular individual or firm or company using the Clearing House; to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported; to bring, prosecute, or defend or, aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or special Associate Members or Associate Members or temporary Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminating the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building, at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts is conducted. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the

administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members' offices.

The Association has a membership of 1102.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

Address :—Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Telephone :—Bombay No. 26176.

Telegraphic Address :—"Cotboard."

THE ALL INDIA FOOD PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION

(Estd. 1942)

Office :—18-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

President :—Dewan Chaman Lal, M.C.A.

Secretary :—Kailash Nath.

OBJECTS :—To promote, encourage, defend and support Indian Fruit Preservation Industry, to raise the standard of quality of the manufactured by sanitary and hygienic methods; to help members in any difficulty of common interest of the industry; to classify and circulate statistics and other information useful to the industry.

MEMBERSHIP is limited to those engaged in the business or indirectly interested in Food Preservation in India.

ZONAL OFFICES.—*Vice-Presidents* :—N. Y. Kashalkar, Mrs. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay, 18; K. P. Bhargava, Belanganj, Agra; D. K. Dutt, 128, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta; A. V. Reddi, Pathankot (Province, Madras); M. K. Mahajan, Kadiamk.

GRAIN & OIL-SEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body with a large membership. Office-bearers for the s.y. 2005 are :—

President :—Sheth Velji Lakhanshi Napoo, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President :—Sheth Devji Rattansey.

Hon. Secretary :—Sheth Vallabhdas Peraj.

Secretary :—K. N. Joshi.

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Office, Nicol Road, Buldhad Estate, Bombay. Secretary, Kalidas Sawhney, M.Sc., F.A.S., Asst. Secretary, C. J. Bocarro, M.A. Director, Technological Laboratory.—D. L. Sen, M.Sc. (Tech.) (Mech.), M.Sc. (Bom.), A.I.L.Sc., F.I.C.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of four annas per bale which was imposed under the Indian Cotton Cess Amendment Act of 1948. Having complete control over its funds the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an

outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of All-India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern.

A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as on 1st April, 1947, is given below :

President, Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Vice-President.—R. G. Saraiya, J.P.

R. L. Sethi, The Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio*.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, *ex-officio*.

Madras.—R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay.—Dr. B. N. Uppal, Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces.—Dr. S. B. Singh, Director of Agriculture.

E. Punjab.—Sardar Lal Singh, Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces & Berar.—P. D. Nair.

The East India Cotton Association, Peshawar and Thakurdas.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Bagwan Das, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L. F. H. Goodwin.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Chimanlal B. Parikh.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Nanddas Haridas.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, A. Mueller.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Major S. R. Pocock, M.L.A.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, C. P. Bramble.

Commercial representatives nominated by Central Government, *Central Provinces and Berar* :—Pukharaj Kochar; Kisandhi Goudka, Madras. G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu, E. Punjab.—Ram Narain Varmani, Bengal Representative.—Dr. N. Dutt.

Co-operative Banking Representative.—Vacant, Vice-Chairman V. Mehta.

Representatives of Cotton Growing Industry.—Madras.—D. Chinnaiyannan; M. Lakshminath Reddy. Bombay.—F. B. Lakshminarayan; K. R. Deshmukh. United Provinces.—Major Nawab Sir Mohd. Jamsheed Ali Khan, M.L.A.; Lala Basant Lal Agarwala; E. Punjab.—Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Central Provinces and Berar.—S. K. Wankhede and P. S. Patil.

Representatives of Indian States and States Unions. Baroda State. C. A. Maclean, Commissioner of Agriculture, Madhya Bharat.—K. J. Thadani, Director of Planning in Agriculture, Mysore. P. H. Rama Reddi, C.I.E., Director of Agricultural Research Institute and Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal, Mysore. Patiala and East Punjab States Union.—Sardar Kartar Singh, Director of Agriculture.

Additional members nominated by the Central Government.—R. Balasubramania Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore; M. A. A. Ansari, Economic Botanist (oil-seeds) to Govt., U.P., Cawnpore; Shankar Lal, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi; T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Padampat Singhania; vacant, *vice* G. V. Deshmukh; Chinnail B. Mehta, Sardar Beant Singh; W. R. Natu, Director of Statistics, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New

Delhi; K. K. Chettur, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., New Delhi; D. N. Mehta, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.A., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Agr. and Rural Development Dept., Bombay; Biswanath Das, G. B. Patel, Cotton Botanist, Surat.

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The schemes employed by the committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the I.L.S.F.A. The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption. Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad, Baroda and Indore. Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *kapas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence. Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udaipur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last twenty-five years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1939-44 for the whole country was 112 lbs. This is 18 per cent. higher than for the quinquennium 1927-32. The average yield per acre in 1924-45 was 121 lbs. The ascertained area under improved cotton during 1944-45 was about 52 per cent. of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

THE INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Office:—Royal Exchange, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta.

Now one of the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started in 1886. The first agreement for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1931.

Working Agreements have since formed the most important link between this Association of members, which today represent 97 per cent of the trade in India, the terms of each agreement now being for a 5-year period. In 1937 the need for a Research Department to deal with all the technical problems arising out of quality production and the demand for speedier facilities resulted in the Association opening a laboratory which now has developed into an intricate of notable dimensions with a capable staff of scientist and is known as the India Jute Mills Association Research Institute, with offices at No. 16, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN NEW PAPERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Office:—118, Malabar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Society was started in 1947 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2,00,000 made up of 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. By the end of the year ending June 1948, 1,32,585 shares have been issued and the number of shareholders is 1,100. Periodically increased they are.

Dailies: 20, Weeklies: 12, Bi-weeklies: 9, Monthly: 41.

Linguistically they can be classified as under:

Bengali: 1, English: 2, Gujarati: 57, Hindi: 22, Kannada: 3, Malayalam: 7, Marathi: 17, Oriya: 3, Sindhi: 1, Telugu: 3, Tamil: 2, Urdu: 14.

During the year under review, the Society purchased 230 tons of newspaper for distribution among its members and arranged for cutting the reprints into sheets for the benefit of members, using sheets still continue. The Society declared dividend at the rate of 5 per cent for the year 1947-48.

Board of Directors (1947-48):

Sri Amritlal D. Sheth, *President & Chairman of the Board of Directors*, Sri Indravadan Thakore, *General Secretary*, Ahmedabad; Sri D. P. Sarda (Nava Zamana, Bombay); Sri E. S. Patwardhan (Gauri Bharti, Nagpur); Sri Haradhan M. Joshi (Lokshahi, Poona); Sri Bindu Mohan Pandit (Ayurved Patrika, Nasik); Sri U. H. Khan (Amal Weekly, Bombay); Sri Keshavlal M. Shah (Lokshahi, Bombay); Sri Ratilal M. Sheth (Lohamanyu, Bombay) *Honorary Secretary*.

PAKISTAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
(Late Karachi Indian Merchants' Association).

Established in 1902 and registered in 1925, 100 members on the roll as on 31st December 1948.

Objects: To protect and promote Indian trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among the local settler members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, negotiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain departments devoted to particular trades or industries, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to International Labour Conference. Represented on various public bodies, e.g., Sind Legislative Assembly, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Municipal Corporation, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Sind Cotton Committee, Provincial Marketing Board, Traffic Committee for the City of Karachi, etc. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. Affiliated to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indian National

Committee and International Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. *President:*—Sukhdev Udhavdas, *Chairman of the Produce Exchange Department:*—Seth Mayaram Chellaram, *Vice-Chairman of the P. E. Department:*—Hassanand T. Jadhvani, *Offg. Secretary:*—K. G. Punwani, B.A.

Office:—Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

The Association was established in the year 1898.

Its chief objects are: To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association; to adjust controversies between members of the Association; to communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged; to fund and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community; to take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the interest of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies; to take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal.

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of mercantile goods.

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The following are the Office-bearers:

President:—Chandulal Khandelwal

Vice-President:—Dharamdas Agrawal and Hari Krishna Jhunjharia.

Hon. Secretary:—Bachhi Prasad Pokhar.

Joint Secretary:—Mohan Lal Chokhany.

Auditor:—Messrs. Bhatia & Co.

Personal Asst. to the Hon. Secretary and Officer-in-Charge:—T. K. Sen, M.A., M.B.A.S.

The following are representatives on public bodies:

Bengal Legislative Assembly:—Anand Lal Foddar.

Board of Industries, Bengal:—Hari Krishna Jhunjharia.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Alipore Jail:—Anand Lal Foddar.

F. I. Rly. Waqon Supply Advisory Committee:—Mahabir Prasad Kaspera, B.Com., B.L., M.B.A.S.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. The great work done by the Association ever since its inception has been generally recognised, and the

important role which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and related silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece-goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average re-sell quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece-goods produced by Bombay mills and the whole-sale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal port in India.

As large employers of labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to number mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade-work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work.

The Association has on its rolls 150 members, including 6 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 1 cotton ginning and pressing factory and 3 dye and bleach houses.

Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1949:—Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, Kt., *Chairman*, Neville N. Wadia, *Deputy Chairman*; L. A. Badhley, C.I.E.; Dharamsey Munraj Khatau; A. Pether; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; J. C. Burnis; Natchandra Madhral; G. D. Sonani; J. C. Lamsbary; L. T. H. Goodwin, C.I.E.; H. G. H. Everett; Rammath A. Podar; Bhagvandas C. Mehta, M.L.A.; Radhakrishna Ramnarain; M. L. Taparash; S. P. Jain; E. D. Sheppard; Rai Bahadur K. D. Bala; Ramchandra Kojany; N. S. V. Ayyar, *Secretary*, and R. G. Gokhale, *Labour Officer*.

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 31042. Tel. Address: Millmountain.

The following are the Association's representatives on public bodies:—

All-India Board of Textile Studies: Dharamsey Munraj Khatau; *Bombay Legislative Assembly:* Bhagvandas C. Mehta, M.L.A.; *Bombay Municipal Corporation:* Rammath A. Podar; *Bombay Port Trust:* Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; *Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission:* H. A. Wood and G. S. Karjur; *College of Engineering Advisory Committee:* Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Development of Bombay Advisory Committee:* Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Administrative Council:* H. H. Saxey; *Indian Central Cotton Committee:* Bhagvandas C. Mehta, M.L.A.; *Local Advisory Committee, B.B. & C.I. Railway:* Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Local Advisory Committee, G.I.P. Rly.:* Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; *Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee:* Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Advisory Board:*

B. S. Dabke: Technological Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Neville N. Wadia and B. D. Kulkarni; *Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee*: Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, A. Pether and Neville N. Wadia; *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay*: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects:—(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependents for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc., and (c) to reimburse or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurance granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of the Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

A. Pether (*Chairman*).

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.; D. M. Khatau; Krishnaraj M. D. Tackersey; J. C. James; Radhakrishnan S. Khatau; Neville N. Wadia and T. V. Badelchy.

A. C. M. Curjeljee, M.A., LL.B., *Secretary* of the Association.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, NEW DELHI SIMLA

Address: 2, Keshavnagar Lane, New Delhi.

Established in 1928 to secure and safeguard the rights and the privilege of the press in the discharge of their duties in relation to the Central Government and the Central Legislature and to promote whatever may lead to the elevation of the status of the journalistic profession and the maintenance of the independence of the Press. *President*: Sir Lala Nath Sen, "Associated Press of India"; *Vice-President*: Durga Das, "The Hindustan Times"; *Secretary*: P. D. Sharma, "The Tribune"; *Jt. Secretary*: Mohd. Jafri, "Ajmer"; *Treasurer*: S. A. Sastri, "Indian News Chronicle"; *Ordinary Members*: K. Rangaswami, "The Hindu"; Sri Krishna, "The Pioneer"; G. V. Kripasindhu, "Indian News Chronicle"; Miss Margaret Parson, "New York Herald-Tribune"; C. Sarkar, "United Press of India"; M. Roy, "Anurita Bazar Patrika".

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press-owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Secretary:—Mandil C. Modi

Office:—196 B, Gaiwa fi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Registered Office:—111, Chawala Bldg., Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

The Association previously known as the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was formed in 1935 and was subsequently registered under the Indian Companies Act on the 4th June 1944 and styled as the Yarn Merchants' Association, Ltd.

Objects:—To promote and protect the interest of manufacturers, distributors and merchants carrying on business in yarn in Bombay and elsewhere in India, to regulate their methods of business to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the trade, to provide forms of contracts, fix market rates for fixed delivery contracts, arbitrate between members, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the trade, fix or adopt standards of classification of yarn, and in general to control, promote and regulate the yarn trade in general.

This is a unique Association in India having its members all over the country. At present there are 178 members and 516 registered brokers.

The Association was appointed in 1942 as the nominee of the Government of Bombay for the distribution of yarn in Bombay Province.

President: Sethi M. B. Barucha; *Vice-President*: Sethi Puranlal N. Shah; *Treasurer*: Nanakchand Devidas Khatau; *Secretary*: P. M. Borahia, LL.B., LL.M.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

The Employers' Delegation to the various sections of the International Labour Conference led the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Walchand Hirchand, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee, took the initiative of launching a central organisation, in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A.I.E.E.). Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for industrial associations is Rs. 300 and for individual industrial concerns Rs. 50.

The Organisation has on its roll 26 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry, Baroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and Jute industry. Besides, there are about 150 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation.

Office-Bearers for 1948-49.

President:—Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, Calcutta.

Offg. Secretary: G. L. Bansal.

Office:—25, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1928 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and handicrafts of India; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests; to collate and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies; and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

President:—Sir Ardesir Dalal; **Deputy Presidents**:—A. P. Benthall, Sir Robert Menzies and C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudalliar.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Elphinstone Bldg., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

As a means of ensuring the maximum utilisation of available manpower and supplying employers with the right types of workers, the Government of India is running an Employment Organisation. The Organisation consists of a network of Employment Exchanges in the Indian Dominion and a large number of technical, vocational and apprenticeship training centres.

The Employment Exchanges were set up in pursuance of various recommendations of the International Labour Organization and in implementation of the I.L.O. Unemployment Convention of 1919. The scope of these Exchanges, which was at first limited to ex-services personnel, now covers all classes of employment-seekers.

The objects of the organization are:—(1) to place applicants in suitable employment; (2) to increase the mobility of labour both territorial and occupational; (3) to substitute a free, impartial and scientific system of recruitment for the one through jobbers which was condemned by the Whitley Commission on labour about two decades ago; (4) to assist in organizing training and retraining courses; (5) to provide the necessary machinery and suitable data for the adoption of special security measures by the State; and ultimately (6) to promote full employment for the manpower available in the country.

The organization is under the administrative charge of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, which exercises powers of control and supervision over the ten Regional or Provincial Offices.

Each Employment Exchange includes a branch dealing specially with problems of employment a distance to women and another with those of candidates possessing high-grade qualifications of a professional, scientific or administrative nature. The needs of people living in areas far remote from the Exchanges are met by mobile units which are attached to many of the Exchanges. These units visit villages and towns and perform Employment Exchange duties on the spot.

After the partition of India, when the mass migration of displaced persons from Western Pakistan demanded the provision of an agency for the resettlement of these people, the Employment Organization extended its scope to displaced persons.

At the end of May 1949, the Employment Exchanges had registered 2,575,320 persons of whom 1,21,912 were displaced persons, and placed in employment 654,287 of whom 107,873 were displaced persons.

In Madras, the C.P. and East Punjab the work of Employment Exchanges is supplemented by District Employment Offices, proposals to open similar offices in other provinces were under consideration at the end of April, 1949.

As an integral part of the Employment Organization, the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment is running technical and vocational training centres where training is imparted in more than one hundred technical and vocational trades. In addition, those who have had some training already are given apprenticeship training at various firms and factories which are participating in the scheme. At the end of May 1949, there were 78 Technical Training Centres, 97 Vocational Training Centres and 336 Apprenticeship Training Centres, with 18,852 persons, including 9,749 displaced persons,

under training at these Centres. These centres have been catering so far only for ex-Servicemen and displaced persons. Proposals were under consideration at the end of April to extend the benefits of the training schemes to all classes of people. A beginning in this direction has been made in the C.P. and Bombay, where, at the end of May 1949, 127 aviators, 113 instructor-trainers, at Koni, Bikaner, and 222 Primary school teachers, at Amulhi, Bombay, were under training.

A feature of the training imparted at the vocational and technical training centres is that the trainees are given practical training in the production of articles. A permanent exhibition of articles made by trainees has been organised at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment in New Delhi.

With a view to ensuring a steady supply of trained instructors for running technical and vocational training centres, both Government and private, a Central Institute for Training Instructors has been set up at Koni near Bikaner in the C.P. & Berar. By the end of May, it had turned out 117 instructor-trainers.

Director-General & Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, Dr. N. Das, Ph.D., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary E. C. Damodaran, Director of Training, S. N. Roy, Director of Publicity, A. S. Varma, Director of Employment, P. Bhargava, In. S. T. Agrawal, Joint Regional Director, Madras, Syed Abdul Qadir, Bombay, M. G. Monani, I.C.S., C.P. & Berar, A. B. Vanyava, Bihar, Mahabir Prasad, West Bengal, N. M. Mazumdar, United Provinces, Radha Kant, East Punjab, Major K. S. Malik, Delhi, Ajmer & Merwara, Col. H. L. Varma, Orissa, D. K. Mardara, Assam, Capt. Habibur Rahman.

Address: Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES, AMRITSAR

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members the largest industrial units in the province and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

President: S. B. S. Sanyal Singh Chowla (Managing Director, Punjab Distilling Industries, Ltd., Khana).

Vice-President: Som Raj Kapur (Managing Director, Messrs. Shanbhut Nath & Sons Ltd.).

Secretary: Dr. Jagdish Chaudh.

Members of the Managing Committee: Seth Satya Paul Virmani (The Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar); S. Jindler Singh Chawla (Punjab Distilling Industries, Ltd., Khana); L. Kishore Lal Kukar (Mahabir Hosiery and Textile Mills, Amritsar); L. Kishor Nath Grover (Model Woollen and Silk Mills, Verka); L. Panna Lal Talwar (Northern India Steel Works, Ltd., Verka); Const. Constantinides (Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India), Ltd., Amritsar).

Co-opted Members: R. S. L. Chhabildas (Metropole Works, Ltd., Verka); S. Gurdial Singh (Hindustan Embroidery Mills, Chhacharta).

Hon. Members: Director of Industries, Simla; Chief Hydro-Electric Engineer, Simla.

Chief Administrative Officer:—E. P. R. Delhi.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Office:—Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring; the improvement of road communication;

the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence facilities for touring abroad and the use of international Touring Documents; Tel. Address:—“Vindatas,” Phone No. 11071 (Three Lines), Branch Offices: POONA: Coronation Building, 7, Moledina Road; AHMEDABAD:—Lal Darwaja.

Patron: H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay.

President: P. R. Bhatt, J.P.; **Vice-Presidents:** K. G. Dayal and L. A. Naqashah, O.P.F., J.P., B.A., B.L., B.Sc. (Eng.), M.Inst. C.I., M.I.E. (India), C.I.S.E. (London).

Secretary:—Jehangir J. K. Patell, B.A., R.A., B.A., J.A., Asst. Secretary:—K. G. Subramanian, B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India and Ceylon are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P. O. Box 378, Colombo; The Automobile Association of West Pakistan, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore; The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32-A, Canning Road, Allahabad.

MEDICAL AND NURSING

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring them out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition, branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical colleges of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 8,500 per annum for each officer to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India; this service in the past consisted of 15 officers, with a training service of 25 doctors and one officer. In the present service, Medical women, either British or Indian, holding registrable post graduate qualifications, are eligible for the senior service.

In view of the provincialisation of health services under the Government of India Act 1935, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council decided in 1948, that the Women's Medical Service be disbanded and that steps be taken to absorb the personnel of the Women's Medical Service into the Central and Provincial Health Services, under conditions of service not less favourable than they enjoyed under the Women's Medical Service. As the Women's Medical Service officers staffed the Dufferin Hospitals in the Provinces, the Council recommended to the Local Hospital Committees and the Provincial Governments to provincialise the Dufferin Hospitals. The Women's Medical Service is in the process of winding up which is likely to be completed by the end of 1949. It is also expected that the provincialisation of hospitals will also progress simultaneously.

The balance of the endowment fund will be divided between Pakistan and India on the proportions agreed to by the Joint Committee of representatives of the two dominions. It is proposed that in India the balance of the fund will be utilised for promotion of medical and nursing education among women.

The National Association has appointed the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council to formulate policies for the promotion of Medical Aid, and its day to day affairs are managed by an Executive Committee of which Dr. Jivraj Mehta is the Chairman and Dr. S. Pandit, Secretary, Red Cross Buildings, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY NURSES, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS' COUNCIL

The need of legislation for the registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protecting the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government, in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935.

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA)

AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (INDIA)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:

- The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;
- The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;
- The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic;
- The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps;
- And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 687,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 41,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition over 131,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1948, 27,831 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene, and Mothercraft. Of these 19,326 qualified for the Association's certificates; i.e., 17,431 in First Aid, 1,289 in Home Nursing, 257 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 349 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari is the President. The general business of the Association is conducted by an Executive Committee of which The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., C.B.L., the Secretary-General (at present on temporary deputation as a member, Federal Public Service Commission, B. M. Tolly, R.C.M., (London), Bar-at-Law is the offg. Secretary-General.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as Chief Commissioner for India. Under her are 15 Districts covering almost all the provinces in India and some of the States, with headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Shillong, Indore, Cuttack, Secunderabad and Simla and there are five also on the Eastern Punjab, East Indian, G.I.P., B.E. & C.I. and O.T. Railways.

In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Division and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service, India, was constituted in 1911 to provide a reserve of nurses sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when called up for duty during the second World War.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

Office:—Red Cross Buildings, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIA

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and the National Council of Women in India, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is an affiliated Association. Its objects are:—

- (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession,
- (b) to promote a sense of esprit de corps among all nurses,
- (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession,
- (d) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training,
- (e) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration.

The Association has accomplished a great deal in raising the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in providing post-graduate courses for nurse administrators, sister tutors and health visitors and in promoting the Founding a College of Nursing, Delhi, which gives a 4 year B.Sc. Honours course in Nursing (leading to a degree from Delhi University).

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the sick and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily for patients. The Association is self-supporting and is maintained by the nurses themselves.

The branches of the Association are the Health Visitors' League, the Midwives' Union and the Student Nurses' Association. The number of qualified members are 2,256 and student members 2,228 totalling 4,484. The official organ of the Association is "The Nursing Journal of India."

Patron: H. E. Chakravarty Rajagopalachari

Vice-Patrons: Lady Nye, Delhi; H. E. Lally Trivedi, East Punjab; Miss MacQueen, West Punjab, Pakistan; H. E. Lady Hydari, Assam; Her Highness The Maharani Sahiba of Travancore; H. H. The Maharani of Bikanernagar, Madras; Her Highness The Princess of Barar; H. E. Rani Maharaj Singh, Bombay; H. E. Dr. K. N. Katin, W. Bengal; H. E. Sri M. S. Aney, Bihar; H. E. Mangaldas Pakwasa, C. P. & Berar; The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Delhi; and H. L. Anaf Ah. Orissa.

Hon. Legal Adviser: F. A. Meltia, Govt. of India, Legislative Department, New Delhi, Simla.

President: Miss T. K. Adrianova, 1, Underhill Lane.

Vice-Presidents: Miss France; Miss M. Craig; Mrs. E. A. Watts; Mrs. Anthony; Miss E. Paul and Mother M. Kineshige

Officers: General Secretary: Miss A. Roy, T.N.A.I. Office, Underhill Lane, Delhi; Secretary, T.N.A.I. Association: Miss E. Dorabji, 1, Underhill Lane; Hon. Treasurer: Miss L. Lakshmi Devi, College of Nursing, 12, Jawahar Singh Road, New Delhi; Editor: Miss A. Roy, T.N.A.I. Office, 1, Underhill Lane, Delhi.

Hon. Secretaries: Health Visitors' League: Miss M. Korah, College of Nursing, 12, Jawahar Singh Road, New Delhi; Midwives' Union: Miss A. Cherian, N. W. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

Representatives of the Nursing Services and Affiliated Associations: The Military Nursing Services (India): Chief Principal Matron, G.H.Q. Medical Directorate, New Delhi; Government Nursing Services, Bengal: Miss M. Naomni, Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Beng.; Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Miss L. Williams, Office of the Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, E. P., Lucknow; Miss M. Doctor, Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Bombay; Mrs. W. James, Office of the I.C.C.H., Karachi 1, Sindh, Pakistan; Miss Bullock, Office of the I.C.C.H., Shillong, Assam; The Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association: Miss A. M. Clark, Nelson Square, Nagpur.

Membership: Membership is open to qualified Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives who have completed their training in hospitals or Health Schools recognised by the Association. All officers are fully trained nurses.

Subscriptions:—Entrance fee Rs. 3; Annual subscription which includes monthly copies of the Nursing Journal of India Rs. 8 and Nurses whose monthly salaries are under Rs. 50 are entitled to pay Rs. 4 p.a. Health Visitors and Midwives earning less than Rs. 75 p.m. without the usual emoluments given to nurses are also entitled to the Reduced Subscription rate of Rs. 4 p.a.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicars Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1885 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damão (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochín and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Trivellore.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad, Ajmer and Lucknow and the Prefectures Apostolic of Indore and Jhansi.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Madras and the Diocese of Karachi and the Mission of Ahmednagar.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatnam, Nagpur, Berhampur, Cuttack and Guntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbalpore, and the Diocese of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem, Madurai and Bangalore.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishoprics of Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Chilaw.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and three Prefectures Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,800, and over 11,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministrations to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Guzerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coast may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the *Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of the *Holy Childhood* helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by an Apostolic Internuncio for India residing at Delhi. He continues to be the Delegate Apostolic to places other than the Indian Union, e.g. for Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma etc. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Klerkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

(The Diocesan Office, Cathedral P. O., Madras 6.)

After negotiations which began with a meeting at Tranquebar in 1919 and continued until 1947, the Church of South India was inaugurated at a great service held in St. George's Cathedral, Madras on September 27, 1947. Distinguished representatives from Churches and Organisations from many parts of the world were present. By this Union Christians in South India who previously belonged to the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon (Anglican), the South India United Church (Congregationalist) and

Presbyterian) and the Methodist Church became one Church of South India. The Missionary Societies and Boards which work through this Church draw support in personnel and money from Great Britain, Ireland, United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Germany. The Church is divided into 14 Dioceses, 13 in India and one in the North of Ceylon, has 11 Diocesan Bishops and one retired Bishop. It includes about 10 lakhs of Christian and has over 700 ordained Ministers. In addition to carrying on evangelistic, pastoral, educational and medical work within South India it is also supporting its own Missionary Work in Papua and among the Gonds. The Church of South India is a member of the World Council of Churches, and one of its fundamental purposes is that the union here achieved between Churches of different traditions should provide stimulus both to wider union among Christians in South India and to union in other countries between those Churches that are there still separated but here united. The government of the Church is designed to preserve all that is of lasting value in the Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Episcopal traditions. Each Diocese has a Diocesan Council composed of clerical and lay representatives, and decisions affecting the whole Church rest with the Synod, a body of some 200 ordained and unordained representatives, drawn from the 14 dioceses. The Officers of the Synod, elected at each ordinary meeting, which normally occurs at intervals of two years are:

The Moderator: Rev. A. M. Hollis.

Deputy Moderator: Rev. C. K. Jacob.

Secretary: G. V. Job.

Treasurer: Rev. J. S. M. Hooper.

The names of the Diocesan and Bishops are as follows:—

The Right Rev. Baniyan Joseph (Anantapur and Kurnool); Rev. C. K. Jacob (Central Travancore); Rev. H. Samita (Cuddapah); Rev. A. B. Elliot (Dornakal); Rev. S. Kulandran (Jaffna); Rev. A. Muthuvan (Kottam); Rev. A. M. Hollis (Madras); Rev. J. E. L. Newsham (Malabar and Ramnad); Rev. C. Whitaker (Medak); Rev. P. Guruswami (Chidambaram); Rev. T. G. Stuart Smith (North Kerala); Rev. A. H. Legg (South Travancore); Rev. G. T. Selwyn (Tinnevely); Rev. E. B. Thorp (Trichinopoly).

ANGLICAN

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own Bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, the Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in those countries) became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St. George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St. Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work

of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the See of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fauslaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St. Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdioceses, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1857, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until there were sixteen, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814; Madras 1835; Bombay 1837; Colombo 1845; Lahore 1877; Rangoon 1877; Travancore 1879; Chota Nagpur 1880; Lucknow 1893; Tinnevely 1896; Nagpur 1903; Dornakal 1912; Assam 1915; Naski 1923; Bhabhar 1915; Delhi 1917. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Colombo. Since September 1917, and the inauguration of the Church of South India, the dioceses of Madras, Tinnevely, Travancore, and Dornakal have ceased to be part of the Church of India.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1920. All clerics before receiving a license from their bishop make, in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the Sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the Church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation, the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered

or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were from the foundation of those Sees paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the British Crown. Since 1920 vacancies have been filled by election, and Bishops elected to the Sees of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, instead of being paid wholly by Government were till 1947 so paid only in part. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government was in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India was an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the establishment were till 1947 maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They were chosen by the Indian Chaplains Board sitting in London, were appointed by the Secretary of State, were posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses were posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances were wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they were subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, civil & military were their primary charge, they were the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they were appointed and were responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church were cared for by missionaries of Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers did not warrant the provision of an establishment or chaplain Government assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of establishment chaplains was reduced special grants-in-aid were granted. The establishment ended in 1917, and the block grant for aided chaplaincies ended on March 31st, 1949. A lump sum grant was paid for the financial year 1918-1919. Then all grants from Government ceased.

The great influx of British troops caused by the war had necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations. This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chaplains Service. It provided ministrations for Indian Christian as well as British Christian troops.

[Note: The Ecclesiastical establishment included besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communities; and churches and grants-in-aid were provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.]

Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church. Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the British and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do to all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by

Government Inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700. The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the British and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

[Note: The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.]

CHURCH OF NORTHERN INDIA

In north India there has been in existence for some years the Church of Northern India, consisting of Presbyterian, and Congregationalists. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives. There is also a scheme of Union for Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1811, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated: Calcutta 1914, Bombay 1919, Madras 1921. Up until August 15, 1917, the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) had from 12 to 15 Chaplains on its staff. Some of these were attached to the Scottish Regiments in India, while others administered to the civil population of the towns where they were stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there were a number of ministers throughout India who were maintained by the various communities to whom they ministered and by the additional Clergy Societies in India. Missionaries of the Church also maintained, and still do, regular services in English at a number of centres. In consequence of Constitutional and other changes in India, the Ecclesiastical Establishment was abolished after Aug. 15, 1917, and the churches which had ministers of their own became entirely responsible themselves for the maintenance of religious ordinances. The whole of the work of the Church of Scotland amongst Scots and other Europeans in India is now under The Colonial Continental Committee of the Church, and is maintained entirely from Church funds.

The main centres are now Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, where there are strong and flourishing congregations.

The Mission Work of the Church of Scotland officially dates from 1829, but Scottish Church Missionaries were in India before then. John Wilson, who left Scotland in 1828 for Western India and was the founder of Wilson College in Bombay, was with other Scots working under the auspices of the Scottish Missionary Society, until in 1835 the General Assembly took the missionaries under its charge. Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta in 1829, and was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction. Mrs. Wilson was the first in Bombay to open a Boarding School for girls a revolutionary step in 1831. Also in Calcutta, Bombay, and in Madras from 1837, the early Scottish Missionaries made a deep mark in the educational life of the time.

This educational contribution has been maintained up to the present (1949) and shows no signs of diminishing. The Church today has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has five well-known Christian Colleges at work: The Scottish Church College, Calcutta; The Madras Christian College; Wilson College, Bombay; Hiskop College, Nampur; and Murray College, Sialkot. The Madras Christian College has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram, and it became known to many all over the world when in 1925 it became the meeting place of the World Missionary Conference. In a number of these educational institutions, the work is now shared with other societies and missions. On the women's side, the Women's Foreign Mission does invaluable service in school, medical and Zenana work, having in India 41 European Missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, 4 hospitals and 6 dispensaries. On the men's side there are 15 Mission Hospitals at different centres.

As a result of the Evangelistic work carried on for over 100 years, an Indian Church has been established. In the Punjab, Evangelistic work is carried on from 8 centres, and the Baptist Christian Community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870, is now carried on throughout the whole eastern Himalayan District, and there is a Christian Community there of over 15,000. In the 8 mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Malabar, Santalia, Rajputana, Nampur, Western India and the Punjab there were at the end of 1928 over 70,000 Baptised Indian Christians.

The Church has also played a large part in educational work for the Anglo-Indian Community. In Bombay, the Scottish Congregation there has 6 statutory representatives on the Governing Body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, while the Scottish Community in Bombay is responsible for the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School at Malim, over which the Scots Kirk, Bombay, exercises pastoral supervision. The well-known St. Andrew's Colonial homes at Kalimpong, in Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are hence locally managed by Missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the orphaned European and Anglo-Indian Community and are doing magnificent work. There are now over 20 cottages and about 700 children in residence.

MISSIONS

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members, the famous St. Francis Xavier, being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus began has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory, and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and

Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanskrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson in Bombay, and Dr. Miller of Madras. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nampur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

ANGLICAN MISSIONS

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely the Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission at Chanda, C.P.; the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nampur and Raigond dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927, which divided in 1934 into the Christa Seva Sangha, and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha; the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St.

John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Cawnpore, are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's, Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Itanili, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. Missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India, Pakistan and Ceylon numbers 190 Missionaries and 1,086 Indian and Sinhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 572 Indian and Sinhalese Churches, 321 Primary Day Schools, 35 Middle and High Schools, and 3 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1947 stood at 32,843 and the Christian community at 2,967. Amongst the non-Christians great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Daroca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

Educational Work ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular Institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, 10.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 93-95 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1. The total expenditure of the Society for 1947 amounted to £37,185 of which £27,298 was expended in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatnam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 out-stations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 6 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 and adherents 40,000 for the past year. 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. Indian Secretary: The Rev. R. M. Bennett, B.A., B.L., Vayyuru, Krishna District.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION.—Was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 48 missionaries. There are about 850 native workers, 1,600 organized churches, about 95,000 baptized members, 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Training, 2 Bible and 9 station schools. There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treated about 4,200 in patients and about 28,860 out-patients during the year. Mission work is carried in 16 languages.

Treasurer and Cor. Sec. Miss Marion Burnham, Gauhati.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION AND INDUSTRIAL MISSION. Commenced in 1836. Area of occupation: Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. Address: Jamshedpur.

Secretary: Rev. C. C. Roadarmel, Beldih Triangle, Jamshedpur, Bihar.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal and Assam. The staff numbers 20 Australian workers. There are 5,980 communicants and a Christian community of 10,790.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. N. P. Andersen, Mission House, Birisiri, P. O. Hatshilganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Pakistan.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 19 European Missionaries, and 210 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,802; organised churches 65, Day and Sunday schools 76 with 3,009 pupils.

Secretary: Rev. D. A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras. *Treasurer:* Rev. G. F. Champion, Kovilpatti, S.I. Ry.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION.—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 45 Missionaries, of whom 19 are clerical, 13 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 3 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 500, of whom 19 are Pastors, 108 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 40 Bible-women, and 331 are Teachers. There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 8,666, and a Christian Community of 9,967. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 4,199 in-patients, 25,353 new cases, and a total attendance of 198,541. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 100 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,000

pupils; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad co-operates in a United Divinity College at Baroda, and has a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a part of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: J. C. Watson, B. Ag., Mission House, Borsad, Kaira Dist.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of the Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab in 1855. It is now carrying on work in three civil districts in India and ten in Pakistan. Its missionaries number 98. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one Bible Women's Training School, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 7 Middle schools and 70 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1948 was 10,775. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church established is 30,359 and the total Christian community 117,690.

General Secretary: Rev. Paul A. Miller, American Mission, Gujarawanala.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1876) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending March 31, 1948, the American staff, including women and special term Missionaries numbers 108, and the Indian staff about 1,000. There are 32 main stations and 192 out-stations. Organised churches number 125 of which 38 are entirely self-supporting. There are 23,797 communicants and a total baptized community of about 75,000.

In regard to educational work two men's colleges and an interest in Baring College, Batala and in the Isabella Thoburn and Kingdard Colleges for Women, students about 2,700, one Theological College, students 21 and an interest in Poona Theological College; Bareilly Theological Seminary and one Theological College at Jubulpore; two Training Schools for Village Workers; thirteen High Schools; one Industrial School; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; the Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 107 Elementary Schools; 139 Schools of all grades;—pupils about 12,000.

Medical Work:—Nine Hospitals; twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals.

Evangelistic Work:—258 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,414 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work on the part of the Indian church, have decreased slightly, and amount to about Rs. 45,000.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wauless and under the care of Dr. H. Evans, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of the Rev. C. H. Rice, Ph.D., D.D., is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College, B.B. Malva, Ph.D. (Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. A. T. Mosher, Principal) have grown rapidly in strength and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India and Pakistan:—The Rev. H. J. Strickler, M.A., D.D., "Lowiston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. C. H. Hazlett, D.D., A. P. Mission, Mainpuri, U.P.

Secretary, W. Punjab: The Rev. W. A. Zoenver, 3, Empress Road, Lahore.

Secretary, E. Punjab:—The Rev. H. E. Shaw, A. P. Mission, Ludhiana.

Secretary, Western India Mission.—Mr. J. C. Kneale, A. P. Mission, Nipani, Belgam Dist., Bombay Province.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jazuchri, Ambala Dist., Punjab. It also works in Kharar. *Secretary:* Miss V. Sutherland, Kharar, Dist. Ambala.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877, has 13 main stations in Madhya Bharat and Southern Rajasthan in what were formerly the States of Gwalior, Ratlam, Bhar, Stefanum and Bainswara. The Mission staff numbers 60; 18 Canadians and 42 Indians, and there are in addition about 200 Indian workers. The Evangelistic work of the Mission has been handed over to the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which administers the work through an Executive Board composed of both Indian and missionary members. There were formerly two church Councils Malwa and Ratlam. These have now been amalgamated in an enlarged Malwa Church Council. There are 50 organised churches, and 4 unorganised ones, Communicants 4,011; Baptised non-communicants 20,073; Unbaptised adherents 13,075; Total Christian Community 27,159.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (the Indore Christian College) and a Vocational High School for boys where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is extensive. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of the Mission: The Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., D.D., Indore, C.I. *Academic Secretary:* Miss C. V. Baxter, Kharar, C.I. (Via Mohipour Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church Council.—Rev. K. B. V. Yohan Masih, B.A., Indore.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Bill Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jabot and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jabalpur, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jabot-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhat, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jabot in the State of Jabot and Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhat. In which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhat also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jabot there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr. W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 430 and a baptized community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary:—Miss Ellen Douglas, Amkhat, Via Dohad, C.I.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Eswarah, Baragan, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include one Anglo-vernacular middle school for girls and hostels for Christian pupils. The Mission conducts a Bible School and a small dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esarwah.

There are two organized churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary: Mrs. C. P. Young, C. P. Mission, Jhansi, U.P.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1810 occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Total in the Church 162,124. Well equipped Hospitals at Shillong (Khasi Hills), Jowai (Jaintia Hills) and Durlang (Lushai Hills) provide Medical, Surgical and Nursing aid to large numbers annually.

Primary, Middle and High School education is carried on widely in Assam. A Theological College and a Department for Teachers' training are maintained at Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills.

Secretary: Rev. G. Angell Jones, P.O. Jowai Shillong, Assam.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS: In 1948 it included 25 missionaries and 227 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 116 outstations. There were 51 churches with 6,453 communicants. Besides conducting a college with 106 students and 5 secondary and training school with 1,005 pupils the Mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 29 primary schools and 4 kindergartens with a total of 2,755 pupils. Its 2 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 52,253 patients. The Mission has a total of 6 major social service centres with 11 full time and 14 part time workers. During 1948 these centres had a total active attendance of 422,815. **Secretary:** Rev. Miss E. L. Wood, I.A. Staveley Road, Poona I.

AMERICAN METHODIST MISSION, CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA, Madras, Rannal Diocese. Bishop Rt. Rev. J. L. L. Newb, Madras. **Mission Representative:** Rev. L. L. White, Aruppukottai, Rannal Di. **Manager, High and Training Schools:** D. P. Michael, Pasmalai. **Manager, Trade School:** Rev. E. G. Nichols, Pasmalai. **Principal, Theological Seminary:** Rev. A. Samuel, Pasmalai. **Medical Officer, Pierce Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children:** Dr. E. S. Chelappan, Madras. **Manager, Pierce High School:** Miss D. Abraham, Tallakulam. **Manager, Capron Hall Training School:** Miss K. Paragottai, Madras. **Manager, Rachanyapuram:** Miss M. D. Brown, Tallakulam. **Principal, American College:** S. J. Savirioyan, Tallakulam. **Secretary, Mission:** Rev. E. G. Nichols, Pasmalai.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA. The mission staff in Khandesh and Nasik is represented by 63 missionaries and 90 Indian workers. There are 1,162 Church members and 2,010 pupils in Sunday Schools, 41 elementary schools provide for 1,516 pupils. There is one mission hospital located at Chinchpada, West Khandesh. This hospital and several dispensaries have treated and cared for over 90,000 yearly.

Western India Headquarters: Amalner, East Khandesh.

Chancery: Rev. O. E. Meberg, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Secretary: Miss O. E. Norren, Parola, East Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1788 and occupies 3 centres in S. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing body. Number of Institutions, 13; Schools, 6; Scholars, 2,681; Colleges, 8; Students, 1,284.

The main centres of the Mission in S. India are: Calcutta and Murshidabad District, 1. Bengal. The S. India District and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,035 out-stations.

At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India—Field Representative: L. M. S.; Rev. H. C. Leffer, B.D., Ph.D., 18, Lavell Road, Bangalore.

English Secretary:—Rev. F. W. Whyte, B.A., London Mission, Kaniapukur, Tollygunge P. O., Calcutta.

LUTHERAN SOCIETIES

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA, founded 1812, commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Since October 1941, all departments of work under the Mission have been placed under the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, Headquarters, Guntur. The A.E.L.C. Church carries on work in Vizagapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts, all in Madras Province, as follows. The Andhra Christian College, Guntur, three High Schools for Boys, two for Girls, Two Normal Training Schools for Masters and two for mistresses, a Theological College, three Bible Training Schools, two Industrial Homes for Women, one Industrial School and one Agricultural School for Men; 24 Higher Elementary Schools; 815 Elementary Schools; 7 Hospitals; 3 Nurse Training Schools; a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium; a Printing Press, Public Reading Room and Hostel for College Students. Statistics as of December 1946: Foreign Staff, 57; Indian Staff of all grades, 3,347; Schools, 877; Pupils, 50,291; Baptised Membership of the A.E.L.C. Church, 218,793; Congregations, 2,115; Indian ordained pastors, 107; 754 Evangelical Workers; 2,341 School Teachers. Total expenditures on all phases of work for 1946, Rs. 25,85,634.

President of the C. L. C. Mission: Rev. R. M. Dunkelberger, D.D., Tenali, Guntur Dist.

President of the A. E. L. Church: Rev. E. Prakasam, I.A., D.D., Guntur.

Financial and Legal Agent: Rev. E. G. Wood, D.D., Guntur.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Sauror, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 2,133 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 29 and 150 respectively. There is a Training school for Indian workers and 25 Primary Hindi Middle and Indian English Middle schools with 2,207 children in attendance; one High School; 25 Sunday schools with 631 Christian and 954 non-Christian attending; 2 Hospitals, with 47 beds and 2,000 patients and 426 operations during 1948; 10 Dispensaries with 78,209 patients during 1948; 4 Workshops; one Women's Industrial School; one Widows' Home with 112 women; 2 orphanages, 2 Boys' Boarding School and 1 Girls' Boarding School with 190 boys and 23 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary:—Rev. J. Olsson, Chhindwara, C.P.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION—(Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Chattratti, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1949, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 22 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 30,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which are a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 3 high schools. The total number of scholars is 25,000. Medical work is done at Bettenc-Gadag, Southern Malabar District, where a hospital for men and women and at Chittur, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained.

The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 100 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary:—Rev. P. E. Burkhardt, Ph.D., Mangalore, South Kanara.

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 10 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 550,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act of Act XXI of 1860 in Oct. 1912. Including the members of one Lutheran Mission in South India, considering affiliation. The Lutheran baptised membership in India is 5,09,000.

The names of Officers for 1949-50 are as follows:

President:—Rev. E. Prakasam, B.D., D.D., Guntur, Bangalore, Guntur.

Vice-President:—Dr. J. Roy Strock, G.E.L.C. Compound, Ranchi, Bihar.

Treasurer:—Dr. G. Joseph Gnanaditam, Eye Hospital, Trichinopoly.

Secretary:—Rev. H. W. Mayer, Renikunta, Chittoor Dist., M.S.M. Rly.

The Federation has set up a Committee on Subsidized Churches, and from contributions received chiefly from the American Committee of the Lutheran World Federation are supported in part or in whole, three Churches connected with the Federation in India. The American Subsidy for 1949 is Rs. 250,121. The income from Indian sources for 1949 is estimated at Rs. 2,458.

At the Triennial Conference held at Ranchi, Bihar, in December, 1947, it was decided to take immediate steps to form an Evangelical Lutheran Church in India. The draft constitution for such a Church has been prepared and revised. Some of the Churches have acted favourably on the proposed constitution. In others, action is still pending.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874, but already earlier, Swedish missionaries were working in the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.). From 1915, the C.S.M. was responsible for the whole L.E.L.M. field, to which German missionaries were allowed to return only in 1927. From 1940, the German field is again managed by the C.S.M. through a special committee. The C.S.M. itself operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras and Rannal Districts. It maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madras and Pudukkottai, High Schools for girls at Tanjore and Usilampatti, High Elementary and Secondary Training Schools at Tanjore, the Theological College "Gurukul" at Madras, and various Primary Schools. Together with the L.E.L.M. it works for the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. European staff: 59; School Teaching staff, 191; Schools 26; Pupils: boys 3,741 and girls 1,256.

President:—Rev. C. G. Diehl, M.A., B.D., Arasarlai, Madras, S. India.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and

Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), one High School for girls at Madras, a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission Council of the Church of Sweden Mission. The work is administered by a Special Committee, "The Northern Field Committee".

Chairman: Rev. S. Esthorn, B.A., D.D., Principal Gurukul, Kilpauk, Madras.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.— Organised Churches (Pastorates) 46; Ordained Indian Ministers 46; other Indian workers 131; Baptised membership 45,431; Schools 203; Teaching staff 864; Pupils: Boys 15,392; Girls 7,927.

President:—Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., C.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, "Tranquebar House", Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.). Located in Madras Presidency, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895).

In Madras Presidency, in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniambadi, Perambudi, Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevely (Vallioor, Vadakkangulam), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields).

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parassala, Balaramapuram, Aranyad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay).

In Ceylon (Colombo).

There are 37 American Missionaries, of which 6 are on furlough; 2 (1 male and 1 female) are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 1 Zenana worker, 1 nurse.

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Catechist Training Institution, and 1 Hospital with 40 beds.

Statistics, Nov. 1, 1918: Christian 18,351; Indian Pastors 35; Evangelists 15; catechists 141; M.E.L.I.M. Teachers 232; Non-Catholic Teachers 51; Indian Doctors 2; Indian Nurses 12; Bible Women 19; Boarding Houses 10.

General Secretary: The Rev. R. M. Zorn, M.S.T., Nagercoil, Travancore.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY Established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras has a total staff of 420 Indians and 39 European Workers, Communicants 5,070, Christian Community 9,580, one High School, one Secondary School, 3 Boarding Schools, one Hostel, 69 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals; total scholars 8,242.

President:—The Rev. C. Bindley, Umduropet S. Arcot Dist.

Treasurer:—Miss S. Dalsgaard, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Founded 1902. Head Office 47, Victoria Street, London. S.W. 1; Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir. Stations at Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational. 16 European workers.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two organized congregations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 5 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organized on the lines of the Society of Friends in England. There are 275 full members and 1,640 adherents.

There are 6 missionaries.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and a High School at Itarsi; a boarding school for girls

with Primary and Indian English Middle Departments at Sohazpur; a Home for older girls in Sohazpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Itarsi for boys attending Middle school there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Sonli Taluk of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a Mission Farm stretching 200 acres for demonstration methods of intensive farming and anti-erosion work, and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained at Rasulia near Hoshangabad a Centre of a Rural Development Co-operative Society which is handling a large proportion of the goods sold in the Hoshangabad Taluk under the Govt. Rural Rationing Scheme; besides work of an educational and Social nature is carried on; Wardens, D. G. and E. M. Groom.

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khara, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand looms.

A "Quaker Centre" at 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi, acts as a Christian Cultural Centre for the promotion of adult education and Inter-Communal harmony and as a meeting place for people interested in the international service of the Society of Friends.

Wardens: Leslie and Kathleen Cross.

Mission Secretary: Heinz Tucher, Makoriya, near Itarsi, C.P.; **Church Secretary:** Harry Michael, Itarsi, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries working in Rundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Orphanage, and school work at Nowpung, Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattel, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Anglican Hebrew Christian Agency in India. **Hon. Secretary:** The Rev. J. L. Ranson, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.

LADIES' SOCIETIES

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an interdenominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 6 in United Provinces and 4 in the Punjab. There are about 45 European Missionary ladies on the staff with Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses and Bible women. There are three hospitals supported by the Society.—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna. There are High Schools in Bombay, Lahore and Panchgani and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest. At Lahore there is a University Department. The Evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visiting.

Hon. Treasurer: Major Mainwaring Burton.

President:—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretary: A. J. Dain.

Address:—C. M. S. Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities. The Settlement takes part in many of the organized activities for women's work in the city.

Warden:—O. M. Kane, B.Sc. (London), University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay S.

Staff:—E. Watts, B.A. (Wales).

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic

work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Secretary and Treasurer:—Miss J. I. Craddock.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Date: from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the province of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries; of 125 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 6,000. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers. There are 36 organized congregations, including one English at Bhushawal.

Treasurer Secretary:—The Rev. L. L. Fisher, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BROTHERS (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1894, and operates in Branch, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajput States. Its staff number 41 foreign workers, including missionaries, wives, and 252 Indian workers. The baptized (counted) membership stands at 8,547. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding School, 2 Girls' Boarding Schools, and in 5 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Females under instruction number 1,785, males 3,970 total 5,755. There are 100 Sunday Schools with a total enrolment of 7,137 (teachers included). There were 65,356 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1918. The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors and 4 nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 7 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary:—H. Spencer Minch, 240, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION.—Founded in 1893, Mission Stations:—Poona City, Khed Sholapur, Poona District: Nasarapur and Bhior, Poona District: Lomud, M. S. M. Tye, Satara District: Phaltan, Satara District: Pandharpur, Sholapur District: Akhuz, Sholapur District: Dapoli, Khed, Ranagiri District: Madha, Sialpali, Angangam, Yavale and Nandeshwar, Sholapur District.

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 70 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education and a baby boy's orphanage and Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools. Medical work is conducted at most stations with a hospital at Pandharpur. There is also a Bible School, Mission Headquarters, 12, Irwin Rd., Poona 2.

Chairman: Major R. P. D. Snow.

Secretary: Miss W. D. Howe.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION.—Has 4 missionaries at Kogeri live at Khanjampur, in Jaypurhat, Bogra District, East Bengal and at Ultharia, Howrah District, West Bengal.

President: Rev. W. J. Frederick, B.A., Chulharia, Howrah Dist., Bogra, West Bengal.

Secretary:—Miss Eunice Catlin, Mission House—Khanjampur, Jaypurhat, Bogra District, E. Bengal, Pakistan.

ANGLO-AN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Constituted and Established by the Government of India Act XXI of 1860. The Society works in the villages of India and amongst the Indian Labour employed on the British Estates in Ceylon and Malaya. Work commenced in Malaya in 1935 and that of Ceylon in 1928. **British Headquarters:** 41, Pargny Road, Acton, London, W. 3. **Headquarters for all the Americas:**

3, Hillsboro Avenue, Ontario, Canada. Registered Office: Archbishop of the Indies, Episcopal Residence, Andur, N. A., India.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION.—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a junior Bible School. In Chikhli 14 miles from Buldana, there is Co-educational Boarding School with secondary Department and an enrollment of 325. At Basim, Berar 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School a Senior Bible School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital a hospital for women and children. There are also other Day Schools in the District. At present there are 19 missionaries in India. There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 32 churches. The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 75.

Mission Churches.—Rev. Leslie C. Fritzman, Buldana, Berar, C.P.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINSUKIA, (DOORAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION).—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 15,000 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 250 Paliyar Christians in the hills. Annakkari in Travancore has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have begun to do agricultural work. The Society publishes a monthly *Missionary Intelligence* containing information about the Society's work in both the field. Headquarters: Palamcottah.

Secretary.—Rev. Joseph Abraham Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS.—Founded in 1871. An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for those suffering from leprosy and for their healthy children working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with about 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 31 Homes of its own with upwards of 7,000 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for leprosy patients at 21 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 10,000 cases of leprosy are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation from their parents of the healthy children of those suffering from leprosy. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming infected.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received through Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which the Hon. Treasurers are J. W. N. Babcock, c/o M/s. Macmillan & Co., 2, Finsbury Place, Calcutta and H. J. Miller, c/o M/s. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. The Secretary for India is William Bailey, M.A., Fyzabad, U.P.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION.—An interdenominational Mission commenced at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900. Works in the Champaran, Satna and Darbhanga Districts. It has 26 European missionaries working in 6 stations and 2 outstations, and runs a hospital and a combined Girls' Orphanage and Women's Home.

Field Superintendent.—Mr. E. W. Oliver, Mission House, Motihari, Champaran Dist., Bihar.

Secretary.—Rev. S. W. Law, Motihari, Champaran District, Bihar.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 36

missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (W. Punjab); Ferozabad (U.P.); Halaughat, Mymensingh (East Bengal); Murwah (C.P.); N. Kanara, Mirajgaon and Poona (W. India); Farak Taluk (Nizam's Domain); Tirunattur Taluk (N. Arcot) and Kottayam in Travancore and Cochin. Direct evangelistic work from 14 main Centres with about 300 workers including volunteers and missionaries in 10 language areas; interdenominational; 37 Higher Elementary, Primary Nursery and night schools, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 1 dispensary, 1 Hospital and 2 Child Welfare Centres. Annual expenditure Rs. 1,17,082 including self-supporting institutions. The *National Missionary Intelligence* a monthly Journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year, post free. *Deepika* (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address.—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President.—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol. *General Secretary.*—S. J. Duraisamy, Madras.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventist commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 882 workers, European and National including 205 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in 39 vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the larger cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (Pastor F. E. Spiess, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 16, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor M. O. Manley, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-east India. (Pastor O. A. Skau, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 36, Park St., Calcutta.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor R. L. Kimble, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 76, Queensway, New Delhi, 1.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—West Pakistan. (Pastor D. S. Johnson, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* Chuharkana Mandi, Sheikhupura District, West Pakistan.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Ceylon. (Pastor E. A. Crane, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 168, Dehiwala Road, Nugegoda, Ceylon.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A. L. Ham, President; A. F. Tarr, Secretary and Treasurer. (*Office Address:* Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelist and associated literature. (*Address:* Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trade or other work.

11 physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at 29 stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 9,719 organized into 211 churches; and in addition a

substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 447 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 18,671. Also over 50,000 are enrolled in the Bible correspondence schools.

The Bombay Address is No. 15, Club Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 27, Indian workers 93, Church members 1,415, children (unbaptized) 1,019. Training Institutions: Academy including High School; Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools 2; Elementary Schools 8; Hostels 6; Hospitals 2; Dispensaries 5; Lepor Home 1; Lepor clinics 4; Homes for untainted children 2; Widows' Home 1 and Farm Village project.

President of the Mission.—Rev. W. W. Hostetter.

Secretary.—Rev. G. H. Beare, Balodgahan, Via Dhamtari, C.P.

CENTRAL INDIA BAPTIST MISSION.—Taken over in 1944 by the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States of America, from the Old Kurki Mission. Working in C.P. and Berar; has a mission staff of 26 workers, Indian workers 13; Churches 3; Christian Community 600.

Chairman.—Frederic G. Kurtz, Ellichpur, Berar, C.P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 47; Indian workers 75; Churches 49; Communicants 1,654; Christian community 4,397; Orphanages 3; Schools 6; Pupils 591. *Headquarters.*—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—The Boys' Christian Home Mission, better known as the B. C. H. Mission, was founded by Albert Norton in 1899, when a severe famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond, Poona District.

The main function of the Mission is the care of orphans and at present it is looking after 190 orphans or needy children.

It also runs a day school which has an attendance of 318 children. A little agricultural work is also being carried on. The Mission has a work centre at Oral, U.P., where a school for girls is conducted, with an attendance of about 160.

There are 6 missionaries in the Mission at present and nearly 50 Indian workers. The Mission is evangelized and does evangelistic work in many villages around the main stations. Its object is to help the Indian people in any way it can, especially poor Indian Christians.

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals).—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Durgapur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 78 of whom 4 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 62, other Indian workers 580, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000, 6 boarding schools with 1,000 pupils, 150 elementary schools with 4,100 pupils, industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 3 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 510 lepers, and 1 ten garden. *Secretary.*—Rev. B. A. Holland, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America.—Established at Yeotmal, 1892, operates in Yeotmal District in Berar with a staff of 11 Missionaries and 56 Indian workers. Organised churches 11, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 1 Biblical Seminary, and 3 Primary Schools.

Secretary.—Mrs. Muriel A. Davis, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command. The headquarters for Pakistan are at Lahore.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Delhi.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the East Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Delhi.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the East Punjab and the U.P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was commenced).

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the East Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in several dispensaries.

Other institutions include day and boarding schools.

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|--|-------|
| Village centres at which the S. A. works | 1,501 |
| Officers and Employees | 497 |
| Social Institutions | 6 |

Territorial Headquarters:—83 St. Block 50, Rohbak Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi.

Territorial Commander: Lt.-Colonel Ivor Palmer.

Madras and Telugu Territory embraces Madras City, the Central and Northern districts of the Presidency, also Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. 430 fully commissioned officers and 105 workers are fully occupied in evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just on 400 villages, two central boarding schools, a Training Institute for men and women selected for officership; a criminal tribes settlement of 2,500 men, women and children—many

work at Chirala, the others on the land. A Leper Colony, General Hospital for women and children, though men are also treated, a Social Services Department where waste-paper sorting, etc. is carried on, and a Women's Industrial Home in Madras complete the list of institutions where a selfless humanitarian work is going forward.

Territorial Headquarters.—The Salvation Army, 2 Ritherdon Road, P.O. Box 453, Vepery, Madras.

Territorial Commander:—Colonel S. Mammel.

Chief Secretary: Lt.-Colonel N. Zachariah.

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, Travancore State.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency.

More than 500 corps and over 1,233 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 89,027. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into 15 divisions and Districts 6 among the Tamil-speaking people and 9 amongst those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions.

157,831 patients were treated during the past year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1,919 major operations and 3,524 minor operations were performed. Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangelical Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have combined 553 patients. These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,233 Officers, 391 employees. There are 500 Officers, Corps and 131 Societies, 55 primary day schools, 5 Boarding Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Training Garrison, 762 Outposts, 1 Women's Industry and 2 Men's Industries.

Territorial Headquarters.—S. A. Kowdhar, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander:—Colonel Edwin H. Sheard.

Chief Secretary:—Lieut.-Colonel S. Packianathan.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

This Council (formerly known as the National Missionary Council, later as the National Christian Council) was organised in 1914 as the result of the first World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910. Similar Councils have come into existence in China, Japan, Korea, the Near East, Siam, Philippine Islands, Netherland Indies, Congo and other Mission fields. The Missionary Societies of the 'sending countries' are also linked together by similar national organizations. All these National Christian Councils and Conferences of Missionary Societies lead up in the International Missionary Council which has its offices in London (Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1) and in New York (156, Fifth Avenue, New York City).

Basis.—The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the Churches and Missions are the Churches and Missions themselves. Questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical policy lie outside the province of the Council.

Objects.—1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in India and other countries; and to make the results available for all Churches and Missions in India.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Councils and to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable.

3. Through common consultation to help to form Christian public opinion and bring it to bear on the moral and social problems of the day.

4. To be in communication with the International Missionary Council regarding such matters as call for consideration or action from the point of view of the Indian mission field as a whole.

5. To make provision for the convening of a National Christian Conference when such is in the opinion of the Council desirable.

President: E. L. Rabbia Ram, c/o The Y.M.C.A., The Mall, Lahore (W. Punjab). **Vice-Presidents**: The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol, Methodist Church, Hyderabad, Deccan; The Rev. D. Scott-Wells, Baptist Missionary Society, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Treasurer: G. Ross Thomas, Inter-Mission Business Office, P. Box 92, Bombay.

Secretaries: R. B. Manikam, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. (**Executive Secretary**); E. C. Bhatly, M.A.; Mrs. L. W. Bryce, M.A., Ph.D.; J. W. Sadiq, M.A., B.D., Rev. R. W. Scott.

Office.—The Christian Council Lodge, near C.P. Club, Narpur, C. P.

CLUBS

ADYAR CLUB. Adyar, Madras. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 6. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* D. S. Woolf.

AERO-CLUB OF INDIA, LTD., c/o Tata Industries, P.O. Box No. 68, New Delhi. Encouragement of Flying in all branches. *Subscription:* Rs. 20 per annum. *President:* The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, India. *Vice-President:* Pandit Hriday Nath Kishore Chaurasia, Shri Biron Roy, *Vice-Chairman:* Sri Lala Nath Sen, *Gen. Secy:* H. P. L. P. T. V. Nath, *Asst. Secy:* N. Ramana-than, *Etc.*

AGRA CLUB, LTD. Agra Cantonment, (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 10. *Hon. Secretary:* Ivan L. John.

ALHMEDEGARH CLUB LTD. Ahmednagar, (Estd. 1890). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 15, married Rs. 18. *Life Members:* Rs. 1,000. *Life Members:* Rs. 1,000.

AMJIT CLUB. Kaiser Bagh, Delhi 1888. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 125 payable in four half yearly instalments. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 15; married Rs. 15.

ANGOLA CLUB, BETRE. (Estd. 1870). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 12, married Rs. 15. *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. A. P. M. M. M. M.

AMARSHAH CLUB. Munshi Begum, Sahibganj (Kashmir). *President:* The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. N. Wazir. *Gen. Secy:* Mr. Khwaja Begum, Singh, Jinnah. *President Secretary:* Mr. S. S. Sen, Governor, Kashmir. *Vice-President:* Mr. K. Madan Lal, Andia, Bhusan, Kh. Abdul Rashid.

AMRITSAR CLUB LTD., Amritsar, (Estd. 1894). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 12 single; Rs. 16 married. *Hon. Secretary:* D. C. Martin.

BANGALORE CLUB, RS. Residency Road, Bangalore, (E. I. 1865). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 10; Monthly, Rs. 10 or Family Rs. 12.

BARCELONA CLUB. Municipal Gardens, Barcelona (Estd. 1882). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 8 single; Rs. 9 married.

BELGAUM CLUB. Belgaum, *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 30. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 13. *Secretary:* S. K. Kothikal.

BENARAS CLUB, RS. Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, (Estd. 1874). *Entrance Fee:* Town Rs. 500. *Monthly:* Rs. 125. *Subscriptions:* Annually, Rs. 25. *Monthly:* Town Rs. 25. *Monthly:* Rs. 3 per item when in Calcutta up to maximum of Rs. 25 per mensem. *Secretary:* P. S. A. B. B. B. B.

BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LTD. 29, Chowringhee Road Calcutta, (Estd. 1845). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 250. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 25. *Monthly:* Rs. 20. *Secretary:* Lt.-Col. J. A. Bell.

BOMBAY CLUB, Marine Drive, Bombay, (Estd. 1802). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 300. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 12 (Non-Resident), Monthly, Rs. 15. *Hon. Secretary:* J. L. B. Heale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., Esplanade Road. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 15, Monthly, Rs. 13. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*—R. S. Brown.

CALCUTTA CLUB, LTD., 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, (Estd. 1907). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 400. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 15, Annual, Rs. 150. *Monthly:* Rs. 15. *Annual:* Rs. 150. *Secretary:*—S. N. Sircar and H. B. Trinder.

CANNON CLUB LTD., Kanpur (U.P.) (Estd. 1844). *Membership:* (1) *Ordinary Members:* *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50, monthly subscription Rs. 15. (2) *Temporary Members:* No entrance fees. *Monthly subscription:* Rs. 25. (3) *Service Members:* No entrance fees. *Monthly subscription:* of the rank of Army Captain and is equivalent Rs. 12.

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA MOW. (Estd. 1895). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent and Special Members, Rs. 18. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 17. *Monthly:* 2 Lt. A Officer Cadets Rs. 10. *Patron:* H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Gwalior. *Vice Patron:* H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. *President:* Brig. N. Macdonald, *O.B.E.* *Gen. Secy:* Lt.-Col. H. E. R. Elliot, *Barman, I.A.* (Estd.).

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1876). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 27. *Monthly:* Rs. 10. *Quarterly and Boarding:* available to Members and affiliated Members.

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1856). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 70. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary:* E. A. M. Singh.

COONOOK CLUB, Coonook. *Entrance Fee:* For permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs. 100; Ladies Rs. 50. *Annual Subscription:* Gentlemen Rs. 12, Ladies Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Gentlemen single Rs. 8; Ladies Rs. 6. *Family of 2:* Rs. 10. *Temporary Members:* Gentlemen Rs. 12, Ladies Rs. 8 per month. *Family of 2:* Rs. 10 per month. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*—H. D. Higgins.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras (Founded 1873). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 250. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 30 for non-resident and Rs. 4 for resident members or quarterly instalments of Rs. 21. *Honorary Secretary:* P. M. Balasubramaniam. *Manager:* A. Balasubramaniam.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA LTD., Brabourne Stadium, P.O. Box 930 Bombay. *Asst. Secretary:* J. M. Mohita.

DARJEELING CLUB, LTD., Gandhi Road, Darjeeling (Estd. 1888). *Election by ballot.* *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 20. *Monthly:* Rs. 10 for Members residing in the Town. *Members residing in District within 20 miles:* Rs. 7-8, and for Members residing beyond 20 miles, Rs. 5. *Temporary membership:* Rs. 1-8 per day. *Secretary:* Mrs. G. G. Daupier-Child.

DARJEELING GYM KHANA CLUB, LTD., Darjeeling, West Bengal, (Estd. 1870). *President:* H. E. The Governor of West Bengal. *Chairman:*—D. R. Avari. *Hon. Secy:*—Capt. H. M. Bell.

DELHI GYM KHANA CLUB LTD., New Delhi. *Permanent Membership:* *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 2-0. *Monthly Subscription:* New Delhi Residents Rs. 20. *Old Delhi Residents:* Rs. 10. *Temporary Membership for a maximum of 90 days:* *Monthly Subscription:* New Delhi Residents Rs. 25. *Old Delhi Residents:* Rs. 10. *Garrison membership (Delhi Cantt., Red Fort, etc.):* *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

ENGLISH CLUB, Coimbatore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 15. *Absentee:* Rs. 12 annually.

EUROPEAN CLUB, Tuticorin (1885). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 15. *Outstations:* Rs. 6 annually. *Secretary:*—W. H. Mortimer.

FIELD CLUB, Udaipur. Provides all amenities of Modern Club Life including Lawn Tennis, Polo, Cricket, Billiards, etc. with a covered Badminton Court-cum-Dance Hall and a modern Swimming Pool. *President:*—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Udaipur and the *Vice-President:* Maj.-Gen. Rao Munohar Singh, *M.B.*, *I.C.P.*

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SHRI CHHATRA SINGHI HINDI GYM KHANA CLUB, Mahabeshwar. The Institution is meant for the recreation only for the members of the gymkhana. *Secy:*—Mandali Mohanlal.

JAMNER CLUB, Jaipur, (Rajputana). *Patron:*—His Highness, The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur. *President:*—Sri V. T. Krishnamachari. *Honorary Secretary:*—Rajawar Bahadur Singh of Ajmer. *Managing Committee Members:* Colonel Harshat Singh, D. A. Sen, D. Hukumat Rao, Hari Singh, Major S. N. Mehta.

MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Madras. (Estd. 1824). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent membership Rs. 250. *Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs. 50 each.* *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 20. *Monthly:* Rs. 12. *Honorary Secretary:* G. L. Rossiter.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs. 6 for non resident members. *Monthly:* Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary:*—J. N. Marsh.

OTACAMUND HUNT CLUB, Otacamund, Nilgiris, South India. *Major:* H. E. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras. *Hon. Secretary:*—Lt.-Col. A. L. Dunbar, *M.B.*

OTACAMUND CLUB, Otacamund, Nilgiri Hills. (Estd. 1840). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary:*—C. P. Gouldsbury.

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 300. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 72 for resident members, Rs. 24 for non-resident members and Rs. 12 for absent members. *President:*—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, *Barc.*, *G.B.*, *K.C.L.R.*, *M.A.* *Joint Hon. Secretaries:* J. G. Bhagat and R. Mathalon. *Hon. Treasurer:*—Dr. A. S. Balsekar, *M.B.*, *B.S.*

PACHMARHI CLUB, Pachmarhi, C.P. *President:*—H. E. The Governor of C.P. & Berar. *Chairman and Vice-President:*—Shree L. G. D'Silva. *Hon. Secy:*—Captain Ram Chand. *Permanent members:* *Entrance Donation* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYM KHANA, Cooperage, Bombay. *Entrance Fee:*—Rs. 150. *Quarterly subscription:* Rs. 18. *Unmarried daughter of a member:* Rs. 9. *Temporary membership fee:* Rs. 10 per month. *President:*—Rani Maharaj Singh. *Treasurer:*—Mrs. J. R. B. Jeebhoy. *Hon. Secretaries:*—Miss Dhun Dasal and Mrs. Avabai M. Melita.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 400. *Subscription*: Annual Rs. 24; Monthly Rs. 20. *Secretary*.—J. A. Thomson.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta. (Estd. 1817). *Entrance Fee*: Club Members, Rs. 300; Stand Members, Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription*: Rs. 100. *Secretary*.—E. R. Kenderdine, M.B.E.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., Bombay and Poona. *Entrance Fee*: Club Members Rs. 150; Stand Members Rs. 75. *Annual Subscription*: Rs. 25 both class of members. *Secretary*.—E. K. Valli.

SATURDAY CLUB, LTD., 7, Wood Street, Calcutta. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 175 single; Rs. 200 married. *Subscription*: Annual Rs. 25; Monthly Rs. 17 single and Rs. 19 married. *Secretary*.—K. A. Mackenzie.

SEUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100 payable in four quarterly instalments of Rs. 25 each. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 18 married; Rs. 15 single. *Secretary*.—Major H. B. Maccollyn.

SHILLONG CLUB, LTD., Shillong, Assam. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100 for income over Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 for income under Rs. 1,000 p.m. *Annual Subscription*: Rs. 24. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 20 for permanent members, Rs. 40 for temporary members. *Hon. Secretary*.—J. M. Bottomley, C.L.I.

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB, (Estd. 1860). Cantonment, Trichinopoly, Madras Province. *Subscription* (monthly) Rs. 3; (annually) Rs. 1 for full members who have paid for annual subscriptions and Rs. 12 for others. *President*.—A. Vere Lindon; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.—G. W. O. Moore.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, P. O. Box 211, Bombay I. *Secretary*.—J. J. K. Patell, B.A., B.A., F.A.R.A. *Asst. Secretary*.—K. G. Subramaniam.

WILLINGTON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bombay. (Estd. 1917). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 1,000. *Annual Subscription*: Resident Rs. 180. *Secretary*: J. Gledhill.

WHEELER CLUB, LTD., The Mall, Meerut. (Instituted 1867). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 50 if by instalments Rs. 40. *Monthly Subscription*: For temporary members Rs. 15 single, Rs. 18 married; for permanent members Rs. 12 single, Rs. 15 married; Lady visitors Rs. 5. (Exclusive of games and library subscriptions). *Secretary*.—Capt. N. C. D. Mista.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *Proctor Bunch*, 10, Bishop Street, Jacob Circle, and *Popal's Bunch*, 6, Reynolds Road, Bynagar.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Naiini Tal. U.P. (Central branch) open for men, women and ladies. *Boating, Billiards, Badminton, etc.* *Secretary*.—G. W. Roachon.

SPORTS

THE big event of the 1948-49 cold weather was the visit to India of the West Indies cricketers. They proved very popular, and played a type of cricket which pleased the spectators. They won the rubber by virtue of their victory in the Test at Madras, the others being drawn. Then great little batsman, Everton Weekes, set up a Test match record of scoring five successive Test centuries, four of them on Indian wickets and the cricketers of the country, through a fund raised by the *Sunday News of India*, presented him with a silver plaque and a purse, in commemoration of his feat.

As in the past Indian cricket revealed many weaknesses, but all the matches were played in the real spirit of the game and India undoubtedly benefited by the visit of these breezy likeable cricketers.

For one reason or another several annual sporting events were not played.

Cricket. The Board of Control for Cricket in India is the ruling organisation of the game. There are seventeen Provincial Associations in the country in affiliation with it and these compete annually for the Cricket Championship of India, the trophy for which is a magnificent gold Cup of unique design, called the Ranji Trophy, which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer, Prince Ranjitsingh.

Football. The game in India is controlled by the All-India Football Federation which has subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with it. The game has gained tremendous popularity in recent years and there grows attendant important matches. The official championship tournament of the country is conducted on provincial lines between teams representing the subordinate associations, the other principal competitions being the Indian F.A. Shield in Calcutta and the Jockers Cup Tournament in Bombay.

Hockey. Hockey is controlled by the All India Hockey Federation and enjoys considerable popularity. In view of India's repeated victories in the Olympics, it is claimed that the standard of play in this country is the best in the world. The parent body controls through subordinate provincial associations. The Provincial Championship Trophy is a quaintly carved Moari Shield, which was presented by the Moaris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal club tournaments are the Aza Khan Cup in Bombay, the Beighton Cup in Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield in New Delhi.

Turf. Racing in India is organised on a large scale and the many courses are controlled by the Royal Western Indian Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club between them. The standard of racing is very high and the race courses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world. Recent trend has been the encouragement of the indigenous breed which has made remarkable improvement in recent years. The principal races are the Indian Derby and the Eclipse Stake of India in Bombay and the King's and Governor-General's Cups in Calcutta.

Tennis. Tennis is controlled by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations. A definite attempt is being made to raise the general standard by the employment of expert coaches, the ultimate aim being the creation of a strong Davis Cup team. Most tournaments in India are played on hard courts of beaten earth, though there are some good grass courts in Calcutta.

Athletics. Athletics in the country is in a state of transition. Formerly, the All-India Olympic Association, with subordinate

associations in most of the provinces, controlled all the branches of it, but the present trend is for decentralization. The biggest handicap is the lack of suitable tracks and training grounds there being only two cinder tracks, one at Bangalore and the other at Patiala.

Golf. Golf has a big following and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's golf course is the best in the country, though the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club at Chembur, a suburb of Bombay holds out good promise. Annual competitions are held by leading clubs all over the country.

Other Games. Most of the other games have their controlling organizations. Amateur boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal, Lahore and Karachi. Table-Tennis and Billiards have got on well and badminton is making appreciable progress. Aquatics which is being placed on organised basis shows signs of development.

BOMBAY RACES

1000 GUINEAS, DECEMBER 26, 1948.

(1 Mile).

Messrs. Esouffally and Merchant's "Fitna" 8-7 (Evans) 1
Messrs. Rahimtoola and Ahmedbhoys' "Liberty Belle" 8-7 (Kheemsingh) 2
Rani of Jashen's "Sweet Maryla" 8-7 (Amir Ahmed) 3
Won by 1½ lengths, short head between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 43 4/5 seconds.

2000 GUINEAS, JANUARY 1, 1949

(1 Mile).

Rao Sahab D. K. Parker's "Prince of Ramgarh" 8-11 (Rickaby) 1
Mr. Chandulal Shah's "Balam" 8-11 (Evans) 2
Mr. Mohobhoys' "Take On" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 3
Won by Sh., ¾ length between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 43 3/5 seconds.

INDIAN OAKS, JANUARY 29, 1949.

(1½ Miles).

Messrs. Rahimtoola and Ahmedbhoys' "Liberty Belle" 8-7 (Kheemsingh) 1
Messrs. Esouffally and Merchant's "Fitna" 8-7 (Evans) 2
Messrs. Kolte and Bhilare's "Shubh Luxmi" 8-7 (S. Chavan) 3
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time.—2 minutes, 43 2/5 seconds.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1949.

(1½ Miles).

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's "Priorate" 9-3 (Evans) 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's "Deepak Mahal" 9-0 (Kashekar) 2
Mr. and Mrs. Justice's "Shahi Bag" 9-3 (Roberts) 3
Won by 2½ lengths, head between second and third.
Time.—2 minutes, 102/5 seconds.

INDIAN DERBY, FEBRUARY 5, 1949.
(1½ Miles).

Mr. Chandulal Shah's "Balam" 9-0 (Kheemsingh) 1
Rao Sahab D. K. Parker's "Prince of Ramgarh" 9-0 (Rickaby) 2
Messrs. Mohobhoys and Fazli's "Aman" 9-0 (P. Khade) 3
Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time.—2 minutes, 41 3/5 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP (INDIAN ST. LEGER), MARCH 5, 1949.

(1½ Miles).

Rao Sahab D. K. Parker's "Prince of Ramgarh" 9-0 (Rickaby) 1
Mr. Chandulal Shah's "Balam" 9-0 (Kheemsingh) 2
Messrs. Esouffally and Merchant's "Fitna" 8-11 (Evans) 3
Won by 1 length, 6 lengths between second and third.
Time.—3 minutes, 6 seconds.

POONA RACES

COLT'S TRIAL, AUGUST 21, 1948.

(6 Furlongs)

Rao Sahab D. K. Parker's "Prince of Ramgarh" 9-3 (S. Chavan) 1
Mr. Chandulal Shah's "Balam" 9-0 (Kheemsingh) 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's "Spring Chicken" 8-11 (Davis) 3
Won by head, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 18 2/5 seconds.

FILLIES TRIAL, AUGUST 21, 1948.

Mr. Mushi's "Arrowhead" 8-0 (Damodar) 1
Mr. Khairaz, Jr. Karavali and Lt.-Col. Gandhi's "Lalla" 8-11 (McQuade) 2
Messrs. Zito and Raymond's "Mirella" 8-11 (Dumcombe) 3
Won by ¼ lengths, 3½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 19 2/5 seconds.

TRIAL PLATE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1948.

(1 Mile).

Maharaja of Gwalior's "Deepak Mahal" 9-4 (Kashekar) 1
Chief of Patdi and Mrs. Sheth's "Sister Vincent" 6-12 (Shiva) 2
Mrs. Hutson's "Quality" 7-11 (Damodar) 3
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 41 1/5 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACES

KING'S CUP, DECEMBER 26, 1948.

(1 Mile).

Maharaja of Parlatimedi's "Ocean Way" 9-3 (Davis) 1
Mrs. Justice's "Red Bay" 9-3 (Duffy) 2
Raja of Rannad's "Slimette" 9-3 (Weate) 3
Won by ¼ length, short head between second and third.
Time.—1 minute, 41 1/5 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP, JANUARY 15, 1949. (1½ Miles).

Sir Hugh Cumberbatch and W. H. Batty's "Verity II" 8-4 (N. Barker) 1
"Karboo" 7-8 (Rutter) 2
"Pegasus Carr" 8-3 (Duncombe) 3
Won by ¾ lengths, ¼ length between second and third.
Time.—3 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds.

CRICKET

WEST INDIES TESTS

First Test Match at Delhi 10 to 14 November, 1949, ended in a draw.

West Indies: (1st Innings) 631 (C. L. Walcott 152, G. E. Gomez 101, E. Weekes 128, R. J. Christian 107, C. R. Rangachari 5 for 107).

India: (1st Innings) 454 (H. R. Adhikari 114 not out).

India: (2nd Innings) 220 for 6.

Second Test Match at Bombay 9 to 13 December, 1949. Ended in a draw.

West Indies: (1st Innings) 629 for 6 declared (A. F. Rae 104, E. Weekes 194).

India: (1st Innings) 273 (D. G. Phadkar 74, Ferguson 4 for 57).

India: (2nd Innings) 333 for 3 wickets (R. S. Modi 112, V. S. Hazare 134 not out).

Third Test Match at Calcutta December 31, January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Ended in a draw.

West Indies: (1st Innings) 366 (E. Weekes 162, S. Bannerji 4 for 120).

India: (1st Innings) 272 (R. S. Modi 80).

West Indies: (2nd Innings) 336 for 9 wickets, declared. (E. Weekes 101, C. L. Walcott 108, Mankadi 3 for 68).

India: (2nd Innings) 325 for 3 wickets. (Mushtaq Ali 106, R. S. Modi 87).

Fourth Test Match at Madras January 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

West Indies beat India by an innings and 193 runs.

West Indies: (1st Innings) 582 (A. F. Rae 109, J. B. Stollmeyer 160, E. Weekes, 90, D. G. Phadkar 7 for 150).

India: (1st Innings) 245 (J. Trim 4 for 48).

India: (2nd Innings) 144 (P. Jones 4 for 30).

Fifth Test Match at Bombay February 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, ended in a draw.

West Indies: (1st Innings) 286 (J. B. Stollmeyer 85, D. G. Phadkar 4 for 74).

India: (1st Innings) 193.

West Indies: (2nd Innings) 267 (A. F. Rae 97, S. Bannerji 4 for 54).

India: (2nd Innings) 355 for 8 wickets. (V. S. Hazare 122, R. S. Modi 86, P. E. Jones 5 for 85).

RANJI TROPHY

Final between Bombay and Baroda, from 15 March to 24. Bombay won by 468 runs. Scores: Bombay 620 and 361. Baroda 268 and 245.

TENNIS

All-India Tennis Championships, played at Calcutta, December '48.

Results of the final:—

Men's Singles:—Dilip Bose beat Sumant Misra 3-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Women's Singles:—Mrs. K. Singh beat Miss P. Khanna 3-6, 9-7, 6-3.

Men's Doubles:—Dilip Bose and Narindra Nath beat Sumant Misra and N. Rama Rao 7-5, 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles:—Sumant Misra and Mrs. Mody beat Dilip Bose and Mrs. K. Singh 7-5, 6-4.

All-India Hard-Court Championships, played at Bombay, January, 1949.

Results of the finals:—

Men's Singles:—G. Vasant beat P. L. Narayanrao 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles:—Mrs. K. Singh beat Mrs. L. Dayal 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.

Men's Doubles:—P. L. Narayanrao and D. Madhavrao beat J. M. Mehta and J. M. Kantawalla 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles:—Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss L. Merchant beat Mrs. K. Singh and Mrs. S. R. Mody 7-5, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles:—F. Bekkevold and Miss J. Ungram beat Vishnu Mohan and Mrs. S. Pollard 6-2, 6-2.

TABLE TENNIS

All-India 'Championships,' played at Calcutta December '48 to January '49. Results of the finals:—

Men's Singles:—U. M. Chandarana beat V. Sivaraman 21-19, 19-10, 21-15.

Women's Singles:—Mrs. G. Nasikwala vs. Miss E. Bocarro 21-10, 21-10 (match drawn).

Men's Doubles:—U. M. Chandarana and D. H. Kapadia beat C. Ramaswamy and M. V. Vittal 19-21, 8-21, 21-8, 21-14, 21-16.

Women's Doubles:—Mrs. G. Nasikwala and Miss E. Bocarro beat Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai and Miss T. S. Bhama 21-15, 21-18.

Mixed Doubles:—U. M. Chandarana and Miss E. Bocarro beat D. H. Kapadia and Mrs. G. Nasikwala 25-23, 21-19, 21-13.

BADMINTON

Western India Badminton Championships at Bombay, September 1948.

Men's Singles:—Davinder Mohan beat George Lewis 18-15, 18-4.

Women's Singles:—Miss M. R. Chinoy beat Mrs. N. Lewis 11-3, 11-4.

Men's Doubles:—D. G. Mugwe and R. V. Ullal beat H. Ferreira and D. D. Shroff 15-8, 15-10.

Women's Doubles:—Miss M. R. Chinoy and Mrs. N. Lewis beat Miss B. Farias and Mrs. P. Athaide 15-4, 15-6.

Mixed Doubles:—A. G. Kalyanpur and Miss S. Phansalkar beat G. P. Shirke and Miss S. Nigudkar 15-6, 15-6.

BILLIARDS

All-India Amateur Championship at Calcutta, February/March 1949.

T. A. Selvaraj beat Wilson Jones 2752-2202.

SWIMMING

Western India Championships, at C.C.I. Pool, November 1948.

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Yards Free Style: 1. Mansoor 1, K. Thunawalla 2, M. Talbot 3. Time: 59.00 seconds.

400 Yards Free Style: 1. Mansoor 1, M. Talbot 2, S. Vajifdar 3. Time: 5 minutes, 43.3 seconds.

200 Yards Breast Stroke: 1. Naigamwala 1, A. Bharucha 2, H. Baruwalla 3. Time: 2 minutes, 15.1/5 seconds.

Plain Diving: R. Ajgaonker 1, R. Nanavati 2, 1. Mansoor 3. (75.5 points).

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Yards Free Style: Miss Rita Velthorst 1, Miss Dolly Nazir 2. Time: 1 minute, 10.4 seconds.

100 Yards Breast Stroke: Miss Dolly Nazir 1, Miss P. Shroff 2. Time: 1 minute, 24.6 seconds.

HOCKEY

Aga Khan Cup, at Bombay, April 1949. East Punjab Police beat Bangalore Aircraft Factory by 2 goals to nil.

Inter-Provincial Championships at New Delhi, March 1949. East Punjab beat West Bengal by 2 goals to nil.

Inter-Provincial Championship (Women's), at New Delhi, March 1949. Bombay beat Calcutta by 2 goals to nil.

Beighton Cup, at Calcutta, April/May 1949. Tata Sports Club (Bombay) beat Punjab Sports (Calcutta), by 2 goals to nil.

FOOTBALL

I. F. A. Shield at Calcutta, August 1948. Mohun Bagan beat Bhawanipore by 2 goals to 1.

Rover's Cup at Bombay, October 1948. Bangalore Muslims beat Mohun Bagan by 1 goal to nil.

WESTERN INDIA TWENTIETH ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held during March 1948.

Fly-weight:—L. Coutinho, winner; B. D'Sa, runner-up.

Bantam-weight:—C. J. Satur, winner; F. Roquizzinho, runner-up.

Feather-weight:—P. Prince, winner; S. Pany, runner-up.

Light-weight:—G. Raymond, winner; D. Irani, runner-up.

Welter-weight:—V. Pereira, winner; M. Carvalho, runner-up.

Middle weight:—Capt. T. Divecha, winner; M. N. Pagdiwalla, runner-up.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS

OWING to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's high-st mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, *Kamet* (25,447 ft.) and *Nanda Devi* (25,000 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lower summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of *Kamet*, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kanchenjunga, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 25,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakoram and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties," and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General The Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain, Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhodias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakoram and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchenjunga, Pauhunri and Chomomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,600 ft. on *Kamet*.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred *Kamet*. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Triaul, 23,406 ft., which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb *Kamet* by C. F. Meade and his

Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted *Kamet* at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Paché and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of *Mount Kamet* (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

MOUNT EVEREST

There have been seven expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissance and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. The Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odel and J. de V. Hazard. On June 8th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odel climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An *Everest Committee* was formed under the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted an invitation to take charge of the expedition. Included in its members were Mr. F. S. Smythe, leader of the successful *Kamet* Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The expedition

reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col, 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Allpore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft., several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wynn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steering them down to Camp V. The following morning Wynn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wynn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frost-bites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

1936 Expedition.—Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereophotogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. F. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col. was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col. from the west via the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Fit. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major F. F. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti,

were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountain flight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R.A.F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakpot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R.A.F.

NANGA PARBAT

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Broedel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six barrelling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schmeier and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frost-bitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufhäuser explored the Diamir bank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Hugh Kuttledge. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Prolonging by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was H. W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge. H. W. Tilman and N. F. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarn, near Paligam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 325,400 feet, in the western Karakoram, was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude cough and the risk of frost-bite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakoram, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Shiloche, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Shiloche is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paldar and Schmaeder, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kanchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by C. R. Cooke and F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P. B. Oliver and F. S. Smythe; the latter completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft.,

21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetans believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the natural history authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Koch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N. W. ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N. E. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakoram was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masher-brum, 25,600 ft. After establishing camp 7 at 24,000 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as a result of which they were seriously frost-bitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938. A little less than 10 years later (August, 1947) a Swiss party claimed that it had ascended Kedarnath.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmonston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksam in 1937 and by Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded in 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, one-time Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General.

1949 EXPEDITIONS

A party of four Swiss made an expedition into the Himalayas in 1949. The party consisted of Dr. Edward Wyss-Dunant, a biologist who was to make scientific observations; Adolf Ruby and Jacob Bargetzi, two Alpine guides; and Anna Liese Lohner famous woman Alpineist who lead the party. They were later joined by Rene Dittert, veteran mountaineer and

author. The expedition was organized by the Zurich headquarters of the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research and was to spend six months in the unexplored wastes to the north of Kanchenjunga.

Major H. W. Tilman led a three-month expedition to the Nepal Himalayas. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Lloyd, a well-known Everest climber. The object of the expedition was partly mountaineering and partly scientific. The scientific section which was financed by a member of British scientific societies consisted of a geologist Mr. C. S. Scott, and a botanist Mr. O. Polunin. The object of the expedition was to explore the Langtang Himal range, of which the highest peak is Langtang Lirung, 23,771 feet high.

A Sikkim Himalayan expedition sponsored by the Hikers' Club of Bombay made a trip of the 18,000 foot high Sebulu Pass in Sikkim in May 1948. The party was under the leadership of Mr. R. P. Ghandhy.

The party covered a distance of 160 miles in three weeks and had some interesting mountaineering experiences. This was the second venture of the Hikers' Club, undertaken not so much to discover mysteries of the Himalayan heights, as to give training in mountaineering to adventurous youth.

The first trip also led by Mr. Ghandhy, was undertaken in 1946. Its objective being the Hindari Glaciers and Trallis Pass.

The Sikkim expedition consisted of nine members. Besides the leader, they were: Dr. G. F. Lakshani of the Ministry of Education, Government of India; Dr. B. S. Melikatti, the medical officer of the party; J. M. Batliboi and Mr. B. A. Engineer, two businessmen of Bombay; Mr. J. J. Dubash, a textile engineer; Prof. D. B. Wagh; and two students Mr. K. P. Ghandhy and Mr. H. P. Ghandhy.

The Bombay members, met their companions at Calcutta on May 3 and from there the party travelled by train as far as the Teesta Bridge terminus. A 60-mile bus drive from there brought them to Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. During the two days' stay at Gangtok the party gathered coolies, mules, tent equipment and provisions and started their trek on May 7.

During the first four days, heavy rainfall hampered their progress, and on the fourth day three members who felt diffident and unequal to the task, decided to return. One of them, Mr. Engineer, was almost incapacitated by leech bites. The rest of the party pushed up to the next dak bungalow, following the trade route to Tibet. Wash-outs and landslides were some of the obstacles encountered, while the dense jungle through which they had to pass compelled them to move with caution. These conditions persisted until they reached Thangu, the last dak bungalow at a height of 12,000 feet.

From this point the party left the beaten track and followed the course of the river Lasha chu, on the banks of which no human habitations were in evidence. The 16 mile track to the source of the river was followed by wholly barren, steep country where snow fell in drizzles. When the source of Lasha chu was reached, the party was at a height of 15,000 feet.

The object of climbing to the source of Lasha chu was to cross the range that lies between the Lachen and Lachung valleys, without following the main trade route. Moving eastwards from Thangu, the party next reached Zachu, where a halt was called at the Himalayan Club hut. Here were green pastures where nomadic Tibetan shepherds graze their yaks between the months of May and October.

From here onward the members of the party began to feel the effects of the high altitude and had to encounter real mountaineering conditions. Clambering up snow-bound boulders, stopping at every 100 yards for breath, cutting their way through waist deep snow, the party slowly moved forward.

Ropes were tied round each climber with a span of 20 feet so that if any member happened to sink too deep in the snow, he could be pulled out. Every 20 yards the leading man would have to fall back his place being taken by another of the party. This was necessary as the leading man's role of stamping a track through the powdery snow was very fatiguing. Progress was very slow but a fairly good height was climbed. Finally, on May 17 the party reached Sebulu, about 18,000 feet above sea level.

After spending a day there the hikers started climbing down the opposite range. The descent was comparatively easy, the only danger being the snow-bound boulders and the crevices in between them. Slowly the party moved to the eastern side of Sikkim and reached the dak bungalow at Yumthang. By this time the rhododendrons were in full bloom and the party passed through country with picturesque scenery and what appeared to be beautifully laid out rock gardens and avenues. Soon they were back in Gangtok.

Recounting his experiences of the trip, Mr. Ghandhy said that, taking the rough with the smooth, the expedition was highly educative and provided good training in mountaineering.

The thirty coolies engaged by the party to carry their kit were an expensive proposition. The expedition was fortunate in having some veteran mountaineers as porters. One of them was Ang Tsering, the sole survivor of the high altitude team sent up by the German Nanga Parbat Expedition. Angdan, another porter, had climbed a height of 27,000 feet on the Everest.

PLANS FOR 1950

It is reported that a Norwegian expedition will attempt to climb Nanga Parbat in the summer of 1950. The challengers are undergoing a 19 month course of training in western Norwegian mountains.

A new expedition to the Everest is also being planned for 1949 or 1950 by an Australian ex-officer of the Royal Air Force, called A. F. Bandit who hopes to lead the expedition. He explained his plans in a broadcast over the BBC in December 1946. He said that he was more confident of success this time because he would have advantage of all the methods and equipments that have been perfected during the War. The commandos, the air rescue parties that had to get to inaccessible places in the mountains, the parachutists and other special Air Force units had made tremendous progress. Then as regards the question of supplies it would be possible to have these dropped by air, which would vastly simplify and economize on transport. Oxygen in the past had consisted of old-fashioned heavy equipment; they could now use modern equipment. This was much lighter and would supply them with oxygen for six or seven hours and would weigh about 15 lbs. against 35 of that used in the 1938 expedition.

There would also be at their disposal self-heating food. This would consist of cans of food with a heating unit incorporated in each individual can. Clothing also had reached a great height of perfection.

All the plans, captain Bandit explained would be made in England; all equipment and supplies would be collected; then it would all be flown in transport planes to Calcutta. It is possible that the journey from the foot of the Himalayas to the base camp at Rongbuk 16,000 feet would be done by air which would mean that food and equipment could be dropped by air.

The base camp would be something like the base of a pyramid. And from that base as they go higher and higher through the advanced camps towards the peak, supplies and men would become smaller and smaller and more highly specialised. This would go on until at last the most successful climber carrying the minimum of equipment necessary to survive would get to the top.

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

MOUNT Abu (hill station): Pop. 4,316, is in Rajasthan, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are two seasons in the year, the first lasting about two and a half months from the middle of March to the beginning of June, and the second lasting about one and a half months from the middle of September to the end of October. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Dilwara Jain temples, 2. Achalgarh temples, 3. Ruins of an ancient town called Chandra-vad, 4. Nakhlai Talao (lake), 5. Arbuda Devi, a shrine cut in rock, 6. Hermit's Peak, the highest in the Aravali Hills, 7. Sun-set point, 8. Palanpur point, 9. Devangan temples, and 10. the Municipal Park. Mount Abu is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, touring cars and buses. There is a *Dak Bungalow* containing furnished rooms, permission to use which has to be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. *Clubs:* 1. Rajputana Club, open only to Princes, Chiefs, Government and State Officials, 2. Rajputana Secretariat Club, open to visitors, *Hotels:* Rajputana Hotel. Mount Abu is reached by railway and road. The nearest railway station is Abu Road on the metre-gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From the station Abu Road is about 17½ miles by road, and there is regular motor service between the town and the station.

Agra: Pop. 284,149, a town in U.P., stands on the banks of the River Jumna. It was the capital of the Moghul Empire during the reigns of Babar and Akbar. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Taj Mahal, regarded by many as the most beautiful building in the world, 2. the Fort, 3. the Jama Masjid, 4. Moti Masjid, 5. the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, 6. the Dewani-Ana, 7. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, about five miles from Agra, 8. Kalash Temple at Sikandra, 9. Ram Bagh, 10. Government Gardens. *Clubs:* 1. Agra Club, 2. Indian Club. *Hotels:* 1. Cecil Hotel, 2. Imperial Hotel, 3. Empress Hotel, 4. Lauric's Hotel, 5. Agra Hotel. Agra, which has many railway stations, is on the main Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta-Delhi lines and is accessible by the G.I.P. or the B.B. & C.I. or the E.I.R.

Ajmer: capital of Ajmer-Merwara, Hindu and Muslim religious centre, contains B.B. & C.I. railway workshop. Pop. 147,258. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Durga of Kwaja Sahib (tomb of Muslim saint), 2. the Magazine (Akbar's old palace now museum), 3. Ana Nagar Lake (built by Shah Jahan), 4. Daulat Bagh, 5. Badh Shahi Building, 6. Taragarh Fortress (built by Akbar), 7. Mayo College, 8. Pushkar (pilgrimage centre, has temple and lake, is about seven miles away). The chief means of conveyance are buses, tongas and pal gharris. *Clubs:* 1. Ajmer Club, 2. Bisset Institute, 3. European Club, 4. Indian Club, 5. Kalabagh Young Men's Association, 6. Railway Institute. *Hotels:* 1. Ajmer Hotel, 2. Empire Hotel, 3. Benares Hindu and 4. Imperial Hotel. Ajmer lies on the metre-gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. line between Delhi and Ahmedabad. A line from Ajmer goes south to connect it with Khandwa on the G.I.P. Railway line between Delhi and Bombay.

Ajanta Caves: are 55 miles north of Aurangabad in the State of Hyderabad. The caves are 29 in number (5 chaityas or shrines and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of a unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period extending over nine centuries from about the 2nd Century B.C. to about 7th Century A.D. Three miles from the caves are a rest-house and a travellers' bungalow under the charge of the Director of Archaeology of the State. There is a curator's office next to the rest-house from which help and information can always be obtained. The caves can be reached from Aurangabad on the railway line between Hyderabad and Mamnad by the State railway buses which regularly ply between Aurangabad Station and the Ajanta caves.

Amritsar: town in East Punjab, sacred to the Sikhs. Pop. 391,010. Amritsar is the very centre of the Sikh religion and has a big trade in grain and textiles. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Golden Temple standing in the pool of Immortality, 2. Baba Atal Tower, 3. Akal Takht, 4. Ram Bagh Gardens, and 5. Fort Govind Garh. The chief means of conveyance in the city are buses and hackney carriages. Fares are fixed. *Clubs:* 1. Amritsar Club, 2. Lumsden Club, 3. Railway Club, 4. Bar Club, 5. Punjab Club, and 6. Service Club. *Hotels:* 1. Amritsar Hotel, 2. Cambridge Hotel, 3. Prince Hotel, 4. Imperial Hotel. Amritsar stands on the main railway line between Delhi and Lahore and Karachi and Pathankot. It is about 33 miles east of Lahore on the East Punjab Railway.

Bangalore: largest city in Mysore and a health resort is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is well laid-out and up-to-date with every urban facility. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Cubbon Park, 2. Lal Bagh, 3. Band-stand, 4. Race Course, 5. Maharaja's Palace, 6. Tippu's Palace, 7. Venkateswaramangalam Temple. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jetties, buses and taxis. *Clubs:* 1. Century Club, 2. Bangalore Race Club.

Hotels: Bombay Ananda Bhavan, Restaurant, Boarding & Lodging, Old Poor House Road and Grant Road, Civil Station, Bangalore 1. Indian Style; Phones: 160, 160A, 368. Telegrams: "Ananda." Central Hotel. In centre of Civil Station. Estd. 1924. Western Style. Telegram: "Central"; Phone: 127, Bangalore. Modern Indian Lodge; Udipi Hotel; West End Hotel.

Baroda: capital town of the former Baroda State, now part of Bombay Province, is about 250 miles to the north of Bombay, modern, pop. 153,301. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Laxmi Vilas Palace (the residence of the Maharaja, one of the most beautiful in India), 2. Old Nazar Bagh Palace, 3. Museum and Public Park, 4. Jubilee Garden, 5. L. F. Battery, and 6. the city walls. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis. *Clubs:* Sayaji Vihar Club. *Hotels:* 1. Guest House Hotel, 2. Krishna Nivas Hotel. Baroda lies on the main lines of the B.B. & C.I. Railway between Bombay and Delhi and Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Benares: town in U.P. on the banks of the Ganges, very sacred to the Hindus. It is in fact the religious capital of Hindu India and contains about 1,500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines. It is also reputed to be the oldest city in the sub-continent. Pop. 263,100. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Vishwanath Temple, 2. Bharat Mata Temple, 3. Manmandir, with Jaisingh's observatory, 4. Aurangzeb's Mosque, 5. Gyan Wapi Mosque, 6. Nandeswar Kothi, 7. Ramnagar Fort, 8. Maidanji Garden, 9. Victoria Gardens, 10. Benares Hindu University, and 11. Sarnath, which is about six miles from Benares. The chief means of conveyance are taxis and tongas. *Clubs:* 1. Benares Club, 2. Kasi Club, 3. Theosophical Society, and 4. Prabhu Narain Club. *Hotels:* 1. Clark's Hotel, 2. Grand Hotel. There are also about 30 *dharmasalas* for Hindu pilgrims. Benares is on the E.I. Railway's branch line from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur. It is also connected with Allahabad by railway on the B. & N.W.

Bhuvaneshwar: place in Orissa, notable as containing the only relics of the Age of the Gupta. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Lingaraj Temple (visitors are not allowed inside the compound but have to see it from a platform), 2. Mukteswar Temple, 3. Parasurameswar Temple. There is a *Dak Bungalow* where visitors can stay with the District Board's permission. Bhuvaneshwar is on the main B.N.R. line between Waltair and Howrah, about 20 miles from Cuttack.

Bijapur: town in the Bombay Presidency, capital of the old Muslim kingdom of Bijapur

is full of the remains of palaces, mosques, tombs of the rule of the Adil Shahi kings. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Jamī Masjid (the greatest mosque in South India), 2. Goli Gumbas (the tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah and the second largest dome in the world), also called the Whispering Gallery, 3. Methar Mahal, 4. Asrar Mahal, 5. Gagan Mahal, 6. Chini Mahal, 7. Mecca Masjid, 8. Taj-Baury (water-tank), 9. Alai-Ji-Maidan, (Great Gun), 10. Landi-Kasab (cave), 11. Haidar Burj (tower), 12. Ibrahim Roka (the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II), 13. Jala Mandir (reservoir), 14. Chand Bauri (old tank), 15. Granary, Jod Gumbaz (double tombs), 17. Jara Kaman Masjid, and 18. Begum Tank. The chief means of conveyance are taxis, lorries, tongas and bullock carts. *Clubs:* 1. Darbar Club, 2. European Gymkhana Club, 3. Tennis Club, 4. Union Club. *Hotels:* Arogya Nivas. Bijapur is a railway station on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the M. & S. M. Railway. There are a *dharmasala* and a *dak bungalow* about one and a half miles from the station.

Bombay: second city and port in India generally called the gateway to India, is big, western, modern. Pop. 3 million. May and October are the hottest months, but from November to March it is very cool. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Gateway of India, 2. Apollo Temple, 3. Prince of Wales Museum, 4. the Town Hall, 5. Bombay Castle, 6. Rajabai Tower and University Building, 7. Victoria Terminus of the G.I.P. Railway, 8. the General Post Office, 9. Crawford Market, 10. Brabourne Stadium, 11. Chowpatty sands, 12. Malabar Hill and Hanging Gardens, 13. Central Station, terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 14. Race Course, 15. Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens, 16. Victoria Gardens. *Places worth a visit:* Bombay which is worth a visit are 1. Juhu (seaside resort), 2. Versova (seaside resort), 3. Vihar Lake (from which the city gets its water-supply), 4. Kennerly Caves (rock-cut caves of Buddhist origin), 5. Jogeshwari Caves, 6. Vajreshwari (temple and hot springs of medicinal property), 7. Mandapeshwar (cave temple), 8. Nirmal (temple and lake), 9. Ambarnath (temple), 10. Uran (port, with private garden and zoo), 11. Pali (hot springs and small game shooting), 12. Elephanta Caves (originally Buddhist rock-cut, contain carved Hindu deities). The chief means of conveyance in Bombay are trams, buses, electric railways, taxis and tongas. *Clubs:* 1. Bombay Club, 2. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 3. Bombay Flying Club, 4. Bombay Gymkhana, 5. Bombay Presidency Golf Club, 6. Catholic Gymkhana, 7. Cricket Club of India, 8. Islam Gymkhana, 9. Orient Club, 10. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 11. Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 12. Ripon Club, 13. Rotary Club, 14. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 15. Royal Western India Turf Club, 16. Western India Automobile Association, 17. Willington Sports Club, 18. Y.M.C.A., and 19. Y.W.C.A.

Hotels: Grand Hotel (Bombay) Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone Nos. 23567 and 27333. Telegram: "Grandotel".

Majestic Hotel, Opp. Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Western Style. Phone: 35021 (8 extensions). Grams: "Celestial".

Ritz Hotel, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay. International Style. Phone: 22091 (6 lines). Grams: "Ritzhotel".

Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 300 rooms, International Style. Phone: 35001 (15 lines). Grams: "Palace", Bombay.

Bombay is one of the termini of the G.I.P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Brindavan: holy place of Hindus, about five miles north of Muttra in U.P. It is sacred because of its association with the birth and early life of the Hindu God Shri Krishna. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Govind Dev Temple, 2. Gopinath Temple, 3. Ranganath Maudir

Kangra Valley : famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples, lies in East Punjab. Semi-urban concentrations are Kangra, Dalhousie and Dharamsala. Places worth a visit in Dharamsala are : 1. Bhagsunath Water Springs, 2. State Quarries, 3. Himalayan Snow View. The chief means of conveyance are cars.

and buses. **Clubs:** Raja Raghu Singh Club (Dharamsala). **Hotels:** 1. Arranmoor (Dalhouse), 2. Grand View (Dalhouse), 3. Stiffle's (Dalhouse), 4. Switzer's (Dharamsala). There is also a dak bungalow at Dharamsala where visitors can stay. To get to the Kangra Valley a visitor has to change at Pathankot into the narrow-gauge railway which runs to Jogindranagar in the Mandi State. Dharamsala can also be reached from Pathankot by car.

Kashmir: unsurpassed for the beauty of its mountain, lakes and valleys is a State called the State of Kashmir and Jammu, situated in the north of India. The State is also famous for its shawls and carpets and the exquisite beauty of its wood-work and papier-mache articles. Its fruit and vegetables are equally well-known. The normal recreations include trips on lakes in house boats and mountain climbing. Other attractions in the State are big and small game, golf, fishing and swimming. Gulmarg in Kashmir is a place where wealthy people congregate for winter sports. The capital is Srinagar. Besides Srinagar and Gulmarg and other places which are worth a visit are Pahalgam, the summer capital, about 60 miles from Srinagar, and Amarnath, a place of pilgrimage about 30 miles from Pahalgam. The way into Kashmir is from Rawalpindi or Sialkot both of which are on the North-Western Railway. From Rawalpindi one goes by motor by car or bus to Srinagar, the journey taking about forty-eight hours. The other way to Srinagar is from Jammu which is a terminus on the North-Western Railway. From Jammu one goes by road to Srinagar. All along the way there are dak bungalows and excellent catering arrangements. Medical relief is available, so are postal and telegraph facilities. **Srinagar:** the winter capital is situated on the river Jhelum. It is a little over 5,000 feet above sea-level. The chief means of conveyance are boats, tongas, cabs or buses. **Places worth a visit:** 1. The Moghul Gardens, like a. Shalimar, b. Chashama, c. Aachabal, and d. Nisbat. 2. The lakes like a. Dal Lake, b. Wular Lake, c. Anchar Lake, d. Manasbal Lake and so on. 3. Places of historical and religious interest like a. Martand temple, b. Pandratan temple, c. Bhaumazai caves, d. Avantipur and e. Pari Mahal. **Clubs:** 1. Anarsingh Club, 2. Srinagar Club. **Hotels:** 1. Indian Muslim Hotel, 2. Mount View Hotel, 3. National Hotel, 4. Nelson's Hotel, 5. Park Hotel, 6. Royal Hotel. **Gulmarg:** an ideal hill station about twenty-five miles from Srinagar, is a little less than 9,000 feet above sea-level. The place boasts of all modern facilities and is particularly noted as a winter play-ground affording scope for skating, skiing, tobogganing and golf. Round about are ideal places for walks, rides and excursions.

Kodikanal: famous hill station on the Paim Hills in South India. It is about 7,000 feet above sea-level and is neither too hot nor too cold. The average annual rainfall is 65 inches, the major part of the rain falling in October, November and December. The months of April, May and June constitute the 'season'. The town enjoys excellent water-supply and is also well-equipped with all the ordinary amenities of life. The place affords plenty of scope for such recreations as walking, hiking, boating, fishing, hill climbing and golf. Going on an excursion or picnic is yet another way of diverting oneself. For the more adventurous there is big game hunting. Kodikanal is the delight of the gardener and plants are in bloom all the year round. **Places worth a visit:** 1. the lake skirted by a three-mile road, 2. the water falls like a. Fairy Falls, b. Silver Cascades, c. Bear Shola Falls, d. Glen Falls, e. Pamber Falls, 3. There are view points like a. Coaker's Walk, b. Pillar Rocks, c. Prospect Point, d. Vembadi Shela Peak, e. Dolphin's Nose. Then 4. the Solar Observatory. **Clubs:** 1. Golf Club, 2. Kodikanal Boat Club, 3. Kodikanal Club.

Hotel: Carlton Hotel—Kodai Hills, Kodikanal (via Madras). Eastern and Western style. **Season:** All twelve months of the year. **Telegram:** "Carlton." Phone No. 52.

There are a number of boarding houses, and fully furnished flats can also be rented. Kodikanal is reached from Kodalkanal railway junction on the South Indian Railway via Trichinopoly. Kodikanal town is 50 miles from the railway station and the journey can be done by car, taxi or bus on a very good motoring road.

Kanarak or Konark: place in Orissa, famous as the site of the Temple of the Sun God otherwise called Black Pagoda. It is remarkable both as an example of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture and of engineering skill. A great part of the temple is destroyed but the porch stands with the huge figures of warriors and life-sized pieces of horses and elephants and the famous carved wheels at the basement. The image of the sun in the yard of Puri Temple is generally supposed to have come from Kanarak. Kanarak is about 20 miles from Puri with which it is connected by road which is about 50 miles long.

Kotagiri: hill station on the Nilgiris, higher than Coonoor, but lower than Ootacamund is smaller and quieter than either. It is about 6,500 feet above sea-level and has a mean day temperature of 62 degrees. The town has electricity, a number of shops and boarding houses, a local board hospital and golf course. Kotagiri is reached from Coonoor or Ootacamund by car or bus. The roads are excellent and there is regular bus service. Between Kotagiri and Ootacamund the road goes over Doddabetta the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kulu Valley: well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest is situated in East Punjab, north of Simla and east of the Kangra Valley of which it forms a subdivision. The important part of the valley from the tourist's point of view is the road which runs from Pathankot or Nagrota the railheads into the valley. A few miles beyond Pathankot the road passes through the rich cultivation of the Kangra Valley and the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath. The traveller has a view of the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhauladhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky-line. He also comes across the ancient temples of Baijnath. Beyond Ant after Mandi the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu Valley mainly along the left bank of the river Beas offers an entirely different type of scenic effect. The Kulu Valley is also called the 'Valley of the Gods' as in addition to several important deities like Baghi Nathji at Sultanpur and Jamlu of Malana every village has its own particular God. The best season is from March to May and September to November. The summer is never uncomfortably hot. The main centres of the Kulu Valley are: 1. Kulu or Sultanpur, the principal town, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is the main shopping centre and has a dak bungalow, and a number of rest-houses. 2. Raison, 8 miles from Sultanpur and 4,600 feet above sea-level. The available sports are golf, tennis and swimming. Mayflower and the Shacks are two hotels. 3. Katrain, is in the widest part of the Valley, 12 miles from Sultanpur and 4,800 feet above sea-level. 4. Naggar, summer headquarters, is 5,800 feet above sea-level. There is a departmental rest-house and a hotel. 5. Manali, the head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, is 23 miles from Sultanpur and is situated amid typical alpine scenery. Accommodation for visitors is available at Sunshine Orchards, Departmental rest houses and Mission Hospital. Except Manali, the road to which may be occasionally closed owing to snow-fall the rest of the valley is open throughout the year. There is regular bus service from Pathankot and Nagrota to Kulu. Amritsar is the main railway junction for Kulu. From Amritsar a line runs to Pathankot and thence to Nagrota which is the railhead.

Lucknow: the city of gardens is the capital of U.P. It is full of places of historical interest and of architectural beauty and is generally regarded as the cultural capital of Moghul India. It is well-known for its pottery, copper and brass

ware, wood and ivory carvings and gold and silver embroidery on cloth. Legend connects the founding of the city with Laxmana, the brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Hindus, and is sometimes called Laxmanpur. Pop. 387,177. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, ekkas, phantons and taxis. **Places worth a visit:** 1. Great Imambara, 2. Small Imambara, 3. tomb of Wajid Ali Shah and his Begum, 4. Kaiser Bagh Palace, 5. Chattri Manali, 6. Dilkhusha Palace, 7. Moti Mahal, 8. Machi Bhawan Palace, 9. Juma Masjid, 10. Chhatragh, 11. Alam Bagh, 12. Sikander Bagh, 13. Musa Bagh, 14. Wingfield Park, 15. Residency, 16. Havelock's Tomb, 17. Clock Tower, 18. Museum, 19. Observatory, 20. Iron Bridge. Lucknow is a big junction on the E.I.R.

Madras: the third largest city in the sub-continent and the capital of the Madras Presidency. It is the place where the English first settled to trade. Pop. 777,481 (1911 census). The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, tukas, horse carriages, taxis, buses and trams. **Places worth a visit:** 1. Fort St. George (contains the oldest Protestant church in the sub-continent where Clive was married), 2. High Court, 3. Light House, from the top of which one can get a panoramic view of the city, 3. Marina and the Aquarium. The Marina is one of the most beautiful promenades in the world; sea-bathing is possible at certain points. The Aquarium is one of the best of its kind in the world, 6. The Museum, 7. Connemara Library, 8. the Zoo, 9. the Observatory, 10. Moor's Market, 11. Parthasarathy Temple, 12. Mylapore Tank and Kapaleswar Temple, 13. St. George's Cathedral, 14. St. Thomas Mount, 15. Race Course, 16. Buckingham and Carnatic Mill, 17. Madras Pencil Factory and 18. Adyar, where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are located. There are two places round about Madras which are also worth a visit: 1. the ruins of the Gingee Fort famous in the days of the Vijayanagar Empire are about 65 miles from Madras and can be reached by rail and road, 2. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram, which can be reached by road from Chingleput Railway Junction. **Clubs:** 1. Adyar Club, 2. Ladies Recreation Club, 3. Madras Boat Club, 4. Madras Gynkhanas Club, 5. Madras Cricket Club, 6. Madras Cosmopolitan Club, 7. Madras United Club, 8. Madras Yacht Club, 9. South Indian Athletic Association, 10. Y.M.C.A. **Hotels:** 1. Ambala Cafe, 2. Hotel Boretti, 3. Connemara Hotel, 4. Modern Cafe, 5. Modern Hindia Hotel, 6. Spencer's Hotel, 7. Chesney Hall, 8. Clarence.

Madura: the second biggest city in the Madras Presidency is a great religious centre, containing as it does a number of famous temples. In the old days it was the capital of the Pandya kingdom and has always been a seat of Hindu culture particularly Hindu architecture. The silk-weaving industry of Madura is also noteworthy. **Places worth a visit:** 1. The Great Temple, actually made up of two temples one of Meenakshi and the other of Shiva. Adjoining the temple are a. Nandi Hall, b. temple of the Saints, c. the Jewel House, d. the Stable Houses. Then there is 2. Tirumal Nayak's Palace.

Mahabaleshwar: a hill station in the Bombay Presidency, the season being April and May. It is 4,500 feet above sea-level and is noted for its dry and bracing climate. It is also well-known for its fruit and vegetables, orchids and lilies which bloom in April and May. The chief recreations are hiking and a drive in a car. Among the sports which are available are tennis, golf and polo. **Places worth a visit:** 1. the two Government Houses old and new, 2. Rose Garden and 3. the two temples Krishna and Mahabaleshwar. Then there are a number of points from which magnificent views can be obtained, like Arthur Seat Point, Baghad Point, Castle Rock, Carnac Point, Connaught Point, Falkland Point and so on. Then there are the waterfalls like Chinaman Waterfall, Dhobi Waterfall, Lingmala Waterfall and a lake called Yenna Lake. The places of historical interest

are all connected with the name of the Mahratha leader Shivaji such as Kamalgarh Fort, Makrandgarh Fort, Pandaygarh Fort, Pratapgarh Fort and Raigarh Fort. Near Pratapgarh are the Bhavani Temple and the tomb of Afzulkhan. All these places are accessible by road from Mahabaleshwar. *Clubs*: 1. European Gymkhana, 2. Hindu Gymkhana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana.

Hotels: Fountain Hotel, Mahabaleshwar. Western style. Phone No. 78; Telegrams: "Fountain Hotel," Mahabaleshwar;

Central Hotel; Dave Hindu Hotel; Bina Hotel; Frederick Hotel; Race View Hotel; Rajmahal Hotel and Ripon Connaught Hotel.

Mahabaleshwar can be reached from Poona both by road and railway. By railway one can go as far as Wathar Station from where Mahabaleshwar is only about half-an-hour's journey.

Matheran: the nearest hill station to Bombay is 2,650 feet above sea-level, and is famous for the magnificent views which it yields. The town looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghata. In his walk round the eighteen-mile circumference of the hill the visitor can reach no fewer than thirty-three points of which the following deserve mention:

1. Garbat Point, 2. Panorama Point, 3. Porcupine Point, 4. Louisa Point, 5. Chowk Point, 6. Alexandra Point, 7. Belvedere Point. At every one of these points the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. Among other places which are worth a visit are: 1. Charlotte Lake, 2. Paymaster Park, 3. Band-stand, 4. Castle Hill Tower, 5. Race Course. The chief recreations are walking and riding. Rickshaws, murchals and horses are the chief means of conveyance. *Clubs*: 1. Cosmopolitan Gymkhana, 2. European Gymkhana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana.

Hotels: Rugby Hotel, opp. Rugby Park, Matheran. Western style; Phone No. 37; Cecil Hotel; Lord Hotel; Points Hotel; Regal Hotel; Gili Vihar.

Matheran is reached from Neral Station on the main line between Bombay and Poona. From Neral there is a light railway to Matheran which is about one-and-a-half-hour's journey. Alternatively one can do the journey by rickshaw or pony by previous engagement at Matheran.

Mussoorie: hill station in U.P. lies to the north of Dehra Dun. It is 7,000 feet above sea-level. The town has excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, nursing homes and some of the best schools in India both for boys and girls. There are also plenty of sports and amusements. And like every Himalayan hill station one can obtain magnificent views of mountain tops and green river valleys. Hiking and going on excursion or picnic are among the main recreations. The means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies, dandies, buses and cars. *Places worth a visit*: 1. The Falls like a. Bhatta Falls, b. Kemptee Falls, c. Heerasy Falls, d. Mossy Falls, 2. Wimpy's Tank, 3. Band-stand. *Clubs*: 1. Himalayan Club, 2. Mussoorie Club. *Hotels*: 1. Charlotte Hotel, 2. Kashmir Hotel, 3. Roseleigh Hotel, 4. Savoy Hotel. Mussoorie is reached from Dehra Dun by car and is about two hours' journey.

Mysore (State): commemorates the destruction of Mahabaleshwar, the monster by Chamundi who is the tutelary goddess of the royal family of Mysore. Mysore is a picturesque land of forest and mountain presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. In the southern forests are found wild elephants for the capture of which khedda operations are undertaken from time to time. Tigers, leopards, bears and bisons are also numerous. *Places worth a visit in Mysore State*: 1. The Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur, 25 miles from Hassan, 2. Srivasanandam Falls on the Cavery River, 3. Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, 4. Gersoppa Falls also called the Jog Falls on the Saraswati River, the most famous beauty spot in Mysore. The falls are higher than Niagara, 5. Kolar Gold Fields, the biggest in India worked by electric power.

6. Nandidurg, a hill station near Bangalore, and the summer residence of Tippu Sultan, 7. Seringapatam of historical and religious interest as the capital of Tippu and as the city of many temples, 8. Shravanabelgola, the great Jain religious centre with the huge statue of Gomateshwara and of course the city of Bangalore and the town of Mysore.

Mysore (City): the capital of the State, is built in accordance with modern standards, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. It attracts great crowds twice a year when the city wears a gala appearance. These two occasions are the Maharaja's birthday and the Dasarah. *Places worth a visit*: 1. the various palaces like the Maharaja's Palace, Jagannathan Palace and so on, 2. Chamundi Hill, with the Bull and the Temple, 3. Zoological Gardens, 4. Silk Factory, 5. Sandalwood Factory, 6. Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Brindavan Gardens, among the most beautiful in the world, about 12 miles from Mysore. The chief means of conveyance are jukkas, coaches, and taxis. *Clubs*: 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Mysore Club. *Hotels*: 1. Anand Bhavan, 2. Krishna Bhavan, 3. Modern Cafe, 4. Modern Hindu Hotel. Mysore is one of the termini of the Mysore Railway.

Naini Tal: hill station and summer capital of the U.P. Government, is about 6,400 feet above sea-level. Among the principal recreation are hiking, boating and yachting on the lake on which the town stands, and fishing and riding. One can also enjoy the Himalayan mountain scenery. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Cheeva Peak, 2. Land's End, 3. Lariya Kanti Peak. *Clubs*: 1. Naini Tal Club, 2. Y.M.C.A. *Hotels*: 1. Empire Hotel, 2. European Hotel, 3. Grand Hotel, 4. Manor Hotel, 5. Naini Tal Hotel. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station which is connected with Bareilly and Muttra. From Kathgodam one goes by bus or car to Naini Tal which is 22 miles away.

Ootacamund: hill station and summer capital of the Madras Presidency stands 7,500 feet above sea-level on the Nilgiris. It is sometimes called "the Queen of the hill stations." One of the main features which distinguishes it from other hill stations is the number and length of motorable roads which go winding in and out of spacious parks or long stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The mean temperature for the year is 57.53; during the winter the thermometer touches freezing point. Ootacamund is called the sportsman's paradise, plenty of fishing and big game shooting being available. There is also golf and tennis and during the season races and tournaments are held. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Botanical Gardens, 2. Race Course, 3. the Palaces, 4. Assembly Room, 5. Doddia Betta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, and 6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Dam which is about 18 miles from Ootacamund. The chief means of conveyance are jukkas, rickshaws and taxis. *Clubs*: 1. Hunt Club, 2. Ootacamund Club, 3. Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. *Hotels*: 1. Modern Hindu Hotel, 2. Cecil Hotel, 3. Savoy Hotel. Ootacamund is the terminus of the Nilgiri Metre-Gauge Railway.

Pachmarhi: hill station and summer capital of the Central Provinces lies on the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura Range and is about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are about 20 golf links in the town and plenty of game is also available in the Pipariya forests. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Bee Dam, 2. Mahadeo Hills Cave, 3. Dhupgarh, 4. Dorothy Deep Falls, 5. Durbess Falls, 6. Lansdowne Hill, 7. Nilphur springs. *Hotels*: 1. Pachmarhi Hotel, 2. Royal Hotel. Pachmarhi is reached from Pipariya station on the main G.I.P. Railway line from Bombay to Jabalpur. From Pipariya, Pachmarhi is 32 miles and the journey can be done by bus or car.

Puri: famous for the Jagannath Temple, is a coastal town in the Province of Orissa and is the Province's summer capital. The car festival when an image of Jagannath is taken in procession in a huge rath is an event of India-wide

importance. The temple has a black marble pillar in front and a 24-feet high stone wall all round. There are four entrances. The presiding deities are Krishna, Balaram and their sister Subhadra. One interesting feature of the place is that in the matter of taking the prasad no caste distinctions are recognised, a practice unknown elsewhere in the country. A reason given is the influence of Buddhism. Besides the Jagannath Temple other places worth a visit are the monastic establishments (maths).

Rameshwaram: an island to the south-east connected with the mainland by railway across the Palk Straits. It contains the Ramatheswary Temple believed to be the richest in India. Legend says that the temple was built by Sri Rama himself before voyaging across Ceylon to do battle with the kidnapper of his wife. Rameshwaram is thus one of the most famous centres of pilgrimage in the whole country. According to history the temple which took 350 years to complete was built in the 15th century with the help of a Ceylon prince. The temple is typical of Dravidian sculpture and architecture. Off Rameshwaram where the Arabian Sea meets the Indian Ocean is a sacred bathing ghat. *Other places worth a visit*: 1. the tombs of Cain and Abel near the railway station, 2. Noah's Ark on the Dhanuskodi Beach, a funny-shaped stone structure, 3. the other temples of Rameshwaram all of which are noted for their style. Rameshwaram is reached from Pamban Junction on the Madras Dhanuskodi Railway.

Sanchi: small village in Bhopal State, famous for the Buddhist stupa which is the largest and the best preserved in India. The stupa is built with red stone and is about 103 feet in diameter and 42 feet high. The sculpture is remarkable in that there is no anthropomorphic figure of Buddha. Sanchi is on the main G.I.P. line between Bombay and Delhi. There is a state-owned dak bungalow at the place where lodging and boarding are available by previous arrangement.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiawar, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (tirtha) of Shwetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on touks or summits. The most important one is the touk of Adishwara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Babulal, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained Nirvana or abhaya. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Simla: the summer capital of the Government of India and the Government of East Punjab, it is situated on a spur of the Himalayas at a height of 7,100 feet. Among the recreations of the place are hiking, riding and shooting. The roads are excellent. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Viceregal Lodge, 2. Race Course, 3. Jakko Hill, 4. Observatory Hill, 5. Prospect Hill, and 6. Mashobra, 7 miles away. There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh, Rampur and Bushahr can lodge in rest-houses that line the road. There is also a motor bus service on this road and holiday-makers who leave in the morning can be back in Simla by evening. Simla is also well provided with a number of excellent schools. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws and horses. *Clubs*: 1. Anandale Gymkhana, 2. Catholic Club, 3. Y. M. C. A.

Hotels: Cecil Hotel; Telegrams: "Cecil"; Corstorphane's Hotel; Telegrams: "Corstorphane's";

Clarkes Hotel. Telegrams: "Clarkes"; Grand Hotel; Hindu Hotel and Taj Hotel. Simla is reached from Delhi via Kalka on the Delhi-Ambala line. From Kalka there is a mountain railway upto Simla. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who prefer to travel

by road, the journey taking 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there are buses now which regularly run between Kalka and Simla. All through the scenery is superb, with mountain peaks or luxuriant foliage.

Srirangam : an island on the Cauvery, two miles north of Trichinopoly, contains the largest temple in India. The temple is consecrated to Ranganatha. Changes were made from the 9th to the 16th centuries and inscriptions of Chola, Pandya, Hoysala and Vijayanagar are all found on it. The north gopuram is 152 feet high.

Trichinopoly : the third largest city in the Madras Presidency is situated on the Cauvery. It is a very ancient city and was the strategic capital of the Chola and Naik kings. Trichinopoly is also known as the Kashi of the South. It is now a great educational centre. *Places worth a visit* : 1. the Rock and the temple on the Rock, 2. the two huge masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and Fakir Rock, 3. the Jambukeshwar Temple, two miles north of Trichinopoly dedicated to Appulinga or the water-phallus. *Clubs* : Trichinopoly Club. *Hotels* : Roberts Hotel.

Tanjore : in the delta of the Cauvery river in the Madras Presidency is noted for its temples and palaces. It was the capital of the Cholas under whom it grew in name and fame as a great centre of culture. *Places worth a visit* : 1. the temple of Brihadishvara built by Raja-Raja the great, 2. Naik's Court, 3. Mahratha Court (the two together are often called the Palace in Tanjore), 4. the Bull Nandi. The chief means of conveyance are jukas and taxis. *Clubs* : 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Union Club. *Hotels* : Ananda Lodge. There are also good dak bungalows. Tanjore is reached from Madras by the South Indian Railway.

Travancore : the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domain. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of coconut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca.

It has also a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest

of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is accessible by well-kept roads and railway, and is also now connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing.

Cape Comorin, the Lands End of India, is the southern most point of Travancore where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this again, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

THE FRONTIERS

THE frontiers of India consist of Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, and, of course, Pakistan, while Assam in India and Eastern Pakistan have a common frontier with Burma.

TIBET

Now we can go on to deal with the three frontier regions—Tibet in the north and Nepal and Bhutan in the north-east.

Tibet has long held the imagination of the Indian sub-continent. To India she owes the main elements of her religion, Buddhism (first introduced in the seventh century A.D.), and also of her literature—a Tibetan alphabet based on the Dev Nagri Sanskrit character was first compiled at the time of the introduction of Buddhism, and many translations from Pali and Sanskrit manuscripts were made. But Tibet's chief interest to India in the modern world lies in the fact that she is co-terminous with India and Nepal for some 2,000 miles, and that "along this enormous distance her physical nature constitutes a barrier equal or superior to anything that the World can show elsewhere". At present India's North-East Frontier presents no problem similar to that of Pakistan's North-West. In order that this may continue, it is an Indian interest that Tibet should remain a strong mistress in her own house.

In earlier days, Tibet was a successful military power capable of threatening Indian and Chinese neighbours alike: an inscription of the eighth century A. D. at Lhasa indicates that China paid tribute at that time to Tibet. The introduction of Buddhism apparently softened earlier aggressive militarism. The conversion of Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian Emperor, to Lamaism led to strong cultural connections between the Mongolian Emperors of China and Tibet. It was a Mongolian Prince who, in the sixteenth century A. D., established the present line of Dalai Lamas. Early in the 18th century, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet between Mongols and Tibetans, the newly established Manchu dynasty adopted an aggressive policy. From that time until the Chinese revolution (1911) the Manchu dynasty maintained officers at Lhasa, although their authority decreased in time to a merely nominal suzerainty until finally in 1911 the Chinese forces were evicted and permitted safe conduct through India.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

In the latter part of the 18th century Warren Hastings succeeded in establishing friendly contacts with the Tashi Lama at Shigatse. But this led to nothing of a permanent nature owing to unfortunate suspicion that the British had encouraged the Nepalese invasion of Tibet in 1792. From then on Tibet remained a closed country except to the courageous Funduts of the survey of India and a few others such as Manning, until the Younghusband expedition of 1904. In 1873 the Chinese agreed to protect any British Mission which might enter Tibet; but the mere fact that the British accepted Chinese sponsorship in such a matter appears to have aroused Tibetan resentment and necessitated the abandonment of the proposed Mission.

This indication of weakness led to a Tibetan invasion of Sikkim. The Chinese were incapable of exercising any remedial influence and after one year's delay the Tibetans were expelled by force. A treaty and trade regulations were concluded with the Chinese in 1890 to regulate the frontier, but it soon became evident that the Tibetans had no intention of acknowledging such an agreement, and that the Chinese were unable to secure its respect. After some years of frustration Lord Curzon sought to remedy matters by means of direct approach to the Dalai Lama, but all his letters were rejected and returned unopened.

At the same time the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian named Dorjief, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the councils of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa, Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan Mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet". This Mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900 and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan Mission where, as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama, they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protection of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

EXPEDITION OF 1904

In view of these conditions the Government of India proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamah Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative. But after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached.

There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary. Later the amount of indemnity was reduced from seventy-five to twenty-five lakhs of rupees, to be paid in 3 years; the period of occupation of the Chumbi Valley was likewise reduced.

In June, 1906, the British concluded a convention with China which purported to regulate the position in Tibet. Thereunder Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere with the internal administration of the country, and China undertook not to permit any other foreign state to do so. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in 3 years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts (Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok) and the establishment of a Trade Agency at Gyantse.

Chinese Action—The approach of the Younghusband Mission to Lhasa led to the flight of the Dalai Lama to Uru, the sacred Buddhist city in Mongolia, leaving the internal government of Tibet in confusion. The 1906 convention explicitly re-affirmed a Chinese suzerainty over Tibet which had in fact become

sketchy; and the Chinese, thus strengthened, proceeded to convert Tibet from a loose form of vassalage into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, acting Viceroy in the neighbouring Province of Szechuan, was appointed Resident in Tibet: his ruthlessness and severity backed by the wild atrocities of the Chinese soldiers exasperated the populace.

The fugitive Dalai Lama had returned by the end of 1909 expecting to resume his temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But it was evident that the Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power; and the report that a strong Chinese force was moving on to Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate, sought refuge in India. He was pursued to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese forces overran Tibet.

TRIPARTITE CONVENTION

The British Government acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances to the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and urged that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him.

Here the matter might have rested but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuan, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and, in the House of Lords, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government.

In June 1913 the Chinese Government agreed to a tripartite conference between representatives of Tibet, China and Great Britain. The conference met at Simla in 1914, under the presidency of Sir Henry McMahon, and intimated a convention. *Inter alia* this convention recognised the autonomy of Tibet proper ('Outer Tibet'), and created a zone ('Inner Tibet') under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights. The Chinese Government were unable to accept the boundaries between Inner and Outer Tibet laid down in the Convention, and so refrained from ratifying it, though they accepted the terms of the Convention in all other respects; but the two remaining parties accepted it as binding between themselves.

PRACTICAL EQUILIBRIUM

In 1918 Chinese aggression led to strong and successful Tibetan retaliation. At a time of Chinese weakness Great Britain did its utmost to urge moderation on Tibet, and deputed

Sir E. Telchman to the scene of hostilities. He succeeded in effecting a truce in September 1918; unfortunately it was not possible to convert this truce into anything of the nature of a permanent settlement owing to the growing predominance at that time of the Chinese militarist element under Japanese influence.

In the period of uncertainty following the truce of September 1918, the Dalai Lama sent a pressing invitation to Sir Charles Bell, who had just resigned the post of Political Officer in Sikkim, to visit Lhasa with a view to assisting in a settlement between Tibet and China. While a refugee in India from Chinese aggression, the Dalai Lama had established warm friendship with Sir Charles Bell. After some hesitation, the Government of India permitted Sir Charles Bell to accept this invitation. He reached Lhasa in November 1920 and stayed there a year.

The British Government and the Government of India did not succeed in effecting a permanent settlement between China and Tibet—the chaotic condition of the former country at that time and the precarious condition of the Government in addition to the preoccupations of the Washington Conference impeded their efforts; these efforts did, however, succeed in bringing about a state of practical equilibrium between the two protagonists. But Bell's Lhasa visit will be mainly memorable for the permanent contribution he made to the good relations between Tibet and her southern neighbour; this visit also furnished the foundation for Bell's three valuable studies, "Tibet, Past and Present", "The People of Tibet", and "The Religion of Tibet".

In 1922 in response to the repeated request of the Tibetan Government the Government of India arranged for the construction of telegraphic communication with Lhasa.

During the years following the Washington Conference, Chinese disunity made any permanent settlement between Tibet and China impossible, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan Government for such settlement.

During the years 1931 to 1933, local disputes and the aggressiveness of local Chinese war-lords led to a period of confused fighting. In the southern sector civil war in Szechuan led to an armistice in November 1932; by February 1933, on the northern sector (owing, it appears, to shortage of military supplies) the Sinkiang war-lord was ready for a truce.

In 1933 the great 13th Dalai Lama died. Since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet. A new Dalai Lama—now aged 12—was discovered and installed with traditional ceremonial in September 1939. The Tibetan Government admitted to Lhasa a Chinese Mission of condolence on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama and a complimentary Mission on the occasion of the Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama.

PRESENT RELATIONS

The Second World War had no direct effect on Tibet. Tibet's main export, wool, increased in value. The Tibetan Government agreed to the transport through Tibet of supplies of a non-military nature required for China, and this traffic brought and still brings large profits to those engaged in it.

Relations between the Government of Tibet and Nepal are regulated by a treaty signed in 1866 since which date Nepal has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present Major Kalsher Bahadur.

The Republic of China has had a representative at Lhasa (at present C. H. Chien), since 1939.

Indian relations with Tibet were conducted through the agency of the Political Officer in Sikkim, with the assistance of Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gangtok till 1936 when direct contacts were established. Since

Sir Charles Bell's visit in 1920-21, the Political Officer in Sikkim has visited Lhasa on several occasions at the invitation of the Tibetan Government, viz., 1924 (Colonel F. M. Bailey); 1930 and 1932 (Colonel J. L. R. Weir); 1933 and 1935 (F. M. Williamson); 1936, 1940 (Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama) and 1944 (Sir Basil Gould); 1945 and 1946 (A. J. Hopkinson).

In 1936 Sir Basil Gould left behind one of his colleagues. Since that date a representative of the Government of India has maintained direct contact with the Government of Tibet at Lhasa.

In 1946 the Tibetan Government deputed a Good-will Mission from Lhasa bearing victory congratulations. The Mission, numbering 8 officials, first proceeded to New Delhi where they formally presented letters and gifts from the Tibetan Government to His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and the President of the United States. They were formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy and the American Commissioner in India, the Hon'ble George Merrell, and attended victory celebrations. Thereafter they did a short tour to places of interest in the Indian sub-continent. On the completion of this tour they proceeded to China by air where they made similar formal presentations to His Excellency Chiang-Kai-Shek and were formally received by him.

For the year ending 30th June, 1945 Tibetan imports *via* Sikkim were valued at approximately Rs. 8 lakhs and exports at approximately Rs. 35 lakhs. The main item under the former head was cotton piecegoods and Indian tea. The main export item was wool.

Political Officer in Sikkim: H. Dayal, I.C.S.

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been contiguous as if the Indian frontier were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The territories on this frontier are actually the independent Kingdom of Nepal, the Sikkim State and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the Indian district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, there is a narrow strip of territory between India and the true frontier.

The first of these frontier States is Kashmir which is almost the only important State which has acceded to India with frontier responsibilities. And these responsibilities the State worthily discharged through the agency of its efficient State troops composed mainly of Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak.

Then comes the long narrow strip of land called Nepal. This Gurkha Kingdom stands in special relation with the Indian Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against foreign aggression through Tibet.

Beyond Nepal are Bhutan and Sikkim (q.v.) whose rulers are Monolian by extraction and Buddhist by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and by taking a guarantee in return that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that the rights and interests of Sikkim and Bhutan would be protected.

Assam and Burma.—There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Moubas, Lamai (Mijis), Nisu (Daifas), Abors and others—living between the administered border of Assam and the

external frontier of India, in the region defined by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors, none of these tribes has given serious trouble in recent years; but in 1911 the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregerson by the Minyong Abors made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N.-E. Frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed for six months in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the "murders" were given up. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Nisu countries. The border region is some of the most difficult country in the world and the maintenance of close contact with the tribes has always been far from easy.

In the hills between Assam and Burma various Naga tribes predominate from Manipur northwards, and tribes of the Chin-Lushai stock from Manipur southwards. Administration has not yet been extended to all the Naga tribes and cases of head-hunting still occur in the more remote areas.

In 1947, the Government of India approved a Five Year Development Plan for the tribal areas of the N.-E. Frontier, a plan which contemplates the building of roads, schools and hospitals. Work on the plan commenced in the winter of 1947.

NEPAL

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,500,000, chiefly Hindu. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes alone being cultivated. Above these is a rugged border wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude.

The country before the Gurkha occupation, was split up into several small kingdoms under N-war kings. The Gurkhas under Prithi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhaktagon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family, Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, a right which is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. This right was conceded in a signed document called *Panyatra*. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with western conditions and outlook.

The rule of one of the Prime Ministers Maharaja Chander Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana deserves special mention. It was he who placed Nepal on the path of progress. During his long rule of 32 years he introduced reforms in all departments of administration. He abolished slavery in spite of violent opposition. He prohibited Sati. He was responsible for the spread of education; he opened a college for higher education at Kathmandu and strove hard to bring light and knowledge to the people of Nepal. He reformed the method of dispensing justice and also the judiciary. In short Nepal owes much to this courageous and wise administrator.

After his death he was followed by his brothers Maharajas Bhim Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana and Juddha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana successively as Prime Ministers. Both of them carried on steadily the work of reform inaugurated by Maharaja Chander Shamsher.

Administration.—The Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Prime Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of Government has

been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister who, while ruling the country, coupled with his official rank the title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Prime Minister.

The present king of Nepal is His Majesty Maharajadhiraj Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Sham Shere Jung Deva, and the Prime Minister Mohan Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana.

Economy.—Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed.

There is a bank and a jute and cotton mill. The starting of sugar and woollen industry is under consideration. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are being made from time to time. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from India, goes over a well maintained permanent road linking up with the 18 mile-long ropeway which was opened in 1927. A motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the ropeway terminus with the customs house for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Kathmandu to Birganj, which has been extended to Rasaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Kathmandu to Biratnagar and Dima Kunta in the easternmost part of the Nepal terai.

The revenue of the country is about two crores of rupees per annum.

The standing army is estimated at 45,000.

The state is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by inscriptions on pillars.

The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and by subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other while Nepal's treaty relations with Tibet allow her to station a representative at Lhasa. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816, the friendly relations with the British and Indian Governments have been steadily maintained. During the first World War Nepal gave valuable assistance to the Allies in recognition of which she received an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs to be paid in perpetuity from Indian revenues. To strengthen further the bonds of friendship that has subsisted so long between the two countries, a new treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

When the Second World War broke out, Nepal again came forward with an offer of help and in the early part of 1940 sent 8 Battalions of her regular army to the sub-continent for the defence of its frontiers against foreign

aggression. Three Battalions of these took an active part in checking the inroads of the Japanese and driving them back deep into Burma while the two Auxiliary Pioneer Battalions which were sent later played no less important a part in the construction of the Ledo road. In recognition of this help the annual grant referred to above was enhanced to twenty lacs of rupees and payment of the capitalised value of fifty per cent of it was also made.

After Transfer of Power.—With the transfer of power which took place in the sub-continent on the 15th August 1947, it was decided to exchange representatives at the highest level between the Governments of India and Nepal. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia was appointed as Ambassador for India in Nepal and Commanding General Singha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as the Nepalese Ambassador to India.

INDIAN EMBASSY IN NEPAL

H. M.'s Ambassador for India, H. E. Wing Commander Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

First Secretary, Dr. S. Gupta.

Superintendent & Treasury Officer, Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN INDIA

Nepalese Ambassador in India, H. E. Commanding General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.B.E.

Counsellor, Lt.-Col. G. S. Thapa.

First Secretary, Mr. P. N. Pradhan.

Military Attache, Captain S. B. Basnyat.

The Nepalese Legation in London and the British Legation in Nepal have also been raised to Embassies. Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana is the first Nepalese Ambassador at the Court of St. James', and Lt.-Col. G. A. Falconer, H.M.'s Minister in Nepal is the first British Ambassador in Nepal.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area 18,000 sq. miles) is an independent Himalayan State, under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, of the Government of India, possessing a fertile soil and temperate climate. The population, computed to number about 300,000, are sturdy folk of Tibetan affinities: in recent times there has been a considerable Nepalese immigration in the foot-hill region.

Though politically independent of Tibet Bhutan is susceptible to Tibetan influence; for the Bhutanese share the religion and culture of Tibet, and look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. In former times, China exchanged presents with Bhutan, but did not establish effective suzerainty.

For some 250 miles Bhutan dominates a tract of land, singularly rich and fertile, situated partly in Bengal and partly in Assam, known as the 'Eighteen Duars' ('Duar' being a 'door' or 'pass'). This area and what is now the State of Cochin Behar formed the traditional happy hunting-ground of Bhutanese free-booters. Indeed it was the forcible abduction of the Cochin Behar Raja and his brother that led indirectly to the first intercourse between 'John Company' and Bhutan. This

Bhutanese aggression was followed by a small successful expedition under a Company Officer. This led the then Tashi Lama (who was also Regent of Tibet) to address a friendly letter to Warren Hastings, interceding on behalf of the erring Bhutanese. Warren Hastings immediately responded by deputing Bogle's 'Good-will Mission'. Bogle travelled *via* Bhutan, and *en route* established cordial relations there (1774). These continued till 1792. In that year Nepal invaded Tibet. The Chinese suspected that the Bengal authorities had engineered this invasion, and by their influence induced the Bhutanese to shut the door.

The suspicion and hostility thus engendered was accentuated, when the Company, extending its influence to Assam, on the expulsion of the Burmese (1825), became heir to the uneasy relations existing between the Assamese and Bhutan: conditions prevailed comparable with those in the Derajal on the Waziristan border at their worst. Between 1837 and 1864, thirty cases of plundering occurred, and at least 25 Indians were known to have been carried off into slavery. Meanwhile 50 outrages were committed in Cochin Behar territory (one involving over Rs. 20,000 worth property), and 69 residents of the State were kidnapped.

The upheaval of 1857 served to postpone settlement. An envoy (Mr. A. Eden) sent in 1863, charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the return of all captives and plundered property and security for the future peace of the frontier, was insulted in open Darbar and put under duress. The Bhutan War of 1864 led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Sinchula in January, 1866. Bhutan ceded in perpetuity the whole of the 18 Duars and in return received a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year.

From that date relations with Bhutan were excellent, and the bonds between Bhutan and India grew closer, until, in 1910, in return for an increase in the subsidy of Rs. 50,000 paid under the Sinchula Treaty to Rs. 1,00,000, that treaty was amended to include a provision that Bhutan's foreign relations should be controlled by the British (now Indian) Government at the same time undertaking to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. Under another agreement the Bhutan Government undertook to remove all liquor shops from within a 10-mile zone of the Indian District borders in return for an annual compensation of Rs. 1,00,000.

In 1907 the leading chief of Bhutan, Tongaa Penlop Ugen Wangchuk was elected by the unanimous votes of Bhutan Chiefs and a number of monks as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan. He was succeeded in 1926 by his eldest son, now his Highness Maharaja Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.O.B.I., K.O.I.E.

Stand-Still Agreement.—On the transfer of power in India in August 1947, the Bhutan Government entered into a stand-still arrangement with the Government of India, pending the conclusion of negotiations.

Bhutan representatives attended the Delhi Inter-Asian Relations Conference in Spring 1947. The Political Officer in Sikkim visited Bhutan and met His Highness the Maharaja in September 1947.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE total Indian (includes Indian and Pakistani) population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows:—

| Name of country | Indian population | Date of estimates |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Dominions.</i> | | |
| 1. Australia | 4,544 | 1933 |
| 2. Canada | 1,465 | 1941 |
| 3. New Zealand | 1,116 | 1945 |
| 4. South Africa—Cape | 16,901 (Asiatics) | 1946 |
| Transvaal | 37,505 (") | 1946 |
| Natal | 228,119 (") | 1946 |
| Orange Free State | 14 (") | 1946 |
| 5. Southern Rhodesia | 3,090 | 1947 |
| 6. Ceylon | 732,258 | 1946 |
| <i>Colonies and Protectorates.</i> | | |
| 7. British Malaya* | 604,508 | 1947 |
| 8. Hongkong | 2,500 | 1946 |
| 9. Mauritius | 271,636 | 1946 |
| 10. Seychelles | 285 | 1947 |
| 11. Gibraltar | 41 | 1946 |
| 12. Nigeria | 375 | 1947 |
| 13. Kenya | 90,900 | 1948 |
| 14. Uganda | 33,900 | 1948 |
| 15. Nyasaland | 3,100 (Asiatics) | 1943 |
| 16. Zanzibar | 16,000 | 1946 |
| 17. Tanganyika | 44,200 | 1948 |
| 18. Jamaica | 26,507 | 1948 |
| 19. Trinidad | 195,747 | 1946 |
| 20. British Guiana | 168,921 | 1946 |
| 21. Fiji Islands | 125,674 | 1947 |
| 22. Northern Rhodesia | 1,484 (Asiatics) | 1947 |
| 23. South African Protectorates | 409 (") | 1936 |
| 24. South West Africa | 14 (") | 1936 |
| 25. Maldives | 550 | 1933 |
| 26. British North Borneo | 1,298 | 1931 |
| 27. Aden | 9,456 | 1946 |
| 28. British Somaliland | 250 | 1946 |
| 29. Malta | 37 | 1948 |
| 30. Grenada | 5,000 | 1922 |
| 31. St. Lucia | 2,189 | 1921 |
| 32. British Honduras | 1,366 | 1946 |
| 33. Sierra Leone | 76 | 1948 |
| <i>Other parts.</i> | | |
| 34. Burma | 1,017,825 | 1931 |
| 35. United Kingdom | 5 to 6,000 | 1947 |
| Total for British Empire | 3,655,200 | |
| <i>Foreign Countries.</i> | | |
| 36. Dutch East Indies | 27,638 | 1930 |
| 37. Siam | 5,000 (approximately) | 1931 |
| 38. French Indo-China | 6,000 (") | 1931 |
| 39. Japan | 250 (") | 1946 |
| 40. Bahrain | 500 | 1933 |
| 41. Iraq | 2,596 | 1932 |
| 42. Muscat | 441 | 1933 |
| 43. Portuguese East Africa | 5,000 | 1931 |
| 44. Madagascar | 12,500 | 1946 |
| 45. Reunion | 1,533 | 1933 |
| 46. United States of America | 2,100 | 1948 |
| 47. Dutch Guiana | 40,777 | 1955 |
| 48. Brazil | 2,000 | 1931 |
| 49. European countries | 1,000 (approximately) | 1930 |
| 50. Panama | 85 (Hindus) | |
| Total for foreign countries | 107,720 | |
| Total for all countries | 3,762,980 | |

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

ORIGIN

Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century.

From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca and coconut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand,

carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta.

The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advance being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate

should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

HISTORY

Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (80 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1938 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1840 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Reunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1855 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam.

Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to ministerial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana.

A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the Colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

LEGISLATION

In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Fletcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain in the N.W.F.P. and in Bengal respectively the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards

emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year.

This Act specified the countries to which emigration was lawful, but empowered the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measure had not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India were not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out.

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

ENQUIRIES

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion became strongly opposed to it.

The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed. The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries.

The Committee, though originally constituted to advise on emigration questions only, always advised the Government on all important matters concerning Indians Overseas. In

April, 1945, its name was changed to that of 'Standing Committee on Commonwealth Relations' and its membership was increased to 14. Its functions now are to advise the Commonwealth Relations Department on all matters with which it is concerned excepting the pilgrimage to Hajjaz.

Safeguards.—It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration or unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment.' These rules have so far been made applicable to the provinces of Bombay and Sind.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, were remedied. Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 25 and 30A of the Act.

PRESENT POSITION

Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Commonwealth generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several Colonies and Dominions as they were called considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Commonwealth.
- (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute power of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Emigration Act of 1922. The functions of the Government of India were previously performed by the Provincial Governments by virtue of powers delegated to them under Section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. With a view to dealing directly with all emigration problems in the post-war period on a uniform all-India basis, the Government of India resumed the administration of those functions with effect from 1st October, 1944, and appointed a Controller General of Emigration in the Commonwealth Relations Dept. for that purpose. (See earlier issues of the Year Book for details.)

A controller of Emigration, Madras has also been appointed to co-ordinate emigration control in the Madras Province. In February 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India

(Legislative) passed an Act extending the *proprio vigore* application of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 to all Acceding States with a view to control and regulate emigration through ports in maritime States and to extend the protection of the Act to emigrants from such ports.

ADMISSION

On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917, and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visit, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purpose or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

Prohibitions.—The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic.

Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds, or on account of his standard or habits of life, to be unsuitable to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions.

All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education.

Reciprocity.—India on its side assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire of foreign countries, by means of passports. By the Immigration into India Act, 1924 the Government of India was empowered to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian

domicile." That Act was repealed in 1943 by the Reciprocity Act, 1943, which enables the Government of India to impose such disabilities in respect of entry into, or travel, residence, etc., upon subjects of any British possession which subjects persons of Indian origin to like disabilities.

For the first time this Act was enforced in December 1944 against South Africans of non-Indian origin in the matter of immigration, residence and municipal franchise.

With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of Indians, which are not placed on other classes of Commonwealth subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya Colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the Colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities.—The policy of the Empire was summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could be found to reach a more satisfactory position.

A SUMMARY

The present position is as follows:—

Australia.—The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925. In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, Indians are not disqualified on racial grounds for the State franchise. The disability which existed in this respect in Queensland until December 1930 and in Western Australia until the end of 1934 was removed as a result of informal representation made by the representatives of India on various occasions, including the one made by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the 1930 Imperial Conference. The Constitution and Electoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly; but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value.

Indians born in what was formerly called British India were admitted to the benefits of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 1920. They were also made eligible for maternity allowances. Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor disabilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment. Under the Mining Act of 1904,

in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asiatics requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines. Under the South Australia Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land. In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authorities to exercise discretion in their favour. The Government of Western Australia have announced their decision to take steps to remove any disabilities which now attach to Indians in that State.

An exchange of High Commissioners took place between India and Australia in 1944.

Canada.—Indian residents of Canada are mostly farmers, gardeners, farm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers, and unskilled labourers. While in the other eight provinces of Canada, Indian residents were not subject to any political or legal disabilities, Indians in British Columbia numbering about 1,300 were denied the municipal, provincial and federal franchise, as a result of which they could not serve as trustees in any municipal or rural school district, hold any municipal office or serve as jurors; they are barred from employment by contractors for the Public Works Department and for the sale of Government timber and also from holding a foreshore lease or Engineer's certificate under the Harbours Inspection Act. In 1947 an Act known as the British Columbia Provincial Election Amendment Act was passed in the British Columbia Legislature conferring provincial franchise on Indians in British Columbia. As a result of this Indians in that Province also became entitled to federal franchise. The Union of British Columbia Municipalities passed a resolution in 1947 recommending that municipal franchise be granted to Indians.

In October, 1945 a Canadian Citizenship Bill was moved in the Canadian House of Commons which provided for the status of 'Canadian Citizenship' which can be acquired by persons (i) who were/are born in Canada or on Canadian ship, (ii) whose parents at the time of their births were/are British subjects of Canadian domicile or are Canadian citizens, (iii) who have resided in Canada and make an application of their intention to become Canadian citizens. It also introduced an entirely new system for determining who are British subjects, thus involving fundamental change from the present system for determining the common status of British subjects throughout the Commonwealth. It was passed in 1946 and came into force with effect from 1-1-47. It would bestow 'Canadian Citizenship' on all Indians born in Canada and would also enable Indians born outside Canada to acquire citizenship rights under certain circumstances. The Govts. of India and Canada have decided to exchange High Commissioners; and towards the middle of 1947, Mr. J. D. Kearney and Mr. H. S. Malik were appointed as Canadian High Commissioner in India and Indian High Commissioner in Canada, respectively.

New Zealand.—Indians domiciled in New Zealand are generally not subject to any disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights including franchise with the other British subjects.

SOUTH AFRICA

The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mahatma Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. (See earlier editions of the Year Book for details).

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were published in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Cape Town Agreement.—It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which resulted in a true appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will. The terms of the Cape Town Agreement were on the following lines:—

"Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted migration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 8 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments."

The number of Indians who took advantage of the Assisted Emigration Scheme was below expectations. Early in 1932 representatives of both the Governments met in Cape Town to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement. Both Governments recognised that the Cape Town Agreement had been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they would continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indian residents in the Union and that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India were now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent of the Indian population of the Union were now South African-born. Both Governments agreed that the Cape Town Agreement was to remain valid.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES

The Government of India selected the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastry as their first Agent. He reached the Union on the 28th June, 1927. The designation of the Agent was changed to that of 'Agent-General' in 1935.

Following the appointment of a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa by the Dominion Government of Canada, the Government of India considered that the status of their representative should not be lower than that of any of the sister Dominions. As a result of negotiations between the two Governments, the status of the Agent-General was raised to that of High Commissioner from 1st January 1941.

India's representatives in the Union from 1927-46 were—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastry | 1927-1929 |
| Sir K. V. Reddi | 1929-1932 |
| Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, I.C.S. | 1932-1935 |
| Sir Syed Raza Ali | 1935-1938 |
| Sir B. Ramu Rao, I.C.S. | 1938-1941 |
| Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan | 1941-1945 |
| Mr. R. M. Deshmukh | 1945-1946 |

During the period 1932-1939 various anti-Indian laws were enacted. European agitation during this period also led to the appointment in 1938 of two Commissioners Mr. Murry Land Commission and Mixed Marriages Commissions. (For details see earlier editions of the Year Book.) Following is the more recent history of the Indian problem in South Africa.

INTERIM ACT

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India, the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1930 which came into force on June 16, 1939. The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal. (a) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions; (b) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal; and (c) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. The main provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May, 1930. (2) The issue of trading licences except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30, 1939. (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption. In April 1941 an amending Act was passed to keep alive the provisions of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two years, i.e., till May 1943.

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war.

LAWRENCE COMMITTEE

Towards the end of 1939, Mr. Lawrence, the Minister of the Interior, suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City Council should constitute a Joint Committee for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asiatics into European areas. The Natal Indian Association expressed their opposition to any form of segregation but offered to co-operate with the Durban City Council in the manner suggested

in order to establish harmonious relations between the two communities. The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the Indian community and the necessity for providing proper municipal amenities. The Committee was formed in March, 1940, but owing to the attitude of the European members, it could not function successfully and the Minister of the Interior was obliged to dissolve it in September, 1942.

BROOME COMMISSION

In January, 1940, the Minister of the Interior announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent, if any, of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. N. Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference:—

"To enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent Indians have since 1st January, 1927, commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, as amended, of the Transvaal), and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition."

A summary of the findings of the Commission was published on October 11th 1940. The two main findings were that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 did not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas was little more than a trickle. As regards the cases of penetration as had been found, it was stated that the main reason for penetration by acquisition was attributable to the desire to obtain good investments (and this was also held to account for some of the acquisitions with occupation), while the most important reason for acquisition with occupation was given as the "lack of housing and civic amenities in predominantly Indian areas." The Commission also recorded that "it is the Commission's considered opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory segregation will never be overcome, but that *de facto* segregation may some day be achieved by voluntary mutual co-operation."

Towards the end of 1942, the Durban City Council represented to the Minister of the Interior that since October 1940 Indian penetration in predominantly European areas in Durban had been taking place on an accelerated scale. As a result of this representation, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome was once again appointed to enquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, Indians (including Companies with predominantly Indian directorates) had, since 30th September, 1940, in the Municipal area of Durban, acquired sites in those areas which the previous Commission found to be predominantly European on 1st January, 1927. According to the findings of this Commission, the sites acquired by Indians in 1942 were 21 times greater than the highest previous yearly total and the amount paid for these sites during the 29 months covered by the Commission did not fall short of the total amount so paid during the 18 years which were covered by the previous Commission.

PEGGING ACT

As a result of this finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed in the teeth of opposition by the Indian Community and Government of India, an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1945," generally called as the Pegging Act. This Act provides for the continuance in the Transvaal of the provisions of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 for a further period of 8 years and extends similar provisions prohibiting transfer of property between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 8 years, i.e., up to March 31, 1946.

Government of India formulated their plans to take retaliatory action against the Union. In the meanwhile, however, it became clear that the general elections in the Union had played a large part in the enactment of Pegging Legislation—Indian penetration having been used as a convenient election issue for securing votes of anti-Indian Europeans. The Government of India, therefore, waited for the excitement aroused by the elections to subside in the hope that the Union Government would make a conciliatory move after the atmosphere in the country had returned to normal. Indian public opinion, however, continued to be disturbed both in India and S. Africa and constantly urged upon the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures.

PRETORIA AGREEMENT

On 18th April, 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement," between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council. It was agreed by both the parties that the main problem was the occupation of property for residential purposes in urban areas where the question arose of Indians living in close proximity to Europeans. The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian members and a third European with legal training as chairman. The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by licensing. The Pegging Act was to be withdrawn by proclamation after the Ordinance was passed.

The Agreement on the whole, met with satisfactory reception among the majority of Indians in South Africa. The Government of India also decided to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal solution. A draft Ordinance embodying major points of the Agreement, which was approved by the Natal Indian Congress, was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council and it was referred to the Select Committee after first reading. On October 17th, 1944, the draft Residential Property Regulations Ordinance with the Report of the Select Committee was placed on the table of the Provincial Council.

The amended draft Ordinance departed from the Pretoria Agreement in many aspects; in particular it restricted the right of Indians to acquire property. F. M. Smuts himself admitted afterwards that this Ordinance was inconsistent with the Pretoria Agreement. That Ordinance, with two other Ordinances, viz. Natal Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expropriation Ordinance, was passed on 3rd November 1944. Indians in South Africa were greatly agitated over this legislation. It also aroused great resentment among the public in India. It was apprehended that these Ordinances would enable the Provincial Administration to carry out racial zoning.

RECIPROCITY ACT

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that the new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement. As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India. They were debarred from acquiring or occupying any property without a permit and were also deprived of the local franchise.

HOUSING ACT

The Residential Property Regulations Ordinance and the other two ordinances were eventually declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the Provincial Council and therefore did not become operative. The Union Government however passed in June

1945 another Act known as Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1945. It enabled the Government to frame Regulations relating to acquisition and expropriation of property by the local authorities, the Natal Housing Board and the National Housing and Planning Commission of the Union Government. The power of expropriation was to remain in the hands of the Union Minister. It also empowered the Provincial Councils to institute Housing Boards through Provincial legislation. Accordingly the Natal Provincial Council passed an Ordinance entitled "Natal Housing Ordinance" which became law on the 6th December 1945.

The regulations under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, were also issued on the same day. The Prime Minister also issued a statement on the same date giving an assurance that the safeguards regarding Ministerial consent and approval would be used to ensure that the powers in question were exercised in a reasonable, equitable and impartial manner.

THIRD BROOME COMMISSION

In 1944 the Union Government appointed a Commission "To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities, civic status and provision of adequate residential, educational, religious and recreational facilities, and to make recommendations generally as to what steps are necessary further to implement the uplift clauses of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal."

The Commission included two Indians and commenced work in May, 1944. The introduction of the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance and other Ordinances mentioned in the foregoing paras brought about a crisis. In December 1944, the two Indian members resigned the membership of the Commission saying that, as the Ordinances and the Reports of the Natal Post-War Reconstruction Commission had anticipated the work of the Commission and forestalled its recommendations, the usefulness of the Commission was stultified.

The Commission, however, continued its work. In the 2nd week of June 1945, the Interim Report of the Commission was published. The main and only important recommendation of the Commission was that the Union Government should invite the Government of India to send to the Union a delegation, composed substantially of Indians for the purpose of discussing with the Union Government, and with such representatives as the Union Government might appoint, and with such other persons as the delegation may invite, all matters affecting Indians in South Africa.

LAND TENURE ACT

One of the most important events in the history of Indians in South Africa was the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. This event raised the Indian question in South Africa to international plane.

On January 21st 1946, the Prime Minister announced in the Union Parliament, his intention to introduce a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the occupation and acquisition of property by Indians in Natal, except in certain exempted areas. This roused consternation among the Indian community in South Africa and the public in India. According to the statement made by the Government Spokesman in the Central Legislature on the 12th March, the Government of India urged upon the Union Government to convene, as recommended by the Third Broome Commission, a Round Table Conference of representatives of both the countries to discuss Indian question before passing this legislation. The Union Government rejected this request. The Bill was introduced in the Union House of Assembly on 16th March and passing through all stages became law on 3rd June 1946.

The Act which replaced the Pegging Act of 1943, consisted of two Chapters. The first Chapter dealing with land tenure placed restrictions on the acquisition and occupation of land by Asiatics in Natal, except in exempted areas which have been so proclaimed in the schedule to the Act. These areas might be increased or decreased on the advice of the Land Tenure Advisory Board (established under the Act) or after five years by a resolution of the Parliament. In non-exempted areas transfer of fixed property between non-Asiatics and Asiatics both for occupation and acquisition was subject to a permit granted by the Minister. In the Transvaal the Interim Act (1939) position was retained with the exception that trade licences were no longer to require the Minister's permit. Thus the Act extended the temporary provisions of the Pegging Act to the whole of Natal and also introduced a new principle of racial segregation.

The second Chapter gave a limited franchise to Indians. It enfranchised a male Indian who was

- (a) a Union national of or over 21 years of age,
- (b) had passed the sixth Standard or equivalent; and either
- (c) had an annual income of not less than £84 or
- (d) owned immovable property of the minimum value of £250.

Indians were to be represented by 2 Senators, 3 Members in the House of Assembly and 2 Members in the Natal Provincial Council. Indians in the Transvaal were not given any representation in the Transvaal Provincial Council. The members in the Senate and the Assembly must be of European descent and thus Indians were to be represented by Europeans in both Houses of the Union Parliament.

As described below the second Chapter of this Act was repudied by the Nationalist Government in October 1948.

On the Act becoming law the Government of India was strongly urged by the Indian public and the Indian community in South Africa to recall their High Commissioner and enforce trade sanctions against that country. The Government of India informed the Union Government that in view of the attitude of that Government the Government of India considered themselves free to take counter-measures. Accordingly they gave notice of the termination of Trade Agreement with the Union Government on the 25th March 1946 and banned all exports to and imports from South Africa with effect from the 17th July. The High Commissioner for India in the Union was recalled. In South Africa itself Indians have started a passive resistance movement which has taken the form of denying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act by occupying land in the non-exempted areas. About 200 persons including women, Africans and Europeans have courted imprisonment and the movement is continuing.

The Government of India was also urged by the Indian legislature to raise the Indian question in South Africa before the United Nations as the Union Government's treatment of Indians was a violation of the United Nations Charter. The Government of India lodged a complaint with the Secretary General, United Nations requesting that the General Assembly should take up this question under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.

QUESTION BEFORE U. N. O.

Later the Government of India submitted a factual memorandum to the United Nations, which described the various disabilities under which the Indians in South Africa suffer. The question was discussed at the 1946 (October-December) session of the General Assembly which referred it to the Joint Political and Legal Committees. The South Africa delegation, led by F. M. Smuts, contended that this question was essentially a domestic question of South

Africa and therefore under Article 2(7) of the Charter U.N.O. had no right to discuss the matter. They therefore wanted the whole question to be referred to the International Court of Justice for legal clarification on this point.

The Indian delegation led by Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, emphasised that this was not a domestic question. During the course of discussions South Africa's racial policy came in for much criticism. Various resolutions were proposed but the Committee passed the joint French-Mexican resolution, to which India had agreed.

The resolution after stating that because of the treatment of Indians in South Africa friendly relations between the two countries had been impaired, expressed the opinion of the General Assembly that such treatment "should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter". It requested the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to that effect. This resolution was passed by the General Assembly by 2/3rd majority.

After his return to South Africa F. M. Smuts in his public speeches strongly criticised the resolution. He attributed the resolution to ignorance and a "solid wall of prejudice" against the colour policies of South Africa. According to him the General Assembly had taken the decision on this question under the influence of a "flood of emotion" and "mischievous propaganda". He accused the Assembly of having been unfair to the Union and of having denied it the most elementary and fundamental right of access of the International Court. He did not regard what had happened at the UNO as final and decisive.

One of the direct results of the UNO resolution was the intensification of anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa. A movement was set afoot among Europeans to boycott Indian traders. The Indian community continued its passive resistance. The Union Government did not take any initiative to give effect to the resolution. Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in a personal letter to F. M. Smuts, expressed the Government of India's readiness to enter into any discussions the Government of South Africa might see fit to initiate for implementing the UNO resolution. This was the beginning of correspondence between the two Governments but it ended without any result. The Union Government desired the return of the High Commissioner to South Africa for consultation. The Government of India preferred a Round Table Conference, but were willing to send back the High Commissioner for discussion provided the Union Government accepted the UNO resolution as the basis of such discussion. The Union Government declined to do so. They asserted that they had no agreements with India to which the resolution had referred.

Both the Governments submitted their reports to the General Assembly which discussed the question again in September-December 1947 session. The question was referred to the Political Committee which passed the Indian resolution as amended by Mexico. The resolution after reaffirming the last year's resolution requested the two Governments to enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution, inviting the Government of Pakistan to such a Conference. But the resolution failed to secure 2/3rd majority in the General Assembly and hence was not effective. In July 1948 the Government of India again requested the United Nations to consider the South African Indian question. After referring to the fast deteriorating condition of the Indians in South Africa in view of the 'apartheid' policy of the new Government, the Government of India stated that it did not believe that it could be the intention of the United Nations to acquiesce in the refusal of South Africa to act on the General Assembly resolution of 8th December 1946. Such

acquiescence would be a denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on purely racial grounds to an important section of the population of South Africa and would gravely undermine the effectiveness with which its members carry out the obligations which they have assumed under the Charter. The item was included in the Agenda for the Third Session of General Assembly held in Paris despite the opposition of Mr. Louw, the leader of the South African Delegation, who put forward the same arguments against its being included in the Agenda as F. M. Smuts had done in 1946. The question was expected to be discussed by the General Assembly in its adjourned session in April 1949, but was once again put off, owing to 'pressure of work'.

NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT

The General Election in South Africa, which took place in May 1948, was fought on the colour question. F. M. Smuts's party was defeated and the Nationalist Party led by Dr. D. F. Malan came into power. The Nationalist Party however was carried to victory on the crest of a wave of hatred against the non-European. The Election Manifesto of the Party expounded the 'apartheid' or racial segregation policy of the Party. The section dealing with Indians set out their policy towards Indians thus:—

"The Party holds the view that Indians are a foreign and outlandish element which is unsustainable. They can never become part of the country and must therefore be treated as an immigrant community. The Party accepts as a basis of its policy the repatriation of as many Indians as possible and proposes a proper investigation into the practicability of such a policy on a large scale in co-operation with India and other countries".

The manifesto then went on to deal with the revision of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act on the assumption that there would be no Parliamentary representation for Indians. Indian and European areas would be completely separated so that Europeans would be banned from Indian areas and Indians in their turn would be kept apart from indigenous races. Compensation would be paid for expropriations to implement this policy; facilities for Indian trading outside Indian areas would be drastically curtailed and a Native areas gradually abolished; the inter-provincial movement would be effectively prevented. Further action would be taken to prevent Indian penetration into the Cape, and action would also be taken against Indians who incited non-European races against the Europeans.

During the last twelve months the Nationalist Government has adopted the following measures affecting Indians:—

- (i) The second Chapter of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act giving "representation" to Indians was repealed in October 1948.
- (ii) Two departmental Committees have been appointed to consider suggestions for tightening up the provisions of Asiatic Land Tenure Act in Natal and the Transvaal.
- (iii) On 16th September 1948 the Minister of the Interior announced in the Union Parliament that a Commission would be appointed to examine the desirability of introducing legislation regarding property ownership and occupation of Asiatics in Cape Province. If Government decided after the report of the Commission to introduce legislation on the matter such legislation would be retrospective from that date.
- (iv) Segregation has been introduced in the Cape Suburban railways.
- (v) Family allowances admissible in South Africa on the basis of income and the

number of dependants have been stopped for Indians with effect from 31-12-48.

- (vi) In the speech from the Throne on the 21st January for national registration and the prevention of mixed marriages would be introduced in the current session of the Union Parliament. Under the former every inhabitant of the country of whatever race, colour or creed would be registered giving details of his or her race, colour and creed. Identity cards would be issued to the entire population.
- (vii) The bonus under the Assisted Emigration scheme has been doubled to induce Indians to accept repatriation to India.

DURBAN RIOTS

In the middle of January 1949 riots broke out in Durban in which African gangs made large scale attacks on Indian areas, resulting in a heavy loss of life and property. 110 persons, of Indians, 85 Africans and one European—were killed and 1,853—708 Indians, 1,085 Africans—were injured. Damage to Indian property was estimated to be one million pounds. The Union Government immediately appointed a Judicial Commission of Inquiry to investigate the causes and course of the riots. According to some witnesses the more important of the causes of the riots are exploitation of natives by Indian Shopkeepers, slum conditions in Durban, African growing sense of frustration under a repressive system, incitement by Europeans and the inflammatory racial propaganda against Indians let loose by the Nationalists during last year. The national organisations of Indians and Africans viz., South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress who had decided to give evidence jointly, boycotted the Enquiry Commission, as the latter did not allow cross examination of witnesses. The report of the Enquiry Commission took much the same line as is outlined above.

EAST AFRICA KENYA COLONY

The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony were fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

- (a) **FRANCHISE.**—Indians had not the elective franchise. The Government of India, therefore, proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.
- (b) **SEGREGATION.**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was intrinsically unjust, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians were in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.
- (c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area had by then been given out, and the Government of India claimed, that there was no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applied. That decision was, however, extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.
- (d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Suggestions were put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claimed that there was no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions were in principle indefensible.

THE SETTLEMENT

The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the

interests of the African native must be paramount," and in the light of this it was decided:—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian was also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics was abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—The old practice was maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands was offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations was rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration was considered necessary. It was held that some arrangement was required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda were, in that connection, instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them "and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement those decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

H. M. G.'s DECISIONS

Following upon the Kenya award, statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial Conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As stated in a subsequent para, a Colonies Committee was appointed in March 1924. As a result of the representation of the Colonies Committee the following decisions were announced by the Secretary of State for Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924.

"(1) **IMMIGRATION.**—No definite statistics were available to judge the extent of non-native immigration. Accordingly a step will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) **FRANCHISE.**—Communal system of franchise will continue.

(3) **HIGHLANDS.**—The present practice will continue.

(4) **LOWLANDS.**—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should

be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas.

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

EAST AFRICA COMMITTEE

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African Dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee.

The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

CLOSER UNION

In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies, and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it might be possible to find a basis of general agreement.

Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 6th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon after to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

THE REPORT

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of closer union, His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time had not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for closer union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the closer union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to the Governor of Kenya which was published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise. As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise civilisation or education of a character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it was impracticable under the prevailing conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

Reservation for Muslims.—Mainly as a reflection of the political situation in India, a demand for separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims gained ground in Kenya about 1946. Various attempts at compromise failed. Thereupon the Government of Kenya sought to introduce separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims. As soon as this came to the notice of the Government of India, they made

vigorous representations to the U. K. Govt. Eventually it was decided by the Government of Kenya to retain the electorates as they were but to reserve two of the five Indian seats for Muslims in two double member constituencies, each voter having one vote only. The ordinance giving effect to this decision is restricted to the life of the present Legislative Council.

Highlands.—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following:

"To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923."

The Commission in their report, which was published in May, 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission.

The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community.

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council was issued in February, 1939. Though the Order did not contain a definition of the "privileged position" which persons of European descent were to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government made it clear that there was no intention of changing the administrative practice which had been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands.

This decision caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accorded even to non-British subjects of European race.

Two Ordinances. In 1944 another important development took place. In the middle of the year the Kenya Legislature passed two Ordinances, namely (a) the Land Control Ordinance, 1944, and (b) the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance 1944. The objects of the Land Control Ordinance were stated to be (i) putting land to the most beneficial use, (ii) empowering the Crown to acquire land for settlement purposes, and (iii) prevention of speculation in land to the prejudice of post-war settlement.

Under this Ordinance a Board called the Land Control Board has been established. The Board is to have, subject to any special or general direction of the Governor, absolute control over all transactions in land in the Highlands. It consists of three official members and 4 other persons appointed by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya. One of the objects of the second Ordinance is to make the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 more effective by giving a power of veto to the Governor, in exercise of which he can disallow inter-racial transfers of shares in a landowning company, as is being done in the case of inter-racial transfers of land.

Both the Ordinances have been strongly denounced by the Indian community and the Indian members of the Legislature, who have always been opposed to the practice of reservation of the Highlands to the Europeans. The Government of India also made suitable representations against this legislation.

Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the "Lowlands", the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India but they thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

The Government of India, however, made suitable representation to the United Kingdom Government for facilities for settlement of Indians on land in Kenya, including Indian, from India. The U. K. Government did not agree to the settlement of Indians from India on land in Kenya on account of increase in population and great demand for land by Africans, assured India that they would do whatever was possible to meet the demand for land by the local Indians.

REORGANISATION

Another matter which led to much controversy in 1945 was the reorganisation of the administration of Kenya. The Government of Kenya proposed to expand the Executive Council of the Governor. Under the proposals the official members of the executive council were to be made the members of the Executive Council in charge of Departments and the non-officials were to be allowed to hold portfolios in respects of two of the Departments, viz., Agriculture and Natural Resources and Local Government portfolios.

The Indian community opposed these proposals on the ground that the appointment of non-officials who would invariably be Europeans as members in charge of Departments would be detrimental to Indians' interest. They suggested that if Government were keen on utilising the experience of non-officials it should be done by means of advisory bodies and that Indians should also be given a share in the Government. The proposals were debated in the Legislative Council of Kenya and were adopted in spite of the opposition of all non-European members. A non-official European has been given the charge of the new Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

INTER-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION

Colonial Paper 181 published on December 12, 1946 contained the proposals of U.K. Government for an inter-territorial organisation in East Africa. Briefly these proposals were—

- to set up an East African High Commission consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika,
- to constitute a Central Legislature, and
- to create a federal executive organisation for the services which are to be operated in common between the territories.

The Legislative Assembly was empowered to legislate on defined subjects throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and was to consist of 12 official and 24 unofficial members of whom 6 were to belong to each of the European, Indian and African communities. The equality of racial representation on the un-official side considerably attracted Indian and African opinion which expressed itself in favour of the acceptance of the proposals, but these were subjected to criticism by the European community. Following the visit of the then Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. Creech-Jones, to East Africa in 1946, revised proposals were published in Colonial Paper No. 210 of 1947. In the revised proposals the principle of equality of racial representation on the un-official side of the Central Legislature has been given up; and instead, equality of territorial representation has been proposed. The composition of the Assembly under the original and the revised proposals is given below :—

Original proposals

12 Official members

Un-Official members :

6 European members, two from each territory, elected by the un-official European members of the Territorial Legislative Councils.

6 Indian Members, two from each territory, elected by the un-official Indian members of the Territorial Legislative Council.

6 members to represent Africans nominated by the High Commission.

2 Arabs nominated by the High Commission.

4 other members nominated by the High Commission.

Revised proposals

7 official members appointed *ex officio* from the staff of the High Commission services.

5 members appointed from Kenya

5 members appointed from Uganda

5 members appointed from Tanganyika.

1 member of the Arab Community appointed by the High Commission.

The Indian community and the Africans expressed their opposition to the revised proposals. The U. K. however announced their decision to bring them into operation on 1st January 1948. The East African High Commission under this Scheme has been in existence since January 1, 1948 and common services as under (c) of the proposals mentioned above created with effect from January 1, 1949.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS

In December, 1943, the Government of Tanganyika informed the Government of India that on account of extreme pressure on housing and other accommodation, it was proposed to restrict the entry into the territory of non-natives who were not essential for war work. Persons normally resident in the territory were, however, to be exempted from the restrictions provided they had not been away for more than two years.

The Government of India pointed out to the Tanganyika Government, among other things, that due to acute shortage of shipping it would not be possible for many Indians otherwise 'normal residents' of the territory to return within two years and asked for their exemption from the scope of the proposed restrictions. The Tanganyika Government while not agreeing to the exemption of such persons, assured the Government of India that the regulations would be enforced with due regard to the circumstances of each case. The Regulations were promulgated on the 14th February, 1944.

In the third week of February, 1944, the Governments of Kenya and Uganda also intimated to the Government of India that on account of acute shortage of housing and food they also proposed to enact legislation similar to that of Tanganyika and promulgated Defence Regulations imposing restrictions on immigration on the 1st March, 1944. The East African Governments assured the Government of India that the Regulations were not discriminatory and that they would be terminated after the war.

The restrictions, however, aroused great apprehensions among Indians in East Africa and India. Several representations were made to the Government of India and deputations waited on them. The matter was also raised in the Council of State and it was stressed by all that the restrictions were the outcome of strong anti-Indian agitation carried on by local Europeans and were only the thin end of the wedge, designed to exclude Indians from East Africa after the war. The pleas of housing and food shortage were described by the critics as groundless.

On representation by the Govt. of India the Colonial Government assured the Government of India that entry permits would be granted to all *bona fide* residents of the Colonies even though they might have been absent from the Colonies for more than two years.

With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, it was expected that the immigration restrictions which were introduced in the East African territories as a result of the War, would be removed. It was however made known that the war-time regulations would be withdrawn in the year 1946 and that in the meantime new proposals for post-war legislation on immigration were being examined and would be published early. In February 1946 the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 to 1945 of the British Parliament were abrogated and consequently the Defence Immigration regulations in East Africa lapsed. These were however revived as an interim measure till 31st December 1946 until the contemplated immigration legislation for the post-war period had been passed.

IMMIGRATION BILL

An Immigration Bill was published simultaneously by the Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda Governments in the month of April 1946. The Bill has produced agitation among the Indian community in East Africa who apprehend that although it is non-racial in terms it will be discriminatory in effect against them. This Bill is proposed to be enacted as a permanent measure with a view to tightening up the immigration restrictions.

Section 5 of the Bill specifies who are "prohibited immigrants". Any person born in the colony is not a "prohibited immigrant". Classes of persons who are "prohibited immigrants" have been defined. Persons other than "prohibited immigrants can enter the colony if they have residential certificate issued under the ordinance". Class of person who can apply for residential certificate for entering or re-entering the colony have been enumerated. An immigrant intending to engage in agriculture and animal husbandry has to prove that he possesses a sum of at least £800. Anyone wishing to engage in mining has to possess sum not less than £1,000. A person wishing to engage in trade on his own account has to show that he holds £2,500. Most Indians wish to go to East Africa as traders and shopkeepers and thus the requirement of a large bank deposit of £2,500 will practically stop the Indian immigration.

As a result of the representation of the Indian community the second reading of the Bill was postponed till October 1946. In August 1946 the Government of India sent a delegation to East Africa under the leadership of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh to study the facts and circumstances relating to the Immigration Bill in East African Legislatures. The Delegation returned in the last week of September and submitted a report to the Government of India. The report expressed the view of the delegation that there was no material to indicate the absorptive capacity of the territories and suggested that before immigration is controlled a population census and an economic survey be held.

Revised Immigration has recently been introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council. The revised bill contains most of the objectionable features of earlier bills, but some suggestions made by the delegation have also been incorporated. Inter-territorial movement in East Africa, which was severely restricted in the original bill, has been liberalised in the revised bill in favour of permanent residents. The capital sums to be possessed by intending immigrants for trade have been reduced as follows :

| | From | To |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| for mining | £1,000 | £800 |
| for trade | £2,500 | £800 |
| for manufacture | £10,000 | £2,500 |

But some new restrictions have also been introduced. Under the revised bill mere intention to engage in trade, etc. and possession of the prescribed capital (as provided in the original bill) are not enough; but the prescribed authority should be satisfied that such engagement in trade, etc., of the person will not be to

the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the territory. Further if any licence is required by such person in engaging in the trade, etc., he must be in possession of such licence or he must satisfy that he will be able to obtain one, before he enters the territory. The revised Immigration Bills were passed into law by the East African Legislatures despite the objections of the Government of India and the Indian community and became operative with effect from 1st August 1948. The administration of the new law is being carefully watched by the Government of India.

Government of India Agent.—Demand for an Agent of the Government of India in the East African territories has been voiced from time to time. At the request of the Government of India His Majesty's Government in U.K. agreed to the appointment of Indian Agents in East Africa, Mauritius, Fiji and British West Indies, and Agents designated as Commissioners for the Government of India were appointed in these colonies, in the middle of 1948.

Nyasaland, Rhodesias.—In May, 1938, a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe was appointed to enquire and report whether any and, if so, what form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants irrespective of race. It was apprehended that if amalgamation took place, there would be danger of Indian residents in those territories numbering about 4,100 being subjected to restrictions similar to those obtaining in the Union of South Africa. The Commission reported to H.M.G. in March, 1939, recommending against the immediate federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland but in favour of organised closer relations with a view to eventual unity. H.M.G. were understood to have revived the views of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and discussed them with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, but further discussions were suspended due to war.

In October 1944, His Majesty's Government announced the setting up of a Standing Central African Council for bringing about the closest possible co-ordination between the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is Chairman. According to the representatives of the European elements in these territories, this Council has failed to achieve the desired results. Their demand for a federation of these territories is gathering momentum. In February 1949 they met in a Conference at the Victoria Falls and unanimously decided for a Federation of these territories. After a constitution has been drawn up by a Committee of technical experts and approved by the WHITE SETTLEMENTS in a common referendum, the proposals will be submitted to H.M.G. The H.M.G. have, however, a special responsibility to the African community and full account will have to be taken by them of African opinion before any constitutional changes affecting African interests can be enforced.

Proposals for Segregation.—In 1945 a Bill known as the 'Town and Country Planning Bill' was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia. It contained a clause which provided for reservation of residential areas for occupation by non-Europeans. The Indians in the colony objected to this clause and ultimately it was deleted from the Bill. Towards the end of 1947 press reports indicated that certain municipalities in South Rhodesia were putting pressure on the Southern Rhodesian Government to introduce legislation for the segregation of Indians in the Colony. On 16th December 1947 at a special meeting the Bulawayo City Council passed a resolution calling on the Government of Southern Rhodesia to introduce legislation forbidding Europeans to sell, lease or hire property in a European area except to Europeans and providing that the local authorities may reserve specific areas for non-Europeans.

Already, notice of all new townships proposed to be established has to be given under the provisions of the 'Town & Country Planning Act, 1945', which contain a clause forbidding occupation and ownership of any stands therein by persons other than those of European descent. None who is not a European can live in these townships except in the course of the discharge of his duties as a domestic servant.

FII

Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hridaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which was finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

LABOUR TROUBLES

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come.

During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men,

arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them.

Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

REPRESENTATION

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituents returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were—

- (a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, viz., by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs;
- (b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated;
- (c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 15 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 6 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 3 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937. Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940.

A Committee consisting of six non-official members of the Fiji Legislative Council (including two Indians) has been appointed to consider and report on the desirability of granting to the people of the Colony a greater measure of control in their own affairs and to recommend necessary amendments in the Constitution of Fiji. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

LAND TENURE

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. Out of the total Indian population of 94,966 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturists, but alienation of native-owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent. of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugarcane.

Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane, caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture. A number of practical difficulties connected with the lease which in many cases related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law, were also brought to the notice of the Government of India.

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement, that to further this end a committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners; and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians.

Land Trust Bill.—As a result of the examination of the question, the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with all the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians. These proposals were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October, 1938, and accepted by them. A Bill entitled Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated the 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above. The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill, and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940, and was assented to by the Governor.

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940, provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust. A Fijian Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safeguarding the interest of Indians. It has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lessees. The Colonial Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed.

Though there is no Indian representation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas. Regulations have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide *inter alia* for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years.

Fiji Sugar Dispute, 1943. In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a higher price for their cane. The Sugar Refining Company, which has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane until and

unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crops. They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Colony. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings amongst the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach an amicable settlement having failed till the end of the crushing season, the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested.

In March, 1944, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons his decision to send an independent expert to the Colony to report upon the matter and further informed the House that Dr. C. V. Shephard of Trinidad had agreed to conduct the enquiry. Though the report has since been published most of the recommendations made by Dr. Shephard in his report have not yet been implemented.

WELFARE LEGISLATION

Three important Ordinances bearing on the subject were passed in 1944. These are: (1) The Industrial Assurance Ordinance (No. 18 of 1944), (2) The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1944), and (3) The Labour Welfare Ordinance (No. 20 of 1944). No. (1) provides for the formation, registration and regulation of Industrial Associations; No. (2) provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and No. (3) authorises the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour to safeguard and promote the general welfare of workmen in the Colony.

Education in general, and Indian education in particular, has made considerable progress in the last few years. In 1928 there were only one Government and 23 aided schools out of which one was Indian. The number of Indian schools now is 88 as against 250 European and Fijian Schools. Education in the Colony is under the control of a Board of Education consisting of 8 members of whom 2 are Indians.

Residential Tax.—According to the Fiji Residential Tax Ordinance, passed in July, 1923, all male persons between the ages of 18 and 60 other than the Fijians and Rotuman residents in the Colony were liable to pay a tax not exceeding £1 per annum per person. The tax was imposed with the object of raising additional revenue for effecting improvements in the Colony. The Ordinance evoked very strong opposition among the Fiji Indians, but in course of time they became reconciled to the tax.

During the last war a further tax of 10sh per head per annum was imposed. An assurance was, however, given by the Government of Fiji that this additional war tax would be lifted as soon as the war ended. The promise was kept but simultaneously with the lifting of the war tax, the Residential Tax was increased from £1 to £2 per head. Those who pay income-tax are exempted from the tax, with the result that almost the entire European population is exempt from the tax, as majority of them pay the income-tax. In actual practice therefore the incidence of the tax has mainly fallen on the Indians whose economic condition has not shown improvement proportionate to the increase in the tax now demanded. The Government of India made representations to H.M.G. in March 1948 urging the introduction of a more equitable system of taxation, and grant of relief to the persons affected by reduction in the rate of residential tax.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined

court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of the emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Dwana Bahadur J. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces.

The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matters.

Rana Maharaj Singh, (now Governor of Bombay) was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September, 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. As a result of the report a notification was issued by the Government of India in March, 1926, with the approval of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Indian Legislature, permitting reopening of emigration to British Guiana on certain terms. Certain recommendations of Rana Maharaj Singh relative to the improvement of the position of the existing Indian population in the Colony were also reported by the Government of India to the Colonial Government who accepted all of them in principle and stated that some of them were already being acted upon. The colonisation scheme did not, however, eventually materialise: the Roy-Wilson Commission of 1926 recommended that it should not be brought into operation in view of the high cost involved, and in June 1927 the Colonial Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, decided to postpone the scheme indefinitely.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The bill, which was eventually introduced by the British Government (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (a) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (b), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were

primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers whether resident or non-resident.

There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission recommended:

- (i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as were considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and
- (ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed.

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No. 2 of 1942) was passed. This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them. This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it.

ROYAL COMMISSION

The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following:—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of deputing someone from India safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India.

As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. Mr. J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., I.C.S., who was secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and the report was made available to the press in October, 1939. Only a summary of the recommendations of the

Commission were available at the time; the report was published in June 1945. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates were forthcoming should be East Indians.

The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should be as far as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which related to matters of education, housing and labour administration appeared satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit to Indians. As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial research.

Marriage Bills.—In June 1945, an ordinance to make provision for the solemnization and registration of Hindu marriages in Trinidad and Tobago was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of Hindu priests as Marriage Officers and the solemnization by them of Hindu marriages. It makes the marriage officers to get the marriages solemnized by them registered with the Registrar of Hindu Marriages appointed for the Colony. Any marriage officer who fails to get registered a marriage solemnized by him, is made liable on summary conviction to a fine, but the marriage itself is not rendered invalid. Parties to any marriage can also apply to a Judge for an order directing the Registrar to register the marriage.

In British Guiana a Hindu Marriage Bill, and a Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill are receiving attention of the Government of the Colony. The Bills provide for the appointment of Marriage Officers and solemnization by them of Hindu and Muslim marriages. The duty for getting marriages registered here also is laid on the marriage officers and no marriage is rendered invalid by reason only of its nonregistration. Marriage solemnized by any person who has not been appointed as marriage officer or whose appointment as such has been cancelled, are deemed invalid and of no effect. The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill provides for Divorce Boards constituted of three marriage officers, each party selecting one and the two officers thus selected co-opting a third one, who would act as Chairman of the Board.

Labour Conditions.—During 1939-40 Major G. Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour conditions in the West Indies. The Government of India took steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry; and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control.

In June 1948 Indian workers on sugar estates in British Guiana resorted to a strike owing to dissatisfaction with wages and conditions of work. The incident led to firing by the Police in which five Indians were killed. The U.K. Government have appointed a Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate the whole problem of the sugar industry in British Guiana. The Commission have recently arrived in the Colony.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica which contain considerable numbers of East Indians (as Indians in these parts are referred to deserve mention. In Jamaica where Indians are less organised and fewer in numbers than in the other two territories, there had been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indians which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr. Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission. This claim has since been conceded.

It has also been proposed to introduce constitutional reforms in the three Colonies immediately by reducing the proportion of official representation in the local Legislative Councils and increasing the extent of elected representation, while retaining the method of nomination for representation of minority or backward interests. In Jamaica where there is not much likelihood of any Indian securing election to the Council in view of the paucity of Indian voters and they not being numerically strong enough in any electoral district to have their effect felt, the Government of India have suggested that the possibility of nominating a member to safeguard Indian interests should be kept in view. In Trinidad and British Guiana local committees having Indian representatives were appointed to examine franchise questions.

The reports of the Franchise Commissions in both the Colonies were published in 1944. The British Guiana Commission recommended that for the purposes of franchise, the income and property qualifications should be approximately halved and there should be a literacy test in English. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted all the recommendations of the Commission except the language test which he decided should be in any language. The Indian members of the Commission has supported universal adult suffrage. The decision of the Secretary of State caused disappointment to the Indians, the majority of whom are illiterate labourers. The Secretary of State, however, made it plain that the aim of policy in British Guiana was the adoption of universal adult suffrage at an early date. In Trinidad universal adult suffrage as in the case of Jamaica, has been introduced.

In the beginning of 1949 the Secretary of State for Colonies made recommendations for the expansion of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council in Trinidad so as to increase the extent of elected representation. These are now being considered by the Government of India.

CEYLON

A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927, as the Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927. The standard rate of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced in 1932 and 1933.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers.

The report of the Commission was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home; that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them; that Indians did not undercut wages; that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable.

Ban on Emigration.—Early in 1939, the Government of India came to know that the Ceylon Government had under consideration some scheme for the replacement of Indian daily paid employees in the Government Departments by Ceylonese. The Government of India at once communicated to the Ceylonese Government their strong objection to the proposed scheme and suggested that it should be held in abeyance pending discussions at the time of trade negotiations, which were to take place between the two countries very soon. The Ceylon Government did not agree to that and also to other requests from the Government of India and the latter were compelled to withdraw their offer to negotiate a trade agreement and also to impose a ban on the emigration to Ceylon of Indian unskilled labour from the 1st August, 1939.

The Ceylon Government, however, continued their policy of replacement of Indian daily paid employees and by the end of 1940 over 2,500 employees, including about 1,200 workers, retired from Ceylon Government service under the scheme.

NEGOTIATIONS

The vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon by the Immigration Commission did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon, whether for purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940, in accordance with an assurance given to them in the matter. It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments.

The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940. The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose, namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to

limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extending certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed residence in Ceylon for a minimum period of five years). They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immigrants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship.

The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course. As the Ceylon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations.

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon. These bills were however held in abeyance by the Government of Ceylon pending an outcome of the India-Ceylon talks.

JOINT REPORT

In August, 1941, at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India agreed to a resumption of the informal conversations that had ended inconclusively at New Delhi in November, 1940. Delegations from the two Governments met at Colombo on the 5th September, 1941, and the conference ended on the 21st when agreed conclusions were reached on all the subjects discussed and a joint report was signed by the two Delegations.

The proposals in the joint report, however, came in for criticism from prominent Indians and Indian Associations in Ceylon, particularly in regard to the provisions about the establishment of domicile of choice, the reservation in the grant of franchise rights to the Indian population already in Ceylon, the absence of specific provision for the safeguarding of domicile rights of the children of holders of certificates of permanent settlement, the disabilities attaching to absence of more than a year, and the conditions on which future immigration might take place. Opinion in India was also strongly against the proposals in the joint report, and on 17th November, 1941, the Central Legislative Assembly rejected the joint report.

In view, however, of the developments in the Eastern political situation, it was agreed between the two Governments that further consideration of the Report should be suspended and that the *status quo ante* introduction of the Immigration Ordinance should be maintained. Considering the hardship caused to Indian labourers already in Ceylon on account of the ban, the Government of India relaxed the ban in respect of such labourers as were in Ceylon on 1st September, 1942. Soon after that, the Ceylon Government approached the Government of India for additional labour for rubber-tapping on same terms of employment as those offered to Indian labour already in Ceylon and on the condition of compulsory repatriation to India at the end of war or after other agreed period. The Government of India set their face strongly against any suggestion of compulsory repatriation and made counter-proposals in this regard. But the Government of Ceylon did not agree to them.

DISCRIMINATION

In 1945 the Government of India had some correspondence with the Government of Ceylon for the resumption of Indo-Ceylon negotiations and the latter Government expressed a desire that the negotiations should be resumed when the first Government was formed in Ceylon under

the new constitution. Accordingly, when the new Government was formed in Ceylon in September 1947, the Prime Minister of Ceylon came to Delhi in December 1947 for discussion with the Prime Minister of India on the Indo-Ceylon problem, and the two Prime Ministers agreed in principle on the question of citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon subject to further discussion by the two Governments.

There are certain legislative measures enacted by the Ceylon Government which are in effect of a discriminatory nature and have therefore affected Indians in Ceylon, the most important of them being the Land Development Ordinance, the Omnibus Services Ordinance and the Fishing Ordinance under which Indians are prohibited from enjoying the rights and privileges conferred on the Ceylonese.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

There are certain executive discriminatory measures also which affect Indians for example, by a circular issued in 1940 the Ceylon Government have restricted appointments to public services to those 'Ceylonese' who are defined as a British subject born in Ceylon and one of whose parents was born in Ceylon.

The proposals for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were revived, as a result of persistent demands in that country, by a declaration by H.M.G. on the 26th May, 1945, authorising the Ministers to proceed with the drafting of proposals for a new Constitution, to be examined in detail by a Commission or Conference. The declaration put full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration as the goal of the contemplated constitutional advance. H.M.G. then announced in July 1944 that a Commission would be sent to Ceylon at the end of the year to examine the proposals made by the Ministers and it would enter into consultation with all minority parties concerned with the Constitution.

The Commissioner under the chairmanship of Lord Soulbury arrived in Ceylon on 22nd December, 1944, and invited proposals for the reform of the Ceylon constitution. The Indian community in Ceylon presented their case before the Commissioner which completed its sittings and returned to England in March 1945.

The report of the Commission on constitutional reforms for Ceylon was published on the 9th October 1945. They recommended the continuance of adult suffrage on the present basis with a legislature composed of the House of Representatives (consisting of 95 elected and 6 nominated members) and the Senate (consisting of 15 elected from the lower House and 15 nominated members) and a Cabinet on the British model with full responsibility in all matters in internal affairs. All Bills relating to defence, external affairs, and currency were to be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent while any Bill relating to trade and communication was to be reserved if it prejudiced the interest of any part of the Commonwealth.

The safeguards for minorities were contained in the statutory prohibition of legislation, discriminatory against persons of one community or religion and the reservation by the Governor-General of any bill involving oppression or serious injustice to any racial or religious community. The second chamber by impeding precipitate legislation and the Public Service Commission by its freedom from the taint of partisanship would also constitute additional safeguards.

The main demands of Indians in Ceylon that were placed before the Commission were the grant of franchise to the Indian community in Ceylon on a footing of equality with the rest of the population and of citizenship rights to Indians resident in Ceylon for a prescribed period and making a declaration of permanent settlement in Ceylon. Their demands were

ignored by the Commission and they left the Indo-Ceylon question to be decided by negotiations between the two Governments.

INDEPENDENCE ACT

On 31st October 1945, H.M.G. published a White Paper which accepted almost all of the recommendations of the Commission, but deviated from them only in minor details. A resolution regarding the acceptance of the White Paper was debated upon in the Ceylon State Council on 8th November 1945.

The Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council was issued on the lines of the White Paper and published on 16th May 1946. A Delimitation Commission was also appointed by the Governor in May 1946 to demarcate constituencies which would return Ceylon's first Members of Parliament under the new constitutions.

The General elections in Ceylon under the new Constitution took place in August-September 1947, and a new Government was formed in Ceylon in September, 1947.

The Ceylon Independence Act was afterwards passed by the British Parliament which conferred Dominion Status on Ceylon with effect from the 4th February 1948. Before this status was conferred on Ceylon, agreements were entered into between the Government of Ceylon and H.M.G. regarding external affairs, defence and public servants.

Exchange of Representatives.—In October, 1942, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Government of Ceylon appointed their Special Representative in India to secure and maintain adequate food supplies for Ceylon from India and to improve relations between the two countries.

The Government of India also appointed, on a reciprocal basis, a Representative in Ceylon in August 1943 who has been since December 1947 redesignated as the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.

Citizenship.—Under the provisions of the Ceylon Citizenship Act and the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, passed by the Ceylon Legislature in 1948, the Indian residents in Ceylon would be entitled to obtain the citizenship of Ceylon by registration subject to the following conditions (a) an applicant must have a specified minimum period of uninterrupted residence in Ceylon, (b) he must have an adequate means of livelihood, and (c) he should be in a position to comply with the laws and customs of Ceylon. The procedure prescribed for the admission of Indian residents to the Ceylon citizenship is rather complicated, but the Ceylon Government have not accepted any suggestion to make the conditions less rigorous. This has created bitterness among the Indian community in Ceylon.

MALAY

The position of Indians in Malaya before the occupation by the Japanese has been fully dealt with in the 1942-43 issue of the Year Book. On the cessation of hostilities in August, 1945 the country was put under military administration till the establishment of civil Government on the 1st April, 1946.

The old office of the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, which ceased to function on the Japanese occupation of the country, started functioning on the 1st September, 1945 under the charge of Mr. T. G. Nataraja Pillai, the Assistant Agent. In October, 1945 the Government of India appointed Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., as their Representative and Liaison Officer with Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia. He opened his office in Singapore in January, 1946. His designation was changed to that of the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya with effect from 1st April 1946. Mr. John A. Thivy formerly President of the Malayan Indian Congress was appointed Representative in August 1947 in succession to Mr. Chettur.

Condition of Indians.—Soon after the establishment of the military administration reports received in India showed that large number of Indians had been arrested and were being prosecuted because of their connections with the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army.

The reports also showed that the economic condition of Indians, particularly that of labouring class, was unsatisfactory. A large proportion of the Indian labourers who had been drafted by the Japanese for the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway were reported to have perished and the survivors were said to be in miserable plight. On account of the repatriation of the Japanese issued currency called 'banana' currency the sufferings of the labouring classes were aggravated. Acute shortage of cloth and medical aid was being felt.

The Government of India, therefore sent their Representative, Mr. Chettur to Malaya in November, 1945 to study the condition of Indians in that country. Soon after his return in December, 1945 a non-official delegation consisting of the Hon'ble Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Member of the Council of State and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society was also sent by the Government of India. In December, 1945 the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Malaya and he accordingly visited the country in March, 1946, and constituted a fund from 'purses' received by him during his visit and of some gold which had presumably been confiscated from the Japanese by British Military authorities. At his suggestion the Supreme Commander in Malaya at that time, Lord Mountbatten, agreed to hand over the gold to the Trust created for giving relief to Indians in Malaya. This Trust still functions.

RELIEF MEASURES

The number of Indians arrested on charge of collaboration with the Japanese was considerable. The policy of the Military Administration in Malaya caused great stir both in Malaya and India. The Government of India after considering the reports of their Representative and of the Kunzru delegation undertook the defence of the Indian arrestees by sending a panel of competent lawyers from India. The policy of the Military Administration towards collaborators underwent a change in March, 1946 and in pursuance of that all cases against Indians charged of mere collaboration were withdrawn.

The Government of India through their Representative in Malaya provided cash reliefs to deserving working class and middle-class Indian families in Malaya. They also placed funds at the disposal of their Representative for assisting destitute Indians in their repatriation to India. Certain relaxations on the export regulations were made to permit of old and new clothes for charitable purposes.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in December, 1945 decided to send a Congress Medical Mission to Malaya. In March, 1946 the Government of India Medical Mission headed by Lt. Col. T. S. Shastri proceeded to Malaya and it was closely followed by the Congress Medical Mission under the leadership of Dr. M. R. Cholkar. The two Missions worked in close collaboration and did much good work. The Congress Medical Mission returned to India in August, 1946 and the Indian Government Mission in September, 1946.

Repatriation.—Soon after re-occupation there was a great demand for passages from Malaya to India. Passages were however very scarce, as there was no commercial shipping. Only a few berths became available on troopships from time to time. The Representative of the Government of India set up priorities committees at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and

whatever passages became available were allotted by those committees. The passage position however did not show much improvement by September-October 1946. To cope with the great demand for passages the Government of India specially chartered S.S. 'Jaigopal' with a carrying capacity of 1,500 deck passengers for the Malaya-India run. It made 4 trips and considerably reduced the backlog awaiting repatriation. The shipping position improved in early 1947. The Representative of the Government of India provided free passages to a number of destitutes.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

In January 1946, His Majesty's Government announced the policy on the future constitution of Malayan Union and Singapore. According to this the 9 States of Malaya and the British Settlements of Penang and Malacca were to constitute a Malayan Union. The Malayan Union and Singapore were each to be under a Governor and there was to be a Governor-General for the Malayan Union and Singapore. A common citizenship in the Malayan Union was also envisaged.

In July 1946 a Working Committee consisting of the representative of the Government, of rulers of Malayan States and of the United Malayan National Organisation was appointed to make proposals in regard to the future constitution of Malaya. The Working Committee submitted their report towards the end of 1946 and it was published in January 1947.

As a result of these developments, Revised Constitutional Proposals were drafted and this was approved by His Majesty's Government in July 1947, and the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore came into existence as two separate units with effect from the 1st February 1948 and the 1st April 1948 respectively.

The Federation of Malaya is under a High Commissioner assisted by a Federal Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council with 75 seats of which 50 are allotted to unofficial members. One Indian has been nominated to the Executive Council and 10 Indians nominated to the Legislative Council. The Colony of Singapore is under a Governor. Out of a total of 22 members in the Singapore Legislative Council 4 are Indians, three of them elected and one nominated.

Labour Situation.—Most of the rubber estates were in a very poor shape after the re-occupation of Malaya. The British Military Administration offered employment to the labourers on the rubber estates on fixed wage rate at 60 cents per man and 57 cents per woman. Later in the year the Planters Association of Malaya fixed the basic rate of wage at 70 cents per man and 55 cents for a woman and 40 cents for a child, plus a cost of living allowance of 10 cents for an adult and 20 cents for a child. On a Directive issued recently by the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association the wage rates have been further stepped up to 90 cents for a working day of 8 hours, for all able-bodied male adult labourers. The temporary allowance has been fixed at 55 cents per day.

As most of the commodities which the labourer used were in short supply and the level of prices was 400 to 500 per cent above the pre-war level, there was general dissatisfaction amongst the labourers. Shortage of rice, the staple diet, was another factor in causing this dissatisfaction. The events came to head in Kedah in July 1946 where there was serious trouble in the two large American owned estates, the Buntar Estate and the Harau Estate. The number of people affected being 1,200 and 2,000 respectively. At about the same time a series of strikes also broke out on the Estates of Perak State involving some 3,000 Indian labourers in the Sungai Siput area. There was also a wave of sporadic

strikes in Selangor, Malacca and Johore States. Some of the strikes were amicably settled by the intervention of the Representative of the Government of India. Labour wages however remained at a low level but on account of a slump in the rubber market the labourers desisted from strikes and demonstrations to get their demands fulfilled.

MALAY UPHEAVAL

The situation suddenly worsened in June 1948. Strikes on estates and labour troubles became common. Some of these were based on genuine grievances of labour. Others were, however, incited by Communists solely to create difficulties for the local Governments. The Communists were the only party who had funds and machinery for organising labour. These they utilised to the full and the hopelessly held out of securing improvement in labour conditions attracted to their camp labourers who had little knowledge of communism as a political creed. The Communists had thus established a firm foothold in most of the labour or unionisation in Malaya. Strikes were soon followed by an open insurrection in the form of armed attack on European and Chinese estates and houses. The Malayan Government sought to meet the situation by the proclamation of Emergency Ordinance and Emergency Regulations. Other Ordinances designed to suppress the Communist movement were the Sedition Ordinance, the Restricted Residence Ordinance and the Printing Press Ordinance. All these gave wide powers to the Governments for dealing with the declared emergency.

The terrorists operating in Malaya are mostly Chinese, ex-guerrilla fighters of the Malayan Peoples anti-Japanese Army, and are said to number between 3,000 and 5,000. Their victims are mostly European estate managers, and Chinese, who are suspected of loyalty to the British. A few Indians have also suffered at the hands of the terrorists.

The Federal Government of Malaya have taken drastic steps to fight the menace by augmenting their police force, and drafting military forces from Hong Kong and the United Kingdom. Air craft have been used to destroy Government forces in localities and stranding terrorist strongholds in the jungles. Measures have also been taken to ban several Communist controlled Trade Unions, prominent among which are the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, and the State Federation of Trade Unions, the latter comprised of individual unions functioning in the various States of the Federation. A number of Indian officials of these Trade Unions have also been arrested.

Laws, framed under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1948, for the national registration of persons of all nationalities above the age of 12, through issue of identity cards, came into force on 23rd July, 1948. Finger prints and photographs of each person are taken, with a view to helping the police in segregating known and suspected terrorists.

Side by side with these strong measures to cope with the Communist terrorists, the grant of early self-government for the people of Malaya, comprising Malay, Chinese, Indians and other communities, owing undivided loyalty and unwavering allegiance to a single State and "taking their rightful place beside other self-governing peoples in the British Commonwealth", is contemplated.

BURMA

Burma was occupied by the Japanese in early 1942. For an account of matters affecting Indians there see the Year Book for 1942-43. The Allied forces made some advance in Burma in early 1945 and occupied Rangoon on 10th May, 1945. The Japanese surrendered in August, 1945, and soon after a military administration was established in the whole country under the Civil Affairs Service (Burma).

The Governor of Burma, who had remained in Simla during the war, returned to Burma on the 16th October, 1945 and established civil administration in the whole of Burma except the Tenshin Division from that date. The change-over

from military to civil administration was, however, gradual and by the 1st January, 1946, the civil administration was established in the whole of Burma.

Political Changes.—H.M.G. made an announcement on the future of Burma in May 1945. The Governor of Burma appointed his Executive Council consisting of 9 members on 4th November, 1945 and a Legislative Council of 31 members on 1st January, 1946. He also appointed the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. S. Tyagi, M.B.E., as his Advisor on India affairs. The main political parties in Burma did not participate in the formation of the Executive Council or the Legislative Council. H. E. Sir R. H. Dorman Smith, the Governor of Burma on account of ill-health and Major-General Sir H. E. Rance took charge on 31st August, resigned his post 1946. As a result of his negotiations with political parties in Burma a national Government under the leadership of U. Aung San was formed on 28th September, 1946.

In January 1947, a Burmese delegation headed by U. Aung San went to London to negotiate with H.M.G. the basis of transfer of power to Burma.

In accordance with the Attlee Aung San Agreement General Elections to a Constituent Assembly were held in April-May 1947. The A.F.P.F.L. Party secured an overwhelming majority of seats in the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly adopted the final constitution of Burma in September 1947. The Constitution envisaged a Union of British Burma and the various States and tribal areas. It further provided that the Union of Burma would be a Republic outside the British Commonwealth. The transfer of power from British hands to Burmese took place on the 4th January 1948 when Burma was formally declared an independent Republic.

Indian Embassy. The Office of the Representative of the Government of India with the Government of Burma which was functioning in Simla since October, 1941, moved to Burma in November 1945. Mr. Jananadas Mehta, the Representative of the Government of India resigned his post in June, 1946. Dr. M. A. Raul was appointed Representative in October 1946. His status was raised to that of High Commissioner in August 1947 after the independence of India. Later with effect from 4th January 1948 he was made Ambassador of India in Burma.

Burmese Embassy.—The Government of Burma appointed a Win as their first High Commissioner in India in August 1947. His status was raised to that of an Ambassador on 4th January 1948.

Immigration.—In 1944 the Government of India and Burma were understood to be considering the question of future Indian Immigration into Burma. The discussions remained at official level and no progress appears to have been made.

On account of shortage of shipping and abnormal conditions prevailing in Burma immediately after its re-occupation, free entry of Indians was not allowed for some time. Passages to Burma were later controlled by the Government of India and facilities to proceed to Burma were provided by them to evacuees and such of the non-evacuees who desired to proceed to Burma on compassionate grounds or on business, etc.

The Government of Burma promulgated the Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947 on the 13th June 1947. Under this Act, no person can enter Burma without an entry permit issued by the Controller of Immigration, etc. or a valid passport duly vised or endorsed by or on behalf of the Governor of Burma. It was stated that the measure had been necessitated by the large scale unauthorised entry of non-Burmans into Burma along the land frontiers adjacent to India, China and Siam. India lodged a protest against the promulgation of this Act, which they characterised as unnecessary and impertinent. The Government of Burma in reply stated that the legislation

was designed to meet the existing emergency and pending the conclusion of satisfactory agreement with the Government of India and so long as the present emergency existed they had no alternative but to continue to apply the Act to Indians seeking entry into Burma.

CITIZENSHIP

The Burma Union (Citizenship (Election) Act 1948, passed in April 1948, provides for the conferment of citizenship on a person who was born in any of the territories which at the time of his birth was included within His Britannic Majesty's Dominions and who has resided in any of the territories included within the Union of Burma for a period of not less than eight years immediately preceding the 4th January 1948, or immediately preceding the 1st January 1942, and who intends to reside permanently therein and submits his application in accordance with the procedure laid down. The Government of Burma have also enacted the Burma Foreigners Registration Act, whereby all persons who were not citizens of Burma on the 4th January 1948, are required to register as aliens. There are nearly 6 to 7 lakhs of Indians in Burma. It is understood that the majority will not elect for Burmese citizenship and will retain Indian nationality.

Soon after the inauguration of the Burmese Republic on 4th January, 1948, the Government of Burma commenced serving notices of discharge on Indian employees who were either not eligible to become Burmese citizens or unwilling to elect Burmese nationality. The Government of India have felt a special responsibility towards such employees of the Government of Burma as were in that Government's service while Burma was still a part of India and have sought (a) to secure adequate benefits for discharged personnel in the shape of leave, salary, pensions and (b) find alternative employment for them in India. The possibilities of (b) have been inevitably circumscribed by the obligations of relief towards refugees who have come to this country as a result of the partition of India.

LEGISLATION

With a view to expediting rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, the Government of Burma controlled the import and export trade of the country. They have also controlled the internal distribution of some of the essential commodities. To step up the imports from India, a Burma Supply Mission was set up in November 1945 with its Headquarters at New Delhi. This office was merged into the office of the High Commissioner for Burma in India towards the end of 1947.

Emigration of unskilled Indian labour to Burma is prohibited under a ban imposed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, in July, 1941. In 1944, the Government of India, however, agreed to the recruitment of some labour by the military authorities. After the end of the war, though the ban was not lifted it was relaxed in favour of evacuees but later the exemption in favour of evacuees was withdrawn.

With the termination of war certain emergency legislation was enacted in Burma. This legislation affected large number of Indians who had assets and properties in Burma. Some of the important Acts were as follows :—

The Liabilities (War-time) Adjustment Act, 1945.—This Act aims at providing relief to the debtors who by reason of the circumstances created by the war, were unable to pay their debts. It confers on Courts in Burma certain powers in relation to remedies in respect of non-payment of money and non-performance of obligation, and also provides for the adjustment and settlement of the affairs of persons financially affected by reason of war circumstances.

The Custodian of Movable Property Act, 1945.—This is a piece of emergency legislation to provide for the speedy recovery and return to owners of movable property of which the owners had been deprived by circumstances arising out of the war and for the appointment of Custodians of such property.

The Lands Disputes (Summary Jurisdiction) Act, 1945.—The Act provides for a summary decision, by specially appointed "Commissioners" in disputes as to possession and boundaries of immovable properties without going into the question of ultimate right or title to the property. The Act aims at determining who was the last person in lawful possession of a particular immovable property during the short period between the dates when the British Administration began to disintegrate and finally ceased to function and leaves questions relating to periods prior to that, or later to the decisions of competent civil courts.

Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947.—See para. on Immigration above.

Courts (Emergency Provision) (Rangoon) Act, 1947. Under Section 7 of the Courts (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1913, the Civil Courts in Burma were deemed to be closed for the purposes of the Limitation Act with effect from 8th December 1941, until a date to be notified by the Governor of Burma. In 1946, 30th September was declared to be that date. Later however a notification fixing that date was cancelled. In early 1947 the Government of Burma enacted the Courts (Emergency Provision) (Rangoon) Act, 1947, in accordance with which Section 7 of the main Act was to be in force until the 31st March 1947. As a large number of Indians had evacuated to India during the war this piece of legislation was of particular interest to them.

The Accrual of Interest (Wartime Investment) Act 1947.—Under this Act debts, loans and mortgages made in Burma before 31st May 1942, do not bear any interest during the period of suspension of limitation. This measure was found necessary to prevent mounting of interest on debts, loans and mortgages for the period for which suits were not filed on account of suspension of limitation.

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.—This Act places certain restrictions on the export of currency etc. from Burma. These are more or less similar to those imposed by the Government of India consequent upon the Financial Agreement concluded by them with I.M.G. The restrictions are designed to conserve foreign exchange.

The Agricultural Debts Moratorium Act, 1947.—This Act debars creditors who have any debts to realise from agriculturists who have decrees of civil courts against them, from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims. They were further required to register within 6 months from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims. They further required to register within 6 months from 7th May 1947, certain particulars in respect of their claims with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which the debtors reside. The Act further provided that claims not registered with the local authorities within the specified period would not be entertained by the civil courts and thus be extinguished. The Government of India gave wide publicity to this provision of the Act for the benefit of evacuees from Burma.

LAND NATIONALISATION

Certain measures of agrarian reform introduced by the Government of Burma during December 1947 and in the beginning of 1948 indicated that they had decided upon a policy of complete nationalisation of agricultural lands in Burma. On 26th May 1948, Mr. Thakin Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, announced a fifteen point programme to achieve 'leftist unity' which *inter alia*, included abolition of private ownership of agricultural lands and their resumption by Government for distribution amongst agriculturists. The representatives of Indian interests in Burma considered that they could not take objection to the policy of nationalisation as such, provided adequate compensation for lands is paid to the land owners. Early in September 1948, the Government of Burma published their Land Nationalisation Bill, which *inter alia* fixed the maximum compensation at twelve times the land revenue. Provision was also made

in the Bill for the appointment of a Land Commission to determine the basis of compensation. Representations were thereupon made to the Government of Burma, pointing out the inadequacy of the compensation proposed and suggesting that a multiple of 25 times the land revenue on a uniform basis should be adopted and adequate representation should be given to Indians on the Land Commission as well as on the Land Committees which will be responsible for the distribution of the resumed lands. The Bill was passed on 11th October 1948, without any substantial modifications. The Government of India then decided to send a delegation to Burma under the leadership of the President of the Indian National Congress to discuss matters arising out of the Act with the Government of Burma so as to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement. The delegation which was scheduled to leave for Burma on the 2nd February 1949, had to postpone their visit indefinitely at the last moment, at the request of the Government of Burma, owing to unsettled conditions in their country.

INTERNAL DISTURBANCES

Communal bitterness between the Karens and Burmese, which had existed even before the last War, was intensified during the post-war period as a result of the Karen demand for a separate State, with its boundary extended to areas where Karens are in a minority. A boundary Commission appointed by Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, had been working for an amicable settlement since September 1948, but the extremist elements among the Karens openly revolted on 1st February 1949, when attempts were made to disarm the Karens, who had collected illicit arms in considerable quantity.

In the battle area of Insein there were about five to six thousand Indians. They did not appear to have been molested but when conditions deteriorated and part of Insein town was set ablaze either by the Karens or because of incendiary and trench mortar attacks by the Government forces on Karen positions, it became immediately necessary to evacuate the Indian population. A truce was arranged by the Indian Embassy officials and about 4,000 Indians were evacuated to Rangoon. The Government of Burma set up an official Committee to look after the refugees. The Indian Embassy, Rangoon, with the assistance of Burmese Government officials and other non-official organisation rendered all possible relief to them. The Government of India also placed funds at the disposal of the Indian Ambassador to enable him to render immediate relief. Steps were also taken to provide shipping accommodation for people who wanted to return to their homes in India.

ZANZIBAR

The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent of the world's supply, is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July, 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H. the Sultan. (For full details see *The Indian Year Book 1934-43*.)

MAURITIUS

In April, 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, Raja Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Raja Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August, 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were recommended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Raja Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Raja Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

Labour Trouble.—The condition of Indians in this Colony continues to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour.

Both recommendations have been given effect to in this Colony. The Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of Industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by industrial labourers.

The Government of India had under consideration for some time the question of deputation an officer to visit the Colony and to report on the condition of Indians resident there, as no officer of the Government of India visited the Colony since Raja Maharaj Singh's deputation in 1925. The suggestion was accepted by I.M.'s Government and in May, 1940, Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius. He stayed in the Colony for about five weeks.

In his report, which was published at the end of 1943, he made a number of recommendations, the more important of which are (1) minimum wage for labourers in the sugar industry, (2) grant of war bonus, (3) Government control over housing of labourers of estates, (4) introduction of compulsory education in suitable stages, (5) extension of franchise by adding educational qualification as an alternative to property qualification, and (6) adequate representation of the Indian community in the Council of Government and the Executive Council, etc., etc.

Disturbances on Estates.—In 1943 disturbances occurred on 4 estates pending settlement of a demand for higher wages. The police were reported to have been assaulted and in the course of firing which followed, 5 persons were killed and 3 wounded. A Commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak and the Conciliation and Wages Boards examined the question of adjustment of wages. The report of the Commission was published on the 28th November, 1944.

The Commission observed that the main underlying causes of the disturbances were unsatisfactory economic conditions and low wages. It made far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions, general welfare and health services and the general administrative machinery. The Government of Mauritius have taken action on certain recommendations in regard to the improvement of labour conditions and have set up a Central Statistical Bureau.

DELHI PROVINCE

THE transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interest of the whole of India, to de-politicise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province. The seat of the pre-partition Bengal Government for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised a long ago in 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change.

Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Curzon said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this assumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once ensure the continuity and provide the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the famous site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the P.T. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not water-logged. It is not cluttered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lal, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.A., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S. was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site, and of an alternative one to the north of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March 1913, stated that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

Town Plan and Architecture. A Town-Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and work was begun in accordance with that Report. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre was given a position at Raisina Hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated at some Rs. 121 lakhs.

To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indraprastha. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis

running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament Street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge.

The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

Enclave. In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. The enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 578 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144.

The plans of the New Capital allowed for a population within it of 70,000. Sites were allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations were erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features, without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimate then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates.

The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 12 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure up to approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores.

The Project Estimate contained certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes would be in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there were other items on which

some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts was secured.

The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The expenditure on the construction of New Delhi is Rs. 23,91,15,501 upto the end of 1945-46. The population of the new City is 93,733 according to the 1941 Census. The population today is over a million and a half.

Progress of Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the First World War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that they were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenue, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. The Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23, 1929. The Viceroy until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceroy's Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 6 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down from Simla again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retirement Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October.

Anti-Malaria Measures. There was about ten years ago an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1926. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken. The estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water-supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer was also effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the mural-painting process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but gave no guarantee that the finished paintings would permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting was completed and the work was continually progressing until the depression in the thirties dried up funds.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to the King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time previously, to erect a white memorial statue to the King in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when he died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between the Princes and the Earl of Willington, the Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to the King. The Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and the Countess of Willington opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the statue was eventually unveiled by the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939.

Public Institutions.—The Government of India further in 1922 introduced and passed a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching

and residential University in Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home. The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs. 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony.—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension.—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and the Earl of Willington in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willington Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population and influx of refugees.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Shankar Prasad, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Delhi Province, P. K. Basu.

Registrar to the Chief Commissioner, P. H. B. Wilkins.

Deputy Commissioner, Rameshwar Dayal, P.C.S.
Additional District Magistrate, Dewan Shantilal Ahuja.

City Magistrate and Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Kanwar Mohinder Singh Bedi.

Additional City Magistrate, H. S. Dhillon.

Personal Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, H. S. Vehrja.

Magistrates, 1st Class, Abha Rai Singh; P. N. Chandra; R. S. Dewan; A. P. Kapoor; Krishan Chand.

Resident Magistrate, No. 1, Dr. Atam Prakash Batai.

Legal Magistrate, 1st Class, Mr. K. Pahwa.

Revenue Assistant, Bhair Singh.

JUDICIAL

District and Sessions Judge, S. S. Pantat, I.C.S.

Senior Sub Judge, Monohar Lal Vigh.

Commercial Sub Judge, Des Raj Pahwa.

Judge, Small Cause Court, P. S. Bindra.

Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, T. C. Aggarwal.

Administrative Sub Judge, Chandra Gupta Suri.

Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, Kirpa Ram; Gulal Chand Jain; Sunder Lal; A. N. Bhanot.

POLICE

Inspector-General of Police, S. R. Chaudhri, O.B.E., I.P.

Senior Superintendent of Police, Jia Ram, I.P.

Superintendents of Police, Lt. Bikhi Kesh; S. G. Bhatia; L. Chhann Lal Saxena; Pt. Jagan Nath; Govind Ram Bakshi; L. Ram Lall.

Commandant (Superintendent of Police), Delhi (Armed Police), S. Agarwal.

Deputy Superintendents of Police, Kartar Singh; Razzada Tulok Nath; Pt. Thakur Dass; G. D. Ohi; G. H. D. Chak; J. Dewan Dass; A. V. R. Bhatia; Pt. Krishan Gopal Dogra; Bhat Raj; Bishanar Nath; Ch. Hardev Ram; Jaswant Singh; S. Chander Singh; Malik; Bakshian; Ch. Anar Singh; S. Dhill Singh.

JAIL

Superintendent of Jail, S. Bhawan Singh.

Deputy Superintendent of Jail, Paras Ram Vigh.

MEDICAL

Director of Health Services, Lt. Col. Barkat Narain.

Deputy Director of Health Services, Major M. S. Chaddha.

Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Lt. Col. P. A. Dargun.

Medical Superintendent, Trauma Hospital, New Delhi, Lt. Col. B. L. Taneja.

Deputy Medical Superintendent, Trauma Hospital, Major D. R. Menduratta.

EDUCATION

Director of Education, S. S. Mathur, M.A.

Assistant Director of Education, Ransahib Niamat Rai.

Assistant Director of Education (Planning), A. H. Hemrajani

Assistant Directores of Female Education, Mrs. I. H. Kumar.

DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, S. N. Sapro.
Executive Officer, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Ghasi
Ram, F.C.S.
Lands Officer, A. R. Melhotra, F.C.S.
Tahsildar, Gosain Anand Sarup.

MISCELLANEOUS

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi,
Capt. H. S. Lothar, F.P.C.S.
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
(Rehabilitation), Delhi, K. N. Aga, F.P.C.S.
(Retd.).

Dairy Development Officer, Delhi Province, J. S.
Francisco.

Deputy Warden of Fisheries, Delhi Province, Ch.
Ratan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B.

Poultry Development Officer, Delhi Province, R. S.
Chaudhry, L.D.D.

Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture, Delhi,
Ch. Kartar Singh, M.Sc. (Durbau).

Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi Province,
Dr. B. R. Seth, M.A., Ph.D.

Labour Officer, Delhi Province, M. M. Kher, M.A.

Superintendent of Industries, Delhi G. C. Muker-
jee, B.Sc. (Tech.).

Superintendent of Statistics and Statistical Authori-
ty, Delhi Province, L. K. Verma, M.A. LL.B.

Chief Inspector of Boilers, Factories, and Electrical
Inspector, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi,
R. N. Mathur, B.Sc. (Eng.).

Director, Women Section, Mrs. A. John Mathai.

House Building Controller, Delhi, Ganga Ram
Yadav, F.P.C.S. (Retd.).

Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, A. B. Advani.

Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, H. G. Terry.

Officer Commanding, 1st Delhi Battalion, Senior
Division Units, Captain P. A. Jones.

Liaison Officer, Junior Division Units, Lt. S. Iqbal
Singh.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRANCE and Portugal are now the only remaining European powers with territorial interests in India after the withdrawal of the British. Of these, Portugal was the first to establish a maritime Empire in Indian waters and France had one of the powers that disputed among themselves the Indian market on the partial eclipse of Portugal following upon the union of that nation with Spain under Philip II in 1580.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

The French establishments in India, as defined by the Anglo-French treaties of 1814 and 1815, comprise an aggregate area of 203 square miles, with a total population of 323,295 according to the census of 1941. The establishments are:

- (1) On the Coromandel Coast: (a) Pondicherry, the capital, together with the adjoining territory, divided into six communes, (b) Karaikal and the dependent districts divided into six communes;
- (2) On the coast of Orissa: Yanam, with the dependent villages; the lodge of Masulipatam and the garden Francepeth;
- (3) On the Malabar Coast: Mahé with the adjoining territory; and the lodge of Calicut;
- (4) In Gujarat: The factory of Surat; and
- (5) In Bengal: Chandernagore with Gorcutty, and the lodge of Kasimbazar, Jongadia, Dacca, Balasore and Patna.

Following India's achievement of Independence in 1947, the Government of France made a gift of the various lodges, which were but isolated plots of land where formerly French factories had stood, to the Indian Union.

It further agreed as a result of negotiations with India to hold referenda in their remaining settlements in order to ascertain the people's will as to whether they would continue within the French Union or be merged in India. In keeping with this arrangement, a referendum was held in June 1949 at Chandernagore which voted overwhelmingly in favour of merger with India. The future of the remaining French establishments will be similarly decided in the course of this year (1949).

HISTORY

Long before the days of Louis XIV, efforts were made by the French to establish direct trade relations with India. In 1601, a Company of the St. Malo merchants fitted out two ships in an attempt to reach the East Indies. In 1604-5 followed the attempt of Henry IV who, emulating the example of the Dutch and the English, set up a French East India Company. In 1616, a French fleet, sailed from St. Malo for the Moluccas while in 1619 the two so-called "fleets of Montmorency" sailed for Malaya and Japan.

Though these early efforts met with scant success, interest in Eastern trade was kept up by the success of French merchants and travellers in exploring the sea route by the Cape as well as the much shorter land route via the Levant and Asia Minor. In 1612 Rigault, obtained from Cardinal Richelieu the privilege of sailing to Madagascar and establishing colonies and trade there. The charter granted to him led to the foundation of the La Compagnie d'Orléans which was granted the monopoly of Eastern trade for 20 years, and to whose endeavours was due the establishment at Fort Dauphin, the first port easily accessible to ships sailing to and from India. On the accession of Louis XIV, the great minister Colbert, convinced that French maritime trade could best be promoted by means of joint stock companies, proposed and carried out the establishment of a national institution uniting all the resources of the

country. This was the famous Compagnie des Indes Orientales. The King contributed three million livres free of interest from which were to be deducted all losses incurred during the first ten years, and the royal example was expected to be emulated by the nobles. The new Company was an official body. The King undertook to protect it and to escort its ships with his own men-of-war and granted it extensive powers including the powers to fly the royal flag, depute ambassadors, enter into treaties with and make war on Indian princes and in order to signify the great hopes he and his minister reposed in the venture, he also granted it arms and a motto *Fluctus quoquoque ferat*.

Thus equipped, the Company's fleet succeeded in occupying Madagascar and making Fort Dauphin the base of operations. It was not till 1668, however, that the first Comptoir or factory was founded at Surat by the Company's Resident, Caron. At about this time the Dutch, whose power had reached its apex in Indian waters, canvassed with the Indian princes against these newcomers, and Colbert, urged by the Company's factors to give the Indian princes a "sample of their master's power", despatched a squadron of 10 vessels under De La Haye with instructions to establish the French position firmly in India and also neutralise the propaganda of the Dutch by inspiring the Indian princes with a high opinion of the power as well as the justice of His Majesty. In the course of his expedition, De La Haye secured for the French the grant of Trincomalee from the King of Kandly, but failed to engage the Dutch fleet which had securely established itself in Trincomalee Bay. The result was that no sooner had the French squadron quitted the bay, than the Dutch seized the handful of men who had been left behind and took possession of Trincomalee, ejecting the French from Ceylon. De La Haye, however passed over to the Coromandel coast where he conquered St. Thome, a Portuguese position in the neighbourhood of Madras, which had ten years earlier been taken by the King of Golconda. At St. Thome the French expeditionary forces were besieged for two years. It was then that Bellanger de Lespency sent to Porto Novo to seek from the rival government of Bijapur provisions for the besieged, obtained from Sher Khan Lodi, the Governor, in addition to munitions and victuals, a site for a factory in a fishing village Pondicherry, which the Dutch had previously occupied and abandoned.

The city of Pondicherry was founded by Francois Martin who devoted himself wholeheartedly to its fortification and embellishment. But the Dutch, who had sworn to drive the French out of India, attacked and took it in 1693. Convinced of the decided superiority of their arms, they, too, gave themselves to beautifying the city and improving its defences. Certain that it would never be restored to the French. But in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick, the French obtained the rendition of the settlement, and the Dutch had to rest content with the compensation of 10,000 pagodas which they were paid in return for the improvements they had effected. In the time of Dumas, the next governor, Pondicherry was attacked by the Marathas under Raghuola, fresh from their victory over the Portuguese at Bassein, but was defended successfully.

In 1746 while France and England were ranged on opposite sides in the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, the French La Bourdonnais captured Madras and in retaliation an English squadron tried to seize Pondicherry only to be repulsed with heavy losses by Duplex, the Governor-General. Fortune, however, was not so partial to French arms in India during the Seven Years' War during which France and England were again fighting on opposite sides. In the course of hostilities against the French commander Lally took Madras which

was given to pillage and rapine. He also took and demolished Fort St. David near-by. But it was not long before the tide turned and the French were forced to capitulate at Pondicherry in 1761. The English took the town and wreaked vengeance by razing it to the ground with its fortifications, walls, and buildings. Simultaneously too France lost to the English all her other possessions in India. She secured their restoration at the Peace of Paris, which settled the disputes of the Seven Years War.

During the American War of Independence, France having made common cause with the rebel colonies against England her possessions in India were again seized by the English and remained in their possession till they were restored a second time by the Peace of Versailles, in 1783.

For yet a third time the French Settlements were seized by the English in 1793 during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. They were ordered to be restored after the Peace of Amiens in 1802. But with the renewal of the war in 1803 the restoration of the settlements which had been retained by Lord Wellesley was cancelled. They were finally re-returned to France for the last time in 1816-17.

Chandernagore was acquired by the French in 1688 from the Delhi Emperor. Mahé was seized in 1725-26; Karaikal was secured in 1729 under a grant from Chanda Sahib and Yanam was seized in 1750 and formally ceded to France two years later.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Domestic commerce is insignificant as the area is too small. The chief crops are rice, groundnuts, peas, lentils, vegetables, onions and other vegetables, betel, indigo, sugar-cane, banana and other fruits, coconuts and oleaginous grains. The major portion of these products is consumed in the districts themselves the only markets being the towns of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahé and Chandernagore.

The chief exports are oil-seeds which are sent from the ports of Pondicherry and Karaikal. The imports are mainly manufactured goods, textiles and luxury articles from France and the countries on the Continent.

There are at Pondicherry 2 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,966 looms and 85,976 spindles giving employment to some 7,000 people. Besides these there is one oil factory, several oil presses for groundnuts and one ice factory.

There is a Chamber of Commerce elected by the leading merchants at Pondicherry.

The only bank is La Banque D'Indo-chine, which caters for the needs of the local business.

Pondicherry is served by the Messageries Maritimes whose ships sail monthly from France to Indo China and by the steamers of the B.T.S.N. Co. plying fortnightly between the East Coast ports and the Straits Settlements. A railway line also connects Pondicherry with Villupuram, a junction on the South Indian Railway.

The Customs Union which was established as a result of negotiations with the Government of India in 1911 expired in 1918 and has so far not been renewed.

EDUCATION

At Pondicherry alone, there are at present, besides the Law School, and the Medical College, one undenominational College for secondary education, one secondary school, 5 public institutions for higher primary education, four schools preparing students for English examinations, fifteen public schools for boys, eighteen public schools for girls and twenty-nine co-educational, all imparting primary education.

At Chandernagore, the chief institution is the College Duplex formerly called St. Mary's Institution, under Government control. The minor settlements possess, gaudi, churches and school buildings and provide primary education. An excellent public library and a model record office at Pondicherry cater for all the needs of scholarship.

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French settlements in India and its capital is the seat of the Government. The city is situated in the district of South Arcot of the Madras Province, about 89 miles from Madras. It is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville Blanche (or white city) and the Ville Noire (the dark city). The Ville Blanche is toward the east, on the seashore, and has a European appearance, the streets being broad and spacious, laid at right angles to one another. Numerous public buildings and charming hotels, magnificently laid out with courtyards and embellished with gardens and fountains, all in the Louis XIV style give the city an original and pleasing architectural aspect.

There is no harbour, but only a roadstead which is the best on the entire coast. Ships lie at a distance from the shore and contact with land is maintained by means of the usual *mandala* boats peculiar to this part of South India. There is a pier to facilitate the loading of ships. With a view to enhance its value in loading and unloading cargo, the pier has been extended for about 265 ft, giving it a total length of about 1,105 feet. Pondicherry is well placed at a centre of tourism, being but a few hours' motoring distance from the main beauty spots of South India, such as the famous fortress of Chhaji, the Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram, the temples of Chidambaram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and the city of Madras.

KARIKAL

Karikal is situated in the Tanjore District, and consists of a single tract of territory stretching along the east coast, between Tranquebar and Nagore. It is at a distance of 90 miles from Pondicherry. It covers an area of 53 sq. miles and is divided into 6 communes containing 110 villages. The soil is very fertile and is watered by eight tributaries of the River Cauveri, which by the periodical floods adds to the fertility of the land. The five canals with their ramifications complete the irrigation system. Karikal is the terminus of a line from Paralim on the Tanjore District Railway. The establishment has a population of 60,555, according to the 1941 census.

YANAM

The town is situated in the delta of the Godavari covering an area of 5 miles and is an enclave of the district of Godavari in the Madras Province. It is bounded on the south by the Godavari river and on the north by the River Coringa. The Godavari falls into the sea 12 miles from Yanam. As the mouth of the river is blocked the approach to Yanam is made by the River Coringa. The soil is fertile, and supports a population of 5,711.

MAHÉ

The territory of Mahé on the west coast consists of the town of Mahé on the left bank of the river of the same name; and the isolated district of Salutara on the right bank containing the 4 villages of Channara, Chalakara, Palour and Pandaguel. It lies within the district of Malabar in the Madras Province, and covers an area of 26 sq. miles. The river is navigable by boats of 20 to 25 tons for a distance of one to two miles in the interior.

The entrance of the river of Mahé is blocked by rocks, and the bar is dangerous except in very smooth water. An estimate in 1941 gave the population as 14,092. Rice is grown where water is plentiful.

CHANDERNAGORE

With a small surrounding territory on the right bank of the Hooghly, 22 miles by rail from Calcutta Chandernagore is a beautiful town with large streets laid at right angles to one another with elegant houses on either side. There are vestiges of a park and a chateau constructed by Duplex. The establishment has a population of 35,284.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Acting Governor, Jean Chandon
Secretary General, Roger Prevost
Public Prosecutor, Charles Gallier
President Representative Assembly of the French Establishments, C. Bascompramianier
Director of Public Instruction, Paul Josselin
Archbishop of Pondicherry, S. G. Monsigneur
A. S. Colas

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS

Goa, Daman and Diu are all that remains to-day of Portugal's once vast and glorious maritime empire in the east. In its heyday it extended over a coastlength of thousands of miles from Aden on the Red Sea to Macau and Timor in the Far East. But after the annexation of Portugal by Spain in 1580 Portugal lost, one by one, her bastions, Aden, Ormuz, Basscin, Chaul, Ceylon and Malacca; and, shorn of their splendour, these three remnants of her supremacy on the seas constitute desolate reminders of an age that is past.

All the three settlements are situated within the Province of Bombay. Goa is on the Konkani Coast; Daman, along with the small territory of Prapaga-Nagar, lies on the Gujarat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and Diu is a tiny islet and along with the isolated spots, *Gogola* and *Sinhor* lies on the southern fringe of the Kathiawar peninsula. All together, they constitute what is styled under the new Portuguese Constitution the *Estado Portuguez de India*. They cover an aggregate area of 4,210 square kilometres and comprise a population of 624,177 inhabitants, according to the last census held in 1911.

HIISTORY

The genesis of Portugal's "adventure in the East" is to be found in the establishment by Prince Henry the Navigator of his school of navigation at Sagres in the middle of the 15th century. Following up the exploratory achievements of his predecessors who set out from here, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the 20th May 1498. Within a decade the Portuguese, warring constant wars against the Arabs, Negroes, Ethiopians, Persians and Turks had succeeded in establishing themselves firmly at strategic points on either side of the Arabian Sea which they had converted into a home lake.

Alphonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded da Gama and other captains sought not merely to fix the broad limits of the Portuguese power but to lay and stabilize the foundations of an ambitious empire. Goa, which by reason of its ideal geographical position was at this time a flourishing and opulent trade centre, appeared to him indispensable for the realization of his dreams. This was to be the centre of all commercial and imperial activity, and along with Ormuz, the naval base at the head of the Persian Gulf commanding the approaches to the Red Sea and Malacca, another bastion in the East Indies, controlling the spice trade, would ensure the security of the vast maritime empire, opening up at the same time perspectives of fresh conquest in the Far East. Political conditions in India assisted these schemes and helped in the establishment of a regime of protectorates over the warring rajas who vied with one another to put themselves under the protection of the *feringhi* flag. Albuquerque easily annexed the city and island of Goa which was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur in 1510 with the aid of

the Vijayanagara admiral Timoja, and gradually consolidated the Portuguese sway over the land.

In 1540, dissensions broke out in the Adil Sahi family still ruling at Bijapur. Prince Meale Khan, one of the contestants for the throne called in the assistance of the Portuguese, who at the close of hostilities remained with the territories of Salcete and Bardez. These, together with the city and island of Goa make up what is known as the *Velhas Conquistas* or old conquests. The *Novas Conquistas* or new conquests comprising the rest of the present day Goa territory were acquired at various times after 1745.

In 1521 a Portuguese sailing vessel was driven by storm on the shores of Daman. An expeditionary force was subsequently sent to conquer it under Nuno da Cunha. Taken from the sultan of Cambay in 1529, it was reconquered by that potentate but was finally ceded to the Portuguese in 1556.

In 1535 Bahadur Shah, the sultan of Gujerat, hard pressed by the forces of Humayun was compelled to come to terms with the Portuguese and ceded to them Salcete, Basscin, and the islands of Bombay, Karanja, Elephanta and Trombay along with rights to construct a fortress on the island of Diu.

The Portuguese power continued to prosper till the appearance of the Dutch and the English in Indian waters in the beginning of the 17th century. These powers contested the maritime supremacy of Portugal now weakened considerably by her union with Spain. In 1603 the Dutch blockaded Goa but were compelled to withdraw after a month. They returned to the blockade in 1610, this time assisted by the Muslim powers on land. In 1622 the English and the Shah of Persia joined forces to wrest the naval base of Ormuz. Then the Dutch seized one after another the other important possessions: Malacca in 1641, Ceylon in 1656, Quillon in 1661, Cranganore in 1662, Cochim and Cannanore in 1663.

With the rise of the Maratha power, Portugal suffered further losses in her domains. In 1683 Sambhaji invaded Bardez and Salcete and all but succeeded in taking the city of Goa itself, but was compelled to withdraw by an incursion of the Mughal forces into his own territories. It was on this occasion that the Portuguese Governor Count of Alvor, feeling that all was lost, placed himself under the protection of St. Francis Xavier and as a symbol thereof surrendered under the Saint's hands his staff of authority, so that when the Maratha armies withdrew it came to be believed that the Mughal armies had appeared on the scene at the right moment by the Saint's intercession. To this day, in grateful memory of this miraculous deliverance, every new Governor accepts the staff of office from the hands of the Saint where it is deposited by his retiring predecessor.

In 1739 the Maratha general Chinnaji Appa annexed the entire province of the North comprising Basscin and Salcete. Only Daman and the fortress of Diu were now left to them out of this vast stretch of territory.

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the English under the pretext of protecting the Portuguese settlements from the French occupied them and their military forces continued there with brief interruptions till 1815 the year of Waterloo.

Since then the Portuguese have ruled undisturbed what was left of their empire in India, though there have been periodic revolts in Goa. The *Ranes*, a Rajput tribe who had manned the Maratha armies, raised the banner of revolt in Satari in 1852, 1871, 1895, 1901 and 1912 finally to be put down with great severity. In the 1871 and 1895 revolts, they were joined by the native garrisons. On the latter occasion

the brother of King Carlos himself came to India to suppress the rebellion. The Ranes were defeated and broken up in 1912 and the pick of their youth deported to the African colonies where they perished. No further revolts have taken place in Satari.

The successes obtained by Indian nationalists have had their repercussions in Portuguese India. In 1946 a non-violent movement, with the object of securing civil liberties for the people was initiated in Goa under the leadership of the Indian Socialist leader Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. The *satyagraha*, however, proved ineffective in the face of mounting repression used by the Government and the only result was deportation of several popular leaders to Portugal after trial by a military court.

GOVERNMENT

The advent of Dr. Oliveira Salazar to power and the establishment of his *Estado Novo* has led to increasing centralization in the administration of Portuguese India. All measures of importance must be initiated by and carry the sanction of the home government in Lisbon. The powers of the Governor-General are considerably reduced and his functions may now be said not to pass beyond supervisory and executive. The Governor's Council, *Conselho do Governo* which assists him, is shorn of what little legislative powers it formerly possessed and its functions are now purely advisory, the nominated majority being predominant in all deliberations. Local self-government has been all but abolished. There are no elected municipalities and local boards in the villages as in former days. Each municipality is in charge of an administrative committee nominated by the Governor-General, who also appoints the presidents of all charitable and cultural associations in the country. A stringent censorship controls the freedom of the press, and every article, book or pamphlet has to be submitted to the board of censors before it appears in print. Infringements of the press laws are severely dealt with and newspapers are required to keep security deposits with the Government before being licensed for publication. Freedom of association is likewise controlled. No public meeting or assembly, be its purpose ever so innocuous, may be convened without previous permission of the authorities, and every intended talk and speech must bear the censor's visa.

The Governor-General is the head of the administration and is stationed in the capital *Cidade de Goa* formerly known as *Nova-Goa* and also *Panjim*. Secretariats for Home and Political Services, Finance, Customs, Education, Military Forces, Navy, Agriculture, Health Services and Public Works assist him. There are also three Departments for Posts and Telegraphs, Survey and Fiscal of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway. Associated in the task of government is the *Conselho do Governo* possessing restricted legislative and advisory powers. The Governor-General is its *ex-officio* president. Five members are elected by means of a very exclusive franchise, three to represent the *Velhas Condições*, one the *Novas Condições* and one the districts of *Daman* and *Diu*. Five others are nominated to represent the minorities, agriculture, commerce and the press. Besides these, four officials, the Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works sit at the Council's deliberations in their own right. Daman and Diu have each a district Governor.

In each district there is a District Council for the supervision of the various municipalities and other local bodies in its jurisdiction. For administrative purposes the district is divided into *Concelhos*, each *Concelho* being in the charge of an official styled the *Administrador*, and for judicial purposes it is divided into circuits or *Comarcas* each having its own court of original jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the decisions of these courts to the *Tribunal de Relacao* or High Court sitting in the capital and side by side with the latter there is also a *Tribunal Administrativo* to dispense justice under *droit administratif*.

The maintenance of law and order in the province of the *Comandante-Geral da Policia* with headquarters in the *Cidade de Goa* and having under him a descending hierarchy of various *Comandantes* and *Chefes de Policia* in the administrative sub-divisions. Each village or parish which is the smallest unit has its *regedor* corresponding to the Indian *patel*.

A striking feature of the rural administration is the continuance of the ancient Indian institution of the village community which has disappeared elsewhere in India. In places where the resistance to Portuguese domination has continued almost to our own days, as in the southern communes of Goa, Assolna, Cuncolim and Velim, the village communities were suppressed and their estates confiscated by the Government. But on the whole they have continued in operation.

The village community is an autonomous institution, socialist in its organization under which land is held in common by the original settlers of the village here called the *Gaunkarees*, thus preventing concentration of land in the hands of a few and promoting a rough equality, while preventing the domination by privileged few. The management is vested in a committee elected by the constituents. The community undertakes various duties in regard to the maintenance of schools, roads, dispensaries, etc., and of religious services without distinction of creed. It is responsible to Government for land revenue and compounds all the taxes by a lump sum paid into the exchequer. It is subject to supervision by the *Administracao das Comunidades* and cannot spend moneys without Government sanction.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The towns of Portuguese India though few in number, serve as commercial centres for their districts; but with a restricted road mileage across the frontiers and in the absence any means of transport away from the only railway line and the rivers, commercial activity is confined normally to the local markets, except in isolated instances as in the case of the town of *Margao* in Goa which lies at the centre of rail and road traffic converging from the various points of the district.

The chief agricultural products of Goa are rice, coconuts, cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, mangoes, and sugar-cane. Of these only cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, coconuts and mangoes are exported in any considerable quantities, the rice grown not being sufficient for local consumption. Other exports include copra, lambroos, salt, self-fish and manganese ore. The only industries worthy of note are soap manufacture, tile manufacture, sugar and tinned food products and jaggery. The imports consist of rice, textiles and other manufactured goods, an unrestricted supply of which is just now available owing to the uneven situation created by the currency export regulations in force in the Indian Union, there being no such regulations in Portuguese India.

The economic situation in the country has become very acute in the last few years. During the war, an artificial panic created by the Portuguese Government's decision not to accept any longer Indian Rupee notes in their offices gave rise to a flourishing blackmarket where Indian currency was exchanged for the local rupee at a fabulous discount, varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The scarcity of the essential consumer goods drove thousands of people abroad into India to earn their living and the majority of these have not returned to their homes, thus maintaining the uneven situation created by the war exigencies. In 1945 the imports of Portuguese India amounted to Rs. 151 lakhs and the exports to only Rs. 9 lakhs. This enormous deficit in the trade balance, which is almost chronic, is made up from the remittances from emigrants, numbering over a lakh, who earn their living in India, Pakistan, Africa and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Most of the trade of Portuguese India is with the Indian Union, Pakistan, Portugal, Portuguese African colonies and the countries of the Continent. Just at present, owing to the world currency situation, there is a glut of American goods on the market.

There are no banks operating in Portuguese territory with the exception of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which has offices in the major towns.

A railway line maintained and run by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, once a subsidiary of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, joins the port of *Mormugao* with the junction of London on the M.S.M. Railway. It fulfils a very important role by providing an outlet to the sea for the products of this part of the Mahratta country.

Marmugao, which is the chief port, is also one of the major ports on the West Coast of India and is open to ocean going vessels of every size from all parts of the world. It is used by the ships of the B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd., going south to Colombo and the ports on the east coast as also by ships bound for the East African ports. *Marmugao* is a port of call for every coasting ship of India's merchant fleet.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Primary education is free and compulsory in schools maintained by the State of which there is at least one in every village. There are at present some 250 primary schools controlled and administered by a Board of Primary Education, *Conselho da Instrucao Primaria* with offices in the capital. In the *Cidade de Goa* there is a Lyceum for the study of Portuguese secondary education, a Normal School, and a Medical School. A Theological Seminary trains young men for the priesthood at Rachol. Over and above these, there are a number of English teaching High Schools run by private enterprise and by religious orders preparing students for the S.S.C. examination of the Bombay Government and the Entrance Examination of the University of Bombay.

There is in the capital the *Instituto Vasco da Gama*, a research association with an exclusive membership and its own research journal. The *Biblioteca Nacional* houses what is perhaps one of the best libraries of rare books and manuscripts on the west coast of India while the *Arquivo* contain an inexhaustible wealth of hitherto unexplored historical material.

GOA

The territory of Goa lies between the parallels of 15° 48' and 14° 30' latitude North by 73° 40' and 74° 19' longitude East. It has the island of *Agulhas*, once an important watering station for sailing vessels but now deserted, as a dependency at its southern extremity opposite *Karwar*.

The temperature varies between the highest mean of 90° F. recorded in April-May and the lowest mean of 70°-71° F. recorded in December-February. The year divides itself easily into two well distinguishable seasons: a dry season from October to the end of April, and a wet season from May to the end of September. The former is marked by land breezes and the latter by the South-West monsoon with almost incessant heavy rains from June to the middle of August.

The population of Goa is 540,925 of whom Christians form roughly one half, the rest being Hindus and Muslims. The latter, who were once the rulers, and were actually responsible for the foundation of the Old City of Goa now in ruins, have dwindled into insignificance both in number and influence. Racially, the people belong to the Aryo-Dravidian stock, speaking Konkani, a language having close affinities with Gujarati and Marathi, but entirely different as regards inflection of words, grammatical construction and syntax. The various powers

that ruled Goa have left their legacies in the form of loan words to be found in the present-day Konkani. Originally using the Kannada script, Konkani is now written by Christians in the Roman script and by Hindus in Devanagari.

The old social structure native to the Hindu society has persisted in spite of the influence of Christianity. The Goan Christians preserve the old castes and are proud to be the descendants of the ruling or priestly castes, Kshatriyas (Charados) or Brahmins (Saraswats). For the rest, they are completely westernized in their habits and mode of life.

During the Portuguese regime and with the advent of western civilization, increasing numbers of Goans have left their homeland in search of better opportunities of earning a livelihood. Goans are to be found occupying posts of every category in India, Pakistan, Africa, the Far East and even Europe and America.

The capital, Cidade de Goa, situated on the left bank of the Mandovi, stands on the site of an outpost of the Adil Shah, one of whose residences is still being used as the Government secretariat. Cidade de Goa is a charming city, laid out amidst the luxuriant vegetation of the river valley, and has a cosmopolitan population of 20,300 inhabitants. It possesses some magnificent public buildings, and elegant villas rise above the water-front. Some very good hotels, with excellent cuisine, western and Indian, cater to the needs of the tourist and the casual visitor. The port is visited by sailing craft and during the dry season coastal steamers call here regularly from Bombay and the intervening ports. There is also a ferry-boat that maintains hourly runs across the river to Belim and Verem on the other side for the benefit of people wishing to travel to Bardes and beyond.

Margao is the capital of Salcete. It is a thriving business centre lying midway between the port of Mormugao and the frontier on the railway line. It is served with many excellent arterial roads joining the various points in the district. It is also a centre of educational activity and possesses several English teaching convents and schools.

Vasco da Gama, another town, lies within two miles of Mormugao on the railway line. It is altogether a new city planned on modern lines and fostered by the Government's desire to promote the economic and industrial progress of the harbour, for which a special Department has been created with headquarters here. The only airport is within easy reach from here.

Old Goa, the old capital and the metropolis of the Portuguese Empire in the east is now deserted and in ruins. The only standing edifices are the Cathedral of Goa, the Basilica

of Bom Jesus where the body of St. Francis Xavier is enshrined, and a number of other churches and convents, all of them magnificent examples of well known styles of classical European architecture. Every few years the body of the Saint is exposed for public veneration and thousands of pilgrims from the world over crowd here, reviving for a few days the past grandeur of the city. The Government have recently drained and cleansed the place of the malarial scourge which was primarily responsible for its depopulation, and after inspection by a committee of inter-nation experts, the city is now used to quarter troops.

Calangute is a popular sea resort with a splendid sandy beach. In the hot weather months of March to May, the place becomes the haven of thousands of holiday-makers from all parts of Goa and the neighbouring places in the Indian Union.

Dud-Sagar is a magnificent waterfall, a regular cascade with milky white waters rushing down hundreds of feet from the heights of the Ghats. It lies on the railway line between Castle-Rock, the last station in the Indian Union, and Collem.

Arvaleim is another beautiful waterfall in Bicholim.

There are four major hospitals, the Hospital Central in the capital attached to the Medical School, the Hospicio de Sagrado Coracao de Maria in Margao maintained by a charitable trust, the Hospital of Ribandar run by the Santa Casa de Misericordia, another non-official charitable trust and the Asylo de Nossa Senhora de Milagres at Mapuca.

DAMAN

This remnant of the old province of the north lies between 20° 25' 26" latitude North and 72° 55' 12" longitude East in Gujerat. It also includes the two isolated enclaves of Drasa and Pragana-Nagar-Aveli, lying to the south-east and crossed by the Daman-Ganga river.

The climate does not differ from that of Goa, the country forming part of the same littoral of Konkani. But on the whole it is pleasanter and the temperatures are lower than those of Goa. During the South-West monsoon Pragana has a healthier climate than Daman. The entire territory has a total area of 62 square miles and a population of some 60,000 inhabitants, mostly of Gujarati extraction. It is easily reached from Bombay by the B.B. & C.I. Railway, being at a distance of 4½ hours' journey.

There are some very interesting historical relics here such as the old fort and a few surviving churches reminiscent of the old times.

DIU

About 150 miles to the north-west of Daman lies the tiny islet of Diu off the southern coast of Saurashtra, between 20° 42' 50" latitude North and 70° 58' longitude East. It is a small town separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of the sea. Dependent on it and surrounded by the territory of Junagad is the enclave of Gogola and also the island and fort of Pani Cota in the bay of Simbor.

Diu is reached from Bombay by the B.B. & C.I. Railway via Virangam and Delwada. Access by sea is easier and more rapid but there is no harbour. There is an excellent roadstead where ships can safely anchor in two fathoms of water.

The mean temperature is round about 70° F. and in winter it is very cold. The population is estimated at 19,731.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Governor-General, Comandante Fernando Quintanilha Mendonca Dias
Chief of Military Staff (Chefe do Estado Maior), Major Francisco Rafael Alves
Commissioner of Police (Comandante Geral), Capt. Mario Santos
Director of Health (Diretor de Serricos de Saude), Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Guimaraes
Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Oliveira Chaves
Public Works (Obras Publicas), Director, Jose Pedro de Santana Godinho
Judges of the High Court (Tribunal de Relacao), Dr. Vergilio de Souza (Chief Justice); Dr. Jose Nicolau Sobrinho; Dr. Surama R. Rau; Dr. Antonio de Miranda
Director of Finances (Fazenda), Vasco de Ferreira Martins
Advocate General (Procurador da Republica), Dr. Melo Gouveia
Director of Agriculture, Eng. Edgar Vales
Director of Surveys (Agrimensura), Eng. Bernardino Camilo da Costa
Elected Members of the Governor Council (Conselho do Governo), Canon Castilho Serpa do Rosario Noronha; Antonio Jose Joao Francisco Pinto de Menezes; Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Costa; Vinaica Sinal Coissoro; Dr. Joao Felipe Ferreira
Indian Vice-Consul in Cidade de Goa, Ashok Mehta
Presidents of the Municipal administrative committee, Iltas; Dr. Socrates da Costa, Salcete; Dr. Alvaro Loyola Furtado, Bardes; Dr. Jaime Valfredo Rangel
H. E. the Patriarch of East Indies, D. Jose da Costa Nunes
Governor of Diu, Capt. Paiva Conceicao

**The Dominion
OF
PAKISTAN**

THE BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN was established on August 15, 1947 as a Dominion by the division of the sub-continent, according to an agreed plan between the British Government and the two main Indian political parties—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. The word Pakistan has variously been construed but the general Muslim view is that it stands for all that is pure and noble in Islam.

The conception of Pakistan was first put forward by the poet philosopher Allama Sir Mohammed Iqbal in the course of his presidential address to the Muslim League in December 1930. The scheme was, however, not officially adopted by the Muslim League, and remained an ideal till after a decade. Meanwhile, Mr. C. Rahmat Ali, a barrister, founded the Pakistan movement in 1931 with the object of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan. His Pakistan comprised the Punjab, North-West Frontier (the land of the Pathans), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan; the rest was Hindustan. This proposal was circulated to the members of the First Round Table Conference, but the Muslim League spokesmen did not at this stage officially sponsor the scheme in spite of the general sympathy of Muslims for the movement.

QUAID-E-AZAM

Although, since its inception in 1906, the Muslim League sought to arouse political consciousness among Muslims, this organisation did not become very powerful till Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah became its President at the Bombay session in 1926. The next ten years saw slow but steady consolidation of the Muslim League under his leadership. All the rival Muslim groups and parties, both inside and outside the Indian National Congress, were losing ground rapidly by the time the Second Round Table Conference concluded in London. As the Congress and the Muslim League could not reach any agreement on a future constitution the then British Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave a decision generally called the Communal Award under which the Muslims got separate representation. When the first elections were held under the 1935 Government of India Act reforms, the Muslim League did not win as great a victory as was expected, although a majority of Muslim seats were captured by it. Nothing daunted, Mr. Jinnah continued to organise provincial branches. The hope that under the new constitution both Congress and the League would work Provincial Autonomy in such manner as would prepare them for a joint shouldering of higher responsibility under a federal centre, as conceived under the 1935 India Act, disappeared when the Muslim League declined to sign the Congress pledge and merge its parliamentary party with that of the Congress, a condition on which the Congress insisted for the formation of a Coalition Ministries. The Quaid-e-Azam refused to convert the League into as he called it "an understudy of the Congress."

The Lucknow session of the Muslim League in the autumn of 1937 found the League the most authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of India, although it was not the only spokesman for the community as many Muslims still remained outside the League either as members of the Congress or as members of other parties. When the Congress Ministries took non-League Muslims into the Government, it was construed as adding insult to injury, and a widespread campaign against the Congress administration ensued.

The outbreak of the Second World War came also as a blessing in disguise for the Muslim League which enhanced its power and prestige among the Muslims and its bargaining position with the British Power. Again the Congress attitude of neutrality to the war and its opposition to the war effort also helped the Muslim League

whose Working Committee declared that it was ready to offer whole-hearted co-operation if the Government recognised the League as the sole representative organ of the Muslims. The rift with the Congress became wider still when the resignation of Congress Ministries was celebrated as a "Day of Deliverance" by Muslim Leaguers throughout India.

In October 1939, the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, initiated a series of negotiations in order to bring about rapprochement between the two parties. One of the purposes of the Conference was to make known the British war aims *vis-à-vis* India. The subsequent Viceregal pronouncement was hailed as a charter of freedom for minorities, particularly for the Muslims of India.

THE RESOLUTION

The next and in fact, the most important landmark in the history of Indian Muslims, is the resolution passed at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, urging the establishment of Pakistan. The resolution stated:

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th August, 18th September, 22nd October 1939, and 3rd February 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 is totally unsuited to, and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country, and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

"It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th October 1939 made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring, in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935 is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on the following principle—*viz.*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should group to constitute "independent states" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

"The adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in these units, and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural and economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests, in consultation with them; and in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"The session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of constitution in accordance with these basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communication, customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

In a nutshell the resolution intended that the provinces of Sind, Punjab, N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan in the north-west region and Bengal in the eastern region, should be constituted into independent states, and there should be no common centre for the Hindustan and Pakistan parts of the sub-continent.

THE BIRTH

From this day onwards, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who had become the permanent and undisputed President of the Muslim League, refused to consider any arrangement which did not recognise the validity of the two-nation theory. He explained that Pakistan alone would save Muslims from the tyranny of the Hindu majority in India. The two-nation theory caught the imagination of the Muslim mind and the stronger the Congress objection the more insistent the Muslims became. At the Madras session of the Muslim League in 1941, the Quaid-e-Azam called on the British Government to divide India and establish separate western and eastern zones where Muslims were in majority so that they were free to manage their affairs as they chose while adequate safeguards were to be provided for Muslims in Hindu areas. Later the League declared its opposition to the Cripps proposals which conceded the principle of provincial autonomy partly on the ground that the Congress had already rejected them and partly that they did not go far enough. It was about this time that the Quaid-e-Azam sought to establish League Ministries in provinces where Muslims were in a majority, and except in Sind and N.-W.F.P. he quickly succeeded; later Sind also swung into line when Khwaja Ismail Khan, Sind's non-League Premier was dismissed from office, for renouncing his titles.

The "Quit India" movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 actually gave the Muslim League a new slogan—"divide and quit". But efforts were made to find a solution by both Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras Congress leader (now the Governor-General of India), and later by Mahatma Gandhi himself, which would meet the League claim for Pakistan without loss of Indian unity. But it was too late. Still a last effort was made by the British Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethwick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander to preserve Indian unity. These three formulated a scheme which conceded the substance of the League demand of autonomous governments in the Western provinces of the Punjab, Sind, N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan, and the eastern provinces of Bengal and Assam, with an All-India federation having only three common subjects of defence, communications and foreign affairs. The League agreed; but the Congress rejected the grouping principle unless the provinces were given the right to opt out of a group, prior to the framing of the constitution, which was not acceptable to the League. This again resulted in deadlock and having failed in their last effort to maintain the unity of India the British Government at last decided, with the agreement of the two parties to divide the country. And so a new state called Pakistan came to be established.

Pakistan is the fifth biggest state in the world, and the largest among Muslim states. It is bifurcated into two zones, separated from each other by over a thousand miles—one lying to the north-west of the Indian Union and the other in the east sandwiched between two of India's eastern-most provinces. It comprises Sind, N.-W.F.P., Baluchistan and the western part of the Punjab in the west, and the eastern part of Bengal coupled with the Sylhet district of Assam in the east.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The first meeting of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly took place in the Assembly Chamber at 10 a.m. on Sunday August 10. Mr. Liaquat

Alli Khan, The Prime Minister proposed and Khwaja Nazimuddin (now the Governor-General of Pakistan) seconded that Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal be the temporary Chairman. Taking the Chair, Mr. Mandal said :

"It is hardly necessary for me to impress on you the gravity and solemnity of the occasion. I hope you will agree with me when I say that the free independent state of Pakistan will bring to one and all citizens, prosperity, happiness and peace. I believe and it is my firm conviction, that the state of Pakistan will be one of the most powerful, resourceful and magnificent states in the world.

"I cannot help expressing on this momentous occasion my gratitude to and admiration of the Muslims of India, for Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the great creator and architect of the state of Pakistan. I have every confidence that under his able leadership, astute statesmanship, and through his untiring devotion to the cause of Pakistan, all prosperity and happiness will come to the people of Pakistan. It is needless for me to reiterate that Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah is the greatest statesman, and one of the greatest men in the world today.

"I would like to point out that not only will the people of Pakistan and India, but the people of the whole world, look to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and find for themselves that the Muslim community, which was determined to acquire their legitimate rights and privileges and determined to have a separate state of Pakistan, will never lack in the quality of doing not only justice and fairness, but acts of generosity towards the people of minority communities."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The election of the President took place the next day.

Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah was proposed and seconded by seven members for the Presidency and as there was no other candidate, he was declared elected. The President was then congratulated by Messrs. Liaquat Ali Khan, M. A. Khuhro, Abdul Kaseem Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz (League), Jogendra Nath Mandal (Depressed Class League) and the late Kiran Shanker Roy (Congress).

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said : "You have been rightly described as the architect of Pakistan and what greater fortune could we have than to have you as the President of this sovereign body to build the State which we have got through your devotion, untiring zeal, selfless service and unshakable determination?"

Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy said that having been a dreamer of Pakistan, it was but fair that Mr. Jinnah should also have the privilege of giving shape to his dream and be architect of its constitutional structure. He said that the Qaid-e-Azam was a great leader of Muslims and now the time had come for him to take up the leadership of the State which included not only Muslims but all communities.

The President, Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah, thanked the members for their tributes and said :

"I sincerely hope that with your support and your co-operation, we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world." He said that they had the very onerous and responsible task of framing Pakistan's future constitution. They had also to function as a full and complete sovereign body and as the federal legislature of Pakistan."

SOCIAL EVILS

Describing the functions of the new State, the Qaid-e-Azam said :

"The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and

religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State. The second thing that occurs to me is this : one of the biggest curses from which India is suffering—I do not say that other countries are free from it, but I think our condition is much worse—is bribery and corruption. That really is a poison. We must put that down with an iron hand, and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for this Assembly to do so. Blackmarketing is yet another curse. Now you have to tackle this monster too which today is a colossal crime against society in our distressed condition when we constantly face shortage of food and other essential commodities of life."

The Qaid-e-Azam continued : "I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us loyally to abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all. A division had to take place. In my judgment, there was no other solution, and I am sure future history will record its verdict in favour of it. And what is more, it will be proved by actual experience as we go on that that was the only solution of India's constitutional problem.

"Now if we want to make this great State of Pakistan, happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people and especially masses of the poor. If you will work in co-operation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed."

MAJORITY AND MINORITY

"We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities the Hindu and the Muslim community because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on, and among the Hindus, you have Brahmins, Vishnavas, Khatris, and also Bengaleses, Madrasis and so on,—will vanish. Indeed, if you ask me, this has been the biggest hindrance in the way of India's attaining its freedom and independence and but for this we would have been free peoples long ago. No power can hold another nation, and especially a nation of four hundred million souls in subjection. Nobody could have conquered you, and even if it had happened nobody could have continued its hold on you for any length of time but for this. Therefore, we must learn a lesson from this. You are free, free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion, or caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State."

In conclusion, the President said : "I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fairplay. I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world."

The President then read the goodwill message he had received from the United States of America which hoped that the Constitution which the Pakistan Assembly would present to the world would reflect the steadfast devotion of its leaders to the principles of democracy and peace.

NATIONAL FLAG

Moving the resolution on the National Flag of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that it was three fourth green with Inset of Crescent and Star, and one fourth white at mast end. He then unfurled it before the House saying that it would stand for freedom, liberty and equality. "This flag will protect and defend the integrity of the State. We have been

exploited for the last two hundred years and we should be the last people to use our flag for the purpose of exploiting other nations. Therefore, this flag of freedom will not only be for the people of Pakistan; this flag will be an emblem of peace to help in maintaining the peace of the world."

Then the West Punjab Congress member, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar (now Prime Minister of East Punjab) asked the President whether he would be permitted to address the House in Hindustani. The President ruled that the language of the House was English, unless any member was unable to express himself adequately in English. Speaking in English, Mr. Sachar suggested a Committee of seven members to determine the design of the flag and report by next morning as the flag presented to the House by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan did not have the previous approval of the minorities concerned.

The mover Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, explained that as they had to have a flag on Pakistan Dominion Day (August 14) and as the time factor was important, he could not consult all members including even Muslim members. He pointed out that the white portion stood for the minorities. He asked the mover not to press his amendment. The mover however pressed the amendment which was negatived. The original motion on the flag was then accepted.

The President nominated the following members on the panel of Chairmen : Mr. Tazimuddin Khan, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan and Kiran Shanker Roy. No division was called during the session.

KING'S MESSAGE

On August 14, the then Governor-General of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten, having arrived in procession with the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah took his seat. His Excellency read out His Majesty the King's message which stated :

"I send you my greetings and warmest wishes on this great occasion when the new Dominion of Pakistan is about to take its place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. In thus achieving your independence by agreement, you have set an example to all freedom loving people throughout the world.

"I know that I can speak for all sections of opinion within the British Commonwealth when I say that their support will not fail you in upholding democratic principles. I am confident that the statesmanship and spirit of co-operation which have led to the historic developments you are now celebrating, will be the best guarantee of your future happiness and prosperity.

"Great responsibilities lie ahead of you and your leaders. May the blessing of the Almighty sustain you in all your future tasks. Be assured always of my sympathy and support as I watch your continuing efforts to advance the cause of humanity."

IQBAL DAY

The idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India originated with Sir Muhammad Iqbal, as stated above. His dynamic poetry brought about an intellectual revolution among the Muslims. Once considered as an idle dream, the concept of Pakistan gradually established itself (see above) as the only solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem and under the determined leadership of the Qaid-e-Azam, it achieved fulfilment on 15th August, 1947, when India was partitioned and an Independent and Sovereign Dominion of Pakistan inaugurated. The tenth death anniversary of Iqbal came soon after the fulfilment of his dream.

So on the first death anniversary of the poet after the birth of Pakistan the people commemorated Iqbal Day throughout the country with a sense of gratification. As a mark of respect

to Iqbal's memory the Government of Pakistan declared the 21st April as a public holiday. Earlier, the Finance Minister had announced in his budget speech that the Government had made a provision of Rs. one lakh in the budget for the establishment of an Iqbal Academy. For now that Pakistan had been established, it was a fitting tribute to the memory of a great man that facilities should be provided for the study of his philosophy and the propagation of his message.

Iqbal Day was enthusiastically observed all over the country. At Karachi, functions connected with Iqbal Day were held under the auspices of Bazmi-I-Iqbal and spread over four days, from 21st April to 24th April, 1948. In view of the solemnity of the occasion, the functions opened on the 21st April with special prayers and readings from the Holy Quran. The second day was devoted to speeches on the life and works of Iqbal. High tributes were paid to his genius. Well-known critics and

commentators explained Iqbal's philosophy and outlined the part he played in the development of Urdu poetry. The third day was devoted to Qawall by Mubarak Ali Fatch Ali and party, who sang some of Iqbal's verses and the Shikwa. On the fourth day, an all-Pakistan Mushaira was held at which well-known poets recited their poems.

Impressive ceremonies were also held in Lahore, Dacca and London.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

PAKISTAN consists of two geographical units: Eastern Pakistan with one large province, East Bengal, including the rich Sylhet district of Assam; and Western Pakistan comprising West Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and the States which have acceded to Pakistan.

Western Pakistan adjoins Afghanistan and Iran in the west and north-west and the Indian Province of East Punjab and the Great Indian Desert in the east. To the north lies the State of Jammu and Kashmir; to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea.

East Bengal, the largest and the most thickly populated province of Pakistan is separated from Western Pakistan by more than a thousand miles of Indian territory. It is bounded on the north by the hilly regions of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and parts of Assam; in the south by the Bay of Bengal; in the west by the Indian provinces of West Bengal and Bihar and in the east by the Assam Province. The narrow strip of the Chittagong Hill Tracts adjoins Burma.

From its most northerly point to the sea-coast in the south, Western Pakistan covers a distance of nearly 800 miles, while its western tip at Killa Robat is separated from the Indian border by about 700 miles. The entire area to the north and west of the land is covered by the great ranges of the Hindu Kush and the Sulaiman mountains rising in places, to a height of 14,000 feet. The Salt Range and its arid plateaux lie slightly towards the east of these mountain systems. To the south and south-west of this region stretches a vast plain right up to the Arabian Sea.

All the five rivers of Western Pakistan, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej rise in the Himalayas and after long courses amid the snow-capped ranges debouch on the plains. The slope of the low country is to the south and south-west and this determines the course of the rivers. With the passage of time each stream has cut for itself a wide valley which lies well below the level of the plain.

Of these five rivers the longest is the Indus. A mighty stream when it emerges from the Hazara Hills, it flows almost due south past Attock—the oil district of Western Pakistan—where it enters a deep gorge. It flows on through the Punjab and enters the Province of Sind where the huge Lloyd Barrage spans its waters. The other four rivers which help to make West Punjab one of the richest wheat and cotton growing areas in Asia, also rise in the Himalayas and after traversing the plains of the West Punjab join the Indus which flows into the Arabian Sea.

LANDSCAPE

Western Pakistan presents great variations in landscape, from the snow-covered peaks of the upper Himalayas to the grey, sombre desert of Sind. In the North-West Frontier Province where the land lies on an average more than 4,000 feet above sea level, the scenery is rugged. At places there are vivid expanses of green. In the Salt Range of the West Punjab the landscape takes on a gentler tone; the slopes are often covered with green box and bogmyrtle.

But the true beauty of the West Punjab and Sind landscapes lies in the plains. As harvest time approaches the traveller sees an endless expanse of waving crops of varying shades of colour above which the villages seem to rise like islets in a sea of green. After the harvest the whole aspect is changed and the rich brown of the fields contrasts sharply with the dull green foliage of groves and plantations.

In Baluchistan the general outlook resembles that of the Iranian plateau and, though sometimes oppressive in the severity of its lines, the landscape is not without a certain rugged charm. Barren, scrubby mountains rent by huge chasms and gorges alternate with arid deserts and stony plains. The colours vary from a monotonous drab to warm brick-yellow, orange and sometimes even deep mauve. There are intermittent valleys of considerable size where the land is irrigated and rich crops of all kinds and fruits are grown. Within the mountains lie narrow glens, fringed in early summer by the brilliant green of carefully terraced fields. The clear streams are bordered by rows of willow trees often interlaced with a profusion of vines.

SEA-COAST

The sea-coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but there is a good harbour at Karachi and many fine sandy beaches. Western Pakistan, except for the coastal strip in Sind, is subject to extremes of climate. In January and February the night temperature reaches freezing point, while during the day the temperature does not rise above 75°. The bright sunshine and the keen invigorating air make Western Pakistan in winter one of the healthiest spots in the world. In the summer months, on the other hand, the heat is fierce and the temperature ranges between 90 and 120°. The nights, however, are usually cool. These extremes of temperature have bred a people remarkably hardy and vigorous, endowed with good physique great energy and stamina.

EASTERN PAKISTAN

Nearly the whole of the 54,000 square miles of Eastern Pakistan is a vast alluvial plain with hardly a hill or even a rock visible for miles. Only on the south-eastern frontier a succession of low mountain ranges cover the east of the Chittagong Division. The most outstanding feature of the Province is the network of its rivers—the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their tributaries. These rivers furnish an admirable and cheap means of transport; they contain an inexhaustible supply of fish and bring down vast quantities of fertilizing silt which they deposit over the surface of the land.

Although East Bengal is largely a plain, the landscape cannot be described as dull, for even in the dry months the groves of bamboo, mango, the graceful areca and coconut palm, tamarind, peepal and other trees afford a profusion of green vegetation. In the rainy season the young rice-seedlings cover the ground for miles with a delicate green. In December the mature plants turn golden and are ready for the sickle.

The dense forests of the famous Sunderbans in the south abound in big game such as tigers, leopards, bears, wild hog and other animals.

Although East Bengal is situated almost entirely outside the tropical zone, its climate for about two-thirds of the year (from the middle of March to the end of October) has a tropical character, i.e., high temperature and humidity and a dry season following heavy rains. From November to February, the climate is delightfully cool, the humidity is slight and the rainfall generally scanty. Eastern Pakistan does not suffer from the same rigours of climate as Western Pakistan, the mean temperature during the cold months being 61° and during the hot season about 83°.

SOME STATISTICS

The total area of Pakistan according to the Indian census of 1941 is 369,780 square miles, which is distributed as follows:—

| | Sq. Miles |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| East Bengal | 49,270 |
| Sylhet District | 4,050 |
| TOTAL FOR EAST PAKISTAN .. | 53,320 |
| Baluchistan | 54,400 |
| N.-W.F.P. | 14,260 |
| West Punjab | 62,000 |
| Sind | 48,140 |
| Bahawalpur State | 17,500 |
| Baluchistan States | 70,500 |
| Khairpur State | 6,000 |
| N.-W.F.P. States | 25,000 |
| TOTAL FOR WESTERN PAKISTAN .. | 306,860 |
| TOTAL FOR PAKISTAN | 360,780 |

POPULATION

The total population of areas now comprising Pakistan, including the States that have acceded to it so far, according to the 1941 census, on the basis of the Boundary Commission's Award, is as follows:—

| | Population in millions |
|---|------------------------|
| West Punjab | 15.80 |
| Sind | 4.53 |
| Baluchistan | 5.50 |
| N.-W.F.P. | 3.04 |
| East Bengal & Sylhet | 42.07 |
| Bahawalpur | 1.34 |
| Khairpur | .31 |
| Makran | .09 |
| Khairan | .03 |
| Las Bela | .07 |
| Tribal Areas including Dhir, Swat and Chitral | 2.38 |
| Total | 70.33 |

Previous census have revealed that the average annual increase in the population is about 14 per cent for the whole sub-continent. There is every likelihood that the same rate of increase has been maintained in the present census decade, 1941-51 in Pakistan. It is therefore estimated that during the seven post-census years the population of Pakistan may have increased by 7-77 millions, thus bringing the total population from 70-33 millions in 1941 to 78-10 millions in 1948.

The population figures however have been further affected due to the recent influx and outflux of population as a result of the communal disturbances after the partition of the sub-continent. Making allowance for these changes the present population may be surmised as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| East Pakistan | 46,720,000 |
| Baluchistan | 560,000 |
| N.-W.F.P. | 3,200,000 |
| Sind | 5,150,000 |
| West Punjab | 19,740,000 |
| Bahawalpur State | 1,450,000 |
| Other States | 3,380,000 |
| Total | 80,260,000 |

DENSITY

The density of population per square mile according to 1941 is as follows:—

| | Area in square miles | Population in millions | Density per sq. mile |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Eastern Pakistan | 53,920 | 42.07 | 780 |
| Western Pakistan | 306,860 | 28.26 | 92 |
| Pakistan | 360,780 | 70.33 | 194.9 |

The density of population for 1948 is estimated as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| Eastern Pakistan | 53,920 | 46.72 | 870 |
| Western Pakistan | 306,860 | 33.64 | 109.3 |
| Pakistan | 360,780 | 80.26 | 222.4 |

RURAL AND URBAN

The distribution of urban and rural population according to the 1941 census was as follows:—

| | Percentage of urban to total population |
|--------------------------|---|
| Eastern Pakistan | 4.8 |
| Western Pakistan | 14.5 |
| Pakistan | 11.1 |

The very low percentage of urban population in Pakistan indicates the importance of agriculture in the economy of the country and the comparative lack of development in industries and the trade. This is particularly so in Eastern Pakistan where the urban population is only 4.8 per cent of the total.

There is reason to believe that there has been a substantial increase in the urban population in Western Pakistan due to the recent exchange of population, as a large number of refugees coming from rural areas have settled down in towns and cities. But this is altogether unlike the natural urbanization of population as a result of economic development. It has in fact created serious problems in housing, public health and transport. It is likely, however that the concentration of people in towns and cities would create conditions in which trade and industry may prosper.

About seven million Muslims migrated to Pakistan after the recent disturbances. The number of persons who left Pakistan is estimated at 5 millions. About six millions of those who migrated into Pakistan have already been absorbed in the economy of the country. Efforts are now being made to settle the rest as expeditiously as possible.

THE PEOPLE

THE 80 million odd inhabitants of Pakistan do not all come from one racial stock.

There has been a great mingling of races and cultures—Indo-Aryan, Semitic, Mongol and Dravidian. The result is something like the U.S.A., a variety of physical types, language groups, food habits and local customs and usages. Thus in the West Punjab (pop: 16 million), the physical type is distinctly Aryan, there being few traces of aboriginal or foreign blood. The typical Punjabi is of medium height, spare but muscular, broad-shouldered with dark eyes and an ample beard. His hair is invariably black but the complexion varies from a deep olive-brown to fair. His language is Punjabi though Urdu is the literary language and is widely understood and spoken.

The Pathan of the North-West Frontier Province (pop: 3 million) is taller, somewhat heavier in build, the rigours of life and climate in his barren hills making him broad-boned and capable of harder living. In stature and physique the Frontier Pathan can stand comparison with any other people in the world. His general bearing is proud and resolute, with courage writ large on his face. His language is Pushto but he understands Urdu.

The Baluch (Baluchistan pop: half a million), differs markedly from his Pathan brother. His build is shorter, more spare and wiry. He has a long, oval face, an aquiline nose and wears his hair in long oiled curls. The Baluch Pathans are expert horsemen and generally carry swords or long knives for their defence.

Sind has a population of more than 4,500,000. The Muslims of the province are by race Pathans, Arabs, Baluchs, Brahmins, Jats, Makranis and original Sindhis. The Jat and the Makrani are allied to the Baluch and have the same physical characteristics. The descendants of the Arabs who settled in Sind after having conquered it in 712 A.D., are chiefly Saiyyids and number more than 100,000. They are of medium height and fair with long noses and a narrow facial index.

The original residents of Sind are tall, robust, dark-complexioned and of muscular build. They make strong and hardy cultivators and are by temperament gentle. Of the numerous tribal divisions among the Sindhis, the Sunro and Samo represent the dynasties which ruled in Sind from the 11th to the 16th century. The Mushanos are boatmen and fishermen,

forming a distinct group with their own customs and folklore.

In East Bengal (pop: 42 million) there has been an admixture of the Mongoloid and Dravidian strains. The average Bengali is, therefore, different in physical characteristics from the average Western Pakistani. He is shorter in stature than the Pathan and of smaller build. His language is Bengali.

The great unifying force amidst these diversities of race, language and physical environment in Pakistan is its culture and civilisation. Nearly 80 per cent of the people of Pakistan are Muslims. Islam has given them a single social, ethical and legal code, and thus they form a single brotherhood. For the vast majority of the people of Pakistan the times of prayer, the days of fasting, the places of pilgrimage, the laws of marriage, succession and inheritance are the same. So are the essential ceremonies attending birth, marriage and death, days of rejoicing and of national mourning. This consciousness of common beliefs, rights and duties has given the people strong social and political cohesion.

FESTIVALS

THE greatest and the most popular Muslim festival is Id-ul-Fitr which marks the end of Ramazan, the month of fasting. It is a day of rejoicing as it marks the successful conclusion of 30 dawn-to-dusk consecration fasts and a month spent in prayer and austere self-denial. It is celebrated with equal enthusiasm by all classes of people. Everyone, however humble his position, puts on new garments. About 9 in the morning the entire male population moves towards the Id-gah, the place of Id-prayer, where a congregational prayer is led by an Imam (congregation leader). After the prayer it is customary for Muslims to embrace one another, irrespective of wealth and position.

At an Id gathering you will see Cabinet Ministers embracing their domestic servants, Ruling Chiefs embracing court-boys, and big landlords embracing small tradesmen.

The day is spent in visiting friends and relatives and the commonest refreshment served is a kind of fine spaghetti called sawayyan prepared in sugar, milk and cream.

Another important festival is Id-ul-Zuha which is held in commemoration of Abraham's intended sacrifice of Ismail. This festival has all the features of Id-ul-Fitr except that the animal sacrifice is enjoined on all who can afford it. Camels, sheep, goats or calves are sacrificed

according to the person's means and it is obligatory to give away the skin of the animal as charity and to distribute two-thirds of the meat among the poor.

Moharram, the first month of the Muslim year, is a period of mourning although the elaborate and symbolic expression of grief is sometimes mistaken for foreigners to be the celebration of a festival. The first twelve days of the month are devoted to the commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussain, the grandson of the Prophet, who was killed in a religious war on the battlefield of Karbala in Iraq 1,300 years ago. The main items of the Moharram

commemoration are the Majlis and the Tazia processions. The former is a meeting at which a learned theologian gives a discourse on the historical and religious significance of the tragedy of Karbala. The Tazias which are taken out in procession are artistic and often colourful replicas in wood, paper and other materials of the tomb at Karbala.

These, however, are not the only festivals of the people. At many places local fairs are held to commemorate the birth or death anniversary of saints or holy men. These fairs are not without their social and economic significance, for at every fair, which usually continues for a number of days, bazars are set up and business

is transacted. Most of the participants being villagers, the fair furnishes an excellent opportunity for the exchange of information and the propagation of new ideas.

In East Bengal where there is a large and cultured Hindu minority, some Hindu festivals are celebrated with great enthusiasm. Hindu festivals are largely seasonal. Thus the festival of Holi, which is held in March-April, signalizes the beginning of spring. It is a joyous festival and on that day the Hindus sprinkle coloured water on each other.

Deepavali, commonly called Devali, is celebrated in October-November and marks

the beginning of the Hindu commercial year. The festival is celebrated by lavish illumination and Hindu shops and houses are decorated with lights. On this day many Hindu merchants renew their account books and white wash their houses. The festival is dedicated to Lakshmi, the goddess of Wealth.

Dussehra, the most important festival for Bengali Hindus, is celebrated in September-October and commemorates the victory of Durga, the consort of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon, Mahishasur. Durga's image after being worshipped for nine days is immersed into the river. The ceremony is accompanied by offerings of flowers and devotional music.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

WITH its several provinces, each inhabited by a largely homogeneous racial group and each having its own tongue, it is only natural that Pakistan should have variations of language from province to province. But there is a common language which is spoken and understood in every province and which is the *lingua franca* of Pakistan. This language is Urdu. When the Muslims first came to India in the 8th century they found several languages spoken in this country. The necessity of communicating with the inhabitants of the country gave rise to the first faint beginnings of a new language consisting of elements of Persian, Arabic, Turki and the various dialects spoken in India, known as the prakrits. Since the Muslims made Delhi their capital, Sanskrit and Brij Bhusha, the two dialects spoken around Delhi and its environs, Meerut, Agra and Mathura, became the main base of Urdu and supplied it the grammar, syntax and the largest part of its vocabulary. The other prakrits, spoken in the various provinces of the country, supplied it with innumerable words, with Muslim sufs, divines, soldiers, administrators sent to all parts of the country absorbing its language and culture. Thus a language of the common people was evolved which was a blend of Arabic, Persian, Turki and native dialects.

By the beginning of the 14th century poetical and mystical words were being written into this new language. Under the Moghals (1526-1857) it rose to high literary standards. This language, which was called Hindi (Persian word meaning 'pertaining to India') up to the time of Akbar, now came to be called by the Turkish word Urdu—meaning the language of the camp. When Shah Jahan (1627-58) built the Red Fort at Delhi and established his new capital there, he raised the status of the language by calling it Urdu-e-Moalla or "exalted Urdu". The court language was still Persian, but the language of the people and of the ladies of the palace was henceforth Urdu. While Urdu had been maturing in the zenanas and bazars of Delhi in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was being nourished and used for literary expression in the south under the Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1526) and its successors. Thus the first definite school of Urdu poetry made its appearance in the first decade of the 16th century and flourished in the Deccan until the rise of the Delhi school in the first decade of the 18th century.

URDU LITERATURE

The early specimens and works of Urdu are religious in character or are long tales in verse. The style often lacks perfection and grace and the images and similes are simple. Although Persian influence is easily discernible, the poetry of the Deccan was essentially Indian in theme and inspiration. With the 17th century, however, Persian influences became more active and when Delhi took to writing in Urdu her poetry became modern, and the classical age

that thus began with the commencement of the 18th century lasted till the first two decades of the present century.

During the last 50 years, or so, Urdu has been profoundly affected by Western thought and literature under whose influence new literary forms have sprung up. Moreover, a vast body of scientific work from English and the continental languages has been translated into Urdu. In the first decade of the 20th century Muslim political consciousness found a vivid and forceful expression in this language. Hali, Akbar, and Iqbal were three outstanding figures who instilled a new life into Muslim thought through their poetry. Urdu poetry can justifiably claim a high place among the literatures of the world. The poetry of Mir Annes, Ghalib, and Iqbal has attained a stature which is in no way inferior to that achieved by Homer, Dante, Goethe and Shakespeare.

During the last 15 or 20 years Urdu literature has been considerably influenced by the New Writing Movement in Europe, U.S.A. and China, and the Urdu short story and poetry today can stand comparison with the best in international literature. The novel, the drama and other forms of literature are practised and a large number of daily newspapers and magazines are published in Urdu throughout the country.

PUNJABI LITERATURE

Although the province of the Punjab has played a leading role in the development of Urdu and some of the most famous writers of Urdu today belong to the Punjab, the spoken language of the province is Punjabi. It is a sister dialect of Prakrit and bears a close resemblance to Urdu. It is thus easy for an inhabitant of the Punjab to speak and understand Urdu and nearly everybody is able to speak it. Nevertheless, Punjabi has a literature of its own and poetry and folk-songs are still written in this language. One of its classics, the famous *Hir Ranjha* of Waris Shah, a mystical poem of several thousand verses, is ranked amongst the great poems of the world. Another great poem is the *Sohani Mahnuwal*, a love story written by Fazal Shah. Both these poems are extremely popular, particularly in the villages. Education in the Punjab is imparted through the medium of Urdu except in the Universities where the medium of instruction is English. Urdu is also the court language in the Punjab.

SINDHI LITERATURE

Sindhi is the language spoken and written in Sind. Although an offshoot of the Indian Prakrit, it was the first language of the sub-continent to come under the influence of Arabic due to the Arab occupation of Sind in the 8th century A.D. Sindhi is written in the old Na'khi Arabic script and 30 per cent of its vocabulary consists of Arabic words. Its literature is,

comparatively speaking, small but contains some excellent poetry such as is found in highly cultivated languages only. Among the Sindhi poets the works of Shah Abdul Latif are universally popular.

PATHAN LITERATURE

The language of the Pathans is Pushtu which does not belong to the Indo-Aryan family of languages and is, therefore, very different from Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi and Bengali, the main Pakistani languages of Indo-Aryan origin. It is written in a modified Arabic script and contains many words of Arabic and Persian which bring it close to Urdu. Pushtu literature has been traced back to the 7th century and consists mainly of poetry, lyrical as well as mystical. Khushal Khan Khattak and Ishman Naba, both belonging to the 17th century, are regarded as the national poets of the Pathans. They have left complete *deevans*, or collections of poems. Pushtu is spoken both in the North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan, with some variations in vocabulary and script.

BENGALI LITERATURE

The language of East Bengal—Bengali—has a highly developed literature of its own. Belonging to the Indo-Aryan group of languages it has a predominantly Sanskrit vocabulary although a large number of Persian and Arabic words have become part of the language as a result of Muslim influence. Its script is also of the same family as Deva Nagari although it has existed independently for at least eight centuries. A hundred years ago Bengali prose and poetry were so heavily encumbered by Sanskrit words as to be unintelligible to the common people. In the early years of the 19th century, however, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akshay Kumar Datta and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated a movement for simpler expression and a greater use of the spoken word in literature. This movement later blossomed into a renaissance which produced such great literary figures of modern Bengal as Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Mahasudhan Dutta and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore. Of these, Tagore achieved international recognition with his lyrics and plays which were largely inspired by Bengali folk-songs and many of which have been translated into English. He also wrote a large number of novels, short-stories, plays and philosophical discourses. Bengal has also produced some great Muslim poets and the songs of Alaul, Qazi Nazrul-Islam and Jaseem-ud-Din are sung throughout East Bengal, and some of Jaseem-ud-Din's poems have been admirably translated into English under the title, *The Painted Quilt*.

Although it is expected that Urdu will in due course replace English, yet it is obvious that this process must be gradual, and since English has now become an international language it will continue to be spoken, read and written, perhaps as widely as at present.

FINE ARTS

MODERN times have seen a revival of painting among the Muslims. Abdur Rahman Chughtai and Fyze Rahimin are two Muslim painters whose works have been exhibited in Europe and widely appreciated. Among the younger painters of today the powerful yet sensitive work of Zaiul Abedin deserves special mention.

Painting, like architecture, received a great impetus under the Moghal Emperors and here too, it was the Persian tradition which held sway for nearly three centuries beginning with the reign of Akbar. The Moghal school used mainly mineral colours of lamp-black where black was used. Beginning with some specimens which have a strong religious element akin to calligraphy and book-illumination, the art developed in the later periods into extremely delicate and accurate portraiture combining a brilliant use of colours with perfect draughtsmanship.

Some of these specimens, happily preserved in the various museums and private collections show keen insight into character and extraordinary mastery of detail. Lack of encouragement in the reign of Aurangzeb led to a rapid decline of the art, and Persian masters, who had been brought to Delhi by the earlier

Emperors and had enjoyed their patronage, ceased their visits to India. Muslim genius for this particular form of art was consequently smothered by neglect.

In music, as in architecture and painting, Muslim influence introduced profound changes. The cultural renaissance initiated by Muslims in North India influenced music to a greater degree than it did architecture and painting, so that it is hard to tell what the Indian musical scale was prior to the Muslim era. By the 13th century, i.e. in the reign of Allauddin Khilji, Arabian musical instruments had come into use. Thus the Arabic word mizrab for plectrum; Tabla, the Indian percussion instrument from the Arabian tabla and the classical drone instrument for accompaniment, Tambour, have all Arabic roots. The elaborate Qanoon, the rich-toned Rabab, the Tarab and the large drums called Naqqarah also came from Arabia. The most popular string instrument—Sitar—was invented by the great Muslim poet and savant, Amir Khusro, in the reign of Allauddin Khilji.

In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605), the great court musician, Tansen, gave a new orientation to Indian classical music by introducing scores of new ragas or musical modes, such as the

varieties of Todi, Darbari, Adana, Kafi, Bahar, Sarang and many others. Tansen also left nearly 500 compositions in the Dhrupad style which form the main bulk of the true classical Indian music today.

In the 18th century an entirely new school of music was founded by Muslim composers which in the course of two centuries has superseded the rigorously classical Dhrupad. This is known as the Khayal style which combines elegance with a greater freedom of rhythm, phrasing and intonation than the Dhrupad.

In the 19th century the Punjab developed an extremely charming style of singing known as the Tappa in which greater emphasis is laid on voice-culture and sweetness than on the strict observance of rules.

Music in the sub-continent was melodic or modal, and harmony was never attempted by Indian musicians. However, Allauddin Khan and his son, Ali Akbar, two gifted Muslim musicians have successfully introduced certain forms of orchestration. In Pakistan, Lahore and Dacca are active centres of musical learning, and Muslim artists are still the acknowledged masters of music, both instrumental and vocal in the entire sub-continent.

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

SKILLED craftsmen in Pakistan have a long tradition of exquisite workmanship, but the advent of machinery led to the decline of cottage industries. This decline has been specially noticeable in the handloom industry. Until the early 19th century, Dacca muslin was popular with the world's dress connoisseurs, and large quantities of it were exported to the European markets. Subsequently, however, the machine-made products of Manchester killed this industry though the material is still produced in small quantities. The finer hand-woven and hand-spun varieties of fabrics are in no way inferior to silk in softness and are as durable. Another product of great beauty is the Dacca Jamana which consists of delicately woven white patterns on a white background of fine muslin.

Embroidery of a high standard is common among the Brahuis of Baluchistan. The finest is called mosaic and consists of very close work in the form of satin-stitch, the designs being primarily geometric. Saddle-bags and handbags richly ornamented with shell-are also made in the Barkhan Tehsil (Loralai District) of Baluchistan.

Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat and Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province produce fine silk fabrics, generally woven for turbans and mostly

in grey or blue, with richly worked end-pieces in gold thread. In the Hazara District of the same province beautiful striped and check material is woven for turbans and lo! cloth.

An interesting product of Peshawar is a cotton fabric decorated with a substance called roghan, a preparation of oil made by Afridis where the material derives its name—Afridi Monjama (wax-cloth). The roghan is applied in a plastic condition to the fabric by means of an iron style on the lines of the required pattern. It is then pressed into the cloth with the moistened tip of the finger when it adheres firmly to the texture.

The Kohat turban is ornamented with coloured silk and stripes at the ends which recall the Algerian stripe pattern. The Bangashi, as this pattern is called, is distinctive of a particular kind or clan. Multan in West Punjab and Bahawalpur State also produce beautiful silk fabrics, specially turbans and waist-bands.

Pottery for every day use is made in almost every village in Pakistan but some districts specialize in art pottery. Earthen vessels decorated with water-colours are made at Peshawar, while Gujrat in West Punjab produces beautiful light pottery called 'paper pottery'

because of its extreme fineness. Coloured faience or tiled work of Persian origin is done in Multan.

Swords and hunting knives of good quality are made in the North-West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan while surgical instruments (largely used in the last war) are made in Sialkot. Sialkot also produces world famous sports requisites and E.P.N.S. ware. Copper-ware, specially trays, ewers with basins and wine bowls are made in Peshawar and are often exact reproductions of famous Persian originals so familiar to the students of art. Silver filigree work of a very high quality is done in Dacca in East Bengal. Bengal is also famous for its fine ivory-carving, and Rangpur produces exquisitely carved decorative pieces which require as many as eight different tools before the finished product is ready.

The leather workers of the Frontier Province and West Punjab make sandals and shoes and handbags which are richly embroidered in gold and silver thread and are exported abroad. Good leather work is also done in Bengal where decorations on leather are first drawn with a fine needle and then coloured with specially made pigments.

ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

BURIED cities dating back more than 5,000 years, and monuments of outstanding architectural and artistic interest form part of Pakistan's archaeological heritage and furnish one of the richest fields for antiquarian research. Of the standing monuments, 172 lie in West Pakistan and 79 in Eastern Pakistan. While it has been ascertained that ancient mounds in Eastern Pakistan contain the structural remains of Buddhist monasteries and Brahminic sanctuaries of the first millennium of the Christian era, those in Western Pakistan contain extensive remains of ruined cities and citadels of that highly developed pre-historic culture which is now known as the Indus Valley Civilisation. Four such ancient sites have been excavated so far in Western Pakistan. The one at Nal in Baluchistan has yielded vast remains of what was probably a royal cemetery. At Mohenjodaro

in the Larkana District of Sind, a city of metropolitan proportions has come to light which, together with the portable finds it has yielded, has made archaeological history. At Chanhu Daro, in the Nawab Shah District of Sind a town of the same period as that unearthed at Mohenjodaro has been revealed, while at Harappa in the Montgomery District of West Punjab, the remains of a vast citadel of the Mohenjodaro period have been exposed to view. Evidence of the immense variety of finds recovered from these sites of more or less contemporary period of pre-historic antiquity has established the fact that 3,000 years before Christ the people of those areas which are now known as Baluchistan, Sind and West Punjab, though not aware of iron and its uses and still making implements of chert and quartz for occupational purposes, were living in planned cities and well

designed houses and had, in respect of the art of living, attained a high degree of culture and refinement in the development of which pictographic script played a conspicuous part. The Indus Valley Civilisation flourishing 5,000 years ago is one of the three oldest civilisations discovered so far in the world.

In Pakistan the archaeological remains of the known period of history, as opposed to pre-history, embrace a period of more than 2,600 years beginning with the 7th Century B.C. The famous ancient city of Taxila, situated 21 miles north of Rawalpindi in Western Pakistan and extensively explored during the last 30 years, has furnished a great field for antiquarian research of absorbing interest. The excavations have brought to light the remains of three cities which flourished from the 7th Century B.C. to the

5th Century A.D. under the successive political and cultural domination of the Achaemenid Persians; the Macedonians of Alexander's army; the Mauryas of Asoka's time; the Hellenised Bactrians; the Sakas or the Scythians; the Pahlavas of Parthia and the Kushans of Purushapura, or modern Peshawar. For about ten centuries—between 500 B.C. and 500 A.D.—Taxila was a great seat of culture and learning and a meeting ground for diverse cultural influences of Eastern and Western countries.

The Yusufzai tract with its neighbouring valley of Swat, north of Peshawar, is a happy hunting ground for the students of ancient plastic art. This tract in ancient days was called Gandhara and, during the first centuries of the Christian era its people developed a school of sculpture which specialised in applying the classical forms of Greek art to Indian and particularly Buddhist subjects. Known as the "Gandhara School of Art", or "Graeco-Buddhist sculpture", specimens of these beautifully handled sculptured pieces are to be found in abundance in the whole of the Yusufzai tract. They have excited much interest and admiration in art circles in Europe and U.S.A.

The architecture which has left the deepest impress upon the buildings of Pakistan, however, as of the entire sub-continent, is the Muslim architecture of Turkish, Persian and Central Asian origin brought to India by its Muslim conquerors.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The period of Muslim rule over India, beginning with the 13th century and extending right up to the middle of the 18th century, is the greatest building era in Indian history which is also the history of Pakistan. This is exemplified in its spectacular achievements no less than in the elaboration and full realization of certain principles and forms which became fundamental to all later Indian architecture. The most valuable contribution of Islamic architecture is the dome of monumental size used in the building of mosques, shrines and tombs throughout the sub-continent. The minaret, the niche, the monumental arch and other achievements in the sphere of architectural

decoration, such as stucco, mosaic faience, pietra dura and the colourful inlay work along with thousands of other decorative devices, are some of the gifts which Islam later bestowed on all Indian architecture through the Moghals. Thus the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, the Pearl Mosque in the Red Fort at Delhi, the Jama Masjid at Delhi, the buildings of Fatehpur Sikri and of the Agra Fort are essentially Muslim in inspiration and execution and, though situated in India today, are a fundamental part of the heritage of Pakistan.

Muslim monuments which have survived in Pakistan belong mostly to the Moghal period. Even some of these were destroyed during disturbances in the Punjab previous to the beginning of British rule. The most important Moghal monument in Pakistan is the Fort at Lahore. Its existence can be traced back to the 10th century, but it was Akbar who enlarged and rebuilt it when he held his court here between 1578 and 1598. Various structures were, however, added by the Emperors Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. The Elephant Gate, which was the Royal entrance is gorgeously decorated with tile mosaic. The unique feature of this decoration is that some panels depict living beings, a practice not found in Islamic architectural decoration. The ornamentation is continued on the Fort wall which is 500 yards long and 16 yards high, in other words a surface of nearly 8,000 square yards is covered with these brilliant tiles. In these panels elephants, camels, horses and human figures have been depicted with vigour and restraint. The other important buildings of the Fort are a palace built in parts by Jehangir and Shahjahan, a lovely mosque in white marble called Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque, the Shish Mahal or Palace of Mirrors with its wonderful pietra dura decoration and the ornamental Shah Burj or Royal Tower, built by Shahjahan. There are also mausoleums of Jehangir and his queen, Nur Jahan.

Wazir Khan's Mosque, built in Lahore in 1634, is an extremely beautiful building. Its brick walls are covered with inlaid work of the Kashii type, a kind of mosaic of glazed tiles. The structure and the decorations are notably Persian in character. From the gallery round

the minarets one can have a very fine view of the city. The Badshahi Mosque, built by Aurangzeb is a structure remarkable for its enormous size, though not so much for its elegance. It is the largest mosque in the world and can hold a congregation of 100,000 at a time.

Sind provides archaeological material worth a life-time of study and research. Nearly every district of this ancient land is strewn with monuments dating from pre-historic times to the middle of the last century. At Mohenjodaro relics contemporaneous with and similar to those at Babylon have been discovered, while Brahmanabad, Mirpur I has, and Jarak have Buddhist stupas and antiquities. Alor, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana have many interesting monuments worth studying. Thatta 50 miles from Karachi, is full of Muslim monuments dating from the 13th century. The most important among these is a great mosque built by Shahjahan as a memorial to his visit to Thatta when, having quarrelled with his father, Jehangir, he was for the time being an exile from the Court. This mosque is one of the few surviving Moghal buildings in brick. Its great feature is its coloured tile-work within, the whole interior being covered with it. The tiles are of beautiful colour and show an infinite variety of pigments and design.

At Bahapur in the Badshahi District of Eastern Pakistan a 10th century Buddhist temple and monastery of brick masonry, the largest of its kind in the sub-continent, has been recently unearthed and is now being preserved with care. Gaur and Pandua in Eastern Pakistan possess a remarkable array of Muslim monuments.

Apart from the pursuit of archaeological exploration and excavation of ancient sites, and preservation and conservation of standing monuments which are its primary functions, the Department of Archaeology of the Government of Pakistan is also responsible for the maintenance of three museums of exclusively archaeological exhibits at the three famous archaeological centres of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila which have long since become places of pilgrimage for the serious as well as the casual students of the history of this ancient land.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1948-49

SEPTEMBER 12, 1948, was the darkest day in the history of Pakistan. The nation woke up to find that the Founder and Architect of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah was dead, and also that Indian troops had entered Hyderabad State.

The death of the Quaid-e-Azam occurred at 10-25 p.m. on September 11, 1948 within six hours after his return by air from Quetta. He was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and was ailing for a long time. But he never omitted to do his official duties even for a single day.

It is stated that on September 11, 1949, the Quaid-e-Azam expressed his desire to return to Karachi from Quetta. An ordinary Military Dakota was immediately got ready and it arrived at Mauripur without any notice whatsoever. The Quaid-e-Azam was borne on a stretcher in a Military Ambulance Car from the airfield to the Governor-General's House. When he expired there was no one at his bed-side except his sister Miss Fatima Jinnah and his personal Assistant Mr. Farukh Amin. Word was immediately sent to the Prime Minister who summoned an urgent meeting of the cabinet at the Governor-General's House. The Sind Governor, Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was at a dance. When the message reached him—the party broke up but nobody yet knew what had really happened. Newspaper offices began to receive telephone calls: "Has war broken out between Pakistan and India? Is

the Quaid-e-Azam all right?" Speculation and suspense ended when a laconic official communiqué issued about 3 a.m. gave the news about the Quaid-e-Azam's death. The funeral took place on September 12. An enormous procession followed the gun carriage on which was carried the body of the Quaid-e-Azam to his last resting place. The whole country was plunged in gloom and despair.

After the Quaid-e-Azam's death Al-Haj Khwaja Nazimuddin, till then the Premier of East Bengal was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion.

DISMISSAL OF KHUHHO

Two events which must be treated at some length are the dissolution of the Khuhro Ministry in Sind and of the West Punjab Ministry.

On April 26, 1948, Mr. Mohammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed by the Governor of Sind, from the Premiership of the province. The official announcement said that there was a *prima facie* case of mal-administration, gross misconduct in the discharge of his duty and responsibility, and of corruption against Mr. Khuhro. A Special Tribunal consisting of the present Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Pakistan, Sir Abdur Rashid, and Justice Shahabuddin, a Judge of the East Bengal High Court was appointed to inquire into the 62 charges against Mr. Khuhro. After an enquiry which lasted a long time the Tribunal submitted

its report to the Sind Governor. Out of a total of 110 findings recorded by the Tribunal, 60 went against Mr. Khuhro while 50 were in his favour. The Court remarked: "The allegations proved against Mr. Khuhro range from mere violation without any motive to flagrant breach with a definite motive of the provisions of law, rules and conventions. Some of the cases were of victimisation of those persons who in discharge of their duties had to act against him; in some cases the motive was to oblige a friend or a member of his party or to favour a relative; while in some other cases the desire was to advance his own personal interests."

The Special Prosecution Counsel Parmanand Kundanmal had submitted a list of 62 charges. The Court had held 114 sittings. 86 witnesses had been examined on behalf of the Sind Government, 20 witnesses had been examined for the defence. On behalf of the Government 1,173 documents had been produced as exhibits. The defence had produced about 173 documents.

No charge of corruption was proved against Mr. Khuhro but "a number of charges of 'mal-administration' and 'gross misconduct' in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities" by Mr. Khuhro were substantiated by overwhelming evidence produced on behalf of the Government."

On March 22, the Governor-General of Pakistan disallowed Mr. M. A. Khuhro for a period of three years under Section 8 of the

Public & Representative Offices (Disqualification) Act 1949 from being chosen as a Minister, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary, whether for a Federal Government or Provincial Government, a member of the Constituent Assembly, the Legislature of the Dominion or a Provincial Legislature, any local body or local authority and also declared him ineligible for any office of profit under the crown.

Immediately after the dismissal of Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khulroo, Pir Iqbal Bakhsh was elected the leader of the Muslim League Party in the Sind Assembly and he formed a new Ministry with Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah and Mr. Muhammad Azam as Ministers. On February 4, 1949, however, Pir Iqbal Bakhsh was disenfranchised as a sequel to the findings of the Sind Election Tribunal. Mr. G. M. Syed had filed an election petition against Kazi Muhammad Akbar, a near relative of Pir Iqbal Bakhsh. The Tribunal found both Pir Iqbal Bakhsh and Kazi Muhammad Akbar guilty of malpractices during the general elections to the Sind Assembly.

Pir Iqbal Bakhsh's resignation was followed by a regular tussle for the premiership of the province. A meeting of the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party was held in Hyderabad Sind and Mr. Yusuf Abdulola Haroon, who was not a member of the Sind Assembly, was elected as the leader. Mr. Yusuf Haroon formed a new cabinet consisting of Kazi Fazlullah, Mir Hundi Ali Talpur and Syed Miran Muhammad Shah.

Pir Iqbal Bakhsh has filed a petition in the Sind Chief Court challenging the validity of the constitution of the Election Tribunal on technical grounds.

PUNJAB MINISTRY

In the West Punjab, allegations and counter-allegations by rival groups in the League Assembly Party led Miran Muhammad Shah and Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan to resign from the Ministry. Efforts were made to compose the differences but to no avail. Eventually on January 22, 1949 the Governor-General dissolved the West Punjab Assembly and the Ministry and orders were passed to prepare for general elections.

An Inquiry (which is still in progress) was instituted against the then Premier, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mandot on alleged charges of maladministration and corruption.

The moment the Governor Sir Francis Mudie took over under Section 92A, a campaign began against him in the press and the Province at large. The agitation gained momentum when the question of the appointment of Advisors to the Governor came up. The Provincial League started a "recall Mudie" campaign. The Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan agreed to give the Advisors powers equal to those of a cabinet. Sir Francis disagreed with the Prime Minister's decision and submitted his resignation which was accepted. Sir Francis was then granted leave preparatory to retirement till October 2, 1950.

Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, a senior member of the Pakistan Cabinet, in charge of Communications was appointed the Governor of West Punjab with effect from August 2, 1949.

TRADE, COMMERCE

Other items which complete the review may be briefly noted.

So far as trade and commerce are concerned Government insisted on Pakistani firms being associated with the cotton trade. Messrs. Powell Duffryn Technical Services Ltd. were appointed by the Government for carrying out a survey of the coal mining industry. Sterling releases in London and current earnings of foreign exchange enabled the Government to follow a liberal import policy which resulted in a general revival of trade. At present the number of items for which licenses are required for import from sterling and soft currency areas are negligible. Imports of capital goods and machinery were

also freely allowed from hard currency countries. But control on import of consumer goods from hard currency areas remains. In general the import policy has resulted in a fall in the prices of consumer goods and greater availability of such goods. The country has a favourable balance of trade and the currency has a high value. The response to the loans floated by the Government was unexpectedly good and encouraging. The country's credit, in fact is very high. A ten-year industrial development plan was drawn up to include hydro-electric projects, jute, cotton, mineral resources, oil prospecting.

In the educational sphere religious instruction was made compulsory with a view to imparting the correct conception of Islam.

So far as the States were concerned the Prime Minister declared that he was in favour of responsible government and also revealed that the rulers for their part were agreeable to the idea. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that by the time the new constitution was ready they would be able to bring state administration on a par with provincial administration.

Pakistan decided to remain in the British Commonwealth. But this decision, it was explained, would in no way compromise the country's independent status. At the U.N.O., for instance, Pakistan refused to identify itself with any power bloc. Relations with Afghanistan were slightly strained over the question of the status of the N.-W.F.P. and the border areas. But the tension greatly relaxed when both Pakistan and Afghanistan agreed to jointly enquire into a bombing incident in Afghan territory which had aggravated the situation. So far as relations with India were concerned, it was hoped that there would be more friendly feeling with the cessation of hostilities in Kashmir. The exodus of the minority community from East Bengal, came to an end.

PAKISTAN'S ADMISSION TO THE U. N.

Pakistan was admitted to the United Nations on the 30th of September 1947, at an impressive ceremony in which the delegations of all the principal countries of the world participated. The amount of international good-will that Pakistan had secured was evident from the speeches made by the representatives of the leading countries of the world. Mr. Herbert McNeill, the British delegate, who formally moved that Pakistan and Yemen be admitted to the United Nations said, "Not only is my delegation glad that these two admissions are about to receive final approval but we are also confident that both these countries will make decisive contributions to our deliberations. My delegation is particularly interested in the admission of Pakistan. Although it is only very recently that they have attained the status which, I am sure, they will adorn, they have already shown great virility, and if their delegation has not been inside the Assembly upto this moment, it has not been far off in the wings and many of us have enjoyed the advantage of their advice. Sir Zafrullah Khan is well-known to many of us. He will be a great asset in the work of the Assembly and the Committees."

The Indian delegate, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, extended her welcome to Pakistan after Egypt, U.S.A., Iran and Iraq had supported the admission of Pakistan to the U.N. Speaking from the rostrum of the General Assembly, Mrs. Pandit said, "It is especially a matter of gratification to us of India that our sister nation should take her due and legitimate place in the international community here and make her contribution to the solution of the problems that face the world."

"We are all aware of the position she holds in area, population and resources among the nations of Asia and her association must, therefore, be a source of strength to us. We of the Indian delegation welcome her and wish her all success in her new responsibilities."

After Turkey, the Lebanon and Brazil had supported the two admissions, President Arafat put the formal motion to the vote. Of the 64 nations present 58 voted in favour of the motion and one against, the adverse vote coming from Afghanistan.

Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Chief delegate was then invited to the President's rostrum where he signed his country's adherence to the U.N. Charter. After the President had expressed the Assembly's deep sense of satisfaction at Pakistan's admission, Sir Zafrullah Khan went to the rostrum and made his reply. In the course of his speech he said: "On behalf of my Government, I beg to convey to the United Nations the assurance that Pakistan will do all that lies in its power to bring about better understanding between nations and make the utmost contribution of which it is capable towards securing and maintaining lasting peace."

SUPPORT FOR U.N.O.

"It will also be ready and indeed anxious, to make its own contribution towards the alleviation of all forms of human suffering and distress and the promotion of beneficent co-operation among nations for the general raising of the standards of living and the fostering of liberty and tolerance throughout the world."

Declaring that, in a sense the admission of Pakistan to the U.N. was not the admission of a new member, Sir Zafrullah Khan added: "Inasmuch as Pakistan had been part of India, it was in effect under the latter under a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and an original member of the League of Nations. I recall that I had the honour of leading the Indian delegation to the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in December 1939. In the same sense, Pakistan, as part of India participated in the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and became a signatory of the U.N. Charter."

"Therefore, Pakistan is not a new member of the U.N., but a successor to a member State which was one of the founders of the Organisation." While fully appreciating the ideals of the U.N., Sir Zafrullah continued, "the Pakistan delegation are equally conscious of its handicaps and shortcomings. We are convinced that the U.N. offers to mankind its last chance of salvation in the political, economic and social fields, and that our united efforts ought to be directed towards strengthening the organisation and discovering the means of making it work in the spirit in which it was founded and towards the achievements of the ideals which have been set up as its goal. Pakistan will always make its fullest contribution towards that end."

In a press statement on the admission of Pakistan, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall said: "Pakistan has just begun its career, as a member of the community of nations, but we have every reason to believe and expect that its role and its contribution to the United Nations will be of much importance. The Government, and people of the United States look forward to collaborating with Pakistan in the United Nations."

Pakistan's first official task as a member was to take part in the vote for the election of three new members to the Security Council to replace Poland, Australia and Brazil.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A more detailed treatment of Pakistan's foreign relations are given below:

The country's representation abroad was increased by the opening of Legations in Jeddah and Baghdad and by the posting of a senior official as Permanent Representative with the United Nations. A junior officer was sent to Nanking to make preliminary arrangements for the opening of an Embassy in China. Recently Pakistan has appointed an Ambassador in Turkey, a High Commissioner in Canada and a Minister in Syria. Plans for Missions in Nairobi and Colombo were well advanced. In addition, the Zaidah, Kandahar and Jalalabad Consulates were taken over from the United Kingdom

Government, a Deputy High Commissioner was posted to Calcutta, and a Permit Officer to Bombay. The agreement of the Chinese Government to the opening of a Consulate-General in Kashgar (Shukiang) was received; and an officer was expected to reach there by the long mountain trail through Gilgit, before the second anniversary of Independence. Steadily progress was made in the organisation of Missions, *e.g.*, with effect from April 1949 Pakistan set up its own passport and visa issuing organisation, and 80,000 Pakistan passports were printed and issued to applicants.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN SERVICE

To man these and other Missions, a Pakistan Foreign Service was created. It consisted initially of about 120 officers of whom 13 Third Secretaries were appointed on the result of a competitive examination held in January 1949, and up to 85 vacancies were advertised for filling by nomination through the Pakistan Public Service Commission.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN KARACHI

The diplomatic representation of foreign Powers in Karachi increased. The Transjordan Minister presented his credentials on December 9, 1948, the Saudi Arabian Minister on January 17, 1949 and the Norwegian Minister on May 9. The existing Egyptian and Iranian Embassies received their Ambassadors in January and April 1949 respectively. Consuls-General for the Argentina and Spain also arrived. The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Sri Prakasa, was transferred as Governor of Assam and was succeeded by Dr. Sita Ram; the French Ambassador was transferred; his successor has not yet been appointed. The High Commissioner for Australia arrived in May 1949. Turkey appointed another Ambassador in place of H.E. Yahya Kemal Bayitli who has retired. The new ambassador's arrival in the capital is expected soon.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The General Assembly of the United Nations held their third regular session in two parts. The first part was held at Paris from 21st September to 12th December, 1948, while the second part was held in New York from 15th April to 18th May, 1949. Pakistan participated

in both of them, and the delegations were led by the Foreign Minister. The agenda for the second part of the session was comparatively short, and so a smaller delegation was sent to this part of the session.

Of the various items on the agenda, Pakistan was mainly interested in the following:—the problem of Palestine; the draft convention on Genocide; the draft Declaration on Human Rights; the question of the incorporation of South-West Africa in the Union of South Africa; the question of Indians and Pakistanis in the Union of South Africa; the question of the admission of the so-called State of Israel as a member of the United Nations; the problem of Indonesia; and the disposal of the former Italian colonies.

Pakistan's continuous championship of the Arabs against the so-called State of Israel for a time held up the admission of Israel as a member of the United Nations.

Pakistan consistently opposed, on the principle of self-determination, the return to Italy of her former colonies and advocated, in case immediate independence was not granted, their administration under the direct control of the United Nations. In the event the so-called Bevin-Storza compromise proposal on this subject was defeated.

Efforts were made by Pakistan to give the Convention on Genocide a retrospective effect, but this was not successful.

The South African desire to incorporate the territory of South-West Africa in the Union of South Africa was opposed.

During the year under review, the Government of Pakistan participated in a number of other international conferences, *e.g.*, the conference of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Annecy in France in April and May, 1949.

Of the various subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the Government of Pakistan are represented on the "Little Assembly," the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans. Pakistan has also been elected a member of the Fiesd Commission of the United Nations, and the nomination of a Representative is under consideration.

THE COMMONWEALTH

The conferences of the greatest interest were undoubtedly the two Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences held in London and the series of conferences with India held at Karachi and at New Delhi. The two London conferences were informal gatherings of leading statesmen and made no commitments; their recommendations, *e.g.*, regarding the status of High Commissioners and the all-important constitutional issue, were placed before the Commonwealth Governments concerned for their decision as independent countries.

INDONESIA

As a protest against Dutch aggression in Indonesia, Pakistan suspended all Dutch flights over Pakistan from 24th December, 1948, and cancelled the fuel licence of the K.L.M. Pakistan consistently supported the grant of independence to Indonesia.

CONFERENCE WITH INDIA

Inter-Dominion conferences were held with India in December 1948 and April 1949, in which agreement was reached on a number of outstanding problems, political, economic, financial and miscellaneous. The December conference reaffirmed that the responsibility for protecting the lives and property of the minorities rested with the Government of the Dominion in which they resided, and that their allegiance and loyalty was to the State of which they were citizens. Both Dominions undertook to discourage propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan or portions thereof. Monthly Inter-Dominion conferences were provided for to discuss outstanding problems. Provision was also made for frequent meetings between the Premiers and Chief Secretaries of East and West Bengal and the Inspectors-General of East and West Punjab. It was decided that the boundary of East and West Punjab should be demarcated, the respective Financial Commissioners making recommendations to this end; and for the boundary demarcation of East and West Bengal, it was decided to set up a Tribunal of three eminent judges. Each Dominion undertook to set up an organisation at the Centre to watch the implementation of Inter-Dominion Agreements.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION



H. E. Khwaja Nazimuddin
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

THE Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has not made much progress in the drafting of a new constitution for the Dominion. An objectives resolution moved by the Prime Minister on March 7, 1949 was adopted. A Basic Principles Committee was set up to report as early as possible, in accordance with the motion adopted by the Assembly, on the main principles on which the constitution of Pakistan is to be based. The work of some of the committees set up earlier was also reviewed.

The Objectives Resolution, extracts from the Prime Minister's speech, the personnel of the main and the sub-committees, short notes on the functions which are assigned to them, and the work that the committees have done so far are all given below.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

"In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the Merciful:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust:

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan:

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed;

Wherein Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures;

Whereby the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic

and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public majority;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured;

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity."

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Moving the Resolution the Prime Minister said among other things: "Pakistan was founded because the Muslims of this sub-continent wanted to build up their lives in accordance with the teachings and traditions of Islam, because they wanted to demonstrate to the world that Islam provides a panacea to the many diseases which have crept into the life of humanity today....

"All authority is a sacred trust, entrusted to us by God for the purpose of being exercised in the service of man, so that it does not become an agency for tyranny or selfishness. I would, however, point out that this is not a resuscitation of the dead theory of divine right of kings or rulers, because, in accordance with the spirit of Islam, the preamble fully recognises the truth that authority has been delegated to the people, and to none else, and that it is for the people to decide who will exercise that authority.

"For this reason it has been made clear in the Resolution that the State shall exercise all its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.

"This is the very essence of democracy, because the people have been recognised as the recipients of all authority and it is in them that the power to wield it has been vested.

"I just now said that the people are the real recipients of power. This naturally eliminates any danger of the establishment of a theocracy. In the technical sense theocracy has come to mean a government by ordained priests, who wield authority as being specially appointed by those who claim to derive their rights from their sacerdotal position. I cannot overemphasise the fact that such an idea is absolutely foreign to Islam. Islam does not recognise either priesthood or any sacerdotal authority; and, therefore, the question of a theocracy simply does not arise in Islam. If there are any who still use the word theocracy in the same breath as the polity of Pakistan, they are either labouring under a grave misapprehension, or indulging in mischievous propaganda.

"You would notice that the Objectives Resolution lays emphasis on the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, and further defines them by saying that these principles should be observed in the constitution as they have been enunciated by Islam. It has been necessary to qualify these terms because they are generally used in a loose sense. For instance, the Western Powers and Soviet Russia alike claim that their systems are based upon democracy, and, yet, it is common knowledge that their politics are inherently different. It has, therefore, been found necessary to define these terms further in order to give them a well-understood meaning. When we use the word democracy in the Islamic sense, it pervades all aspects of our life; it relates to our system of Government and to our society with equal validity, because one of the greatest contributions of Islam has been the idea of the equality of all men. Islam recognises no distinctions based upon race, colour or birth. Even in the days

of its decadence Islamic society has been remarkably free from the prejudices which vitiated human relations in many other parts of the world.

"Similarly, we have a great record in tolerance, for under no system of Government, even in the Middle Ages, have the minorities received the same consideration and freedom as they did in Muslim countries. When Christian dissentients and Muslims were being tortured and driven out of their homes, when they were being hunted as animals and burnt as criminals—even criminals have never been burnt in Islamic society—Islam provided a haven for all who were persecuted and who fled from tyranny. It is a well-known fact of history that, when anti-Semitism turned the Jews out of many a European country, it was the Ottoman Empire which gave them shelter. The greatest proof of the tolerance of Muslim peoples lies in the fact that there is no Muslim country where strong minorities do not exist, and where they have not been able to preserve their religion and culture. Most of all, in this sub-continent of India, where the Muslims wielded unlimited authority, the rights of non-Muslims were cherished and protected. I may point out, Sir, that it was under Muslim patronage that many an indigenous language developed in India. My friends from Bengal would remember that it was under the encouragement of Muslim rulers that the first translations of the Hindu scriptures were made from Sanskrit into Bengali. It is this tolerance which is envisaged by Islam, wherein a minority does not live on sufferance, but is respected and given every opportunity to develop its own thought and culture, so that it may contribute to the greater glory of the entire nation...."

ISLAMIC SOCIETY

"The next clause of the Resolution lays down that Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accord with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna. It is quite obvious that no non-Muslim could have any objection if the Muslims are enabled to order their lives in accordance with the dictates of their religion. You would also notice that State is not to play the part of a neutral observer, wherein the Muslims may be merely free to profess and practise their religion, because such an attitude on the part of the State would be the very negation of the ideals which prompted the demand of Pakistan, and it is these ideals which should be the cornerstone of the State which we want to build. The State will create such conditions as are conducive to the building up of a truly Islamic society, which means that the State will have to play a positive part in this effort. You would remember that the Quaid-e-Azam and other leaders of the Muslim League always made unequivocal declarations that the Muslim demand for Pakistan was based upon the fact that the Muslims had way of life and a code of conduct... Indeed, Islam lays down specific directions for social behaviour, and seeks to guide society in its attitude towards the problems which confront it from day to day: Islam is not just a matter of private beliefs and conduct. It expects its followers to build up a society for the purpose of 'Good life'. As the Greeks would have called it, with this difference, that Islamic 'good life' is essentially based upon spiritual values. For the purpose of emphasising these values and to give them validity, it will be necessary for the State to direct and guide the activities of the Muslims in such a manner as to bring about a new social order based upon the essential principles of Islam, including the principles of democracy, freedom, tolerance and social justice.

"These I mention merely by way of illustration; because they do not exhaust the teachings of Islam as embodied in the Quran and the Sunna. There can be no Muslim who does not believe that the word of God and the life of the Prophet are the basic sources of his inspiration. In these

there is no difference of opinion amongst the Muslims and there is no sect in Islam which does not believe in their validity. Therefore, there should be no misconception in the mind of any sect which may be in a minority in Pakistan about the intentions of the State... No sect, whether majority or a minority, will be permitted to dictate to the others, and, in their own internal matters and sectional beliefs all sects will be given the fullest possible latitude and freedom. Actually we hope that the various sects will act in accordance with the desire of the Prophet who said that the differences of opinion amongst his followers are a blessing. It is for us to make our differences a source of strength to Islam and Pakistan, not to exploit them for narrow interests which will weaken both Pakistan and Islam. Differences of opinion very often lead to cogent thinking and progress....

MINORITIES

"In our desire to build up an Islamic society we have not ignored the rights of the non-Muslims. Indeed, it would have been un-Islamic to do so, and we would have been guilty of transgressing the dictates of our religion if we had tried to impinge upon the freedom of the minorities. In no way will they be hindered from professing, or practicing their religion or developing their cultures. The history of the development of Islamic cultures itself shows that the cultures of the minorities, who lived under the protection of Muslim States and empires, contributed to the richness of the heritage which the Muslims built up for themselves. I assure the minorities that we are fully conscious of the fact that if the minorities are able to make a contribution to the sum total of human knowledge and thought, it will redound to the credit of Pakistan and will enrich the life of the nation. Therefore, the minorities may look forward, not only to a period of the fullest freedom, but also to an understanding and appreciation on the part of the majority which has always been such a marked characteristic of Muslims throughout history.

"The Resolution envisages a federal form of Government because such is the dictate of geography. It would be idle to think of a unitary form of Government when the two parts of our country are separated by more than a thousand miles. I, however, hope that the Constituent Assembly will make every effort to integrate the units closer and forge such ties as would make us a well-integrated nation. I have always advocated the suppression of provincial feelings, but I want to make it clear that I am not an advocate of dull uniformity. I believe that all the areas and units which form Pakistan should contribute to the richness of our national life. I do, however, want to make it clear that nothing should be permitted which, in any sense, tends to weaken national unity, and provision should be made for bringing about a closer relationship amongst the various sections of our population than exists today. For this purpose, the Constituent Assembly will have to think anew as to what will be the best method for the distribution of subjects between the Centre and the units, and how the units should be defined in our new set up....

"It is our firm belief and, we have said this from many a platform, that Pakistan does not stand for vested interests or the wealthy classes. It is our intention to build up an economy on the basic principles of Islam which seeks a better distribution of wealth and the removal of want, poverty and backwardness—all that stands in the way of the achievement of his fullest stature by man—must be eradicated from Pakistan. At present our masses are poor and illiterate. We must raise their standard of life and free them from the shackles of poverty and ignorance.

"So far as political rights are concerned, everyone will have a voice in the determination of the policy pursued by the Government and in electing those who will run the State, so that they may do so in the interests of the people. We believe that no shackles can be put on thought and,

therefore, we do not intend to hinder any person from the expression of his views. Nor do we intend to deprive anyone of his right of forming associations for all lawful and moral purposes.

"In short, we want to base our polity upon freedom, progress and social justice. We want to do away with social distinctions, but we want to achieve this without causing suffering or putting fetters upon the human mind and lawful inclinations.

"There are a large number of interests for which the minorities legitimately desire protection. This protection the Resolution seeks to provide. The backward and depressed classes are our special charges. We are fully conscious of the fact that they do not find themselves in their present plight for any fault of their own. It is also true that we are not responsible by any means for their present position. But now that they are our citizens, it will be our special effort to bring them up to the level of other citizens, so that they may bear the responsibilities imposed by their being citizens of a free and progressive State, and share them with others who have been more fortunate than themselves. We know that so long as any sections amongst our people are backward, they will be a drag upon society and, therefore, for the purpose of building up our State we must necessarily look to the interests of these sections...."

COMMITTEE WORK REVIEWED

Besides passing the Objectives Resolution the Assembly considered at the same session the report of the Committee on the Addition and Re-distribution of Seats and passed a Bill whereby 6 new seats were created in the Constituent Assembly, 5 for Muslims from West Punjab, and one for Muslims from Sind.

A considerable amount of work was also done by the several Constitutional Committees which had been set up earlier.

The Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens of Pakistan and on Matters Relating to Minorities which had appointed two sub-committees to deal with the two questions separately, considered the report of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens of Pakistan and directed that the Sub-Committee should re-draft its report in the light of the Human Rights adopted by the U.N.O. General Assembly. A fresh report in the light of these directions was then rapidly prepared. It is expected that the report will be dealt with at an early date.

The other Sub-Committee which dealt with Matters Relating to Minorities, elicited public opinion on this subject by means of a questionnaire and prepared a statement which is to come up at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Two other Committees, namely, the States Negotiating Committee and the Tribal Areas Negotiating Committee, have also made some progress. The latter Committee, however, has been hampered in its work by the absence of data which is now being collected.

BASIC COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

The President of the Assembly: The Honourable Sir Mohammad Zafullah Khan; The Honourable Mr. Ghulam Mohammad; The Honourable Khawaja Shahabuddin; The Honourable Pirzada Abdus Sattar; The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman; The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal; Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani; Dr. Omar Hayat Malik; Dr. Ishlaq Hussain Qureshi; Kamini Kumar Datta; Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz; Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon; Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya; Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana; Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan; Mian Mohammad Iftikhar-ud-Din; Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan; Dr. Mahmud Hussain; Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah; Prem Hari Barma; and the Mover.

The Committee has powers to co-opt not more than ten Members who need not be Members of the Constituent Assembly.

Accordingly the Basic Principles Committee later co-opted Mr. Nurul Amin, Premier of East Bengal, Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, Premier of North-West Frontier Province, Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Premier of Sind and Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid, of the West Punjab High Court, as members of the Committee.

Federal Constitution and Distribution of Powers Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman; The Hon'ble Khawaja Shahabuddin; The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zafullah Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Pirzada Abdus Sattar; The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin; The Hon'ble Mr. Yusuf Haroon; The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qayyum; Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani; Prof. I. H. Qureshi; Dr. Mahmud Hussain; Malik Mumtaz Mohd. Khan Daultana; Maulana Mohd. Akram; Dr. Omar Hayat Malik; S. C. Chattopadhyaya; Malik Firoz Khan Noon; Prem Hari Barma; Karamat Ali.

Judiciary Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal (*Chairman*); The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zafullah Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Pirzada Abdus Sattar; Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani; Chaudhury Nazir Ahmad Khan; K. K. Datta; The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rashid.

Franchise Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman (*Chairman*); The Hon'ble Mr. Pirzada Abdus Sattar; The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Mandal; Sardar Bahadur Khan; Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz; Begum Shaista Ikramullah; Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din; Prem Hari Barma; Karamat Ali; Malik Firoz Khan Noon; Maulana Akram Khan; Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani; The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad; S. C. Chattopadhyaya.

FUNCTIONS

A Board of Experts set up by the Basic Principles Committee will recommend the basic principles of Islamic political ideology to be incorporated into the Constitution in order to fulfil the purpose of the directives laid down in the Objectives Resolution. The task of this Board would be of a technical nature. It will, therefore, consist of well-known scholars who are reputed for their knowledge of Islamic History, Jurisprudence and polity.

The Federal Constitution Committee will deal with the question of the type of federation to be set up, the number of units and distribution of powers, etc. This Committee will in the first instance make recommendations on the general features of the Federal Constitution, as for example, the composition of the Legislature, powers and functions of the two Houses, if it happens to be bicameral, and the extent to which the principles of the separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary is to apply.

The question of the Head of the State, his functions and powers also falls within the scope of this Committee.

The Franchise Committee will deal with the question of the electorates, constituencies and the method of election, both to the Central as well as Provincial Legislatures.

The Judiciary Committee will examine the entire organisation of the Judiciary and make recommendations with regard to the composition, powers and functions of all the Courts, and will suggest what provisions should be incorporated into the constitution in order to secure the independence of the Judiciary as laid down in the Objectives Resolution.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Khwaja Nazimuddin.

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary. S. M. Yusuf.
Assistant Private Secretary. Farrukh Amin.
Personal Secretary. Syed Sajid Ali.
Military Secretary. Col. G. Knowles.
Assistant Secretary. Khan Saheb Shamsuddin Ahmed.
Comptroller. A. Beck.
Aide-de-Camp. Lt. S. Mazhar Ahmed, R.P.N.
Aide-de-Camp. Captain N. A. Hussain.
Aide-de-Camp. F. Lt. Imtiaz Khan, R.P.A.F.
Honorary Personal Physician. Lt.-Col. M. H. Shah, M.B.B.S. (P.B.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.M.P. (Eng.).

THE CABINET



The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan,
Prime Minister

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.

Minister of Education, Commerce, Industries and Works. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.

Minister of the Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Refuges and Rehabilitation. The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Minister of Communications. Vacant.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Health. The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdul Sattar.

Minister of Law and Labour. The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.

Minister for Kashmir Affairs. The Hon'ble Mushfaq Ahmed Gurmani.

Deputy Minister, Defence, States, Frontier Regions. Dr. Mahmud Husain.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Secretary to Cabinet & Secretary-General to Government of Pakistan. Muhammad Ali.
Joint Secretary (Establishment). Vacant.

Political Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister. Siddiq Ali Khan.

Private Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister. Agha Abdul Hamid.

Deputy Secretary (Cabinet). S. Osman Ali.
Deputy Secretary (Establishment). E. A. Franklin.
Under-Secretary (Cabinet). A. Rashid Ibrahim.
Assistant Secretary (Adm.). Shaikh Patch Ali.
Assistant Secretaries (Establishment). Abdullah Jan; G. A. Parwez; Rashid Ahmed.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Director. G. Ahmad.
Dy. Director. W. L. O'Brien Stallard.
Asstt. Directors. M. A. Zafar; R. H. Simpson;
 Syed Ahmad Shah, K. B.
Administrative Officer. G. Nabi.

JOINT CIPHER BUREAU

Director. T. H. Gould.
Compilation Officers. Abdul Hamid Khan Alvi; Naimur Rehman, I. H. Hussain.
Production Officers. P. Mamou; S. Habibul Hasan Zaidi.
Distribution Officer. N. H. Arab.
Press Officer. S. M. Sayid.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman. Mian M. Afzal Husain.
Members. S. Suhrawardy, Abdul Ghafur Khan.
Secretary. Vacant.
Officer on Special Duty. Khan Bahadur F. E. Quraishi.
Assistant Secretary. Sardar Ahmad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Minister. The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

Deputy Minister. Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Secretary. M. Ikramullah.

Joint Secretary. T. B. Cragh Coen, C.I.E.

Joint Secretary. Akhtar Husain.

Officers on Special Duty. C. H. Sheikh, M. H. Rehman, Malik Moid, Aslam Khan.

Deputy Secretary (F). Major M. G. Dixon.

Deputy Secretary (G). A. Hilaly.

Deputy Secretary. S. Haat Hussain.

Deputy Secretary (M). Nasim Husain.
Deputy Secretary (Protocol) and Chief of Protocol Dept. Syed Idris Shah Bokhari.

Under-Secretary. A. A. Shah.

Assistant Secretary (P). M. Y. Butt.

Assistant Secretaries. M. Ismail, Farhat Ali, B. A. Khan, K. S. Sult Ghulam Qudir.

Passport Officer. S. H. Feroze.

Haj Officer. K. R. Khundkar.

U. N. COMMISSION LIAISON OFFICE

Deputy Secretary. M. Ayub.
Under-Secretaries. A. A. Khan; M. Fahim.
Officer on Special Duty. P. M. Mainprice.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Minister. The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

Deputy Minister. Dr. Mahmud Husain.

AT KARACHI

Secretary. Lt.-Col. Iskandar Mirza.
Joint Secretary. A. T. Naqvi.
Deputy Secretary. (Lt.) C. W. Ayton.
P.S. to Secretary. M. Ahmed.
Under-Secretary. S/Lt. Abdul Ghayur.
Under-Secretary. Major L. H. Baden.
Private Secretary to H. M. Wasir Ali.

AT RAWALPINDI

Deputy Secretary (I). S. I. Haque.
Deputy Secretary (II). W/C. R. Milroy-Hayes, O.B.E.
Under-Secretary (D.I). Khan Sahib Fazal-ud-Din.
Assistant Secretary. Abdul Rabb.
Assistant Secretary. S. M. Matin.
Director of Lands and Cantonments, Ex-Officio Under-Secretary (D.S). Muhammad Ashraf.
Assistant Secretary. C. Mills.
Chief Administrative Officer (Ex-Officio Dpty. Secy.). C. W. Ayton.
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (Ex-Officio Under-Secy.). H. U. Butt.
Security Officer. K. S. Agha Rashid Ahmed Khan.
Administrative Officers (Assistant Secretaries). Azizul Haq, Akhtar Ali Khan, Nasirul Haq, R. M. Massingham, J. W. Jackson.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, RAWALPINDI

Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Sir Douglas Gracey, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Private Secretary. Lt.-Col. A. J. Wilson, M.B.E., M.C.
Military Assistant. J. W. Bolding.
Aide-de-Camp. Capt. H. F. Hamilton Dalrymple.
Aide-de-Camp. Capt. Aziz Ullah Khan.
Chief of Staff. Lieut.-General R. C. MacCay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Chief of the General Staff. Major-General R. A. Hutton, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Adjutant-General. Major-General N. A. M. Raza.
Quartermaster-General. Major-General Nasir Ali Khan.
Master-General of the Ordnance. Major-General A. Whitelide.
Engineer-in-Chief. Major-General Sir Millis R. Jeffries.
Military Secretary. Brig. F. Rehman Kallue.
Dr.-Gen., Medical Services. S. M. A. Faruki.
Deputy Adjutant-General. Major-General J. B. Dalison, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Deputy Quartermaster-General. Major-General F. J. Walsh, C.B.E.

AT KARACHI

Deputy Chief of Staff. Major-General W. J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Flag Officer Commanding Royal Pakistan Navy. Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford, O.B.E.
Chief of Staff. Captain H. M. S. Choudhri, M.B.E., R.N.R.
Dir. of Personal. Comdr. G. Bally, D.S.C.
Dir. of Material. Comdr. (E) I. K. Mumtaz.
Establishment Officer. Mohammad Faruq.
Civil Liaison Officer. R. W. Reeve.

AIR HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Air Commanding. Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R. Atcherly.
Dy. Air Commander. Air Cdr. M. K. Jauja.
Air Officer i.e. Adm. Capt. Maqbool Rabb.
Dir. of Operations. W Cdr. B. K. Dass.
Dir. of Organization. Flt/Lt. G. H. Sheikh.
Dir. of Equipment. W Cdr. A. W. Edwards.

AT PESHAWAR

S.A.O.S. Gp. Capt. H. Raza.
Dir. of Trg. W Cdr. M. Akhtar.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. S. Sufdar Raza.
Secretary. Sir Victor A. C. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S.

ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPENDITURE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, M. Hashim.
Deputy Secretary, M. A. Mozaffar.
Deputy Secretary, M. Wazir Ali.
Under-Secretary, A. H. Qarni.
Assistant Secretaries, Shamnoon Ahmad, Hafiz Hasan, Ghulam Sarwar.
Finance Officers, A. A. Ansari, E. A. Naik, M. M. Ali.
Superintendents, M. Mujtaba Ghulam Sadiq, Bahadur Ali.

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Abdul Qadir.
Deputy Secretary, Anwar Ali.
Officer on Special Duty, Dr. L. Nemenyi.
Officer on Special Duty, G. A. H. Kapadia.
Assistant Secretaries, Nawab Ali, Nasirud Din.
Superintendents, B. Zaman, Ahmad Hussain.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Financial Adviser, Communications, M. Shauib.
Joint Financial Adviser, Communications, Mushtaq Ahmad.
Deputy Financial Adviser, Communications, K. A. Waheed.
A.F.A., M. S. Khan.

DEFENCE DIVISION (MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

Financial Adviser, Muntaz Hassan.
Joint Financial Adviser, Muntaz Mirza.
Add. D.F.A., Zahuruddin Ahmed.
Assistant Financial Adviser, M. Yaqub.
Assistant Financial Advisers, G. A. M. Smith, Qazi Mohd Ashraf, Ghulam Hussain, Shahid Ahmed.
Assistant Financial Adviser, Mohd Shah.

PAKISTAN SAVINGS CENTRAL BUREAU

Central National Savings Officer, H. B. Kazi.

REVENUE DIVISION

Member of the Board and Joint Secretary, John Burt Shearer, C.I.E., O.B.E.
First Secretary to the Board and Deputy Secretary, K. B. S. A. Haq.
Second Secretary to the Board and Under-Secretary, Zafar Ullah.
Third Secretary to the Board, Khan Sahib Rahim Bakht.
Officer on Special Duty (Excess Profit Tax), Walayat Hussain.
Officer on Special Duty (Income-Tax), Lionel Geoffrey O'Leary.
Departmental Representative, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bashir Hussain Khan.
Superintendent, Muhammad Riaz Shah.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Auditor General, Yaqub Shah.
Deputy Auditor General I, S. M. Raza.
Deputy Auditor General II, S. Alim Ali Rizvi.
Assistant Auditor General (Personal), O. V. Abdullah.
Assistant Auditor General (Accounts), Abdur Rahman.
Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi, S. Mushtaq Ahmad.
Accountant General, West Punjab, Lahore, Mohd. Bashir Ahmad.
Accountant General, East Bengal, Dacca, Said Hossain.

Comptroller, N.-W.F.P., Peshawar, Mohd. Fasil-Haque.
Chief Auditor, N.W.R., Lahore, S. M. Jamil.
Chief Auditor, E. B. Rly., Chittagong, A. R. Soth.
Accountant General, Military, Rawalpindi, S. A. Siddiqui.
J. C. M. A., Lahore Cantt., Ataullah Kalim.
D. C. M. A., Admn., Karachi, T. G. Nasir Khan.
D. C. M. A., Karachi, Sadruddin.
D. C. M. A., Eastern Pakistan, Dacca, S. S. Iqbal Husalu.

PAKISTAN MINT, BAGHBANPURA, LAHORE

Mint Master, Mufti, M.I.D., Lieut.-Col., R.P.E. M.I.E. (India), M.I. Struct., E. (Eng.), M.R., San. I. (England), etc., etc.
Chief Assayer, I. A. Shah, B.Sc., D.M.E.C., B.Sc. (Eng.), A.R.S.M. (London), M.I.M. (London), M.I.S.I. (London).
Works Manager, A. R. H. Veevers, B.E.M.
Dy. Works Manager (Mech.), D. A. MacDonald.
Dy. Works Manager (Melting), J. W. Smurthwaite.
Accountant, H. J. Spencer.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
Joint Secretary, Dr. Nazir Ahmad.
Under-Secretaries, Mohammad H. Farukhi, M. Ismail.

OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER

Deputy Economic Adviser, Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi.
Research Officers, Niaz Mohammad; Z. H. Chaudhri; M. A. Sabzwari.
Statistical Officer, M. Atzal.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, WORKS AND EDUCATION

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Secretary (Commerce & Works), A. MacFarquhar.
Joint Secretary, S. A. Hasnie.
Deputy Secretaries (Commerce), A. A. Said; Dr. M. M. Junaid.
Deputy Secretary (Works), B. W. Budd.
Under-Secretaries (Commerce), Dr. I. H. Usmani; M. A. Ghani.
Under-Secretaries (Works), Capt. Nasrullah; Azizul Huq.
Assistant Secretary (Commerce), M. U. Ahmed.
Officers on Special Duty (Commerce), Q. U. Shahab; A. S. Gaudhi; Z. A. Shah; A. M. Khan and K. A. Butt.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS, KARACHI

Chief Controller, M. Karamatullah.
Deputy Chief Controllers, K. F. Khalil, M. A. Mirza.
Assistant Chief Controllers, M. Nasrullah, M. Sharif.

EXPORT TRADE CONTROLLER, PESHAWAR

Asst. Export Trade Controller, Sardar Mohd. Aslam.

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENTS, KARACHI

Principal Officer, Captain (E) W. F. Ellis.
Deputy Shipping Master, M. S. Ahmed.
Engineer and Ship Surveyor, S. H. A. Razzaqui.

SPECIAL OFFICER, WAR RISK INSURANCE, LAHORE

Special Officer, War Risk Insurance, K. B. Mirza Abdul Rab.

NAUTICAL SURVEYOR, MERCANTILE MARINE DEPT., CHITTAGONG

Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Dept., M. Zakaulah.
Engineer and Ship Surveyor, M. I. Kidwai.

SEAMEN'S WELFARE DIRECTORATE, KARACHI

Director of Seamen's Welfare, K. S. Mahmud.
Deputy Director of Seamen's Welfare, M. H. Khan.
Seamen's Welfare Officer (Chittagong), M. A. Haq.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, KARACHI

Superintendent, K. B. Subhuddin.

REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS, KARACHI

Deputy Registrar, H. N. Siddiq.

IRON & STEEL CONTROLLER, KARACHI

Iron & Steel Controller, S. A. Sharief.

SUPPLY & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, KARACHI

Director-General, A. Khaleel.
Director of Development (Engineering), E. D. V. Ellison.
Director of Administration and Co-ordination, Ch. Bashir Ahmad.
Deputy Director (Adm. & Co-ord.), Nawabuddin.
Director of Supplies (Engg.), S. M. Nazir.
Director of Inspection, M. N. Ahmad.
Director of Development (Chemicals), Ali Ahmad.
Director of Supplies (Miscellaneous), S. M. Nazir.

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

Textile Commissioner, A. B. Habibullah.
Deputy Directors, M. N. Dallas; J. D. Qureshi; F. H. Mohammed; S. Nazimuddin.

CHIEF ENGINEER, PAKISTAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, Pakistan P.W.D., Sayed Ali Amir.
Adm. Officer, M. Rehman.
Superintending Engineers, Malik A. H. Noon; P. J. Henly.
Executive Engineers, Muntaz Ahmad; M. H. Rahimtoola; Bashir Ahmad; A. I. Patel; M. Y. Muehni; M. G. Siddiqi.
Elect. Engineers, K. S. Mohd. Hyat; S. A. Sadiq.
Executive Engineers, A. I. Patel; M. Y. Mughal; M. G. Siddiqi.
Architect, L. G. Will.
Junior Architect, M. A. Mirza.
Planning Officer, Mohd. Shah.
Estate Officer, Major A. A. Khan.
Joint Estate Officer, I. B. Murad.

CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Controller, Abdul Hakim.

CENTRAL ENGINEERING AUTHORITY

Chairman, Mohsin Ali.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN QUETTA

Director, Dr. H. Crookshank, C.I.E., B.A., B.A.L., D.Sc. (Dub.), F.N.I.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

Chief Inspector of Explosives, S. M. Ayub.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Edn. Adviser and ex-Officio Jt. Secretary, Dr. Mahmood Hasan.
Deputy Secretary, M. A. Latif.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Minister, The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Deputy Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. I. H. Qureshi.
Joint Secretary, M. W. Abbasi.
Private Secretary, A. Rashid.
Personal Assistant to H.M., Mohammad Sharif Hussain.

HOME DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, K. B. Syed Ahmad Ali.
Officer on Special Duty I, S. N. Bakar, P.A.S.
Under Secretary, M. Jan, B.A. (Hons.).
Officer on Special Duty II, Major Ghulam Rasheed.
Assistant Secretaries, S. B. Husain, M.Sc.; Mohd. Mukhtar; M. S. Siddiqi, M.A., B.Com.

ADMINISTRATOR OF KARACHI

Administrator, S. Hashim Raza, P.A.S.
Secretaries, A. Latif Sheikh Nabi Baklsh; Mohd. Mohsin Siddiqi.
Assistant Secretary, Harun-ar-Rasheed.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT, LAHORE

Inspector-General, Sahibzada Mirza Altaf-ud-Din Ahmad Khan.
Personal Assistant, Ejaz Ahmad Qureshi, P.C.S.
Superintendent of Police (Hq.), Rehmatullah Khan.
Superintendent of Police (Dacca), K. B. Niaz Ahmad Khan.
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi, Sher Hassan Khan.
D.S.P., Lahore, Sh. Haji Mohd. Afzal.
D.S.P., Rawalpindi, Khan Sahib Mohd. Zikria.
D.S.P., Peshawar, Malik Mohd. Hanif.
D.S.P., Karachi, Habibullah Khan.
D.S.P., Chittagong, Mavl Akbar Ali.
Legal Adviser (Lahore), Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim.
Public Prosecutor, Gulzar Mohd. Khan.

INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, S. M. Ikram, P.A.S.
Director of Foreign Publicity, Prof. Ahmad Ali.
Under-Secretary, Mohd. Sabir.
Assistant Secretary, Bashir Ahmad.
Officer on Special Duty, Lt.-Col. M. A. Alvi.
Secretary, Publicity, Planning & Co-ordination Board, Major S. Motalab Hussain.
Assistant Director of Foreign Publicity, Syed Ahmad.

DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING, FILMS & PUBLICATIONS

Director, Advertising, Films & Publications, H. Arshad Hussain.
Deputy Director, Advertising, Films & Publications and Chief Copywriter, F. D. Douglas.
Assistant Director, Advertising, Films & Publications and Assistant Copywriter, Mrs. Zina Rashid Ahmad.
Assistant Director (Films), H. C. Hassam.
Art Designer, Zafaul Abedin.
Editor (English Magazine), A. A. Milne.
Special Officer (Arabic), Salahuddin Khurashed.
Research Officer, M. M. Taqi.
Administrative Officer, G. G. Farid.

PRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Principal Information Officer, S. A. Jawad.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, Vacant.
Assistant Principal Information Officer, M. Shams-ul-Islam.
Information Officers, Aslam Siddiqi; M. Anwar; Dr. Reyaz-ul-Hasan; Jalil Ahmed Kidwai.

RADIO, PAKISTAN

Controller of Broadcasting, Z. A. Bokhari.
Deputy Controllers of Broadcasting, A. Salman; Rasheed Ahmad.
Director of Engineering, Ejaz Ahmad.
Add. Dir. of Engineering, F. R. Guance.
Director of News, Radio, Pakistan, Lahore, Mohammad Sarfaraz.
Admn. Officer, A. D. Shaikh.
Maintenance Engineer, Bashir Ahmad.
Engineer-in-Charge (High Power Transmitters), M. M. Khan.
Research Engineer, S. A. Aziz.
Editor, Radio Journals, M. Aslam.
Station Director, Lahore, G. K. Farid.
Station Director, Dacca, A. Hfaq.
Station Director, Karachi, S. S. Niazi.
Station Director, Peshawar, Mahmud Nizani.

DIRECTOR OF ARCHEOLOGY, PAKISTAN

Director of Archeology, Pakistan, S. A. Naqvi B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.
Supdt., Western Pakistan Circle, Mohammad Waliullah Khan.
Supdt., Eastern Pakistan Circle, Maulvi Shams-ud-Din Ahmed, M.A.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister, Vacant.
Private Secretary to H.M., Syed Sher Mohammad.
Personal Assistant to H.M., Mohammad Ahsan Khan.
Secretary, Z. H. Khan.
Deputy Secretaries, M. H. Zubari; M. K. Muhiuddin.
Officer on Special Duty, A. B. Z. Hassan.
Assistant Secretary (I), A. R. Qureshi.
Assistant Secretary (C), A. N. Rutledge.
Assistant Controller of Motor Transport, T. Bagavantaraj.

PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Khan Bahadur S. A. Majed.
Officer on Special Duty, M. N. Mirza.
Deputy Director-General (Telegraphs, Traffic and Staff), M. S. Kari.
Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), K. S. Salimul Haque.
Deputy Chief Engineer (S), O. H. Mohammad.
Assistant Director-General (A.M.), K. F. Rasul.
Assistant Director-General II (P. S.), M. A. Minhas.
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Project), Vacant.
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Development), Mohd. Bashir Choudhry.
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Adm.), M. D. Hicks.
Assistant Chief Engineer (Wireless), S. A. Sathar.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), C. R. Bhattach.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Traffic), E. M. Carraplett.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Finance & Staff), S. N. Ahmed.

Assistant Deputy Director-General (Establishment and Cash), S. Bashir Ahmed.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Budget, Rates and Statistics), Ghulam Abbas.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Telegraphs, Staff and Establishment), Jamal Mohi-ud-Din.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Wireless), O. M. Corks.
Radio Engineer, S. K. Durrani.
Assistant Radio Engineer, R. H. Nailor.
Assistant Divisional Engineer (Development), Mehboob Khan.
Liaison Officer (Traffic), J. C. Heathcote.

PAKISTAN CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Civil Aviation, A. T. Naqvi.
Deputy Director of Administration, Badr-ud-Din Ahmed.
Director of Communications, D. Q. Bagalkot.
Deputy Director of Communications, A. H. Leamon.
Deputy Director, Aerodromes, W/Cdr. A. B. Awan.
Deputy Director of Regulation and Information and Air Transport, J. K. Karanjia.
Assistant Director of Regulations and Information, G. D. Dean.
Assistant Director of Administration, J. Pervaz.
Assistant Director of Communications, M. A. Ralli.
Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, D. M. Longford.
Assistant Director of Air Transport (L), E. Sequeira.
Assistant Director of Air Transport, M. R. Rizvi.
Chief Equipment Officer, M. Rahmatullah.
Assistant Aerodrome Officer, M. Y. Khan.

PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Director, Meteorological Services, Mohammad Aslam.
Meteorologists, Mohammad Shabbir and A. W. Khan.
Administrative Officer, Hashmatullah Khan.
Asst. Administrative Officers, M. A. Ansari and Zahuruddin.

RAILWAY INSPECTORATE

Government Inspector of Railways, West Pakistan Circle, Lahore, Haidz Ahmed.
Government Inspector of Railways, East Pakistan Circle, Chittagong, Vacant.

REGIONAL CONTROLLER OF RAILWAY PRIORITIES, LAHORE

Controller, Railway Priorities, S. C. Sarkar.
Assistant Controller, Railway Priorities, F. A. Coelho.

REGIONAL CONTROLLER OF RAILWAY PRIORITIES, CHITTAGONG

Controller, Railway Priorities, G. F. d'Adhemar.

RAILWAY DIVISION

Director-General, Railways, Mian Nizamud Din.
Director of Establishment, M. J. Chughtai.
Director of Mechanical, Engineering and Stores, T. G. Greighton.
Deputy Director, Administration, C. E. Mahmud.
Joint Director, Traffic, I. A. Abbasi.
Deputy Director, Civil Engineering, M. S. Ghazi.
Assistant Director, Establishment, M. Hassan.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH**AGRICULTURE DIVISION**

Minister, The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
Personal Secretary to H.M., A. B. Kazi.

Personal Assistant to H.M., Hasan Shah.
Secretary, Sir Harold Schoobert, C.I.E., E.D., I.C.S.
Joint Secretary, H. S. M. Ishaque, O.B.E., P.A.S.
Deputy Secretary, A. M. Khan, P.A.S.
Assistant Secretaries, Nazir Ahmed, Mohammad Inayat Ullah, Q. M. Y. Adhauil.
Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. F. C. Minnett, C.I.E.
Inspector-General of Forests, S. A. Vahid.
Deputy Agricultural Development Commissioner, S. Inam Ahmad.
Officer on Special Duty (Agriculture), K. F. Ahmad.
Statistical Officer, S. A. Hameed.
Superintendents, Khan Sahib Nur Mohammad Khan, Abdul Majid, Nasir Hasan, M. I. Naqsh, Shafiq Husain.

CO-OPERATION & MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Dr. S. A. Husain.
Senior Marketing Officer, Dr. S. A. Yasin.
Marketing Officer (Livestock & Livestock Products), J. D. Shuja.
Chief Inspector, F. A. Shah.
Deputy Director, Co-operation and Marketing, H. S. K. Lodli.
Assistant Director, I. A. Anvari.
Senior Inspector (Fruit Products), S. M. Rafiq.
Senior Inspector (Quality Control), Fazal Haq.
Assistant Marketing Officers, Noorul Islam, Dr. Israrul Haq, Behram Khan, Manzoor Ali.
Inspector (Fruit Products), Mohammad Sadiq.
Inspectors (Quality Product), A. H. Usmani, Tamizul Haq, Mumtaz Ali, S. A. Muqtadir.

PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Director, Dr. Taskhir Ahmad.
Administrative Officer, Mutmain Ali.
Assistant Plant Protection Entomologist, Ch. Gulam Ullah.
Assistant Entomologist, Food Shortage, Sadiq Husain.
Assistant Plant Pathologist, Dr. S. Z. Hasnain.
Assistant Locust Entomologist, Taqi Ahsan.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

Director-General, Survey of Pakistan, Major R. C. N. Jenney, R.E.
Deputy Director-General, Survey of Pakistan, Major R. C. A. Edge, M.B.E., R.E.
Deputy Director, Map Publications, Najmuddin.
Deputy Director, East Bengal, Survey of Pakistan, K. S. C. M. Aslam.
Assistant Director-General, A. R. Qureshi.
Stores Officer, Mohammad Rafique.
SURVEY PARTIES
Officer-in-Charge, Survey Parties, M. N. A. Hashmi.
Superintendents, Class I, M. A. Khan, G. H. Khan.

Extra Assistant Superintendents, Mohammad Nharif, Mohammad Abbas, Sayid A. N. Rizvi, M. Z. Mehdi, N. A. Qureshi, Ahmad Siad, Mohammad Ishaq, Mohiuddin Alam.
MAP PUBLICATION
Deputy Director, Mohammad Najamuddin.
Officer-in-Charge, Drawing Office, A. Ahad.
Manager, Lithoprinting Office, W. Stopforth.
Officer-in-Charge, Map Record and Issue Office, A. G. Qureshi.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY & MARINE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Officer-in-Charge, Dr. H. A. Hafiz.
Assistant Superintendent, Dr. A. R. Ranjha.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PAKISTAN FOREST COLLEGES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UPPER TOPA

Director, Pakistan Forest College, K. B. Ziaul Haq.
Director, Pakistan Forest Ranger's College, S. A. A. Auvery.
Assistant Utilization Officer, S. M. Ishaque.
Assistant Wood Working Officer, Sultan Mohammad.
Assistant Botanist, A. H. Khan.
Instructors, Arif Hakim, S. S. H. Naqvi.

OFFICE OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

A. H. C., Dr. F. C. Minnett.

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PESHAWAR

Director, Dr. F. C. Minnett.
Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), Dr. Abdus Salam.
Research Officer (Animal Husbandry), Vahid Khan.
Research Officer (Biological Products), Dr. Z. A. Hashmi.
Assistant Research Officer (Hides and Skins), Dr. Mohammad Janil.
Assistant Research Officer (Dairy Bacteriology), Dr. S. M. K. Kheshti.
Assistant Research Officer (Poultry), F. Ghulam Ahmad.
Assistant Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), M. M. Haq.
Estate Manager, Malik Fazal Husain.

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SUB-STATION, COMILLA

Research Officer (Biological Products), S. R. Hussain.
Assistant Research Officer (Parasitology), Capt. Choudhary Hassan.
Assistant Research Officer (Biological Products), Mohammad Israil Khan.

FOOD DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Hafiz Syed Mohammad Ishaque, P.A.S.
Officer on Special Duty, A. R. Khan, P.A.S.
Deputy Secretary—I, Sheikh Ijaz Ahmad, P.C.S.
Deputy Secretary—II, M. H. Suli, P.A.S.
Under-Secretary, K. S. N. H. Bokhari.
Assistant Secretary, Z. Ahmad.
Officers on Special Duty, Lt. Q. M. Murtaza, M. A. Memou.
Deputy Director (P & I), Maqul Ahmad.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL FOOD COMMISSIONER

Regional Food Commissioner, K. B. Syed Ijaz Ali, O.B.E.
Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Vacant.
Asst. Regional Food Commissioner, Vacant.

OFFICE OF THE SUGAR, GUR & V.O.P. CONTROLLER

Sugar, Gur & V.O.P. Controller, Vacant.
Asst. Sugar, Gur and V.O.P. Controllers, Z. A. Qidwai and S. H. A. Meerza.
Sugar Inspector, Azizul Bari.

MILITARY GRAIN DEPOT, LAHORE CANTT.

Officer-in-Charge, Ghulam Moheyyuddin.

PROCUREMENT AND ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE

Director, Mohd. Yamin Qureshi.
Deputy Director (P & E), Vacant.
Deputy Director (Inspection), Vacant.
Assistant Directors, A. R. Khan, Wajihuddin Saleem.

Shipping Officers, S. A. Muqtadir and Tazimul Haq.
Assistant Accounts Officer, Ahmed Tamizuddin Khan.

DEFENCE PURCHASE DIRECTORATE

Director of Defence Purchase, Sh. Nasir Ahmed.
Deputy Director, Barkat Ahmad.
Assistant Directors, M. A. Kabir, M. A. Hamid, S. M. Akhtar, M. A. Nizami, Ikramullah.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER

A. D. C., Vacant.
Deputy Agricultural Development Commissioner, Vacant.
Commissioner, S. Inam Ahmad.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS

I. G. F., Vacant.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, PAKISTAN SURVEY, MURREE

Director-General at Karachi, Major R. C. A. Edge.

HEALTH DIVISION

Secretary, Sir Harold Schoobert, C.I.E., E.D.
Deputy Secretary, G. A. Madani, P.A.S.
Assistant Secretary, Nazir-ul-Husan.
Officer on Special Duty, M. Rais-ul-Din.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, MEDICAL SERVICES

Director-General, Vacant.
Deputy Director-General, Medical Services, Lt.-Col. Jehal M. Shah, O.B.E.
Assistant Director-General, Medical Services, Major A. A. Khan, M.B.E.S.
Advisory Chemist, Dr. Riaz Ahmad Khan, M.Sc., Ph.D. (London), A.R.C.
Administrative Officer, Mohd. Ibrahim.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSIONER

P. H. C., Lt.-Col. M. Jafar, O.B.E.

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

Director of Bureau of Laboratories, Lt.-Col. M. K. Afridi, O.B.E., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H. (London).
Deputy Director of Bureau of Laboratories, Dr. M. M. Siddiqi Hussain, M.B.E.S. (Path.), L.R.C.P. (London), M.B.E.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (London), D.T.M. & H. (London), D.O.M.S. (London), V.D. (London), M.B.C. (Ind), F.C.S. (Eng.).

MALARIA INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN

Director, Malaria Institute, Lt.-Col. M. K. Afridi, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H. (London).
Assistant Directors, Malaria Institute, Major M. Z. Y. Yussain, Dr. M. Sharif, D.Sc., Ph.D.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. B. F. Khambatta, O.B.E., M.B.E.S., D.P.H. (Eng.).
Dy. Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. M. A. M. Choudhry, M.B.E.S., D.P.H. (Cal.).
Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, S/Ldr. M. U. Hayat, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (London).
Deputy Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. M. Ilyas, M.B.E.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Health Officer, Mawpore Airfield, Dr. H. M. Godil, M.B.E.S.
Port Health Officer, Chittagong, Captain Daffur Rahman.

JINNAH CENTRAL HOSPITAL

Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. M. H. Shah, M.B.B.S. (Pun.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.F.M. (Eng.).

Surgeon and Administrative Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Sadi Ahmad, M.B.B.S. (Pun.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Dr. A. D. Minhas, M.B.B.S. (Pun.).

Resident Medical Officer, Dr. A. M. Kasim, M.R.C.P.

MEDICAL STORES DEPOT

Deputy Assistant Director-General, Medical Stores Depot, Lahore, Major G. H. K. Niazi, I.M.S. (Retired).

Depot Manager, Import and Inspection Depot, Karachi, Dr. Zia-ur-Rahman, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.

OFFICE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ADVISER

C. and M. A., K. B. A. R. Malik.

Marketing Officer (Livestock and Livestock Products), J. D. Shuja.

BUREAU OF PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

Officer-in-Charge, Dr. Tashkir Ahmad.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND LABOUR

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendranath Mandal.

Personal Secretary to H.M., D. B. Goel.

Personal Assistants to H.M., M. Shaikat and Sukamal Das.

Secretary, Akbar Hussain.

Advocate-General, M. Wasim.

Joint Secretary, E. A. A. Snelson.

Deputy Secretary, Abdul Hamid.

Deputy Secretary, M. Aslam.

Chief Resettlement Officer and (Ex-Officio) Deputy Secretary, Lt.-Col. S. Hamidullah.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Training), Dr. H. K. Gore.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Exchanges), A. F. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad.

CENTRAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER

Deputy Secretary (ex-Officio), Central Labour Commissioner, K. B. Mohammad Aslam.

Conciliation Officer, Karachi, Abdul Hamid Puri.

Conciliation Officer (Headquarters), Suhaiman Mahmood.

Conciliation Officer (Lahore), Almas Ali Beg.

Conciliation Officer (East Bengal), Dacca, Akbar Karim.

Dock Labour Inspector, M. Rahimullah.

LABOUR BUREAU

Research Officer (Statistics), Mohd. Yasin.

LAW DIVISION

Advocate-General, M. Wasim.

Joint Secretary, E. A. A. Snelson.

Deputy Secretary, Sh. Abdul Hamid.

Assistant Solicitor, Mohammad Sharif.

Attache, Mujahid Hussain.

LABOUR DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, K. B. Mohammad Aslam.

Chief Resettlement Officer, and Deputy Secretary (ex-Officio), S. Hamidullah.

Assistant Secretary, M. S. Qureshi.

Research Officer, A. A. Shaheed.

DEPARTMENT OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Training), H. K. Gore.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Exchanges), A. F. Z. Ahmad.

Resettlement Officer (Training), S. M. Ibrahim.

Resettlement Officer (Exchanges), and Manager, Central Employment Exchanges, N. A. Syed.

Resettlement Officer (Statistics), Mohammad Yasin.

Resettlement Officer (Publicity), M. Mohsin.

Assistant Statistical Officer, S. Iqbal Ali.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, West Punjab and N.W.F.P., Lahore, Major Saadat Ali Khan.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, East Bengal, Narayanganj, Capt. H. M. Rehman Gani.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, Sind and Baluchistan, Karachi, Major A. H. Siraj.

Resettlement Officer (West Punjab and N.W.F.P.), Major Kausar Ali.

MINES INSPECTORATE

Chief Inspector of Mines, Mohd. Yaseen.

Director, Seamen's Welfare, K. S. Mahmud.

FEDERAL COURT OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Registrar, A. A. Mirza.

MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

Deputy Minister, Dr. Mahmud Husain.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. S. B. Shah.

Deputy Secretary (F), B. M. Bacon.

Deputy Secretary (S), Major A. C. K. Maunsell.

Under-Secretary (S), Z. H. Burney.

MINISTRY OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

Minister, The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Private Secretary to H.M., Aga Mohammad Ashraf.

Personal Assistant to H.M., A. S. Khan.

Secretary, E. de V. Moss.

Deputy Secretary I, P. H. Mayne.

Deputy Secretary II, Khan Sahib Sheikh Noor Mohammad Total.

Under-Secretary, L. H. Spinks.

Assistant Secretary, S. A. Kirmani.

Special Liaison Officer, S. A. Ashraf, Bar-at-Law.

Public Relations Officer, Aga Mohammad Ashraf.

Director-General, Movements and Quartering, Brig. F. H. Stevens, O.B.E.

Director, M. Masud.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Assistant Economic Adviser, Syed Munirul Huda.

Research Officer (Commercial Intelligence Section), Maqsood Khan, M.A.

Research Officer (Statistics Section), Vacant.

Research Investigators, Mumtaz Ali (Statistics); Abdul Habib (Economics); Ali Muttaqi Naqvi (Commercial Intelligence); M. S. Siddiqui.

Technical Officer (Photostat Section), S. Mohammad Mian.

Assistant Technical Officer, Mahmud Ali Khan.

Librarian, J. A. Naqvi.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, LAHORE

President, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Khan.

Accountant Member, Syed-uz-Zaman.

Registrar, K. Salahuddin.

COMMITTEES

Standing Committee for the Ministry of Defence.—M. A. Khuhro, Premhari Barma, Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan, Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mumdoot.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Communications.—Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, Mafizuddin Ahmad, Abdulla-ul-Mahmood.

Standing Committee for the Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Works.—Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar, Abul Kasem Khan, Alhajj Mohd. Hashim Gazdar, Ghayasuddin Pathan, Nazir Ahmed Khan.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Refugee, Evacuation & Rehabilitation.—Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Alhajj Mohd. Hashim Gazdar, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani, Serajul Islam.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health.—Raj Kumar Chakravarty, Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan, Nur Ahmad, Murtaza Chaudhary, S. B. Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezi.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Law and Labour.—A. M. Malik, Akshay Kumar Das, Karim Ali, Nazir Ahmad Khan, Serajul Islam.

Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to Hejaz.—Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Osmani, Alhajj Muhammad, Hashim Gazdar, The Honourable Muhammad Habibullah Bahar, S. B. Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezi.

Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Interior Information and Education.—Rupendra Kumar Datta, Dr. Mahmud Husain, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, Begum Shabista Suhrawardy Ikramullah, Moulavi Ebrahim Khan.

Committee to review the organisation structure and the level of expenditure of Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of Pakistan.—Abdul Matin Chaudhary, Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan, Dhananjay Roy.

Committee to assist and advise Government in dealing with the problem of surplus staff.—Sachendra Narayan Sanyal, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, Dr. A. M. Malik.

Committee to advise Government on the Constitution of the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation.—Dhirendra Nath Datta, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Jauitana, The Honourable Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury.

Committee to advise Government on the formation of the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.—Abdul Matin Chaudhary, M. A. Khuhro, Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din.

Committee to advise Government on the formation of the Iqbal Academy.—Professor I. H. Qureshi, Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon, The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman.

Standing Committee for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Dhirendra Nath Datta, Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon, Professor I. H. Qureshi, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Muhammad Ali.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan.

Secretary.—M. B. Ahmad.

Deputy Secretaries.—S. G. Hasnain; K. Ali Afzal.

Assistant Secretary.—Hasan Mohammad Khan.

EAST BENGAL (44)

Muslim.—Abdul Masud Abdul Haraid; Abdulla Almahmood; Maulana Md. Abdullalil Baqui; Abul Kasam Khan; Maulana Md. Akram Khan; Azizuddin Ahmad; Maulavi Ebrahim Khan; A. K. Fazlul Huq; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman; Ghyasuddin Pathan; The Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Mohammad; The Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury; A. M. A. Hamid; H. S. Suhrawardy; Professor Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi; The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Matizuddin Ahmed; Dr. Mahmud Husain; The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik; Martuza Raza Chowdhury; Mohammad Ali; The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Bahar; Nur Ahmed; The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin; Serajul Islam; Maulana Shahid Ahmad Osmanli; The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin; Begum Shalsta Suhrawardy Ikramullah; The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid.

General.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal; Prem Hari Barna; Dharendra Nath Datta; Professor Raj Kumar Chakravarty; Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya; Jhupendra Kumar Dutta; Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar; Birat Chandra Mandal; Dhunanjoy Roy; Harendra Kumar Sur; Akshay Kumar Das; Kamini Kumar Datta; Bhambesh Chandra Nandi.

WEST PUNJAB (17)

Muslim.—Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din; Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan; Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon; Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Daultana; Sheikh Karamat Ali; Dr. Omar Hayat Malik; Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz; Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan; The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan; Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot; Vacant.

General.—Ganga Saran; Vacant; Vacant.

Sikh.—Vacant; Vacant.

SIND (4)

Muslim.—The Hon'ble Mirsada Abdus Sattar; Alhajj Muhammad Hashim Gazdar, J.P.; M. A. Khuhro; Vacant.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (3)

Muslim.—Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan; Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan; Sardar Asad Ullah Jan Khan.

BALUCHISTAN (1)

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the Honourable the President)

The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal (Chairman).

Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

The Honourable Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Alhajj Muhammad Hashim Gazdar.

Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din.

Dhunanjoy Roy.

STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August 1948.)

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (Chairman).

The Honourable Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Pir Iftikhar Bakhsh.

The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan.

TRIBAL AREAS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August 1948.)

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (Chairman).

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan.

Prof. L. K. Hyder.

Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif.

COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

(By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 12th August 1948.)

The Honourable President (Chairman).

Dr. Mahmood Husain.

M. A. Khuhro.

Sheikh Karamat Ali.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakravarty.

Prem Hari Barna.

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman.

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.

Birat Chandra Mandal.

Prof. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.

Abul Kasem Khan.

The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.

The Honourable Khwaja Shahabuddin.

C. E. Gibbon.

Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha.

The Honourable Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan.

Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.

Babu Phani Bhuesan Barua.

Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Qazi Mohd. Isa.

COMMITTEE ON RE-DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

(By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 24th February 1948.)

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.

The Honourable Khwaja Shahabuddin.

M. A. Khuhro.

STEERING COMMITTEE

(Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule 63.)

Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

Begum Shalsta Suhrawardy Ikramullah.

The Honourable Khwaja Shahabuddin.

The Honourable Mr. Tamizuddin Khan.

M. A. Khuhro.

Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule 61.)

The Honourable President.

Prem Hari Barna.

Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.

A. M. A. Hamid.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule 65.)

Akshay Kumar Das.

Mian Mohd. Iftikhar-ud-Din.

Prof. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.

Azizuddin Ahmad.

Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Moulana Mohd. Akram Khan.

Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.

Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

PAKISTAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Ambassador of Pakistan to the U.S.A., Washington, D.C., H. E. Mirza Abul Hassan Ispahani.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Egypt, Cairo, H. E. Hajj Abdus Sattar Salti.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran, Teheran, H. E. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Burma, Rangoon, H.E. Mr. Mohammed Ali.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan, Kabul, H.E. Mr. I. I. Chaudrigar.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in the U. K., London, W.1., H. E. Mr. Habib I. Kahlmool.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, H.E. Mr. Mohammed Ismail.

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), Ghulam Haider Khan.

Pakistan Officer on Special Duty in China, K. S. Tajud Deen.

Trade Commissioner for Pakistan in Australia, Mosman, Sydney, K. H. Rahman.

Trade Commissioner for Pakistan in Ceylon, Colombo, A. Salim Khan.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN PAKISTAN

| COUNTRY. | NAME | APPOINTMENT. | STATION. |
|----------------------|--|---|----------|
| AFGHANISTAN | His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan. | Ambassador | Karachi. |
| | Sardar Salauddin Seljoqi | Counsellor | Do. |
| | Abdul Hamid Makhmoor | First Secretary | Do. |
| | Col. Abdul Razzak Khan | Military Attache | Do. |
| | Fateh Mohammed | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | Mohammed Omar Khan | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | Abdul Jahl Khan | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | Abdul Manan Khan Sadi | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | Mohammed Sarwar Khan | Attache | Do. |
| | Mohammed Yusuf Khan | Attache | Do. |
| AUSTRALIA | Shah Mahmood Khan | Attache | Do. |
| | J. M. McMillan | Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia | Do. |
| | Kathleen I. Jones | Third Secretary | Do. |
| BELGIUM | I. I. Johnson | Archivist | Do. |
| | Marcel Goosse | Charge d'Affaires | Do. |
| BURMA | Albet Nys | First Secretary | Do. |
| | His Excellency U Pe Kin | Ambassador | Do. |
| | U Saw Hla Min | First Secretary | Do. |
| | Rob Tun Hla | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | U Oun Khin | Third Secretary | Do. |
| | U Hla Maung | Private Secretary to H. E. the Ambassador | Do. |
| EGYPT | U Thaw | Third Secretary | Do. |
| | His Excellency Monsieur Mohammed Ali Alboura Pasha | Ambassador | Do. |
| | El Husun El Khatib | Counsellor | Do. |
| | M. Sami | First Secretary | Do. |
| FRANCE | Zohair Mohammed El Shibly | Third Secretary | Do. |
| | His Excellency Monsieur Leon Marchal | Ambassador | Do. |
| | J. L. Fouchet | Counsellor | Do. |
| | Leon Bouvier | Attache | Do. |
| INDIA | A. M. Andreani | Vice-Consul, In-charge of Chancery. | Do. |
| | His Excellency Sir Shri Ram | High Commissioner | Do. |
| | M. K. Kirpalani | De. High Commissioner | Do. |
| | V. S. Deshpande | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | C. J. Stacey | Second Secretary | Do. |
| | Capt. Sen Gupta | Additional 2nd Secretary (Food) | Do. |
| | B. K. Massand | Attache | Do. |
| | Squadron Leader A. R. Pandit | Air Adviser | Do. |
| | Col. M. N. Kunzru | Military Adviser | Do. |
| | Pandit Nanak Chand | Officer on Special Duty, Attache | Do. |
| | O. P. Khosla | Information Officer | Do. |
| | L. R. S. Singh | Trade Commissioner | Do. |
| INDONESIA | Idham | Representative | Do. |
| | Mrs. Idham | Secretary | Do. |
| IRAN | M. Forouhar | Charge d'Affaires | Do. |
| | Abolghassem Nava | First Secretary | Do. |
| | A. D. Joseph | Secretary | Do. |
| IRAQ | El Syed Abdul Kadir El Gaylani | Charge d'Affaires | Do. |
| ITALY | Augusto Assefatti d'Amelia | Charge d'Affaires | Do. |
| | Armando Gabaldoni | Attache | Do. |
| | Bernasconi Mario | Chancellor | Do. |
| NETHERLANDS | Jonkheer M. P. M. Van Karnebeek | Charge d'Affaires | Do. |
| | L. Kruytboesch | Secretary | Do. |
| | W. M. Groenewegen | Secretary | Do. |
| | J. A. Kooy | Attache | Do. |
| SAUDI ARABIA | His Excellency El Syed Abdul Hammed El Khatib | Minister | Do. |
| | Syed Ahmed Sarraj | Secretary | Do. |
| TRANSJORDAN | His Excellency Mohammed Pasha El Shuraki | Minister | Do. |
| | Syed Husain Abbas | Secretary | Do. |

| COUNTRY. | NAME. | APPOINTMENT. | STATION. |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| TURKEY | His Excellency Monsieur Yehya Kemal Bayazit. Monsieur Asaf Inhan | Ambassador Third Secretary | Karachi Do. |
| UNITED KINGDOM | His Excellency Sir Laurence Graffy. Smith, K.B.E., C.M.G. R. R. Burnett, C.I.E., O.B.E. R. P. Heppel R. M. K. Slater S. J. L. Oliver, M.B.E. P. R. Oliver R. C. C. Hunt E. G. Le Toeq B. A. Flack E. U. Goodman Lt.-Col. B. H. Franklin R. A. McKenzie W. J. Trowsdale B. G. Nash, I.S.O., M.B.E. W/Cdr. K. Jowers E. J. Ellis | High Commissioner Dy. High Commissioner First Secretary First Secretary Second Secretary Second Secretary Second Secretary Second Secretary Second Secretary Third Secretary Superintending Executive Officer Administrative Officer Accountant Archivist Director, Information Services Regional Information Officer | Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. |
| | G. Ress | Dy. Director, Information Services & Editor-in-Chief. | Do. |
| | W/Cdr. P. A. McWhannel C. H. A. Bennet | Air Adviser Legal Adviser (India & Pakistan) | Do. Do. |
| | W. Godfrey | Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser | Do. |
| | A. K. Potter, C.I.E. | Financial Adviser (India & Pakistan). | Do. |
| | R. B. Beever A. H. Kemp, C.I.E. B. de Cardi E. C. Smith | Assistant Legal Adviser Trade Commissioner Asst. Trade Commissioner Asst. Trade Commissioner | Do. Do. Do. Do. |
| UNITED STATES | Charles W. Lewis, Jr. Col. Harry F. Meyers Major John R. Brown Thomas W. Simons Charles Oliver Thompson Julian L. Nugent Nicholas G. Thatcher David D. Newsom Harold G. Josif David L. Gilshin Harry H. Deakyne Clifton V. Riley Franklin W. Wolf Edward M. Ingle | Counsellor for Embassy for Political Affairs Military Adviser Air Attache Attache Second Secretary & Consul Second Secretary & Vice-Consul Third Secretary & Vice-Consul Third Secretary & Vice-Consul (Information Officer). Third Secretary & Vice-Consul. Vice-Consul Asst. Attache Disbursing Officer Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs. Vice-Consul | Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. |

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES (CONSULS)

| COUNTRY. | NAME. | APPOINTMENT. | STATION. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| ARGENTINE | Alberto M. Soria | Consul-General | Karachi. |
| CANADA | G. A. Brown | Trade Commissioner | Do. |
| | R. K. Thomson | Acting Trade Commissioner | Do. |
| CZECHO-SLOVAKIA | Capt. G. B. Potts | Honorary Consul | Do. |
| GREECE | Col. H. J. Mahon, C.I.E. | Consul General | Do. |
| NORWAY | Jos Rasom | Norwegian Consul General | Do. |
| PORTUGAL | Dr. J. T. Alfonso | Honorary Vice-Consul | Do. |
| SPAIN | R. M. Weston | Honorary Acting Vice-Consul | Do. |
| SWEDEN | G. Gow | Honorary Consul | Do. |
| SWITZERLAND | Jos Rasom | Swiss Consulate Agent | Do. |

EAST BENGAL PROVINCE

EAST Bengal, as a province of the Dominion of Pakistan, was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. It comprises the eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and the former Assamese district of Sylhet, with the exception of certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division. The area of East Bengal is 54,091 sq. miles, and the total population 41,949,710. Out of this 29,481,099 are Muslims, 11,736,926 are Hindus, 56,882 are Christians and 1,197 Sikhs. The density of the population is 775.



H. E. Sir Frederick Bourne
GOVERNOR

The capital of the Province is Dacca and its chief port Chittagong. The language spoken is Bengali.

The principal crops are rice and jute. The province is rich in raw material but industries are not developed.

The districts included in the province of East Bengal are as follows:—

(1) Dacca Division: the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakarganj; (2) Chittagong Division: the districts of Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet; (3) Rajshahi Division: the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna

The districts with their sub-divisions are as follows:—

Rajshahi (Sadar, Noagang, Natore and Nawabganj); Dinajpur (Sadar and Tankarganj); Rangpur (Sadar, Kurigram, Gaibanda and Nilphamari); Bogra (Sadar), Pabna (Sadar and Sirajganj); Kushtia (Sadar, Chundama and Mohorpur); Jessore (Sadar, Jhendiha, Magura and Narail); Khulna (Sadar, Sakhlra and Bagerhat); Chittagong (Sadar, Cox's Bazar); Tipperah (Sadar, Brahmanbaria and Chandpur); Noakhali (Sadar and Feni); Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Bamgarh and Bandarban); Sylhet (North Sylhet, South Sylhet, Habiganj and Sunamganj); Dacca (Sadar, Manikganj, Narayanganj and Munshiganj); Mymensingh (Sadar, Tangail, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Jamalpur); Faridpur (Sadar, Goalundo, Madaripur and Gopalganj); Bakarganj (Sadar, Patuakhali, Bhola and Pirojpur).

East Bengal is deficit in cereals. The normal annual production of cereals (excluding seed requirements) is 6.41 million tons and consumption, at 14.3 oz. per diem per capita, 6.57 million tons. The province is subject to frequent floods which damage the crops and increase the

deficit. Since the establishment of Pakistan the deficit is being made good mainly by imports by sea from Western Pakistan. In order to procure and hold a large stock of rice which can be distributed equitably and at moderate prices, the provincial Government are trying this year, in addition to optional sale, an experiment of compulsory levy under which people owning 10 acres or more of rice growing land will be asked to surrender to Government 75% of their surplus produce after meeting their requirements for food, seed and wages and rent in kind. East Bengal is also deficit in some other essential commodities, such as edible oils, sugar and textiles. Its 4 sugar factories produce annually 25,000 tons of sugar which is about half of its requirements. Its 1 textile mills produce about 250,000 bales of cloth annually while it requires about 250,000 bales.

A few more figures about the Province may be of interest. The number of district Boards is 15; of Local Boards, 4; of Union Boards, 3,520; of Municipalities, 50; of hospitals, 402; of beds in hospitals, 7,255; of dispensaries, 1,156; of Municipal water works, 26 and of tube wells in rural areas, 50,000.

1948-49 REVIEW

While the year 1947-48 in East Bengal was spent mainly in bringing order out of complete dislocation in every sphere of administration the year 1948-49 saw the implementation of some of the nation-building schemes aimed at making a backward province more advanced educationally, commercially and industrially. The last 24 months have been spent mostly in drawing up plans, holding surveys, collecting data and statistics and similar other preliminary activities.

FOOD

Although 80 per cent of the total area of East Bengal is under cultivation, the province is already mentioned a deficit area so far as food is concerned. This is due to the fact that the yield per acre is very small. As against 71 mds. per acre in Spain, 34 mds. in Egypt, 42 mds. in Japan, only 12½ mds. is the average yield per acre in East Bengal. This poor productivity has engaged the serious attention of the Government who are taking measures to effect greater yield, thus bringing about a permanent solution of the food problem of the province. In this connection, 15 schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 24,20,000 are already in operation. About 2,18,000 acres of land have come under these schemes and an additional yield of about 20,00,000 tons of food products is expected. Another 15 crops scheme—extending over five years—has been prepared by the Provincial Government and has now been submitted to the Centre. The Provincial Government expect to get the necessary funds for the 5-year plan from the Government of Pakistan as loan.

LAND REFORMS

The tillers of the soil in East Pakistan constituting about 95 per cent of the total population can look forward to the amelioration of their condition as a result of the various agrarian reforms and enactments undertaken by the Provincial Government. Some of the Acts have already been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly while the most important piece of legislation viz., the State Acquisition Bill, envisaging the abolition of the Zamindari system, is also expected to be passed shortly.

To regulate the rights and liabilities of the tenants of the non-agricultural land, viz., their landlords—another important legislative measure—the East Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1949, popularly known as Chaudhina Satva Bill was passed by the Assembly. The incidents of non-agricultural tenancies had

so far been governed by the terms of contracts and the provisions of the transfer of property Act, 1882. But as the provisions of that Act did not provide for adequate protection to the lessees, the *Chaudhina* Bill was necessary. The Chaudhina Bill seeks to give to the non-agricultural tenants, possessing non-agricultural lands for a period of twelve years or more, permanent heritable and transferable rights in such lands. Provisions have also been made in the Bill for protecting all non-agricultural tenants against illegal exactions and arbitrary eviction and enhancement of rents.

According to the Inter-Dominion agreement a Bill for the protection and management of Evacuee property in this province has also been passed.

HEALTH

The rural population has claimed the special attention of the Government. An elaborate health scheme for them has been drawn up and when it is fully implemented, East Bengal will have a thoroughly organised rural health service bringing medical aid within easy reach of the villagers in the remotest corner of the province.

Under the scheme already in process of implementation by the Provincial Public Health and Medical Department there will be a well-equipped dispensary for every two unions and the existing thana dispensaries. These will be provided with four beds each for the treatment of emergency cases and will be under the management of the District Boards.

Under the scheme, 300 health centres and 414 thana dispensaries will be functioning under the direct supervision and control of the Government, within a period of 5 years. All the Salar and Sub-division hospitals, hitherto controlled by public bodies, have already been provincialised and attempts are now being made to bring these upto a standard level.

In continuation of the anti-malaria campaign launched in 1948, the authorities are now taking vigorous measures in this direction with the assistance of malarial experts of the World Health Organisation. Two health experts of the W.H.O. who very successfully conducted a similar campaign in Italy are now in East Bengal and are making field experiments in one of the malaria centres in the district of Mymensingh. East Bengal Government have sanctioned Rs. 75,000/- in the first instance, in this connection. Arrangements are being made by the health authorities to carry on such experiments in several other selected centres simultaneously. Anti-malarial drugs worth Rs. 1,50,000/- have been distributed throughout the province through the Rural Health Staff during the year.

The East Bengal Anti-Tuberculosis Association was formed with H.E. the Governor as patron and the Provincial Health Minister as President. Twelve 20-bed T.I. segregation clinics are now functioning in the districts. While the construction of a 52-bed T.B. ward in the premises of the Mitford Hospital has been sanctioned, the question of establishing a permanent T.B. Hospital near Dacca, as a long term measure is being seriously considered. One medical officer has been sent to Copenhagen for specialised training in the treatment of T.B.

A society for the prevention of Blindness in East Bengal has been formed recently. The Provincial Government have sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 16,000/- for the purchase of an ambulance which will be used as an Eye Mobile Dispensary. A Blind Relief Camp opened shortly in the premises of the Medical College, Dacca, is capable of affording relief to 500 patients per month. Under the supervision of Dr. T. Ahmad, the renowned eye specialist who is the Principal of the Medical College, the camp is rendering great service to the public.

EDUCATION

For overhauling the present system of education, in conformity with Islamic ideology, East Bengal Government's Education Department has set up a high power committee known as the "East Bengal Educational System—Reconstruction Committee". The Committee has been asked to go into the question of how the system of education can be reconstructed. While these arrangements are in progress, the usual form of teaching is continued to avoid any dislocation in the sphere of education. Separate arrangements for suitable education of the minority communities are also being made. Along with various other reports, the 'Reconstruction Committee' has been asked to suggest if any change is necessary in the present form of female education.

The task of standardising the Bengali language through which education is to be imparted in the province has been entrusted to another High Power Committee known as the "East Bengal Language Committee".

While various schemes for the improvement of Dacca University, involving heavy financial commitments are under consideration, a committee appointed by the Government of East Bengal has been asked to enquire into and report about the financial condition of the University.

The Eden Intermediate College for girls, the Dacca Intermediate College and the Jagannath College have been merged into first grade colleges. A Primary Teachers Training College, started at Mymensingh in 1948, has been functioning smoothly.

By promulgating the East Bengal Educational Ordinance, Government have transferred the management and control of the Old Madrasahs from the Dacca University to a Madrasah Examination Board formed on the lines of the Central Madrasah Examination Board of undivided Bengal. The syllabus of the Old Madrasah has been provisionally determined according to the recommendations of the Madrasah Syllabus Committee of undivided Bengal.

An "Institution of Fine Arts" has also been established at Dacca.

While there are already 33 Government Secondary Schools and 1,260 non-government Secondary Schools, a new High School has been started at Sylhet this year. The Eden High Schools for girls which was so long housed in the premises of the Eden Intermediate College has been amalgamated with the Qumrunisa Girls High School. Arrangement for imparting education through the medium of Urdu in all the classes of the Khulna and Jessore Zilla Schools and the Qumrunisa Girls School at Dacca, is being made. Government sanction for opening such classes has already been accorded.

The Government of East Bengal have assumed control over the finances of the East Bengal Secondary Education Board, while a Bill for controlling and regulating the secondary education in the province is under the consideration of the Government.

Free primary Education has been continued in 14 districts of the province while compulsory Free Primary Education has been introduced in two thanas of the Chittagong District.

The Alsanullah Engineering School which has since partition been converted into a first-grade Engineering College with arrangement for teaching both Degree and Diploma Courses is functioning properly. Equipment of the latest model for the Engineering College is being imported from overseas.

On the Commercial Education side, B.Com. classes have been opened this year in the Jagannath Intermediate College, while arrangements for imparting such education in the Dacca University, the Chittagong Commercial College and the Dacca Intermediate College continue. Facilities for teaching commerce have been provided in M.C. College, Sylhet this year.

HOUSING

The most pressing need in the capital of East Pakistan is the expansion of accommodation—residential, office, commercial and for industries, schools, colleges, hostels and a number of other institutions. Engineers are now busy with the construction of permanent and semi-permanent buildings for the purpose.

Forty-two three-storied buildings are being erected at a cost of about Rs. 67 lakhs containing 504 flats—456 two-room and 48 three-room. It is expected that work will soon commence on another 42 similar 3-storied buildings. Temporary hostels for 500 University students and semi-permanent sheds to house nurses and medical students have already been constructed. Besides, extensive additions and alterations have been made to the Medical College Building. Construction of a Central Medical Store at Tejgon at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs is in progress.

One of the buildings of the University Hall, the Jagannath Hall which after make-shift arrangements was made to serve as the Legislative Assembly Hall has now been thoroughly renovated.

Similar construction work has been taken up at Chittagong, Khulna and other outlying stations. Nissen huts have been erected at Chittagong while temporary quarters for clerks at Kushtia and 15 additional food storagewards for the Civil Supplies Department are under construction.

Among projects ready for immediate execution are quarters for officers and staff of the State Bank of Pakistan, headquarters for officers and staff at Majilj where the headquarters of Naokhali district have recently been shifted, construction of a second storey over the Mitford Hospital at Dacca for opening a Tuberculosis patients ward and 25 quarters for members of the University teaching staff.

ROADS

Sixteen roads covering 300 miles are already stated are under construction. Of these the most important are the 50 miles long Mymensingh-Tugueal road, the 33 miles Chittagong-Rangamati road, the 20 miles Mymensingh-Hatua road, the 23 miles Chaudhanga-Jhenidah road, the 18 miles Sathkira-Ellispur road and the 18 miles Meherpur-Chaudhanga road. With a view to starting work on more projects as soon as those in hand are completed, a survey of 28 projects involving about 550 miles of roads is proceeding at present. While work on the immediate needs of the province to improve its neglected road communication system is being pursued, a comprehensive five-year road plan has been prepared for the systematic development of national and provincial highways as well as district and village roads. The scheme envisages construction of 5,000 miles of roads at an estimated cost of more than 35 crores of rupees.

JUTE

The Government of East Bengal formulated their policy about the production and export of jute in such a way as to maintain the supply of the commodity throughout the world and to create circumstances under which the growers can receive a fair price for their produce.

About 75 per cent of the entire world production of jute, and indeed cent per cent of the best quality of it, is grown in East Bengal. The normal annual consumption of jute overseas is about 3,000,000 (three million) pressed bales of 400 lbs. each. The output of pressed bales from East Bengal increased from 9,04,674 during the year 1947-48 to 11,35,823 this year.

In order to enable the growers to sell their crop with a full knowledge of the prevailing market rates in Calcutta as well as the baling

centres in this province, Government made elaborate arrangements for disseminating quotations of prices of different grades of jute through the 54 jute grading parties and other agencies throughout the province. To further safeguard their interests against all sorts of prevalent malpractices a sub-committee has been formed and entrusted with the task of devising ways and means for fixing definite standards of the different grades of jute, weights used by the buyers while purchasing it, etc. For regulating and controlling the jute prices and for standardising the baling capacity of presses two other sub-committees have been formed, while steps have been taken to acquaint the growers with the art of assortment of jute in different grades.

To minimise the chances of exploitation of the growers by the purchasing parties, the East Bengal Jute Dealers Registration Ordinance, 1948, under which all categories of dealers are to be registered and licensed, has been promulgated while a monthly bulletin giving a summary of jute statistics comprising all possible data relating to the condition of jute markets both inside this province as well as abroad is regularly published. The utility of this bulletin having been recognised both in U.K. and the U.S.A., many foreigners have become regular subscribers.

To give a lead to private enterprise, which is shy at present, Government are trying to set up two jute mills.

For popularising cottage industries in jute such as carpets, cushions, sacks, etc., a Jute Weaving Demonstration Party has been stationed at Narayananganj.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Only 12 per cent of the industrial establishments that were in existence in undivided Bengal fell to the share of East Bengal, where there were, only 7,600 industrial workers on August 14, 1947. Ever since the advent of the British whatever industries developed in Bengal were located in and around Calcutta, the districts comprising the new Province of East Bengal being a mere hinter land supplying raw materials for those industries. The task of development of industries in a Province primarily agricultural is therefore, a very difficult one, requiring well drawn up plans, crossing of many initial hurdles and, above all, time. The Government of East and Pakistan have taken up the question of industrialisation in right earnest. The past two years have been spent mainly in collecting the requisite data and statistics, holding site surveys, and preparing plans some of which have been finalised.

While plans are being drawn up for the establishment of various industries, like paper, jute, leather, sugar, etc., which will be set up more or less in a large scale, Government have already chalked out plans for the revival and rehabilitation of cottage industries like shell and horns' button industries, conch industry, hand-loom industry, etc. It may be mentioned here that cloth produced by hand-loom has been selling at a proportionately cheap rate in the market and there is a great demand for it specially in the rural areas.

AID TO INDUSTRY

To render all possible assistance to private enterprise in developing industry, Commerce and Trade, the Provincial Government amended the State-Aid to Industries Act this year and are making arrangements for giving loans and grants to bona fide industrialists. Sufficient funds have been sanctioned for the purpose.

The Soap Industry of East Bengal which has had a century old reputation and extensive market, experienced great difficulties during

the period of control. It has now been thoroughly rehabilitated with a steady supply of caustic soda and soda ash. All the factories of East Bengal are now normally functioning with Government assistance.

Help is being given to industrialists in the procurement of machinery and raw materials in transport and in the acquisition of land.

A number of schemes relating to the establishment of a Ceramic, a Tanning and a Textile Institute have been finalised and arrangements for imparting Vocational as well as other Technical Education have been made. Some of these schemes are already in execution.

A Tanning Institute is now under construction at Hazaribagh, Nawabganj, and Dacca. Pending establishment of the Laboratory of this Institute, arrangements have been made with the Dacca University to conduct Research in Tanning questions. A Textile Institute has been provisionally started at the Dacca Government Weaving School, Narinda. A site has also been selected at Narayanganj for opening a full-fledged institute, the construction of which will start shortly.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.).

MINISTRY

Prime Minister-in-Charge of (1) Prime Minister's Department, Planning Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat, (2) Home Department excluding the Jails Branch, (3) Judicial and Legislative Department and (4) Public Relations Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.

Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Muhammad Afzal.

Minister-in-Charge of Finance Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department and Commerce and Industries Branches of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, The Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury.

Minister-in-Charge of Education Branch of the Department of Education and Registration, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, The Hon'ble Mr. Hassan Ali.

Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture and Co-operation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief and Labour Branch of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Metaleb Malik.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Health and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Chowdhury.

Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, Registration Branch of the Department of Education and Registration and Jails Branch of the Home Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Mahbuddin Ahmed.

Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal Ali.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF

*Private Secretary, J. S. Treanor.
Military Secretary, Major W. J. B. Purcell.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain, Dost Muhammad Khan and Lt. Montez, R. P. N.*

HOME DEPARTMENT

*Chief Secretary, Aziz Ahmed, O.B.E., P.A.S.
Secretary, M. Azhar, O.B.E., P.A.S.
Secretary and Provincial Transport Commissioner, W. A. S. Lewis, P.A.S.*

Deputy Secretaries, D. Khalid Power, P.A.S.; Khan Bahadur A. Ali; W. B. Kadri, P.A.S.; J. S. Treanor, P.A.S.

*Deputy Provincial Transport Commissioner, Captain M. A. Vazir, M.A., M.Sc.
Assistant Secretaries, Maulvi Md. Wazir Rahman, A. Q. Ansari, Maulvi Abdul Bari Khan, Maulvi Shamsher Ali Khan.*

*Assistant Provincial Transport Commissioner and Asstt. Secy., MVI. Md. Tafazzal Hussain (Ex-Officio).
Registrar, Maulvi Md. Fazlul Bari.*

HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVT. DEPARTMENT

*Secretary, A. H. Quraishi.
Deputy Secretary, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Kasem.
Asstt. Secretaries, Maulvi Serajud-Doula Khan; Maulvi Muhammad Korban Ali.
Registrar, Abdur Rahman Khan.*

CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

*Jt. Secretary and Director-General, A. A. Shah.
Dy. Secretaries, Khan Bahadur K. A. Taib; K. S. Islam.
Asstt. Secys., S. H. Ali and Mouli Yusuf.
Registrar, Maulvi, M. A. Matin.*

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

*Secy., Judicial and Legislative and Suppl. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, M. A. Isplahi.
Dy. Legal Remembrancer, S. Afzal.
Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Mujibar Rahman Khan.
Asst. Secy., Maulvi Amnul Islam Khan.
Joint Asstt., Syed Ahsan Ali.*

AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT

*Joint Secretary, Khan Bahadur M. A. Majid.
Director of Relief and Rehabilitation and Joint Secretary (Relief), Maulvi Mizanur Rahman.
Deputy Secretaries, Khan Bahadur F. Rahman, Khan Sahib Maulvi A. K. Razul Karim.
Assistant Secretaries, Maulvi M. Abed, MVI, Mazharul Karim, MVI, Shafiqur Rahman.
Registrar, Maulvi Md. Ahmed.*

EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

*Secretary, F. A. Karim.
Asstt. Secy., Khan Sahib Md. Fazlul Haque.*

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

*Secretary, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Farrok Meerza.
Dy. Secys., Khan Bahadur A. W. Syeduddin Khan and Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
Assistant Secretaries, Maulvi Mogenuddin Khan, Khan Sahib Md. Abdul Hanz.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

*Secretary, M. H. Ali.
Dy. Secretaries, Khan Sahib Muhammad Nahi, Khan Sahib Khalid Ahmed.
Asstt. Secretaries, Maulvi Gulam Ali, Maulvi Wazid Ali Sarkar, Maulvi Khan Sahib A. Hafiz and Maulvi A. F. M. Yusuf.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

*Deputy Secretaries, Khan Bahadur Mahbubuddin Ahmed, Khan Sahib Md. Razuddin Ali.
Asstt. Secretary, Maulvi Md. Harun Mallick.*

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

*Secy., Nasir Ahmed.
Deputy Secretary, D. S. Ite.
Asstt. Secretaries, Abdul Khair, Maulvi Shahuddin Muhammad.*

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary, Khan Bahadur M. A. Majid.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

*Inspector-General of Police, Zakir Hussain.
Surgeon-General, Lt.-Col. E. G. Montgomery.
Accountant-General, Syed Hasan.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Vacant.
Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Maulvi M. S. Khan.
Director of Agriculture, A. M. Mustafa.
Director of Industries, Maulvi M. A. Azam.
Director of Fisheries, Maulvi Q. M. Rahman.
Chairman, Public Service Commission, A. J. Doshi.
Secretary, P.S.C., Khan Bahadur Rahman.
Director of Animal Husbandry, S. M. Ali.
Member, Board of Revenue, K. B. Md. Mahmud.
Asstt. Secy. to H.P.M., Habibul Huq.
Commissioners of Divisions, M. M. Stuart (Dacca Div.), N. M. Khan (Chittagong Div.), T. J. M. N. Chowdhury (Rajshahi Div.).
Chief Inspector of Primary Education, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hakim.
Director of Public Instruction, Dr. M. Qudrat-I-Khuda.
Exercise and Tazation Commr., K. B. Afazuddin.
Director of Supply and Distribution, K. B. Md. Mahtabuddin Sarkar.
Provincial Rationing Authority, W. A. S. Lewis.
Conservator of Forests, Y. S. Ahmed.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Khan Bahadur Chowdhury Asfar Ali.
Special Relief Officer, Mahtabuddin Ahmed.
Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, S. A. E. B. Murschedi.
Electrical Adviser and Chief Electric Inspector Yusuf Ali.
Registrar of Jt. Stock Companies, B. Huq.
Special Officer, Paper Control, N. H. Khandker.
Special Officer, Jute Price Control, K. Ahmed.
Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. F. M. Khan.
Chief Engineer, Public Health, A. Latif.
Director-General of Procurement, S. B. Hatch Burwell.
Director of Textiles, Khan Bahadur Hafizur Rahman.
Director of Movements, A. W. Khan.
Orphanage Officer, Mir Khalilur Rahman.
Director of Publications and Ex-Officio Jt. Secretary, K. M. Ahmed.
Secretary, Board of Revenue, Maulvi Md. Ershad.
Deputy, Post Master-General, Abdul Hamid Khan.
Director of Agriculture (Administration), K. B. S. Abdullah.
Chief Engineer (Communication and Buildings), Khan Bahadur Md. Solaiman.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Major Andrews Phinlay.
Director of Agriculture (Research), S. Hedyet Ullah.
Superintendent, Transport operations, Captain A. W. Thurlby.
Superintendent, Road Transport Maintenance, J. B. Chaghtal.
Engineer and Ship Surveyor and Engineer Superintendent Government Dockyard, M. I. Kidwai.
Financial Adviser, Civil Supplies Department, K. A. Mohin.
Director of Publicity and Joint Secretary to the Government of East Bengal, Mahmud Hussain.
Assistant Directors of Publicity, Anwar Hussain, M.A., M. Maswood, S. A. Wafa.
Chief Rural Publicity Officer, Maulvi Qazi Din Mahammad.
Song Publicity Organiser, Jasinuddin.
Additional Song Publicity Organiser, Abbasuddin Ahmed.
President, Secondary Education Board, Ibrahim Khan.
Secretary, Secondary Education Board, Osman Gani.
Controller, Secondary Education Board, Ali Noor.
Official Receiver, High Court, Dacca and Administrator-General and Official Trustee, M. S. Zolna.
Director of Land Records and Surveys, Khan Bahadur S. A. Majid.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

THE North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan is an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan.



H. E. Lt.-Col. Mohammad Khurshid
GOVERNOR.

The greatest length of the Province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,276 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Jammu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14,200 square miles.

The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 24,988 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies.

Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920. These resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country,

of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandota and back to the Derajat provided communications and transport with this force and facilitated its mobility. The effect of this measure was a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected.

The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by D. de S. Bray, the then Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, H. Rangachari, Chandrasekhar Shalabhadra, N. M. Sanarath and K. B. Abdul Rahim Khan, then members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Muslims and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that was not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Muslims on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the border.

The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which was later sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving, we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, N.W.F.P. became a full-fledged Governor's Province; and on the division of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan the people of the Frontier Province in a referendum voted for joining the latter and so the Province became part of Pakistan.

THE PEOPLE

The total population of the N.W.F.P. (1941 census) 5,415,969, made up as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Hazara | 796,230 |
| Trans-Indus Districts | 2,241,837 |
| Trans-Border Area | 2,377,599 |

This last figure also includes estimated population for these parts of the Agencies and district tribal territory where no census was taken. Peshawar, the Capital, had in 1941 a population of 173,420.

There are only 632.3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 887.6 females per 1,000 males in rural areas. This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.W.F.P. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports (1945) is 16.74 and the death-rate 11.14.

The dominant language of the Province is Pushtu and the population contains several linguistic strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. The Muslim tribes constitute almost the whole population and before partition Hindus amounted to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. This percentage has further decreased owing to the migration of Hindus and Sikhs to the Indian Union since the establishment of Pakistan. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

Under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat Act) Application Act VI of 1935 Shariat or Muslim Law governs all questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts or any religious usage or institution including Waqf (trust and trust property) in cases, where the parties are Muslims, except in so far as such Law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment or is opposed to the provisions of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

In cases where the parties are Hindus the rule of decision applicable in such matters is usually custom or in the absence of custom the Hindu Law (see Section 27 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901). The total number of civil suits instituted was 11,996 and the total number of offences reported was 56,489 in 1946.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P., which is mainly a mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the sub-continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the south-west monsoon, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

TRADE AND OCCUPATION

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. Wheat covered 972,247 acres of land in 1946-47 of which the area under irrigation was 379,560 acres. The total area of the province under maize was 459,774 acres, and the total area under sugarcane 112,078 acres. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connects the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with Pakistan and India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to outside markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the popularly administered districts as in the Punjab area. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent, and unutilised 1.75 per cent.

The work of civilisation made steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes generally improved, trade advanced, free medical relief was vastly extended, police administration was reformed and the desire of people for education was judiciously and sympathetically fostered. Though in this respect there was complaint against the limitations imposed by financial entanglements. In the popularly administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 7.2 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1.7 for the year 1946-47. 25 per cent males and 7 per cent females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for an Eastern country. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.9 per cent are returned as literate. Most of these women have now left the province. The inauguration of a system as light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, and the lesser work of the Peshawar canal, completed some years ago, are bringing ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in 1946 was 190 and the total expenditure Rs. 14,50,976. The total number of doctors was under 1,300; 2 officers 6; W.M.S. officers 3; I.M.D. officers 1; Assistant Surgeons 32 and sub-assistant Surgeons 101.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General with the Council of three ministers as follows:—

- (1) Hon'ble Abdul Qayyum Khan (Chief Minister).
- (2) Hon'ble Mian Jaffer Shah (Education, Revenue & Civil Supplies).
- (3) Hon'ble Mohammad Farid Khan (Health & Local Self Govt.).
- (1) Officers of the Pakistan Political Service.
- (2) Officers of the Pakistan Civil Service.
- (3) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.
- (4) Members of the Subordinate Civil Services.
- (5) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (6) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Military, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the 1st and 2nd heads above are:—

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| Administration .. | Chief Secretary, Revenue and Development Commr. | 1 |
| | Secretary, Development Departments. | |
| | Home Secretary. | 6 |
| | Dy. Commissioners. | |
| | Political Agents .. 5 | 11 |
| | Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents | |
| | The Judges. | 8 |
| | The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner's Court. | |
| | Three District and Session Judges. | |
| | Two Additional District and Sessions Judges. | |
| | One Senior Sub-Judge, Peshawar. | |
| Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner's Court & District Judges. | | |

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise similar powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some other parts of the sub-continent is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancestry, real or imaginary.

Modern municipal local government has been introduced into the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses two forest divisions, that of Hazara and of Kohat. The P.W.D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D., who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H.E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the Government. The revenue administration of all the six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Development Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions Judges and two

additional District and Sessions Judges and several Magistrates and Sub-Judges. The court of the Judicial Commissioner which consists of the Judicial Commissioner and another Judge is the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration and is also the highest criminal and civil tribunal in this Province.

EDUCATION

Among the various nation-building schemes of the Province, education has very rightly received prior attention of the Government, provision for this head having been enhanced by as large a sum as ten lakhs.

The outstanding feature of the Province's educational scheme has been the formulation of a 3-year educational expansion programme which provides for the establishment of 3 high, 6 middle, 6 lower middle and 60 primary schools for boys and 4 middle, 12 lower middle and 30 primary schools for girls. It also makes provision for a degree college for women with science and medical courses.

The Government also initiated a scheme for opening new primary, middle and high schools in tribal areas, not neglecting at the same time, the education of refugee children, who were given priority and afforded full facilities for free education throughout the Province.

Female and adult education also received particular attention of the Government; the number of institutions during the year being 8 high, 9 anglo-vernacular middle, a vernacular middle, and 136 primary schools in the first category. Altogether 76 adult education centres are functioning in the Province.

Another noteworthy feature was the introduction of compulsory religious education in schools.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

With its vast resources, the North-West Frontier Province could make rapid progress in industrialization.

While coal prospecting in the Province has been successfully carried out, with a coal-mine already functioning, sugar production in the Province also promises to be very considerable. One sugar mill is already working and another is being built, with an auxiliary distillery, capable of producing not only a very large tonnage of sugar but also power alcohol out of its molasses.

Soaking of hides has begun at a big tanning factory at Nowshera which is capable of handling one thousand hides and skins per day and a pharmaceutical factory established at Peshawar is manufacturing tinctures, spirits, medicinal syrups, etc.

Since no industrial development is possible without cheap power, the Government have been endeavouring to increase the production of cheap power as far as possible by harnessing the Province's hydro-power resources.

The Governor of N.-W.F.P. inaugurated the extension of the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme to Wana on May 1, 1949 thereby linking the Frontier Province's power supply to the West Punjab Electricity Grid System which marks the completion of another phase of electrical development in the country.

It is noteworthy that this new transmission line was designed, fabricated and erected by the staff of the N.-W.F.P. Electricity Department and it is claimed to be the first extra high tension line in Pakistan which has been engineered entirely by a single Department.

Two other schemes, one designed to produce 16,000 kW of electricity at Barak, and another ten-acre project at Warak to produce as much as one lakh kW, are well under way. This power, in addition to irrigating more than 45,000 acres of tribal land, will help the development of sugar, cement textile and other industries and the electrification of railways.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

During 1948-49 the North-West Frontier Province made a remarkable contribution towards increasing the agricultural wealth of the nation. The activities of the Agricultural Department of the Province may be divided into various sections, namely, botanical activity under which a new Basmati variety of rice, much superior in quality to the local variety, has been found; and experiments to produce hybrid corn by crossing suitable combinations, as also the work of inbreeding maize varieties are well under way; chemical activity under which some very useful work was carried out and hundreds of samples comprising soils, manures, sugarcane, pulses, drug plants, fruits, etc., were chemically analysed both for the Department and the public; entomological activity, under which valuable work in preventing crops and fruit trees from damage by pests of various kinds was recorded.

In addition to carrying out survey and control of plant diseases, the Department of Agriculture, N.-W.F.P., also produced two very useful sugarcane varieties which are expected to increase the production of sugarcane in the Province.

The question of agricultural development of tribal areas under a planned scheme is receiving the active consideration of the Government.

AGRARIAN REFORMS

Agriculture being the chief occupation in the Province, the Government pursued a bold and progressive agrarian policy, aiming at the elimination of middlemen.

Extensive Government lands in the Dera Ismail Khan District which were on long leases with private individuals were resumed by the Government on the expiry of lease periods and split into holdings of 12½ and 25 acres each. They were partly leased out and partly sold to actual tillers of the soil, both local and refugees.

In order to put an end to the traditional tenant-landlord dispute in the Province, the Provincial Government appointed a Committee to examine the question and make recommendations as to how the occupancy tenants, as a class, can be eliminated either by converting them into full owners of land, or, in some cases, making them non-occupancy tenants. As a result of the labours of this Committee, a Bill entitled the "N.-W.F.P. Tenancy Bill" proposing to extinguish occupancy tenancy completely, was introduced in the last session of the Frontier Assembly, and was in the Select Committee Stage at the time of writing.

Yet another bold measure on the part of the Government was the abolition of the medieval jagirdari system, directing the savings thus accrued for the welfare of the people of the Province. There were 300 jagirs in the N.-W.F.P. costing the Government over Rs. 1,000,000 annually in one form or another. Some of these jagirs were pro-British while others were granted by the Government of undivided India prior to the introduction of provincial autonomy.

The N.-W.F.P. Government has been the pioneer in the matter of doing away with the jagirdari system in the country.

The Government have also inaugurated a scheme of colonisation of tribesmen, specially Mahsuds, on lands on banks of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District. The scheme, which involves an area of nearly 10,000 acres, will in addition to help improving the economic condition of the tribesmen, also go a long way towards easing the food problems of the Province. So far an area of 1,872 acres has been allotted for settlement and further area of 5,000 acres is being cleared and will be distributed as soon as it is fit for cultivation.

Owing to favourable food position, it became possible for the Provincial Government during the year to increase the daily quota of food-grains to the normal six Chhattaks per head and also to relax various food control measures and restrictions on the storage. This resulted in levelling up of the foodgrain supplies and prices in the surplus and deficit pockets of the rural

areas thus affording appreciable relief to the poorer sections of the people.

The Government also found it possible to remove restrictions on the export of certain consumer goods to the advantage of the consumers.

LIVESTOCK

As agricultural development without healthy livestock is hardly possible, the Government have in their Animal Husbandry Department a very useful auxiliary to the Agricultural Department. This Department ran 77 veterinary hospitals treating as many as about 4 lakhs of animals of all description and thus saved a great number of the Province's valuable livestock.

The Provincial laboratory produced about 3½ lakhs of doses of various vaccines, with which about two lakhs of animals were inoculated against various contagious diseases, thereby reducing fatalities to livestock to the minimum.

A testimony to the valuable work done by the Province in this respect is provided by the fact that the Central Pakistan Government chose to convert the Provincial Laboratory into the Pakistan Animal Husbandry Institute.

Care of public health received prompt attention of the Medical Department which successfully checked a serious outbreak of cholera in Peshawar and parts of Mardan District and also carried out a vigorous campaign against an equally serious and more widespread outbreak of typhus fever.

Training of doctors and compounders and a scheme for the organisation of Blood Banks, in order to meet the requirements of civil hospitals for blood serum and blood plasma in times of emergency has also been initiated.

PUBLIC WORKS

With a view to increasing production, and thereby diminishing shortage of food from which the North-West Frontier Province generally suffers, several irrigation works of considerable importance in addition to the remodelling of two important aqueducts, were undertaken during the year by the Public Works Department. The irrigation works include, among others, remodelling of Katha Jang Distributary, the Toland Flood Irrigation Scheme and the Kri Sheikhan Irrigation Scheme in the Kohat District, the extension of the Mamakhel Jaidil Canal in the Damm District, the remodelling of the Takarwah Distributary in Dera Ismail Khan District, provision of tube-well irrigation in Qasba Bagram, Peshawar, etc.

Seven new roads have been completed, either wholly or partially, in various Districts of the Province at a total cost of Rs. 13,02,803.

Work is in hand on the priority drinking water schemes in the Southern Districts of the Province. An expenditure of Rs. 57,000 during the current financial year in addition to the expenditure of Rs. 100,000 already provided in the Budget, has been sanctioned for drinking water supply schemes in Bannu District. The expenditure of Rs. 2,82,000 in 1950-51 and 2,11,000 in 1951-52 has also been sanctioned. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in addition to the Rs. 100,000 already provided in the current Budget has been sanctioned for extending such schemes in the southern half of the Kohat District. An expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 in 1950-51 and 1,59,000 in 1951-52 has also been sanctioned for this District.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT

The North-West Frontier Province has introduced a road transport service of its own, which has proved to be immensely popular with the public, while at the same time financially profitable to the Government.

A fleet of 73 vehicles—40 buses and 33 trucks—is now operating on various routes in all the six districts of the Province, affording to the public regular, quick and comfortable movement.

LAW AND ORDER

A notable achievement of the Provincial Government in this sphere of life is the marked decline in violent crimes, including murders and dacoities, in the tribal areas. In the Province also complete peace prevailed during the year.

The year also marked the passage and enactment of important legislation calculated to wipe out corruption.

Development of the Peshawar museum on scientific lines and the establishment of a Central Record Office for the preservation of official records and historical documents for the encouragement of historical research has been yet another notable development of the North West Frontier Province.

FINANCES

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of Pakistan out of Central Revenues.

Revenues are expected to reach a figure of Rs. 3,60,60,000 and expenditure Rs. 3,79,01,000, for the year 1948-49. The Central Pakistan Government will continue to pay the usual subvention of one crore of rupees. The sales tax on cloth has been raised from six pias to one anna. A cess of six pias per annum has been imposed on sugarcane. Sales tax has been levied on cement and iron. Complete prohibition has been enforced in the Province.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(For Ministry see p. 618.)

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General: H. E. Lt.-Col. Mohammad Khurshid. Secy. to the Governor—E. J. M. Dent. Judd. Commissioner—Hon. K. B. Mudd. Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B. Judge, Judd. Commrs. Court—Hon'ble Malik Khuda Baksh.

Rev. & Development Commr.—L. W. Woodbridge. Under Secy., Rev.—A. A. Farooq, M.A. (officiating Under Secy., Local Self Govt.).

Ch. Secy.—Major P. C. Bailey, O.B.E. Commr. & Secy. to Govt., Dev. Depts.—Major Ishaq Hussain, P.A.S.

Director of Civil Supplies and Jt. Secretary—M. Ghulam Ishaq, B.Sc.

Home Secretary—M. Ahmad, P.A.S.

Financial Secretary—Abdul Jalil.

Adv. General and Secy. to Govt., Leg. Dept.—Sheikh Mohammad Shah, B.A., LL.B.

Director of Information & Under Secretary, Dept. of Information—A. K. Qureshi.

Asst. Secy., Finance—M. Sikandar Khan.

Asst. Secretary (Poll.)—M. R. Gallyot.

Indian Personal Asst. to H. E. the Govr.—K. S. Ghulam Sarwar Khan.

Registrar, Civil Secretariat, N.-W.F.P.—P. W. Martin.

Secretary, Public Works Dept.—Lt.-Col. J. R. Hamsworth, R.E.

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals—Col. A. K. Sahib-Zain, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—O. G. Grace, O.B.E., I.P.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan, O.B.E., P.P.S.

Director of Public Instruction—Mohammad Aslam Khattak, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—Dr. M. Nazim, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).

Dist. and Sessions Judge—Arbab Taj Mohammad Khan, B.Sc., LL.B.

Add. Dist. and Sessions Judge—Khan Habibulla Khan, B.A., LL.B.

2nd Add. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Peshawar—Mirza Fazal Rahman, B.A., LL.B.

Dist. and Sessions Judge, D. I. Khan—Raja Mohammad Nazir, B.A.

Dist. and Sessions Judge, Hazara—Khan Sahib Abdul Latif Khan.

Resident and Political Agents.

Nawabzada Saeedullah Khan, P.A.S.

Lt.-Col. Mohd. Sharif Khan, Dir., Swat and Chitral.

K. B. Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan.

Atta-Ullah Jan Khan, K. S., B.A., LL.B.

K. B. Mohammad Nawaz Khan.

Major Mufti Mohd. Yusuf, M.C.

Deputy Commissioners.

K. B. Hidayatullah Khan.

K. S. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Captain Allah Dad Khan.

Mohd. Jan Khan, B.A., LL.B.

K. S. Abdur Rashid Khan, M.A., LL.B.

K. S. Nawabzada Sher Afzal Khan.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Ross-Kepell, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., from 10-9-30 to 17-4-32.

Former Governors.

H. K. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

H. E. Sir George Cunningham, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., from 2nd March 1937 to 2nd March 1946.

H. E. Sir Olaf Caroe, March 1946.

H. E. Sir George Cunningham, Aug. 1947—April 1948.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker—The Hon'ble Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law (D. I. Khan South Mohmandan Rural).

Deputy Speaker—Nawab Qutab-ud-Din Khan (Tank, Mohdn. Rural).

The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Bar-at-Law (Peshawar City, Mohdn. Urban); Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (Umananur, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Abdullah Khan (D. I. Khan North, Mohdn. Rural); Pir Mohd. Abdul Latif Khan (Lakki West, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Upper Pakhli, Mohdn. Rural); Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (Doudai,

Doudai, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Amin Jan Khan-Khalils (Mohdn. Rural); K. S. Assadullah Jan Khan (Kutachi, Mohdn. Rural); Qazi Ataulah Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Amirzai, Mohdn. Rural); L. Bhanji Ram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B. (D. I. Khan Town, General Urban); Sultan Hassan Ali Khan (N.W. F. P. Landlords); Sardar Ishar Singh, Bar-at-Law (Hazara Jardan, Sikh Rural); The Hon. Mian Jaffar Shah (Nowshera South, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Jalal-ud-Din Khan (N.W. F. P. Towns); L. Kanwar Bhan (D. I. Khan, General Rural); Mehta Madan Lal, B.A., LL.B. (Peshawar West, General Rural); L. Mohr, Chand Khanna (Peshawar Cantonment, General Urban); L. Kewal Ram, B.A., LL.B. (Bannu Town, General Urban); L. Koto Ram, B.A., LL.B. (Bannu, General Town); Dr. Khan Sahib (Hastnagar South, Mohdn. Rural); L. Mohan Lal Gulati (Kohat, General Rural); Khan Mohd. Ishaq Khan (Kamalzai, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Mohd. Aslam Khan (Tori North Mohdn. Rural); The Hon. Khan Mohd. Farid Khan (Tanawal, Mohdn. Rural); Arbab Mohd. Sharif Khan (Bara-Mohmands, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Bannu East, Mohdn. Rural); Syed Mohd. Yaqub Shah (Nowshera North, Mohdn. Rural); Mohd. Zaman Khan (Haripur North, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Mohd. Zarin Khan (Bazai, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Muniatullah Khan (Hazara, Mohdn. Rural); Mian Musharaf Shuh (Peshawar Landlords); S. Parbat Singh (Peshawar, Sikh Rural); Pir Shahinshah (Kohat, Mohdn. Rural); S. Qaim Shah, B.A., LL.B. (Hastnagar North, Mohdn. Rural); Sardar Ram Singh (Southern Districts, Sikh Rural); Khan Sahib Gul Khan (Tori South, Mohdn. Rural); Captain Zain Mohd. Khan, S.B., O.B.E. (Abbottabad West, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Yalysa Jan Khan, M.A. (Peshawar City, Mohdn. Urban); Khan Taza Khan (Lakki East, Mohdn. Rural); Lt. Mirad Khan (Haripur South, Mohdn. Rural); Raja Sardar Khan (Abbottabad East, Mohdn. Rural); Khan Malik-ur-Rahman Kayani (Hangu, Mohdn. Rural).

SIND PROVINCE

WITH the division of the sub-continent on the basis of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 the province of Sind was constituted a part of the Dominion of Pakistan.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about twenty years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by the remark, "There is thus

obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."



H. E. Shaikh Din Mohammad
GOVERNOR

DEMAND FOR SEPARATION

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide

divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character were those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., would pass to the province where they were situated. Arrears of taxes would belong to the province where the taxed property was situated or the taxed transaction took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs. 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, would be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay.

Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor

to Sind) would be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme would be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works would be chargeable to the province where the works were located.

It was also understood that the Central Government would have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Centre and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind got a cash subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid would be progressively decreased. According to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind would get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent. of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

POPULATION

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq. miles and a population of 4,535,008 (1941 census). Of this, the Hindus (including Scheduled castes) numbered 1,229,926 and the Muslims 3,298,325. As a result of the recent upheaval nearly 8 lakhs of Hindus including 20,000 Sikhs have migrated to India since August 1947. There has been a corresponding migration of Muslims into Sind as a result of which the Muslim population has increased by about a million. The rest of the population is made up of 20,209 Christians; 31,011 Sikhs; 3,987 Jains; 3,838 Parsis; 1,082, Jews and 36,930 others.

According to the census of 1941, 389,333 males and 90,020 females in the Province of Sind are literate, representing 15.6 per cent. and 4.4 per cent. of the male and female population respectively. The position community-wise may be described as follows: 138,249 Muslim males and 16,416 Muslim females; 231,869 Hindu males and 64,498 Hindu females are literate.

The language of the Province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and in the pre-Partition days enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000 only 44 Muslims per 1,000 were literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compared against 5 literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

On March 31, 1947 there were 3,778 educational institutions of all kinds in Sind out of which 537 were for girls. There were ten colleges in the province with 4,236 students on the rolls. There were 235 secondary schools for boys with 41,922 students on the rolls, and 38 for girls with 9,251 students. There were 2,511 primary schools for boys with 168,937 students on the rolls and 426 schools for girls with 41,735 students.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent. are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

LLOYD BARRAGE

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Lord Lloyd, an ex-Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The Lloyd barrage is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total length is thus some 36,000 miles.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to the requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cu. sec. or 255.17 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 64,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 850,000 acres; rice 625,000 acres; *jowari*, *bajri*, etc., 635,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 549,000 bales; rice 447,000 tons; *jowari*, *bajri*, etc., 271,000 tons; and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

The area irrigated in Sind by the Barrage canals and other capital work during 1943-44 was 5.21 million acres.

With the construction of the Barrage the area under cotton cultivation increased from the pre-barrage figure of 253,232 acres to 878,627 acres in 1943-44. The area under wheat increased from 480,000 in the pre-barrage period to 1,259,212 acres in 1943-44. The area under rice cultivation in 1943-44 was 1,385,825 acres.

FINANCES

The Sind Government have already started preliminary work connected with the building of another barrage across the Indus river in Lower Sind involving a total cost of 23.57 crores. The project consists of a barrage to be constructed above Kotri, a quarter mile below the Jamshoro regulator of the Fuleli Canal, a feeder on the

right bank of the Indus. The barrage is designed to be strong and big enough to pass a flood of 750,000 cu. sec. as against a maximum in the last 40 years of 613,000 reduced by future Punjab and Upper Sind withdrawals. The barrage, when completed in 1953 is expected to irrigate 22.5 lakhs acres.

Sind has, for some years, enjoyed a fair share of Indian prosperity as reflected in the provincial budgets. On the eve of partition, Sind wiped off all her debts to the undivided Government of India and thanks to war boom, built up her finances through large land sales and sale of foodgrains, apart from war-time benefits from the Allied operations.

The Budget for 1949-50 shows a deficit of Rs. 1,76,58,000.

The anticipated revenue for the year is Rs. 7,40,91,000 as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 9,17,49,000.

The real deficit is expected to be only Rs. 96,58,000. The Centre has provided Rs. 60 lakhs towards the acquisition of Karachi and the province has received another Rs. 20 lakhs as its share of the Central Sales Tax.

To balance the Budget, an emergency cess on land revenue at an additional rate of two and a half annas on every rupee of land revenue assessment and another on "jagir" have been levied. Prices of stamps and registration fee have been enhanced.

Sind's most remarkable enterprise recently is the development of industrial trading estates at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur, on the lines of those established in Great Britain after the depression of 1931. The Karachi Industrial Estate has already made a beginning and the Government have sanctioned Rs. 25 lakhs towards the expenses. Preparations are in full swing for the construction of a textile mill, a chemicals factory and a shipbuilding yard to be built with the technical help of the famous British shipbuilders, John, Brown and Co., who built the "Queen Elizabeth". The estate will be situated near West Wharf.

LAND TENURE

The Government have been considering for some time past, steps necessary to ameliorate the lot of the cultivator. They have, therefore, at the last session of the Legislative Assembly introduced a Tenancy Bill to give tenancy rights to tenants at will, subject to certain qualifications. The Bill will also give the cultivator a bigger share of produce, put an end to "malwars", prohibit forced labour, establish local tribunals to settle the disputes between the two classes, on these tribunals, cultivators will have their representatives and regulate the duties and responsibilities of both the landlord and the tenant.

The measures recommended by the Hari Enquiry Committee, set up under the chairmanship of Sir Roger Thomas, C.I.E., are also receiving consideration. At the same time the Government have under consideration the question of the abolition of Jagirs granted by Kalhoras and Talpurs and continued by the British. The Sind Premier has firmly sounded this note, in the last session of the Legislative Assembly.

PROHIBITION

The Government's policy of gradual Prohibition, originating from 1938 was spurred by the advent of Pakistan. For the reformist zeal of the religiously minded class of people demanded complete Prohibition. Though that is the ultimate goal of the Government, to be achieved in the near future, it could ill afford to enforce complete Prohibition all at once on account of its limited resources—Prohibition will cost the Province one Crore of rupees annually - and the peculiar geographical position of the Province. Temperance, however, is being promoted by all

possible means. The measures so far adopted through legislation and by executive orders are as under:—

- (1) Charas and Ganja are totally stopped.
- (2) Consumption of Intoxicants by a person below the age of 20 is prohibited, by an Act.
- (3) The smoking of opium too is prohibited by Act and restricted to addicts, who possess Exemption Certificates.
- (4) Government have also taken steps towards the reduction in the number of excise shops, curtailment of hours of sale of excisable articles, all round increases in excise fee and duties, reduction in the limit of possession of intoxicants, prohibition of sale of Bhang Chota and Majun, abolition of low duty area for the purpose of sale of opium and rationing of opium drugs in the case of retailshops.
- (5) Closure of country Liquor, and Foreign Liquor off and on and of Toddy on Fridays and other holidays.
- (6) Prohibition of sale of Liquor in bulk.
- (7) Prohibition of Advertisement of Foreign Liquor.

Besides speeding up Prohibition, the Government have taken another step towards the moral re-arrangement of the people, by appointing a Committee to make recommendations on banning Prostitution. These recommendations will be implemented without any loss of time.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, innumerable changes have been effected during the second year (1948-49) of Pakistan. They may be summed up as under:

Primary—(a) Compulsory Primary Education was introduced in 9 more Talukas, which bring the total number of such Districts to 22 out of 60. Compulsion will be gradually introduced in all Talukas.

(b) Compulsory Quranic Teaching and teaching of Urdu in Sindhi Schools, and Sindhi in Urdu Schools were enforced.

(c) Training of Primary Teachers for 2 years has been made compulsory, for which 3 residential training institutions—two for men and one for women teachers—have been established.

(d) The Sind Zamindari Education Act has been enacted for educating the children of Zamindars in Primary Education compulsorily.

(e) 566 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 each and 75 of Rs. 3 each were sanctioned in Primary Schools.

Secondary—(a) 3 abandoned High Schools were re-started and 3 middle schools were raised to the status of High Schools. Suitable Private bodies were encouraged to start abandoned schools.

(b) Hur boys were exempted from the payment of Fees.

(c) At present in the 14 Government Secondary Schools, there are 50 per cent scholarships besides 2,011 School Scholarships.

(d) Additional Divisions in several Government High Schools have been opened.

Higher—(a) Government took over two Arts Colleges (at Shikarpur and Hyderabad) and one Science College at Karachi and one Commercial College also.

(b) A special Grant-in-aid was given to the Technical Institute, Sukkur, to accommodate suitable trainees selected by P.W.D. of Sind Government.

(c) 150 scholarships of Rs. 50 each were awarded by the Government to deserving trainees at this Institute and at the N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi.

(d) 372 College-scholarships were sanctioned by the Government.

(e) Government also sanctioned 107 scholarships of Rs. 30 each p.m. and 14 of Rs. 40 for Arts & Science Colleges and 4 of the values of Rs. 40 each p.m. for the Commerce College.

Technical—(a) Scholars are awarded stipends every year for overseas training in various technical subjects, under the scheme sponsored by the Central Government.

(b) The Government of Sind arranged a two year special overseas course in 1948 at the Indian Institute Sukkur and the N.E.D. Government Engineering College, Karachi. These men will be required at the Lower Sind Barrage where work is in progress.

(c) The N.E.D. Government Engineering College has also been arranging classes for training of Ex-service personnel of the Government of Pakistan at their request. It will now arrange for the training of Mechanical Engineers for Pakistan Railways.

(d) To give impetus to the air and sea training the schemes of (1) Pilot Training Course and (2) Naval Scholarship have been sanctioned.

Female—(a) 11 Girls Primary Schools were opened.

(b) The Government has taken over a Girls' High School at Hyderabad and opened additional Divisions and classes in the Middle Schools.

(c) 60 College Scholarships and 526 School Scholarships were awarded to deserving girls.

In order to promote the Education of Muslims in the Province, the Government have also established a fund called "Sind Muslim Education Cess Fund" consisting of Rs. 10 lakhs set apart from the proceeds of the cess levied under the Sind Muslim Education Cess Act. The interest realised from the investment is utilised for awarding scholarships for higher education abroad.

To enrich the Sindhi Language, two Monthlies "Akhhbar-Taleem" and "Mulla Magazine" are published by the Principal Training College, Hyderabad. The Government have also constituted a Central Advisory Board of Control for Sindhi Literature, which collects old manuscripts of Sindhi authors and publishes them in original and translations.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The future of Sind depends on Agriculture, which is the chief industry of Pakistan. The area actually sown in this Province is more than 5,108,000 acres and the area under current fallows is over 5,000,000 acres. The canals issuing from the Sukkur Barrage together with their distributaries and water courses measure nearly 50,000 miles in length—all from a river passing through 300 miles of the territory.

The Lower Sind Barrage, work on which has already started is going to bring another 2½ million acres of land under flow irrigation and will greatly add to the prosperity of Sind.

The Province grows almost all kinds of agricultural crops—Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jowar, Bajri, Malze, Gram, Pulses and Cotton. Sugarcane and tobacco are also grown.

After the Partition, when the Hindu Technical Staff, which constituted 80 per cent of the Department, migrated the Province had many formidable difficulties to face. Now, however, the services of the Muslim agriculturists, who have come from all over the sub-continent are fully enlisted, but there are still gaps to be filled.

The King George V Agricultural College at Sukkur, now with its 4 years' course, also turns out a large number of trained personnel. The place being unsuitable for experimental purposes, it is now proposed to shift this College and the Agricultural Research Institute to Hyderabad, for which land has been selected. This Institute will be the biggest of its kind in

Pakistan. When the Lower Sind Project comes into existence, it will help a great deal in developing the new area.

In each Taluka Farm there are demonstrative plots and the Department gives out thousands of maunds of wheat, Paddy and Gram seed to the registered growers. Last year the total quantity of cotton seed given to growers was about 50,000 maunds. Their "putties" are joined in the presence of Department officers so that there is no mixing. Recently a scheme has been evolved by Government to take 7,000 acres of land in the cotton belt and then sub-lease it to a recognised Co-operative Society, for reproducing nucleus cotton seed, which would come in all to about 30,000 maunds. Along with this Co-operative Training Society, a Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Factory will also be established, and only 50 per cent of its shares will be held by the Government. This will push up development work in cotton—the certification and sealing of 2 lakh maunds of cotton will further ensure purity and germination of the cotton seed. An Act aiming at the zoning of cotton may also be introduced.

The Research Department apart from Research Stations at Sukrand, Dokri and Mirpurkhas maintains four auxiliary Farms, which will be soon mechanised. The main research work which is concerned with wheat, tobacco, sugar-cane, manures and control of pests and diseases is carried on at Sukrand. Research work on rice is carried on at Dokri, and on fruit at Mirpurkhas, where it is now proposed to establish a Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, to can fruit and prepare Jams, Jellies and Squashes.

LIVESTOCK

The following is the animal population of Sind:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Buffaloes | .. .. | 7,01,618 | } 26,60,952 |
| Cattle | .. .. | 10,59,334 | |
| Sheep | .. .. | 6,38,040 | |
| Goats | .. .. | 14,14,285 | |
| Horses | .. .. | 1,05,784 | |
| Poultry | .. .. | 8,03,438 | |
| Camels | .. .. | 1,05,475 | |
| Donkeys | .. .. | 1,25,740 | |

Cattle breeding is receiving due attention. The demand for the Red Sindhi Breed, which ranks among the finest in the world, has increased so much after Partition that the Government instituted a special census of this breed to find what number can be exported to other parts of the world. The Government proposes to hand over its Willingdon Cattle Breeding Farm to the Central Government and open similar Farms at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad, instead. Research on Bhagnari breed and Thari breed is being carried on at Dokri and Sukrand respectively. The Government also maintains 200 stud bulls and there is a proposal for the castration of scrub bulls.

Sind's poultry is undeveloped. But a scheme has now been prepared to control poultry diseases and establish a first class poultry multiplication Centre which should produce 30,000 chicks annually and train Hari's sons in Poultry, at the rate of 48 a year.

Sind has 40 Veterinary Hospitals, of which 13 are under the control of the Government and the rest under the dual control of the Government and the District Local Boards.

The Veterinary Department has to be in constant touch with the public and besides the investigation and control of disease it has to carry on research work and manufacture Rinderpest Vaccine. The deadly disease of Rinderpest is controllable now, but so active

It is not possible to reach the scene of outbreaks of contagious diseases because means of locomotion on bad roads are slow. So the Government are now contemplating to start mobile dispensaries.

FORESTS

The total area of Forests of Sind is about 727,000 acres. Of this, the Interior Forests occupy 269,500 acres and the Riverain Forests, 457,500 acres. No change occurs in the former, but area under the latter varies from year to year due to erosion and accretion activities of the river. Irrigation also varies from year to year according to the size of floods. The Inland Forests receive irrigation through sluices provided in the embankment to let in flood water. The supply of water is uncertain and irrigation has become more unsatisfactory by the construction of Barrages in the Punjab and Sind.

The present annual rate of production of firewood is 12-15 cu. ft. per acre in Inland Forests, and 25 to 30 cu. ft. in Riverain Forests. Though the firewood requirements of Sind and Baluchistan are about 55 million cu. ft., the normal yield of Sind Forests is about 16 million cu. ft.—the balance is being met by Revenue and Zamindari Forests. As with the increase of population in town the demand for firewood will rise to 80 million cu. ft. within 10 or 15 years, the Forest Department intends to raise irrigation plantations in about 350,000 acres, in the Sukkur Barrage, Lower Sind Barrage and Upper Sind Barrage Zones. In the Sukkur Barrage Zone plantation work is in progress in about 20,000 acres. Trees will be planted in all the strips along the Sukkur Barrage canals, minors and channels, which cover 6,000 miles. This will go a long way in meeting increased demands.

The major Forest Produce of Sind is firewood, charcoal and timber. The principal Forest species are (1) Babul, (2) Kandi, (3) Lal, and (4) Bahan. Babul yields timber used for carts, agriculture implements, poles, etc. Kandi and Babul also make excellent charcoal. Lal gives firewood of medium quality. Bahan is used for building, turnery, lacquer work and

packing cases. After the creation of Pakistan there is a keen demand for Bahan in Match manufacture and in 1948, 17,000 cu. ft. of it were supplied at the rate of Rs. 2 per cu. ft. to West India Match Company, Lahore.

The minor Forest produce are (1) Kauh Sar and reeds, (2) Babul Bark, (3) Lac, (4) Lal brushwood and branches of mulberry, (5) Gum. Of these 10,000 tons of Kauh Sar is available and can be used to establish Straw Board Mills. Babul bark is utilised in Tanning Factories and we have one at Hyderabad. The estimated out-turn of lac is about 120 maunds.

As for the production of Exotics, useful for industries, the following species have been tried with good results (1) Tall, (2) Mulberry, (3) Simal, and (4) Bamboos. Of these Tall makes excellent timber for building construction; mulberry is suitable for sport goods and its leaves for silk worm Rearing Farms, Simal and Bamboos can be grown easily in Sind.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Medical Department of Sind maintains 8 District Civil Hospitals in which there is a total indoor accommodation of 943 beds. Most of the rural dispensaries have provision of 4 male and 6 female indoor accommodation. The total number of dispensaries in the Province is about 90.

The Province of Sind is singularly fortunate in that plague is totally absent. Nor is Influenza a public health problem any more. Likewise Cholera has never been a serious menace.

Smallpox is the only principal epidemic disease prevalent in this Province throughout the year, but generally it assumes a mild form. Vaccination, therefore is compulsory in all towns and arrangements for it exist in each Taluka. The incidence of this disease in 1948 was negligible.

The post-partition era has brought in its wake a rise in the incidence of Malaria, by the influx of shattered refugees. The resources of the Department were therefore harnessed and drugs issued liberally—6 million anti-malaria drugs were given free, at a cost of

Rs. 1,30,000 to the Department. A special anti-Malaria drive was also undertaken in Larkana District and Lower Sind. It is hoped that before long this disease, too, will be exterminated from the Province.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government in the Province comprises 8 District Local Boards, 6 Borough Municipalities and 20 District Municipalities. Notified Area Committees and Sanitary Committees in towns and villages respectively also come under Local Self-Government.

Conditions, though better than before are not yet normal. 18 Municipalities are under supersession. They will be restored when conditions become normal. At present their administrators are assisted in matters of general policy by Advisory Committees appointed by the Government.

The administration of the local bodies will further improve, as the Government have decided to take over the control of key posts of Local Bodies services.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(a) **Foodgrains.**—Being a surplus Province in all major foodgrains, Sind is feeding today millions in East Pakistan. During 1948-49 half of its rice surplus, viz. 79,000 tons was exported to East Pakistan. Its total exports of rice will come to about 150,000 tons, though its actual production of rice has gone down by about 125,000 tons due to floods. The Province is the chief supplier of the Pakistan Army, too, and through it, it has also given 6,000 tons of rice to Kashmir Refugees. In the same way supplies are sent to small States, like Makran, Kalat and Isabella, etc. During 1948-49 Sind declared a surplus of 40,000 tons of wheat, and 20,000 tons of gram. This year's (1949-50) surplus is 75,000 and 20,000 tons respectively and it might be increased still further to 100,000 and 30,000 tons respectively. The current year has a bumper crop and a rich procurement is expected.

STATISTICS OF MAJOR FOODGRAINS (in tons)

| | | Acreage. | Yield. | Procurement. | Export. |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Rice | 1948-49 | 12,41,000 | 4,13,600 | 1,78,000 | 1,41,000 |
| Wheat | 1948-49 | 11,27,090 | 3,00,000 | 1,18,000 | 20,000 |
| | 1949-50* | 14,43,600 | 3,91,000 | not available | 75,000 |
| Gram | 1948-49 | 4,18,000 | 89,000 | 37,000 | 7,000 |
| | 1949-50* | 4,14,000 | 70,000 | not available | 20,000 |

* Acreage, yield, etc. are all estimates.

(b) **Cloth Supply.**—There is plenty of foreign cloth in the market including Indian cloth on the latter of which Rationing continues. During March and April, 1949, about 3,279,303 yards of cheap Czechoslovakian cloth was imported by the Government at reduced customs duty.

(c) **Fuel.**—The Province is surplus in charcoal and firewood and has exported 58,000 maunds of charcoal and 520,000 maunds of firewood to Quetta and 300,000 maunds of firewood to West Punjab.

The fodder position too is satisfactory.

(d) **Smuggling.**—Smuggling which started immediately after Partition has now been stopped by the Enforcement Police. The Enforcement staff detected 167 cases in 1948-49, (of which 69 were decided), seized 350 camels,

6 bullocks, 3 carts and confiscated 2,500 maunds of foodgrains. The fact that the border is long necessitated concentration on stocks of foodgrains in villages, so that the procurement figures during the year were found quite satisfactory.

(e) **Controls.**—To ensure equitable distribution and reasonable prices the following commodities are still controlled: Rice, wheat, gram, jwar, bajra as also sugar, cloth, charcoal, firewood, coal, hard coke and fodder.

(f) **Procurement.**—This is done through Sind Purchasing Board and Wheat Purchasing Department. The Government is now contemplating nationalising them, to ensure maximum procurement.

(g) **Storage of Foodgrains.**—At present Government-owned sheds and godowns are few in number and so privately owned buildings

have been taken on rent. Necessary alterations are also being made in storage bulk bins in Sind, which were constructed by the former Government of India and abandoned for being faulty.

Precautionary steps are taken to guard against infection and experiments are also being tried every year, as storage has become a highly specialised branch of Science.

LAW AND ORDER

Immediately after Partition due to political upheavals, the state of security in the Province deteriorated. Serious crimes reached their highest peak by the first quarter of 1948. And so an additional armed force, about 1,600 strong, was raised. That did not help much, for the Hurs were regularly absconding from camps and committing violent offences, and there were plenty of bad characters everywhere.

Operations and sweeps by the Police continued, patrolling was speeded up and various posts were established on the border.

At first the gang of Hamzo Rind was eliminated. Then members of the Hur Gang of Usman Jangro were encountered, killed or captured. Next Abdul Mari, Miro Nizamani and Phil Machi, the terror of Sind were all tackled. Operations against Khosas were also successful.

The present strength of the police, 18,000 is inadequate; the 3 wings of S.P.H. (Infantry, Horse and Camel) which has a numerical strength of 2,500 are not well-equipped. Adequate provisions for the training of personnel have to be made a highly efficient system of intelligence has to be organised, and armoured cars and mobile sets of Wireless have to be introduced.

In order to curb the Hurs and criminal tribes they were all transferred to criminal settlements of which there are eleven in all, with a total population of 6,237. Settlers placed in them are engaged in Agriculture or other avocations by which they earn their living. The settlers are not only usefully employed but an attempt is made to reform them by religious discourses and adult instruction. Free Primary Education is provided for their children.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

The Anti-Corruption Department of the Sind Government came into existence on May 21, 1948. It has a skeleton staff of one Anti-Corruption Commissioner, 3 Deputy Superintendents, 12 Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 60 Constables.

By the end of March 1949 the Department received 410 complaints, of which 71 have been filed and 194 are in hand, 145 cases involving 185 Government servants, have been registered, of whom 89 have been suspended including a Deputy Collector, an Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officers, Mukhtars, S. Rishidars, Station Masters, Police Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Constables, etc.—the highest number being in the Police Department, 62, 53. Fourteen of these cases have been disposed of by courts, resulting in the conviction of 9 and the acquittal of 5; other cases are pending or under investigation.

INDUSTRY

After partition, the rate of progress of industry in Sind has been steady. The different Sections of the Department of Industries have been well co-ordinated. The Industrial and Commercial Intelligence Section attended to thousands of enquiries, made progress in the compilation of Trade Directory, conducted a census of Industrial Production and economic surveys of handloom, pottery, oil milling, lacquer, soap industries, etc. The Section for "Dissemination of Technical Information" is building up a technical library.

The "Technical Assistance" Section carried out a rapid survey of the Province regarding the availability of raw material. The Department of "The Development of Cottage Industries" also did good work in its 8 handloom Cotton Centres, Demonstration Parties, Training Schools, 4 Wool Centres and its Handicrafts School for Women.

Sind has great industrial possibilities particularly for the development of those industries which may help the agriculturists directly or indirectly, such as (a) Glass, Cement, Pottery and Paints; (b) Fish oils, Fish meal and Manures, Fish Glue and Gelatine and Pearl Buttons; (c) Biscuit and Confectionery, Starch, Glucose, Cotton Textiles and Oilmilling, Soap and Glycerine, Straw Boards, Sericulture and Cigarettes; (d) Tanning Extracts, Match Industry, Sugar, Plywood and Shellac; and (e) Tallow, Leather, Animal Glue, Bones and Bone Fertilizers, Wool and Animal Hair, Dairy Products and Fruit Canning.

The result of the effort to build up Industrial estates (mentioned earlier) and the establishment of factories has been extremely good and the following statistics may be of interest.

The total number of tenants on the two Estates at Karachi and Hyderabad is now fifty-five, occupying approximately an area of 300 acres. The number of enquiries received by all the three Estates (Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur) for factory plots total over 250 and come from such places as far apart as Rawalpindi and Birmingham. Factory construction already completed by the Estate Administration exceeds 82,500 sq. ft., whilst Godowns erected total approximately 1,00,000 sq. ft. with a further 45,360 sq. ft. of steel work available and awaiting erection. In addition over 4 miles of railway have been completed 3½ miles of water distribution system, with 4 miles of all weather metalled road nearing completion, and about 3½ miles of kutchra road. A Post Office has been established on the Karachi Estate for the convenience of tenants, as well as facilities for obtaining petrol. Work is actually in progress laying nearly 5 miles of 11,000 volt cable to give factories an adequate supply of power, and the construction of an additional 12" pipeline to bring in a further 8 lakh gallons of water has been sanctioned for completion before the end of 1949.

To enable these works to proceed without delay the Sind Government have made available to the Estate Administration funds or services totalling Rs. 59 lakhs. A further Rs. 6 lakhs have been advanced to ensure that adequate supplies of electric power are available to meet all the requirements of industry on the Hyderabad Estate.

The prospects of the Industrial Estates are bright and the Administration is already examining fresh developments. Prominent among these are the provision of a combined vocational training centre and labour exchange on each Estate to train refugees and unskilled labour for employment in the various Estate factories, the provision of a central workshop on each Estate, to undertake jobbing work for tenants, the holding of stocks of cement, steel and other building materials on site for the use of factories as required and a further increase in Godown accommodation for the use of tenants.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

The Sind Government have proposed to develop Hydro-Electric Power for industrial purposes and home use in middle and upper Sind. Apart from Kairi-Bachar Scheme, waterfalls in Rohri Canal and Eastern Nara are proposed to be exploited and it is estimated that 16,300 k.W. of electric power would be generated on the three falls of Rohri canal at Sukkur, Yusuf Dhari and Kumbhina and one fall at mile 23 of Eastern Nara.

Final schemes are not yet ready but the preliminary estimates show that the whole project will cost about Rs. 559.5 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Shaikh Din Mohammad.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR

Private Secretary, Aftab Ahmad Kazi.

Personal Secretary, J. Cardero.

Military Secretary, Capt. F. R. Mee. Kernan. A.D.C., Captain Zulfikar Ali.

CABINET

Chief Minister (Finance, Services, General Administration, Legal and Political Services), The Hon'ble Yusuf Abdoolah Haroon.

Minister for Revenue and Refugees Rehabilitation. The Hon'ble Syed Miran Mohammad Shah.

Minister for Home, Education, Health, Excise, L.S.G., The Hon'ble Kazi Fazlullah.

Minister for P.W.D., The Hon'ble Mir Bunde Ali Khan Talpur.

Minister for Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Industries, Forests, The Hon'ble Mr. Nour Mohammad Shah.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary and Secretary, Political Services and General Administration, N. A. Faruqui, O.B.E.

Revenue Secretary and Revenue Commissioner, S. Ridley.

Secretary, Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Sind, Mohammad Moosa.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Lower Sind Barrage and Chief Engineer, Lower Sind Barrages, S. W. Russell.

Finance Secretary, R. A. Mohammadi. Secretary, Agriculture, Industries and Fisheries, R. A. Teare.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer, Legal Affairs, Mohammad Baksh Memon.

Secretary, Education, Health and Local Self Government, K. S. Yar Mohammad A. Memon.

Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies, A. G. Hunn.

Secretary, Sind Legislative Assembly, Zafar Ali Shaikh.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Revenue Commissioner, S. Ridley.

Deputy Commissioner, Excise, Capt. Jaffer Ali Khan G. Azha.

I. G., Police, A. W. Pryde.

I. G., Prisons, Dr. B. Balach.

Anti-corruption Commissioner, Mohammad Hussain.

Director of Publicity, Abdur Rehman Kazi.

Superintendent, Government Press, I. H. Siddiqui.

Director of Industries, M. A. Memon.

Director of Agriculture, A. M. Mustafa.

Director of Fisheries, Dr. R. Qureshi.

Director of Veterinary Services, M. Mohey-Deen.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mohammad Azam Abdul Khaliq Awan.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Syed A. Vahid.

Director of Public Health, Dr. O. M. Abkanl.

I. G., Civil Hospitals, Dr. A. M. Abbasl.

Director of Public Instruction, Dr. U. M. Daudpota.

Advocate-General, Fateh Chand Assudomal.

Development Commissioner and Labour Commissioner, N. A. Faruqui.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, CENTRAL

Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, S. Mush-taq Ahmad.

Deputy Controller, Military Accounts, T. G. Nasir Khan.

Commissioner of Income Tax and Collector, Salt Excise, L. W. Thompson.

Collector Customs, Sind and Baluchistan Circle, Hmuddin.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan Circle, Syed Nusrat Ali.

Deputy, Central Intelligence Officer, Abdullah Fateh Din.

D.S.P., Special Police Establishment, Sind Branch, Khan Sher Hasan Khan.

Station Director, Pakistan, Radio, S. S. Niazi.
Officer on Special Duty, Archaeology, H. H. Khan.
Cancellation Officer, Labour, Sulaiman Mahmud.
Port Health Officer, B. F. Khambata.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Members: H. D. Hingorani; N. M. A. Siddiki.
Secretary: K. S. Qazi Abdul Ghani Faiz Mohammad.

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

At the time of the partition of India and the establishment of Pakistan, the Sind Legislative Assembly had 60 members but the representation of the European community was reduced from three seats to one. After the budget session of the Assembly, held in the last week of February 1948, eight members of the Congress Party resigned from the Legislature. In the by-election caused by the elevation of the late Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as the

Governor of the province Mr. Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan was elected. The Congress members who have submitted their resignations so far are: Prof. Ghanshyam Jetthanand, leader of the Congress Party, Swami Krishnanand, N. E. Malkani, Nevandram Vishandas, Nihaladas C. Vazirani, P. V. Tahirmanani, R. K. Sidhwa and Vishnu Nendram Sharma.]

Speaker:—The Hon'ble Mr. Agha Badruddin.
Secretary:—Zafar Ali Shaikh.

Members:—Abdus Sattar Abdul Rahman Pirzada; Mir Ahmed Khan Abdulhah Khan Talpur; Akbarshah Ahmed Shah Sayed; Haji Alimahomed Attamahomed Mari; Ali Gohar Khan Haji Khan Mahar; Pir Ali Shah Bhawanshah; Agha Badruddin Ahmed Shamsuddin Khan Durani; Anwar Hussain Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah; Mir Bandehal Khan Talpur; Choithram T. Valecha; Haji Fazul Mahomed Khan Laghari; Fazlullah Uchehullah Kazi; Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur; Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan; Makhdoom Ghulam Hyder Zahiruddin Qureshi; Ghulam Muhammad; Muhammad Hashim Wassan; Ghulam Nabi

Muhammad Ibrahim Dehraj; Haji Ghulam Rasool Khan Jatoli; Dr. Gobindram D. Punjabi; Haridas Lalji; Holaram H. Keswani; Lt.-Col. W. B. Rossack; Mir Haji Hussainbakhsh Khan Talpur; Hon'ble Pir Ilahi Bakhsh Nawazali; Isardas Varidmal; Jaffer Khan Taj Mahomed Khan Jamali; Mrs. Jambai G. Allam; Miss Jothi T. Sipahimalani; Sardar Kaiser Khan Gulmahomed Khan Bozdar; Madhondas Shivalomal; Mahmood Abdullah Haroon; Menghumal Permal; Miran Muhammad Shah Zamilabdin Shah Sayed; K. B. Haji Moulabakhsh Muhammad Umer Soomro; Dr. Muhammad Akbar Abdul Qayoom Kazi; Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khan Khushro; Muhammad Azam Muhammad Ibrahim; Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaffi Khan Chandio; Haji Muhammad Hashim Gazdar; Muhammad Mujtaba Muhammad Mustafa Kazi; Sardar Nabibakhsh Ilahibakhsh Khan Bhutto; Nui Mahomed Khan Sher Muhammad Khan Durrani; Nur Muhammad Shah Muradali Shah Partabzai Khansukhdas; Rahimbakhsh Allahbakhsh Khan Soomro; Sardar Khan Dilmurad Khan Khoso; Sirumal Kapaddas; Simpal Vishandas Tahiram Tekchand; Togachi Mir Mahomed Nohari.

WEST PUNJAB PROVINCE

WEST Punjab Province was formed after the partition of August 15, 1947. It comprises the whole of the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, the Districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lahore minus half the Kasur Tehsil (180 villages out of 353 in this Tehsil having been assigned to East Punjab) and the Shakargari Tehsil of the Gurdaspur District.

The correct figures for area, population, etc. are as follows:

Area: 58,000 sq. miles (according to revenue records 37,190,935 acres).
 Density: 340.
 Population: 18,852,000.
 Males: 10,126,000.
 Females: 8,726,000.
 Muslims: 18,425,000.
 Christians: 426,000.
 Others: 1,000.
 Villages: 19,700.

AGRICULTURE

Nearly 50 per cent. of the total area is under arable farming, over 3 per cent. under forests, and 28 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively, lying as "culturable" and "unculturable" wastes. 33 per cent. of the cultivated area depends upon rain and the rest is irrigated from a network of canal system and by surface percolation wells, tube-wells, etc.

The Lower Jhelum, the Lower Chenab, the Sutlej Valley and the Havell Canals, respectively, command 3.3, 3.1, 1.3 and 1.3 million acres. A new project, known as the Thal, when completed, will irrigate another 2 million acres. Irrigation from this project has already begun.

Wheat and rice are the chief staple crops of the Province and cover about 37 and 5 per cent. (respectively) of the total area sown. Cotton is the chief cash crop of the Province and covers 10 per cent. of the total area sown under crops. Short staple indigenous cottons are chiefly for home use and long staple West Punjab American Cottons for export. The improved strains are of over 1 inch staple length and spin more than 40 highest standard warp counts. Sugarcane and oilseeds are other important cash crops and occupy 11 per cent. each of the area under all crops. Other important crops are grain and pulses 13 per cent., millets 12 per cent. and fruits and vegetables 4 per cent.; of fruits citrus is by far the most important.

Livestock is important from the agricultural as well as food and commercial points of view. The bovine population aggregates to nearly 9

million heads and sheep and goats 4 million. Large profits are derived from cattle and dairy trades. The productions of hide and skin are also important industries.



H. E. Sardar Abdur Rah Nishtar
GOVERNOR OF WEST PUNJAB

INDUSTRIES

The industrial and commercial life of the Province was completely paralysed owing to the partition. It would take time to reconstruct the industry of the Province so that it can be an asset to the country. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1934 can be divided into two categories seasonal and perennial. Cotton ginning and pressing factories form more than 90 per cent. of the total number of seasonal factories, the remaining are engaged in rice husking, sugar and fruit canning. Among the perennial factories the most important are textile mills, foundries and engineering workshops, cement factories, flour mills, glass and rubber factories, chemicals including turpentine, matches, paints and varnishes, petroleum refineries, sports and surgical goods. The two largest textile mills are situated at Lyallpur and Okara respectively.

Sialkot enjoys international fame on account of its sports goods and surgical instruments. Other industrial concerns of note in the Province are a turpentine and resin factory at Jallo; a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur; cement factories at Wah and Dandot; tanneries at Wazirabad and Sialkot; factories for the manufacture of electrical apparatus at Lahore and Rawalpindi and for the manufacture of sewing machines at Lahore.

Small-scale and cottage industries have also suffered much due to communal disturbances. These industries form a heterogeneous group comprising industries of a most varied character and of different sizes and forms of organisation. Some cottage industries are of considerable importance such as the manufacture of iron safes at Gujranwala; veterinary and surgical instruments at Sialkot and Lahore; pottery making at Gujrat; ivory carving at Chiniot; cutlery at Nizamabad and Wazirabad and utensils at Gujranwala. There is a big factory of footwear near Lahore. The manufacture of cycle parts has been taken up at Lahore and Sialkot. The sericulture industry has to make almost a fresh start as it has only one silkworm rearing station at Murree but a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silkworm rearing and reeling operations. There is an Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

The oil industry has a big future. The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oils in the Rawalpindi District.

COMMUNICATIONS

The P.W.D. Buildings and Roads Branch looks after the communications in the West Punjab. The mileage so far installed and maintained is as under:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| P.W.D. | 2,812 miles |
| District Boards | 343 miles |

In addition to this, it has been proposed to construct the following categories of roads for the post-war period in the first five-year programme:—(a) Arterial Roads, 2,391 miles; (b) District Minor Roads, 847 miles; (c) Village Roads (soil stabilised) 1,115 miles.

The Department hopes to complete the above programme by the end of 1952-53 when the mileage available for traffic in the West Punjab is expected to be as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Metalled roads | 6,238 miles. |
| Village roads (soil stabilised) | 1,115 miles. |

In addition to the above existing and proposed road mileage, the Department looks after 1,300 miles of unmetalled roads and controls through the District Boards, a mileage of 11,567 of unmetalled roads, thus bringing the total of unmetalled class I, II and class III roads to 13,067 miles, partly bridged and partly unbridged.

Capital expenditure on development schemes could only be financed with loans. In this respect the provincial Government entered into an agreement with the Central Government early in 1948 that the former would raise no loans in the open market but obtain them from the latter. These loans were to be given for schemes which the Central Government approved and a Financial Adviser on behalf of the Centre was appointed later in order to watch expenditure in the province. For capital expenditure on development schemes planned by the various departments the provincial Government prepared an ambitious budget of about Rs. 12 crores for the financial year 1948-49; but only a little over Rs. 5 crores could be spent actually on account of non-availability of material.

Sec. 92-A GOVERNMENT

The departments remained under the control of an elected Ministry only for a part of the financial year. Owing mainly to the abnormal conditions through which West Punjab had passed, certain healthy and important conventions of democracy did not start operating in the province as they should have done in the interests of good administration. There was a growing tendency on the part of Members of the provincial Legislature to interfere with the day to day working of the administrative machinery, with postings, transfers and promotions of officials and so on. Matters grew worse when the party supporting the Ministry in the Legislature divided itself into two almost equal groups, one of them determined to keep the Ministry in office the other seeking to oust it. The extent to which M.L.A.s were allowed to interfere with the work and discipline of public servants during this period of political intrigues and strife had a most unfortunate effect on the tone and morale of the administration. H. K. the Governor-General at last intervened and dissolved the Legislature and the Ministry on January 24, 1949 and instructed the provincial Governor to take over the administration of the province under Section 92-A of the Constitution Act, pending new elections. These, according to the present plans, are to be held during 1950.

Efforts have been made under this interim arrangement to restore proper momentum to the administrative machinery and to schemes of reconstruction and development initiated during the preceding year.

Among the first important steps taken under the Section 92-A regime to put the progress of West Punjab on a sound basis was a penal law enacted to save the province from the danger of losing foreign markets for its cotton. West Punjab had developed over a long number of years special varieties of long staple and medium staple cottons which had gained distinction and popularity in international markets. After Partition the new allottees of spinning factories in their hurry and inexperience mixed up these types with the short staple *desi* cotton and dumped on the market a commodity very much different from what the buyers were used to get. Muhajir (refugee) agriculturists, used to sowing *desi* cotton in East Punjab, preferred to stick to it. In any case, pure seed of improved types had become rare owing to the admixture of all types of cotton seeds in the spinning factories. The most important cash crop of this province, which was the main source of its prosperity in the past, was thus faced with a very dark future. To remedy this state of affairs at once a law was enforced in April 1948, making it an offence for any one to grow any but a prescribed type of cotton in a particular area. Along with this a hurried, but successful, effort was made to provide the necessary amounts of pure cotton seed for the various areas concerned. This and a widespread campaign of publicity by officers of the Agriculture Department has ensured a

proper standardisation of the cotton crop that the province will grow during the current year (1948-50).

THAL PROJECT

Special attention was also paid to a scheme to irrigate and colonise a wide expanse of desert. Known as Thal, in the north-west of the province, which is by far the most important scheme of economic development that the province has in hand. It is an old scheme, which remained in abeyance for various reasons in the past. Construction work on it was eventually started shortly before the 1939 War and partly completed during the War. The scheme was revised after Partition by the West Punjab authorities and efforts were made to speed it up. The colonisation of this inhospitable desert where sand storms some times undo within a few hours what man may take months to build, presents special difficulties in the beginning. Once, however, this area has been properly developed, it will not only add 15 to 18 lakhs of acres to West Punjab's good agricultural land, but also become a beehive of trade and industries. Afforestation and agriculture will, it is expected, completely change the present forbidding aspects of its climate.

In order to overcome the initial difficulties, a Board has now been created on the lines of the famous Tennessee Valley Authority in America, to co-ordinate various inter-dependent aspects of development, such as construction of irrigation channels, building of roads, afforestation, electrification, necessary help and assistance to the settlers (who will practically all be drawn from among refugees) to build their houses and start agricultural operations. The Board, which will eventually become a statutory body when a law is enacted, will offer blocks of land in a semi-developed shape to the settlers. The Board will not only deal with land already owned by government, but also acquire privately owned areas for purpose of systematic colonization. It has drawn up elaborate maps of future villages, market towns, roads, forests and fruit gardens and the scheme is to be completed by rapid stages. A small part of the Thal area has already been colonized by the families of the Muhajir personnel in the Pakistan Army. They have even reaped a bumper crop of wheat and grain from the virgin lands.

Another of the basic problems of West Punjab is that of arresting the deterioration of land through water-logging in canal-irrigated areas. The remedial measures, never quite adequate, that were being taken before Partition, could not be fully maintained during the subsequent years. They are now being changed in the light of the present needs and conditions of the province. Similarly, steps have been taken to give fresh impetus to departmental work in connection with long-term schemes of developing and expanding West Punjab's scanty forest wealth, improving the number and breeds of its cattle, developing its supply of electric energy and expanding its industries and other basic factors of economic prosperity. The proposed hydro-electric power plants will make this province independent of East Punjab and will provide a network of criss-crossing which will supply energy everywhere at economic rates.

On the eve of the second anniversary of Pakistan conditions in West Punjab present a happy contrast to those which the province has passed through. Nature has helped the efforts of its people by giving the province a bumper wheat crop which has surpassed the records of a long time. Already the provincial authorities have offered the Central Government two lakh tons of wheat as surplus beyond the needs of the province. The problem of the shortage of food is now a thing of the past. There is practically no black-market in the province in any of the essential commodities. About 40 lakhs of the refugee population have been settled in the rural areas and about 15 lakhs in the urban areas. It has been estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent of the refugees resettled in urban areas have been properly absorbed in the economic life of the province at a level not lower than their pre-partition position. The problem of finding

full and useful employment for the rest has still to be solved. It is being studied by an Inquiry Committee and whatever interim steps are possible are being taken to solve it. For the agriculturist Muhajir population an elaborate plan of giving semi-permanent proprietary rights to those who were land-owners in their original homes is being implemented. It has meant the study and tabulation of voluminous records and claims. The scheme is, however, well under way. Its completion will greatly help in ensuring due relief for Muhajir land-owners and also in the maintenance of the productive value of evacuee lands.

ADMINISTRATION

Prior to the amendment of Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the Province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council was substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. After the establishment of Pakistan, the Provincial Government has been and is being carried on according to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as modified by the Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of six Secretaries, designated as (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Industrial and Medical, (5) Civil Supplies, (6) Refugees and Rehabilitation Secretaries, three Deputy Secretaries, one additional Deputy Secretary, three Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries. Seven Assistant Directors in the Civil Supplies Department are also Under-Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries of Branches), one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The three Financial Commissioners are also Secretaries to Government in Revenue, Resettlement and Colonies and the Development Departments. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government. The Headquarters of the Government is at Lahore. Under the Governor, the province is administered by three Commissioners (for Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—16 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the Province are the three Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue Jurisdiction, and heads of the Departments for Land Revenue, Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies, the Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes and the Legal Remembrancer.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges and one additional Judge. Subordinate to the High Court are the District

and Sessions Judges (12 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulations is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district, of a Corporation at Lahore or of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees, each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of the Lahore Corporation and Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation, from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local opinion, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. In order to modernise the towns of the province, the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, which provides for the constitution of Improvement Trusts, has been extended to five important towns.

POLICE

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Provincial Additional Police and Border Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him four Deputy Inspectors-General, three in charge of ranges comprising several districts, one in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Lahore. The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General. The West Punjab Constabulary and Border Police are controlled by their commandants. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

EDUCATION

Rapid strides have been made in education in West Punjab during the last two decades. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains 13 arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), five normal schools for males, 6 training classes, and combined institutions for females, 106 secondary schools for boys and girls and 33 centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains 9 higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College, the Montgomery College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Muzhapura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghorazali and one school, viz., the Engineering School at Basul.

At present the Department of Education is in the charge of the Secretary, Education Department, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction. The percentage of literacy for people between 10 and 40 years of age is 15.

MEDICAL

The Medical Department of West Punjab is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He is assisted by an Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an Officer of the rank of a Civil Surgeon; a Lady Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is senior Member of the Women's Provincial Medical Service and a Personal Assistant of Gazetted Rank.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The following personnel of the West Punjab Public Health Department are responsible for the control of communicable disease and for the carrying out of work designed to improve the health of the people:—

Headquarters staff:—

Director of Public Health; Assistant Director of Public Health, Vaccination; Officer-in-Charge, West Punjab Epidemiological Bureau; Officer-in-Charge, Anti-malaria Operations; Nutrition Officer; Provincial Public Analyst; Inspectors of Health Centres and two Assistant Inspectors; the Principal, West Punjab Health School; and a Woman Assistant Surgeon.

Public Health work is organised in 2 "Ranges" each in charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Lahore Range, also acts as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health.

Sixteen districts came to the share of West Punjab and to man the health services the Public Health Department was left with only 8 District Medical Officers of Health. Consequently, one officer had to be placed in charge of two districts.

To make up the deficiency in officers on account of the lack of properly qualified District Medical Officers of Health, sanction of Government was obtained for 16 posts each of Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and Sub-Assistant Health Officers, one for each District of the Province, so that, sanitary work in general and refugee problem in particular may be properly attended to.

The basic public health staff for each District is:—

- 1 District Medical Officer of Health, 1 Assistant Medical Officer of Health, 2 Sub-Assistant Health Officers (including one sanctioned by Government in connection with refugee work), 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 16 Vaccinators.

The basic district staff is reinforced from the following cadres organised for special work:—

Public Health Corps Units concerned primarily with the control of epidemic disease and sanitation in rural areas.

There are 16 corps units each consisting of—

- 1 Sanitary Inspector, 2 Sanitary Supervisors, 12 Sanitary Patrols (Labourers).

An Anti-malaria Organisation consisting of:—

- 1 Entomological Assistant, 8 Anti-malaria Sanitary Supervisors, 15 Anti-malaria Sanitary Patrols, 1 Laboratory Assistant (Junior Grade) in each of the 8 Districts and 2 Anti-malaria Sanitary Supervisors, 10 Anti-malaria Sanitary Patrols, 1 Laboratory Assistant (Junior Grade) work in each of the remaining 8 Districts of the West Punjab under the control of the Officer-in-Charge, Anti-malaria operations.

These units are detailed for duty in the malarious areas of the Province.

A field Epidemiological Unit for the investigation of outbreaks of epidemics especially malaria is functioning in the Province under the control of the Officer-in-Charge, Anti-malaria Operations, and includes the following personnel:—

- 6 Sanitary Supervisors, 12 Sanitary Patrols, 1 Laboratory Assistant (Junior Grade).

There is also a Malaria Field Epidemiological Research Station consisting of an Entomological Assistant, a Field Assistant, a Laboratory Assistant and a Clerk. Its main object is to work out biological methods for the control of malaria in the Province, especially in the water-logged areas.

Two chemical laboratories are functioning in West Punjab a Headquarters Laboratory at Lahore and a Divisional Laboratory at Rawalpindi. The Headquarters Laboratory is in charge of the Provincial Public Analyst, who is assisted by four Analytical Assistants. The Divisional Laboratory is in charge of a Deputy Provincial Public Analyst, and two Analytical Assistants work under him.

Problems relating to nutrition are investigated by specially trained staff which includes:—

- 1 Nutrition Officer and 2 Sanitary Inspectors.

Increasing effort is being directed towards ensuring that food-stuffs sold throughout the Province are of good quality. 24 Government Food Inspectors are employed, in addition to those appointed by local bodies, who regularly sample wholesale and retail stocks. Samples are examined at the Headquarters Laboratory and also at the Divisional Laboratory at Rawalpindi.

Government has recently expanded maternity and child welfare work. There are now throughout the Province 75 maternity and child welfare centres staffed by fully trained lady health visitors, who supervise the training and work of indigenous dais.

A special organisation for the prevention and treatment of hookworm disease is in operation in the areas in which this disease is prevalent.

The following institutions contribute to the control of disease and the training of health personnel:

The Epidemiological Bureau—Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratories. Training of Sanitary Inspectors.

The West Punjab Vaccine Institute. Training of Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Supervisors, Lady Health Visitors, Medical Students and Vaccinators, Production of Vaccin lymph.

The West Punjab Health School—Training of Lady health visitors.

RURAL DISPENSARIES

An altogether new departure in the Public Health Policy has been made in recent years by the taking over by the Public Health Department of a number of rural dispensaries which formerly were under the control of the Medical Department. Eighty-nine dispensaries are working at present under the control of the Public Health Department. The idea that curative and preventive medicine should go hand in hand, has thus been given a practical shape.

In addition to the curative work that these dispensaries are required to perform, much useful public health work has been achieved through the staff of these dispensaries. The doctors in charge of these dispensaries are required to tour within five miles radius of their dispensaries and in addition to attending to the sick in their homes, are now responsible for carrying out preventive health work under the supervision of the Public Health Department.

Whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health are employed in the following towns:—

Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Sialkot and Kasur.

All District & Municipal Medical Officers of Health are Inspectors under the Factory Act and are responsible for ensuring that the rules laid down for safeguarding the health of workers are observed.

There is also a provincial Sanitary Board consisting of official and non-official members, and the Director of Public Health, acts as its Secretary. The functions of the Board are advisory; the Board also gives grants-in-aid to local bodies for the execution of sanitary works.

The Office of the Director of Public Health, maintains records of vital statistics and conducts research pertaining to them under the supervision of the Statistical Officer.

There is a Public Health Branch of the Public Works Department, which is concerned with the planning and carrying out of work in connection with the provision of water-supply and drainage and sewerage schemes in towns and villages. The Branch functions under an expert in Sanitary Engineering who has the status of a Superintending Engineer and is assisted by a number of Executive Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officers and Subordinates.

1949-50 BUDGET

The provincial budget for the year 1949-50 shows a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs. The revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 11.07 crores and expenditure at Rs. 16.62 crores, coverable by the following new taxes:

Water rates (abiana) increased by 40 per cent., bringing a revenue of about Rs. 150 lakhs. It has been decided to levy "mulajir" cess of two annas per rupee to land revenue and water rate before the next two harvests which yields Rs. 50 lakhs.

Agricultural income-tax, levied last year for one year, will be reimposed this year, yielding Rs. 40 lakhs.

Electricity rates charged to consumer have been increased from April 1, 1949, bringing an additional revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs.

The rates of entertainment tax will be increased, collecting Rs. ten lakhs.

The additional revenue by the new taxation totalled Rs. 2.64 crores, converting the deficit into a surplus of Rs. nine lakhs.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor, H. E. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, S. Ghias Uddin Ahmed, P.A.S.

Military Secretary, Major J. M. E. Wainwright.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, S. Fida Hassan, O.B.E., P.A.S.

Secretary, Medical and Industries, S. M. Hassan, P.A.S.

Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, R. D. Howe, P.A.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, H. J. Pearson, O.B.E.

Home Secretary, S. Ahmed Ali.

Financial Commissioners, Akhtar Hussain, O.B.E., P.A.S. (Resettlement & Colonies); J. W. Hearn, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Development); M. I. Rahim, P.A.S. (Revenue).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch.

Secretary (Irrigation Branch), K. B. M. A. Hamid.

Secretary (Northern Canal), K. B. Pir Muhammad Ibrahim.

PROJECT AND ELECTRICITY.

Secretary, K. B. S. I. Mehabub.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Secretary and Chief Engineer, K. B. A. Karim.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman, Mirza Abdul Rahim.

Member, Ch. Nazir Hussain, B.A., LL.B.

Member from N.W.F.P., Wazirzada Gul Muhammad Khan.

Secretary, F. D. Saify.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture, Malik Sultan Ali Noon.

Director of Land Records, Iqbal Sher Muhammad Bhuttar, P.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, B. A. Hashmi.

Inspector-General of Police, Khan Qurban Ali Khan, P. P. S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Mian Allah Bux, I.F.S.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. S. M. K. Malik, M.B., D.F.H., M.R.C.P., F.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Dr. P. H. K. B. M. Yacob.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. Bashir H. Sayed, Ex. I.M.S.

Accountant-General, M. Bashir Ahmad, I.A. & A.S.

Postmaster-General, K. B. Ashraf Hussain.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. .. 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. .. 1859

Donald Friell McLeod, C.B. .. 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand .. 1870

K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January 1871.

R. H. Davies, C.S.I. .. 1871

R. E. Egerton, C.S.I. .. 1877

Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1882

James Broadwood Lyal .. 1887

Sir Denno Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. .. 1892

William Macworth Young, C.S.I. .. 1897

Sir C. M. Ravaz, K.C.S.I. .. 1902

Sir D. C. J. Hbbeson, K.C.S.I., resigned 22nd January 1908.

T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.) .. 1907

Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1908

James McCrone Donie (Offg.) .. 1911

Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. .. 1913

Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1919

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Sir Bertrand James Glancy, G.C.I.E., 1941

K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., 1946

K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

GOVERNORS OF WEST PUNJAB

Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. .. 1947

Abdur Rab Nishtar .. 1949

BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of Pakistan.

It is divided into two main divisions: (1) what was called British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by a treaty signed in 1879; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 11,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed direct, under British officers. The States of Kalat, Las Bela, Makran and Khuran with an area of 79,546 square miles, which were also regarded as parts of Baluchistan have acceded to Pakistan.

The legal position in regard to the former British Baluchistan and the Leased and Tribal territory is fluid.

The whole Province embraces an area of 134,002 square miles and according to the census of 1941 contains 857,835 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren sun-burnt mountains, roofed by high chains and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan

and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. After the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat.

The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorapur, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

INDUSTRIES

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrigh, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3.

The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes.

The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass also in Sur Range in Quetta-Pishin District. Chromite is extracted in the Zhoib District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. Gypsum is mined in the Silei District near Spintangi Railway Station.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a widespread desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts.

GOVERNMENT

The Baluchistan administration is directly under the Centre.

The Interim arrangement for associating the people of Baluchistan with the administration of the province, the Baluchistan Council, was installed on June 11, 1949 at Quetta, almost fifteen and a half months after the historic announcement by the late Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah at the Siba Durbar in February 1948.

Two Advisers, Qazi Mohammad Isa Khan, President of the Baluchistan Provincial Muslim League and Khan Bahadur Sardar Noor Mohammad Khan Gola have also been appointed to the 15-member Council to advise the A. G. G. on matters pertaining to Education, Agriculture, Health, Forests and Animal Husbandry. That is to say, Baluchistan has much the same kind of Government as the British Indian Provinces had under the Reforms of 1919.

The Baluchistan Council will advise the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner on the following:-

1. matters of general policy relating to administration, schemes of development and proposals for legislation but NOT on matters relating to day to day administration and to individual appointments.
2. Financial matters including proposals for budget estimates.
3. Questions affecting the implementation of general policy and schemes of development and
4. such other matters as the A. G. G. may refer to it for advice. In case of dispute as to whether any matter falls within the scope of the Council, the decision of the Chief Commissioner, who is also the President of the Council shall be final.

The rights and privileges of the member of the Council in regard to resolutions and interpellations shall be analogous to those of the members of the Central Legislature, provided that the President may in public interest prohibit the discussing or asking of questions on or giving information on any matter.

The Council shall meet at least once in four months.

The Advisers shall discharge their functions under the direction of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner and may be dismissed by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may, if he considers it in public interest to do so, suspend or dissolve the Council at any time.

Political Agents and their Sub-Divisional Officers discharge many functions. They are Magistrates, Revenue officials, Customs officials, Excise officials, Rationing officials, Custodians of Evacuee Property, Assistant Rehabilitation Commissioners, Registrars of Marriages, Commissioners under the Workmen Compensation Act, etc.

The Marri and Bugti tribes enjoy a special position in that no land revenue is collected from them and in the case of the Marri tribe, the tribe is administered through the Tumandar who maintains his own jails and levies.

Apart from Quetta where there is a Municipality, other large towns are Bazar Fund areas. The Political Agents concerned administer the Bazar Fund funds.

Individual Service Allowances are granted to important Sardars and Malikhs and the system of tribal responsibility is strictly enforced.

Apart from tribal levies, there are four corps of Civil Armed Forces for the protection of the frontiers with Afghanistan and Iran. They are Zhoib Militia, Pishin Scouts, the Chaghal Levy Corps and the Mekran Levy Corps.

Magistrates in Baluchistan exercise powers both under the F.C.R. and under the regular law.

There is a small separate Judiciary consisting of the Judicial Commissioner, the District and Sessions Judge and the Sub-Judges. Civil cases under the regular law are referred to the Sub-Judges.

The Baluchistan Police Force operations in "A" areas which are the larger towns and villages where the Headquarters are located. In these areas the regular Law is enforced, but under the provisions of the F.C.R. certain cases where the parties are tribesmen and a more satisfactory solution is likely to be found under the F.C.R., cases can be referred to the Jirga.

In "B" area the Police have no jurisdiction and law and order is maintained by the tribal levies. The cases are referred to Jirgas under the provisions of the F.C.R. and orders passed by Magistrates having powers under the F.C.R.

Jirga members are appointed by the Political Agents and are always men of standing in their tribes.

Cases referred to these Jirgas are decided according to *Rozaj* which varies between tribes.

Important cases and all changes in *rozaj* are referred to the Shahi Jirga whose members are appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General. Members of this Jirga are all important Sardars and membership is almost hereditary.

Cases between the members of tribes of two different Agencies are referred to Joint Jirgas, and these are held between Agencies and State and Inter-Provincial Jirgas with other Provinces.

PERSONNEL

The following is the full list of the 15 members of the Baluchistan Council:

MUSLIM LEAGUE:

Qazi Mohammad Isa Khan (First Adviser); Mir Qadir Bakhshi; Malik Jan Mohammad Kandi; Seth Mohammad Azam; Sardar Iqbal Mohammad Khan Jogazai; Malik Dad Khan; Mir Ismail Khan Khosa; Malik Shah Jehan.

SARDARS: Sardar Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogazai; Sardar Khan Bahadur Noor Mohammad Khan Gola (Second Adviser, *Joined League*); Sardar Gulistan Khan Sherani; Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Sanjrani; Sardar Bazar Mohammad Khan Belkhal.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY: Elda Ali Ali Bhoi (Chairman of the Council); MINORITIES: A. K. Patel (Parisi).

Out of the five Sardars, two, Sardar Mohammad Khan Jogazai and Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Sanjrani have not so far attended any meeting of the Council.

The Sardars, who have formed themselves into a Tribes Federation are pressing for election of the members of the Council on the basis of adult franchise. They claim that if elections were held the Tribes Federation would sweep the polls.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Mr. Amin-ud-din, P.A.S.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Lt.-Col. R. N. Bacon, O.B.E.

Secretary to the A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Major H. A. Arthington Davy, P.A.S.

Under-Secretary to the A. G. G., Khan Sahib Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, P.A.S.

Deputy Inspector-General, Frontier Corps, Col. W. H. Fitz Maurice.

Secretary to the A. G. G. in P.W.D., Lt.-Col. R. H. Muirhead, O.B.E.

Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman.

Director of Education, I. N. Khan.

Chief Medical Officer, Inspector-General of Prisons and I.C. Anti-Malaria Operations, Major N. A. Kureshy.

Senior Superintendent of Police, H. D. M. Scott.

Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Khan Sahib Mirza Bashir Ahmad.

Director of Agriculture, Abdul Aziz Khan.

Director of Food Supplies, Khan Bahadur Shah Zaman Khan.

Dy. Director of Food Supplies, Khan Abdullah Khan.

District and Sessions Judge and Custodian of Evacuee Property, P. E. Miall.

Rehabilitation Commissioner, Khan Sahib Agha Syed Sarwar Shah.

Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Major R. K. M. Saker, O.B.E.

Political Agent, Zhoib, Nawabzada Mohammad Aslam Khan.

Assistant Political Agent in Zhoib, Khan Sahib Agha Mir Yakub Shah.

Political Agent, Baluch States, Major D. G. Thornburgh.

Political Agent, Loralai, Khan Bahadur Sher Zaman Khan.

Political Agent, Sibi, Khan Ghulam Haidet Khan.

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, Sardar Mohd. Isa Khan.

Political Agent, Chagai, Khan Sahib Said Ali Khan.

Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Lt.-Col. Azizullah Khan.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer, Nasirabad, Khan Sahib Abdullah Khan.

KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

THE Karachi Administration came into existence on 23rd July, 1949 after the separation of Karachi from Sindh. It inherited a population of nearly six lakhs of refugees. The rate of inflow since then has been 5,000 per month. There are now about 60,000 homeless refugees in Karachi; the rest have been provided with shelter.

The housing problem in Karachi presented itself in unprecedented acuteness. Since the separation of Karachi, a substantial number of houses have been constructed for the refugees. 2,000 houses are nearing completion in the Pir Ilahi Baksh Colony No. 2; 500 in the Bilhar Colony on Masson Road, and 100 in Pir Ilahi Baksh Colony No. 1. Three thousand and four hundred acres of land have been allotted to the four housing societies, namely the Karachi Co-operative Housing Societies' Union Federation Ltd., the Pakistan Employees' Housing Society, the Bombay Muslim Housing Society and the U. P. Muslim Society. Considerable difficulties presented themselves in the allocation of land to these various housing societies, but eventually it was found possible to evolve a *via media*. Schemes are also being examined for the construction of 10,000 houses for the poorer classes of refugees in the Gollimar Area.

The Central P.W.D. hopes to complete the construction of 80 A and B type flats and 3,000 Quarters of C, D and E type within the 1949-50 financial year. Everywhere in Karachi construction work is in full swing.

Only a negligible proportion of the refugees is out of employment. The refugees staying in the M. A. Jinnah Road Camp, Clayton Road Camp, and Hajj Camp have been rehabilitated in cottage industries like thread ball making, weaving, utensil making and carpentry. Most of them are doing well as petty shopkeepers, hawkers and artisans. New stalls, market places and small-scale business centres have come into existence and have been laid out without impairing the sanitary or the civic pattern of the city.

The system of allotment of houses was faulty. There were cases where a single individual got an allotment of large accommodation, and others where the same family was split up in

different accommodations. The result was that accommodation was grossly under-occupied and apart from anything else, served as a source of great impetus to the Pagaré racket. The new scheme of house rationing aimed to do away with such inequities. Unfortunately it was grossly misunderstood and while some people thought that outsiders would be imported into their houses in complete disregard of the necessities of privacy, others considered that house rationing would solve the problem of accommodation outright and that every one would have a house. The amendment in the Rent Restriction Act has made it possible to remove the gross inequities of under occupation which existed before.

The problems connected with the maintenance of law and order have vastly increased owing to the influx of lawless elements which have no stake in the country. A drive has been launched to clear the city of desperadoes and an elaborate network of Police Patrols with reinforced vigil and alertness has reduced crime, although every instance of crime receives very wide and sometimes exaggerated publicity.

The position in regard to the supply of essential commodities has been throughout satisfactory. There was acute shortage of sugar and charcoal but the position in regard to these commodities is now eased. The individual ration card system has eliminated the chances of black-marketing. Over a lakh of bogus ration cards were voluntarily surrendered by the people.

The exodus of Hindu teachers left behind a void in the educational life of the Federal Capital. The budget for Primary Education which used to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 16,00,000 in the prepartition period was reduced by nearly 50 per cent even though the population increased three-fold. The lacunae have since been filled and all the educational institutions in Karachi are now working in full swing. In fact many more institutions have since come into existence.

Public Health services and facilities for medical treatment were unsatisfactory in the beginning. The Sind Government did not part

with the Dow Medical College and Civil Hospital. The Jinnah Central Hospital which was taken over by the Karachi Administration was imperfect from several points of view. A Managing Committee has been working now for six months with Begum Liaquat Ali Khan as President and is trying to improve the conditions in the hospitals. Efforts are being made to segregate the lepers and the resources of the Hiranand Leper Asylum are being augmented for this purpose. The Government are also considering the scheme submitted by the Administration for the establishment of a Poor House in Malir.

The affairs of the Karachi Municipal Corporation were at a very low ebb. Sanitation of the city was appalling and trespassers and encroachments had practically blocked the streets. Now the pavements and streets have been mostly cleared and alternative arrangements have been made in a compact area where a market for hawkers and petty shopkeepers, who were previously thriving on the public highways, has been established. The sanitary conditions still admit of more improvement than has been effected so far, and steps have been taken to construct pavements at the various places. The Cleaner Karachi Campaign did not get sufficient co-operation from the public but the more important localities in the city have since been put in a more hygienic condition.

The Administration is also giving effect to the Anti-Prostitution Act recently passed by Parliament. As soon as a Poor House is established it will be possible to remove beggars from most of the Karachi streets.

A Karachi Board of Film Censors has been established with a view to preventing the display of films which are objectionable on moral or political grounds or from the security point of view. The Board is a mixed body of officials and non-officials and its work has enabled the Administration to keep a strict censorship over films which may have otherwise exercised an unwholesome influence on the public. Two films were banned upon the recommendations of this Board, one on political and the other on moral grounds.

THE STATES OF PAKISTAN

THE June 3 plan of Lord Mountbatten met the somewhat baffling question of the States by by-passing it. It gave to the States, what amounted technically to "freedom of action." It also implied a similar freedom for the two successor States, India and Pakistan, to formulate their own policies towards the States. Pakistan's policy in this matter was to respect the right of every State to decide its own future. The success of this policy has been amply demonstrated by the ready and willing accession of all the States expected to accede to Pakistan except Kashmir.

The ties which now bind these States to Pakistan are all the stronger for having been freely entered into.

BAHAWALPUR

It is the only State in the former Punjab which, due to its geographical position, acceded to Pakistan. This it did on October 7, 1947.

Situated in the extreme south-west of west Punjab, it lies 300 miles from north-east to south-west, while its breadth is nowhere more than 40 miles. The State has an area of 17,494 sq. miles. The general appearance of the land is one of barrenness. There are no hills, and no

streams except a few pools and backwaters of the rivers, Sutlej, Chenab and Indus. Three separate tracts can be distinguished: (a) Rohi or Cholistan which is the eastern part of the State and western part of the Rajputana desert. This part gets hardly any rain. Water level being 80 ft. below the sandy surface of the earth, subsoil irrigation is also not possible. Hence there is hardly any cultivation. (b) The soil of the central tract consists of clay mixed with sand. The Sutlej Canals have been instrumental in bringing a large part of this tract under cultivation. The State is in fact the major partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project. (c) The western strip called Sind is an old dry river valley. This is the most fertile part of the State because the river Indus has always been a source of the country's irrigation. The climate is abnormally hot and dry.

Apart from the main agricultural products such as wheat, gram, dates, mangoes, fruits and cotton, 'kankar' abounds in several places, more especially in the Minchinabad Tahsil. Manufacture of carbonate of soda and salt-petre from saline earth is a common industry in most of the villages in Minchinabad and Khairpur. Leather goods, metal and porcelain vessels are also made and exported to the neighbouring Provinces.

POPULATION, REVENUE

The average revenue of the State is over Rs. 3,35,00,000 per year. The last Budget Report of Bahawalpur State estimated the revenue receipt and expenditure for the year at Rs. 3,86 lakhs and 3,26 lakhs respectively. The Prime Minister indicated in the same Report that great potentialities for development existed in the State and that the process of development would be accelerated.

Considering the area of the State, the total population is low, 1,341,209. About 9,000 sq. miles being desert the majority of the population live in the Sind tract.

In the upper parts of the State the language is Multani or Bhawalpuri whereas the dialects of Rajasthan, Jatki and 'ubhechar' are commonly used in the rest of the State.

The rulers of Bahawalpur claim their descent from the Abbasid Caliphs of Egypt. During the days of Nadir Shah Durrani, Daud Khan occupied this part of the country, and his son Mubarak Khan and grandson Bhawal Khan later consolidated their position as Chiefs of the State.

In 1833, Bhawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which his independence under British suzerainty was recognized.

The present ruler, Nawab Haji Sadiq Mohammed Khan, succeeded his father in 1907.

The administration is in charge of the ruler as the head of the State. He is assisted by a number of Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios. The whole State is divided into three Nizams, and each Nizam is under one Nizam who is the Chief Executive of the area. The principal court of judiciary known as Sadr Adalat was established in 1870. A large number of the Acts, including the Penal Code and Procedure Code, in force in the area formerly known as British India have been adopted.

The sixteen municipalities are administered by the official and non-official representatives of the State. The P.W.D. working under the Muslim-i-Tamir has carried out some very useful schemes of reconstruction.

KALAT

Bounded on the west by Persia, on the east by Bolan Pass, the Marri and Bugti Hills, on the north by Chagai and Quetta-Pishin Districts and on the south by Las Bela and the Arabian Sea, Kalat, the biggest State in Baluchistan lies on the western border of Pakistan. It has an area of 53,995 sq. miles. Except for the plains of Kharan, Kachhi and Dasht in Makran the whole country is mountainous. The main ranges of mountains are the central Brahui, Kirthlar, Pab, Siahay, and Central Makran. They are intersected here and there by many small rivers the biggest of which is the river Rakshian flowing from south to north.

The country consists of rugged, barren and subarid mountains, rent by chasms and gorges, alternating with arid deserts and stony plains, so that the whole state is deficient in water. The soil is sandy but here and there alluvial deposits of bright red clay are found in the northern parts of Makran.

Permanent irrigation is possible only in the few tracts where water is obtained from karez, springs and rivulets of which there are not many; for the rest most of the vegetation depends upon the flood-water of the rivers.

The staple food of the people is wheat and jawar but on the coast of Makran dates are consumed in very large quantity. Rice, barley, millet, tobacco, potatoes and melons are also cultivated on a comparatively small scale. Pomegranate, apricot, almond, mulberries, vine and apple are also grown and exported.

Marri, Kachhi and Sarawan are famous for the excellent breeds of their cattle and horses. Among the forest products are medicinal drugs, and gum Arabic. All these products are exported but not in large quantity.

A few minerals have been discovered but no schemes for developing them on scientific lines have yet been prepared. In the Sor Ranges of Sarawan coal is mined but it is not of superior quality. Good earth salt, which is a very profitable industry in Kalat, is obtained from swamps by means of irrigation. Ferrous sulphate is obtainable in Jhalawan while iron ore, sulphur and petroleum are found at Shoran.

INDUSTRY

Cloth is made from cotton at Kachhi and Brahui. The women folk of these places are expert at needle work. Experiments in sericulture were conducted at Mastung but the industry could not thrive. Bark, coarse wool from sheep and goats is exported in large quantities. Fine and artistic embroidery of the Persian type pile-carpet making, manufacturing of leather goods, palm bags and mats are the commonest professions of the men and women in Kachhi, Mastung, and Kalat.

The total population of the State is 2,53,305. The people live in small villages in huts and tents. In the whole area of 53,995 sq. miles there are not more than 1,500 villages.

Brahuis, Baloch, Delwars, and Jats form the agriculturist class. "Loris" are artisans, while fishermen and seamen, who live on the Makran coast come from "Mels" and "Koras" communities. The whole of the population is organized in tribes who usually pay their revenues in kind. Barter is still in vogue in some parts of the country. The languages spoken are Balochi, Brahui, Delwari and Sindhi.

REVENUE

Before the birth of Pakistan, the revenue of the State used to be derived from three main sources:—(1) Subsidies and rents by the British Government according to the treaty of 1876; (2) Interests on the investments and, (3) Land Revenue. From the first two the average annual income amounted to about Rs. 1,30,000. The land revenue is paid in kind, the rates varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce. There are some other taxes as well which bring the total rate of taxation up to almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total produce. Zar-i-Kalang and Zar-i-Shah are also levied at some places. Transit dues and Octroi (Sung) are additional sources of income. The total average revenue is over Rs. 14,00,000 per annum.

The whole State is divided into 5 divisions, Kachhi, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Makran and Kharan, the last being quasi-independent. In Makran the Gichkis, Nausherwanis, Bizanjans and Marwaris are the principal holders of Jagirs. They enjoy almost complete independence in revenue, civil and criminal matters. But they are still under the suzerainty of Kalat in accordance with the practices of the feudal system.

The forefathers of the present ruling dynasty were under the suzerainty of Kabul, but during the Afghan War of 1838, they established direct relations with the British Government.

In 1854, their alliance with the British was further strengthened and the Kalat rulers came under complete British protection.

The present ruler, H. H. Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, is known for his broad mindedness. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of his people and pays Rs. 50,000 out of his own privy purse towards the cost of education which is free.

The State which until sometime back was absolutely without any regular means of communication is now closely linked with Quetta, Peshawar and other places of importance in the neighbourhood.

The State acceded to Pakistan on March 31, 1948. Since then all possibilities of development have been and are being explored.

KHAIRPUR

This State covering an area of over 6,000 sq. miles lies in Upper Sind. The climate is hot and dry and the average rainfall is never more than 15" a year.

The soil is cultivable and agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Wheat, cotton and other grains are the main products. Irrigation is by canals branching off from the river Indus at the Lloyd Barrage.

Oil seeds, ghee, tobacco, hides, wheat and cotton are exported and fetch a good price. Carbonate of Soda, Fullers' earth and wool are also produced. Among the manufactures are cotton, silk and woollen cloth. Lacquer work, carpet making and pottery are other important means of livelihood which are open to the artisan class. The population of the State is about 3,05,787 and the language spoken Sindhi. The average annual revenue of the State is about 52 lakhs.

The founder of Khairpur was a nephew of the ruler of Sind with the name Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur. The State was recognized by the British in 1852. The present ruler, H. H. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, succeeded to the gadi in 1935.

LAS BELA

The State of Las Bela lies one hundred and fifteen miles to the north-west of Karachi. It is separated from Sind by the river Hub. The greater part of the State consists of the valley and delta of the Puruli river. The area of the State is 7,043 sq. miles and the population 69,067. The average annual revenue is a little over Rs. 5,00,000 per year.

The rulers of the State claim their descent from Abul-Manad of the Qureshi tribe of Arabia. The name of the present ruler is Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan. He is assisted in matters of administration by a Wazir. The State acceded to Pakistan on March 17, 1948.

KHARAN

This small State lying in the south of Kalat has an area of 18,508 sq. miles. The geographical and economic conditions are almost identical with those of Kalat.

The ruling dynasty belongs to the tribe of Nausherwanis who are the descendants of the old Kiani dynasty of Persia. The present ruler Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan Nausherwani is assisted by a Wazir in matters of administration. The State is divided into fifteen Nubats, five major and ten minor ones. The Nubats are appointed by the Chief himself.

CHITRAL

This is another border State lying in the north-west of Pakistan. Surrounded by the Hindu Kush mountains on the north, Badakhshan and Kafiristan in the west, Dir in the south and Gilgit, Mastuj and Yasin in the east, it covers an area of about 4,000 sq. miles.

The State can be divided into the valleys of Turikho, Mulkies, and Trich. These valleys are extremely fertile, and wheat, barley, maize and rice are grown in abundance.

Iron, copper, and ornament of superior quality are found in Koshkar. The mines are not however, fully worked. According to geologists it is possible the State contains more mineral wealth which is not yet explored.

The population of the State is 80,000 and the average annual revenue about Rs. 80,000. The exports of Chitral consist of daggers, sword hilts, and embroidered pieces of cloth, while fruits are another important source of income. Under British rule the Mchdar of Chitral used to receive an annual subsidy in return for services in the defence of the border line.

H. H. Mohammed Muzaffarul Mulk, the present Mchdar of Chitral, is a descendant of Baba Ayub who in the beginning of the 17th century settled in Chitral and entered the service of the then Rais of Chitral, who was a member of his own family. After a hundred years the Rais line became extinct and a descendant of Baba Ayub, Mchdar Shah known as Shah Kator I, became the Chief of Chitral.

DIR

The territory of this State, over 3,000 sq. miles in area, includes the country drained by the Panj Kora and its affluents down to its junction with Bajaur Rud.

The Nawab of Dir is also an over-lord, drawing tributes from a number of petty chiefs. In Dir proper live the Yusufzai Pathans while the non-Pathans are confined to the upper valley of Panj Kora known as Dir Kohistan. The river valleys are fertile and produce fruit in abundance. There are some forests on the flanks of the mountains, wherefrom timber is procured and exported. The average annual revenue of the State is over Rs. 3 lakhs. This income is mostly drawn from the forest of Panj Kora Valley. The population of the whole State is a little over 80,000.

The State was founded in the 17th century by Mulla Iltas known as Akhund Baba, but real power was first acquired by his grandson, Ghulam Khan.

Recently much improvement has taken place in the State. A motor road has been constructed to join Dir to Malakand. A private telephone line has also been established between Chakdara and Dir.

SWAT

This small State is situated in the valley of river Swat flowing on the borders of the N.W.F.P. The State can be divided into two sections, Swat Kohistan and Swat proper. The former is drained by the upper reaches of the Swat river and its affluents as far South as "Ain". The area of the State is about the same as that of Dir, about 3,000 sq. miles. The lower valley is peopled by the Akazai branch of the

Yusufzai Pathans while Swat Kohistan is peopled by Torwals and Garhwis. The fertility of the State depends upon the Swat river. The main commodity which is exported is fruit.

The ruler who consolidated his position in Swat during the period 1917-22, is a descendant of Akhund Sahib. The ruler's headquarters, Saidu Sharief, are 38 miles from Malakand and are linked with it by a motor road.

AMB

This State is situated in the upper valley of the Indus where the river divides the State territory into Trans-Indus territory and Feudal Tanawal.

The latter section lies on the left bank of the Indus and occupies the centre of the western part of Hazara district. The area of the state is only 225 sq. miles and the population 47,916. The main occupation of the people is agriculture.

The capital contains an Arms Factory where breach loading mountain guns, rifles and ammunitions are made by hand.

PHULERA

This is a minor portion of Feudal Tanawal. It consists of 98 small villages with a population of 8,757. The name of the ruler is K. S. Abdul Latif Khan.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OWING to the small number of Muslims in the Civil Services of undivided India, one of the main difficulties which Pakistan encountered immediately after Partition was shortage of officers. Efforts were made to reduce this shortage to some extent by re-employing certain European officers of the former Secretary of State's Services on contract terms. These contracts were offered only to officers whose records showed that their ability and experience were above the average and the terms offered to them were attractive but not extravagant. In order to obtain officers for Junior Secretariat and Administrative posts, the General Administrative Reserve, which had been constituted in India, was expanded in Pakistan and 50 candidates were selected for appointment to it towards the end of 1948 from those who had been recommended as suitable by the Pakistan Public Service Commission.

Nine war service candidates, who had been recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission (India) as suitable for appointment to the war-reserved vacancies in the Indian Civil Service, and 18 candidates who qualified in India in the July, 1947 examination for recruitment to the Superior Services have been appointed to the Pakistan Administrative Service, which is the successor of the Indian Civil Service. Another examination was held at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, in January, 1949, and it is hoped to appoint the next batch of candidates some time in September, 1949.

An Academy for the training of P.A.S. probationers was established at Lahore. The probationary course is for two years, the first year to be spent at Lahore and the next year, or the major part of the next year, in East Bengal. The Director of Academy is a senior member of the former Indian Civil Service. The probationers are given instruction in law and in Islamic culture. In addition they visit various centres of Government activity in West Pakistan, e.g., G.H.Q. at Rawalpindi, the Secretariat at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur. They are also taught to ride.

The shortage of officers still persists and it has been decided to make further *ad hoc* recruitment from amongst those who have applied for appointment to the Pakistan Foreign Service but may not be selected, and also from amongst those who apply in response to an advertisement which it is hoped to issue shortly. The primary aim is to attract persons who have previous experience of Government service.

RECRUITMENT POLICY

In undivided India, direct recruitment to the All-India and Central Services had to be made in such a way as to secure certain fixed proportions of vacancies for Muslims and other minority communities. The question of the reservation on

a communal or territorial basis of the vacancies to be filled in Pakistan engaged the attention of Government early in 1948. It was decided that, in view of their educational advancement, the minorities in Pakistan do not require any reservation in their favour. There is, however, a 6 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes. In general, 15 per cent of vacancies are to be reserved for candidates who may not have acquired Pakistan domicile. The remaining 85 per cent of vacancies will, in the case of the All-Pakistan Services, be divided among the candidates belonging to the various provinces of Pakistan in the ratio of the Provincial cadre strengths, while, in the case of the Central Services, the vacancies will be divided on 50:50 basis between candidates belonging to East and West Pakistan. The Scheduled Castes reservation will be reckoned against the quota of the Province of Origin of the Scheduled Castes candidates concerned.

SURPLUS STAFF OF THE MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT

The existence of staff surplus to requirements, was a very serious problem for Government to deal with and it took some time to settle the difficulties arising out of this problem. However, a considerable portion of the surplus staff was absorbed by the middle of 1948 and final orders on the subject were issued in July that year. Such of the staff as were not capable of absorption were served with notices of termination of their services but orders were issued to the effect that, *ceteris paribus*, they should receive priority over direct recruits in the filling of future vacancies.

A number of persons belonging to Indian Provinces were employed before the Partition by the Government of India. Although no options were allowed to employees of Provincial Governments in India, this class of Government servants exercised an option under a misapprehension and such of them as opted in favour of Pakistan came to Pakistan after Partition, and brought with them a difficult problem. It was, however, decided to accept them as regular officers. The question of transfer of their previously accrued rights is being taken up by the Ministry of Finance with the Government of India.

A number of persons who were not given the right of option left their posts and came to Pakistan. The question of transfer of their service records was taken up with the Government of India and arrangements have now been made with that Government to transfer and obtain their records on a reciprocal basis.

It was brought to the notice of the Cabinet Secretariat that persons who originally opted for Pakistan provisionally but changed their option finally in favour of India within the time

limit allowed for the purpose were not being entertained by the Government of India. That Government have been asked to take steps to ensure that the undertaking given to these optees that their provisional option would not in any way adversely affect their terms and conditions of service is honoured.

It has been decided that 60 per cent of the existing posts up to and including posts of Assistant Secretary and the corresponding rank should be made permanent in the various offices of the Central Government. Details as to how individuals should be confirmed against these posts are expected to issue in the near future.

FUTURE RECRUITMENT

The Cabinet Secretariat are considering the question of future recruitment to the ministerial staff in the Central Secretariat. At a meeting of the Secretaries to Government on 31st March last, certain recommendations were made in this connection and these will be implemented after approval.

To meet the future requirement of the Central Secretariat and its attached Departments, examinations for the grades of Assistants and Clerks are being held by the P.P.S.C. in June 1949.

The Establishment Branch of the Cabinet Secretariat is being consulted daily by other Ministries on various matters relating to the administration of Government. This Branch, in fact, the custodian of the rights and privileges of Government servants and it may be said that one of its most important duties is to exercise constant vigilance in seeing that the rights of Government servants are not overlooked or flouted.

PAY COMMISSION REPORT

The Pakistan Pay Commission appointed by Government in February 1948 to enquire into and report on the conditions of service of the Central and Provincial Services and their scales of pay and allowances, has submitted its report on the services under the Central Government. The report which covers about 300 printed pages has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past and it will take some time more before it is possible for Government to take decisions on all the numerous recommendations made by the Commission. Government have, therefore, dealt first with the recommendations affecting the scales of pay and allowances of non-gazetted officials. They have decided to accept the pay scales recommended by the Commission for the non-gazetted staff and in the

case of many of the categories, in order to afford as much relief as possible, have to some extent improved on the Commission's proposals specially in the matter of the starting salaries. The following are the pay scales accepted by Government:—

| Serial No. | | Existing scales. | Scales sanctioned by Government. |
|------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Superintendents in offices other than the Secretariat where there is a departmental examination, as for instance, in the Audit and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments. | 175 15 400 | 200-15-380 15 500 |
| 2. | Stenographers | 125-5-180 10 300 | 160 10-250-15 325 |
| 3. | Assistants (Selection grade) | 140-10-310-15-400 | 330-10 400 100 (probation) 160-10-250 15-400 |
| 4. | Promotion posts for Upper Subordinates (a) vide 7 (a) below. (b) vide 7 (a) below. | No comparative scale. | (a) 185-15-350 with special pay upto Rs. 50. (b) 185-195 15 300. |
| 5. | Divisional Accountants, Superintendents in Departments where there is no departmental examination. | 80 8-200-25 2-225. | 125-10-225-E.B.-10 275-E.B.-25 2-350. |
| 6. | Graduate Clerks | 60-5-100-10-120 | 85 6-115-15 2-175-E.B.-10-225. (a) 125-25 2-350. |
| 7. | Upper Subordinates, i.e., Matriculates with 2 or 3 years' training in technical institute; Selection grades for skilled workmen. | 70-5-150-10-200 | (b) 125-10-225 |
| 8. | Highly skilled, Grade I | No comparative scale | 75-5 180 with efficiency bar at 100. 60-4 100-E.B.-5-120. 60-2 80. |
| 9. | Routine Clerks | 40-5-80 | |
| 10. | Skilled workmen, car drivers and trained non-Matriculates. | 45 | |
| 11. | Posts requiring literacy in English; Record sorters, etc. | 20-1-40 | 40-2-60 |
| 12. | Semi-skilled, duffries, etc. | 15-1/2-20-1-30. | 38-1-45 |
| 13. | Unskilled workmen engaged in manual or manipulative work or required to walk long distances. | 14, 15, 16 | 33-1/2-37 |
| 14. | Unskilled workers | 14, 15, 16 | 28-1-2-32. |
| 15. | Peons | 14, 15, 16. | 28 1/2-32 |
| 16. | Jamadar | 22-25 | 28 1/2-32 with special pay of Rs. 5. |

It should be noted that the above are standard scales into which the numerous existing categories of non-gazetted Government servants have to be fitted. The Commission have dealt with this in Part III of their Report and Government expect that the fitting-in process will be completed in a month.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Government have also accepted the rates of Dearness Allowance recommended by the Commission for the non-gazetted staff which are as follows:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Employees drawing pay below Rs. 50 | Rs. 26 if residential accommodation is not provided otherwise Rs. 24, plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 1 in the case of Class IV employees. |
| Employees drawing pay from Rs. 50 to 100 | Rs. 30 |
| " " " " " 101 to 175 | 27 1/2% subject to a minimum of Rs. 30. |
| " " " " " 176 to 400 | 17 1/2% subject to a minimum of Rs. 48 |
| " " " " " 401 to 500 | Rs. 70 p.m. |
| " " " " " 501 to 750 | Rs. 85 p.m. |

In Eastern Pakistan an extra dearness allowance of Rs. 6 p.m. will be drawn in addition to the above as the cost of living is higher there.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

(a) In stations where accommodation is difficult, i.e., Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Sialpur Government have also accepted the Commission's recommendation to grant the following House-rent allowance for other than Class IV Government servants, subject to the usual conditions:—

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Govt. servants drawing below Rs. 55 p.m. | Rs. 6. |
| " " " " " from Rs. 55 to 100 | Rs. 8. |
| " " " " " 101 to 250 | Rs. 10. |
| " " " " " 251 to 400 | 4% limited to a maximum of Rs. 15 |

(b) In the case of Class IV Government servants the Commission have recommended and the Government have agreed to provide them with free residential accommodation or the payment of the following rates of house-rent allowance in lieu thereof:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Chittagong, Dacca and Sialpur. | Rs. 5 p.m. (inclusive of Rs. 2 included in the rate of Rs. 26 for dearness allowance mentioned in para. 2 above). |
|---|---|

Again, in the stations mentioned in para. (a) above where the accommodation problem is difficult and a Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 175 is forced to live at a distance of 3 miles or more from his place of duty, the Commission have recommended the payment of a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. This recommendation has also been accepted by Government.

HOUSE BUILDING ALLOWANCE

In order further to ease the difficulties caused by a shortage of accommodation Government have also agreed to grant house-building advances to Government servants posted in Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong and Sialpur on the following terms:—

(i) the amount of advance will be limited to 18 months' pay;

(ii) the advance will be recovered over a maximum period of 6 years.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Government have decided to give retrospective effect to these recommendations from the 1st January, 1949 with the following modification in the case of railway employees. The latter are, at present, in addition to certain cash dearness allowances, receiving benefits from the railway grain shops. The Pay Commission have recommended the abolition of the grain shops concession and to give railway employees the same rates of cost of living allowance as have been agreed to for other Government servants. The winding up of the railway grain shops has also been recommended by the committee which was specially appointed by Government to enquire into the working of these shops. The Government have, therefore, decided to abolish the grain shop concession from 1st April, 1949 and to give the railway employees from that date the Dearness Allowance at the rates recommended by the Commission. The improved pay scales for railway employees will, however, be given as in the case of other Government servants from 1st January 1949 and the arrears payable in this respect to the railway employees upto 31st March 1949 will be the difference between their new pay in accordance with the improved pay scales and their present pay plus the Interim Relief. In order not to inconvenience the railway employees who have been availing of grain shops concession and who will now have to make their purchases of cereals, etc. from the civil shops, Government have decided to continue the existing railway grain shops upto 30th June 1949, but the sales of various commodities to the railway employees will be at controlled rates and where no controlled rates exist, at local market rates. The future cash emoluments of railway employees will show a marked improvement on their present rates of pay and allowances including the benefit of grain shops concession.

The minimum emoluments which the lowest paid employees will now get will be Rs. 55 p.m. in West Pakistan as against Rs. 40-12 drawn by him at present. If he is also entitled to house-rent and conveyance allowances in big cities, like Karachi, Lahore, etc., his emoluments will be Rs. 63 p.m. In Eastern Pakistan he will be entitled to an additional Rs. 6 p.m. making a total of Rs. 69.

COST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The net extra cost next year resulting from these decisions will be approximately Rs. 4 crores. This does not include the cost on account of certain other subsidiary benefits to the lower paid employees which are still under the consideration of Government and on which decisions will be taken shortly. Government have accepted this burden on their resources at a time when the strictest economy is called for in every direction and the demands for the defence of the country are also heavy in the conviction that this relief to the lower paid employees is quite essential. The prices of some commodities are already declining and a substantial fall in food prices in the near future is expected. With this prospect and the increased emoluments now sanctioned the circumstances of the non-gazetted staff should show considerable improvement.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION in the areas included in Pakistan received a great set-back as a result of the partition of India. The mass migration of the Hindus from Pakistan resulted in the closing down of a good number of schools and colleges and these could not be re-opened as most of the school buildings were and have been occupied by the refugees who poured into Pakistan in large numbers.

The migration of trained and experienced Hindu teachers and the lack of libraries, museums and scientific apparatus in colleges, were also responsible for throwing the educational organisation into confusion.

The students who migrated to Pakistan had to turn to employment rather than to studies owing to economic difficulties. The number of students being thus reduced, most of the experienced and trained teachers who came from India had to be given employment in government or commercial offices. Those who could not be so provided found themselves without employment.

Thus with little enthusiasm on the part of the citizens of Pakistan for higher academic education and the preoccupation of Central and Provincial Governments with political affairs, very little attention has been paid to education in Pakistan.

Since August 15, 1947, there has been a separate Ministry of Education in the Central Government, the present Minister of Education being the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rehman, who is also holding the portfolios of Industries, Commerce and Works. The Provincial Governments are fully autonomous in regard to education except in respect of educational development programme for which they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Education Minister is advised by an Educational Adviser who is also the Ex-officio Joint Secretary of the Education Ministry. There are also a Deputy Secretary and an Assistant Secretary to the Ministry.

There are two Assistant Educational Advisers: In-charge of General and Technical Education respectively; and one Education Officer assisted by two Assistant Education Officers.

In the provinces also 'Education' is under the control of a Minister, with the exception of the West Punjab, where Section 92A Rule prevails, and Baluchistan which received its first instalment of reforms in June, 1949, and where Education is controlled by the Chief Adviser to the Agent to the Governor-General of Pakistan, assisted by a Superintendent of Education. The Director of Public Instruction is the permanent head of the department, and also acts as expert Adviser to the Minister.

EAST BENGAL

Education Minister. The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid; *D.P.L.*, Dr. Mohammad Qudrat-i-Khunda.

WEST PUNJAB

D.P.L., B. A. Hashmi.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Education Minister. The Hon'ble Mian Jafar Shah; *D.P.L.*, Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak.

SIND

Education Minister. The Hon'ble Kazi Fazlullah; *D.P.L.*, In U. M. Daudpota.

BALUCHISTAN

Education Adviser. Qazi Mohammad Isa Khan; *Director of Education.* K. S. I. M. Khan.

In Pakistan there are three Universities (the Sind University, the West Punjab University, the Dacca University) which are also the examining bodies for the respective areas.

The whole structure of education in Pakistan and particularly in Karachi is being overhauled. Primary schools which in some provinces comprise four classes and in others five, are to be standardised, and Higher Secondary Schools, including the first year of the Intermediate Education, with a 3-year University degree are to be reintegrated. In this connection the Central Advisory Board of Education has met twice at Karachi and Peshawar. Its recommendations are being examined by the Pakistan Government and also by the Provincial and States Governments.

Council of Technical Education.—The Council of Technical Education for Pakistan set up in 1948 by the Pakistan Government also had two meetings since June, 1948. The recommendations of the Council with regard to standardisation of Engineering Degree Courses, establishment of polytechnics, and technical high schools are under active consideration by the authorities. A number of sub-committees set up by the Council are at present engaged in formulating different schemes for the development of technical education in the country.

Historical Records and Archives Commission.—In pursuance of the Government resolution of April 14, 1948, a Historical Records and Archives Commission was set up in order to recommend ways and means of preserving all manuscripts, records, documents and archives of historical and cultural interest. It held its first meeting at Karachi in December 1948 and recommended *inter alia* the formation of a number of regional survey committees for the survey and salvage of historical records and for the preparation of guides to Archives in Pakistan. The Government are considering the recommendations.

History Board of Pakistan.—Realising the great need of rewriting text-books for educational institutions in Pakistan, the Education Ministry have set up an Editorial Board of scholars representing all areas of Pakistan to take up the preparation of syllabuses and text-books of history.

The History Board which was set up in March 1949 in Karachi includes the Pakistan Deputy Minister for the Interior, Dr. Ishtaq Hussain Qureshi, Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Educational Adviser to the Pakistan Government, and representatives of the Universities. The Board has also been entrusted with the preparation of a standard work on the history of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

At a meeting held in Karachi on July 7, 1949, the History Board finalised the pattern of the new Pakistan history and the principles on which it should be based. It was emphasised that the official history should strictly confine itself to the bare facts but should be underlined with the spirit of the renaissance of the Muslim nation in the Indian sub-continent, culminating in the establishment of Pakistan.

A number of writers have been selected and various chapters of the official history have been assigned to them for re-writing. The work is expected to be ready within six months for the approval of the History Board. It is said that new light on Tipu Sultan, Sirajuddaula and Mohammad Tughlak, the last of whom is sometimes described as the "wisest fool" in Indian history would be thrown. There also appears to be general agreement on the point that it was growing provincialism which had begun to take root in the 16th century and not the "Jocran Policy" of Aurangzeb or the interference funds among the Moghal princes, which was responsible for the downfall of the Moghal Empire. Much evidence will be put forward to support this view.

The Board has also accepted the theory that the British expansion in the sub-continent was illegal, an abuse of the facilities enjoyed by "foreign" trading concern. The "Black Hole"

incident, will be eliminated, and the "treacherous role" played by Lord Clive and Warren Hastings will be fully described. The Board also decided that the history to be taught in Pakistan schools should cover the pre-Vedic and the later Hindu period before the advent of Islam in the eighth century.

Among those who are selected to re-write history are:—Mr. M. B. Ahmed, Secretary, Constituent Assembly; Mr. S. M. Ikram, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Professor Haleem and Professor Rajkumar Chakravarty from East Bengal; Mian Abdul Aziz and Mr. Namadar Khan from West Punjab; Dr. Pithawala and Dr. Daudpota from Sind; and Professor Mahmud Hasan and Dr. Salim from Karachi.

EDUCATION IN KARACHI

Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, with a population of over a million has a relatively small number of schools for its population. The Education Ministry of the Central Government, is maintaining and directly administering over 20 primary and secondary schools. The total enrolment numbers over 50,000, and the schools have a complement of over 350 teachers.

In the beginning it was the intention of the Pakistan Government to hand over these schools to the Government of Sind but with the separation of Karachi the position changed completely and the Karachi Administration took over all primary and secondary schools with the exception of one school which is still being administered by the Sind Government.

There are, however, still about 90,000 students who are yet to be accommodated in the schools; and the managements have to resort to two or three shifts to cope with the problem.

There are only seven colleges in Karachi—Sind Muslim College, Islamia College, Dow Medical College, N.E.B. Engineering College, Commerce College, and a girls' College, with the Sind University as the examining body for the whole area. A girls' college was started in July 1949 and the Pakistan Government hope to start a technical high school and a science college, costing about 20 lakhs, within a short period.

A proposal for setting up a full-fledged first class residential University in the capital, with all the colleges in Karachi affiliated to it, is now under the consideration of the Education Ministry.

On the recommendations of the Karachi Inquiry Committee, constituted to devise ways and means to cope with the education problem in the capital which is serious, the Ministry of Education has evolved a 5-year-plan to open 500 primary schools and 100 secondary schools with an estimated cost of over 10 lakhs. Primary education will be made compulsory and free. The Karachi Administration has been asked to get all buildings at present occupied by the refugees vacated without any further delay.

Madame Maria Montessori, the well-known Italian educationist, paid a visit to Pakistan to organise a Montessori Training Course for teachers in Karachi.

The Pakistan Government selected about 30 teachers who had a three months' course, commencing from July 4, 1949.

Baluchistan Tribal Area.—A special provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made in the budget for 1948-1949 for the educational uplift of the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. In consultation with the local administration, a scheme for the educational development of tribal areas in Baluchistan was prepared and sanctioned by the Government. Under this scheme, the Sandeman Higher Secondary School, Quetta, has been raised to the standard of a degree college, one middle school and one primary school have been raised to the High School and Middle School standard respectively, and 40 primary and 30 adult education centres have also been opened.

N.-W.F.P. Tribal Area.—In December last, sanction for the establishment of 30 adult education centres (with immediate effect) and the opening of 36 primary schools with effect from the academic session, April 1949 in the tribal area, was conveyed to the Local administration.

Girls College at Peshawar.—The Pakistan Government have given a grant both recurring and non-recurring for the establishment of a combined Science and Arts Degree College for girls at Peshawar in the 1949-50 budget.

Cultural Relations with other Countries.—The Government of Pakistan have in consultation with the Universities made arrangements for the study of French, Russian, Chinese and Spanish to encourage Pakistan nationals to learn some of the more important foreign languages. Lecturers in these languages who will be selected by the Pakistan Public Service Commission will be attached to the Universities in Pakistan for this purpose. French will be taught in the Universities of Sind and Dacca, while facilities for learning Russian, Chinese and Spanish will be provided in the Universities of Sind, Dacca and Punjab respectively.

To promote cultural contacts with the outside world, the Pakistan Government have also decided to offer 12 scholarships to students from other countries for technical training in Pakistan. Six of these scholarships will be offered to students from the Muslim countries of the Middle East and the others to Muslims from the near and far East countries. To cement the already friendly relations with other Muslim countries of the world, the Government have established cultural associations—Pakistan-Iran Cultural Association, Pakistan Arab Cultural Association, Pakistan Afghanistan Cultural Association and the Pakistan Turkish Cultural Association. Branches of all the associations have been set up in Dacca and Lahore and a branch of the Pakistan Afghanistan Cultural Association at Peshawar. These associations receive grants from the Government of Pakistan.

Iqbal Academy.—The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has set up a Foundation Committee for the establishment of "Iqbal Academy"

with the object of popularising the philosophy and poetry of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal. The Academy has so far met twice and approved the following proposals put forth by the Education Division with a view to achieving the above object:—Institution of Research Scholarships; Institution of Memorial Lectures on Iqbal; Reward of Literary Contributions on Iqbal; Translation of Iqbal's works into foreign and regional languages; Prominence to the poetry and philosophy of Iqbal in the programmes of Radio Pakistan; and inclusion of a representative selection of Iqbal's poetry in Urdu and Persian text-books. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. one lakh as capital and Rs. 25,000 as a recurring grant for the proposed academy.

Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu.—In view of the yeoman service rendered by the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu in the cause of Urdu literature, the Pakistan Government has sanctioned the payment to the Anjuman of a grant of Rs. 25,000 for the year 1948-49.

The Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu is opening an Urdu College for Karachi in the near future. Urdu will be the medium of instruction in the college.

National Museum.—The Education Ministry appointed last year a special committee to frame a scheme for the establishment of a national museum at Karachi. Taking this scheme as the basis, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, the Archaeological Adviser to the Government of Pakistan submitted a revised scheme. This revised scheme has since been accepted by Government of Pakistan and the museum will begin functioning in the near future.

As a result of an agreement with the Indian Government, the Pakistan Government will get their share of exhibits from India. The bulk of these exhibits will form part of the national museum of Pakistan at Karachi.

Educational Information Bureau.—The Bureau's library has grown considerably. The Bureau now possesses a large number of books including books on education, reference books, educational reports, calendars of the important

Universities in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries like Australia. The library also maintains classified records of press notes and articles on education published in various newspapers.

Scheduled Caste Scholarships.—The educational uplift of the Scheduled Castes has continued to receive the attention of the Education Ministry and scholarships estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 were awarded to 276 Scheduled Caste students for pursuing scientific, technical and professional studies in Pakistan and India.

U.N.E.S.C.O. The question of Pakistan's membership of the U.N.E.S.C.O. has not yet been finally decided. Invitations were received by the Ministry of Education for participation in the following conferences:—

1. The 11th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in June, 1948. Mr. Latif, Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Akhtar Husain, Assistant Education Adviser, attended the Conference as Pakistan's representatives. Mr. Latif was elected one of the three Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

2. Berne Convention of the Laws of the Copyright Act. The Educational Attache, London, was deputed to attend this Conference held at Brussels in June 1948. The question of ratification of either the existing text or the revised text of the Act is under the consideration of the Pakistan Government.

3. Conference of the Representatives of Universities held at Utrecht (Holland). In accordance with the decision of the Inter-University Board of Education for Pakistan, Dr. O. M. Malik, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University and Chairman of the Inter-University Board and Dr. A. Waheed, represented the Pakistan Universities at the Conference.

4. Beirut (Lebanon) Conference of the U.N.E.S.C.O. A delegation of observers consisting of Dr. Mahmood Hasan, Educational Adviser, and Dr. S. M. Husain, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, was sent to attend the third session of the General Conference of the U.N.E.S.C.O. at Beirut.

LAWS OF 1948

STATISTICALLY, the December session of the Assembly makes impressive reading. During the 10 days' session, 565 questions were dealt with, 10 official bills were passed, and a large amount of other business was conducted. Six Select Committees were also set up to examine the bills which were before the House.

Among the Bills passed by the House, the most interesting were the Hoarding and Black-marketing Bill and the Sind Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill. Hoarding and black-marketing being comparatively novel offences, no comprehensive definition was found in the existing laws, thus causing great difficulty in punishing anti-social elements effectively. The Bill therefore provided a definition, a deterrent punishment and also a machinery for expeditious trial to root out this evil.

The Sind Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill which was intended to ease the acute shortage of accommodation by making it possible to ration residential accommodation provided requisite power to the authorities to meet the situation effectively.

In the course of the same session, the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) also tackled a most important and far-reaching piece of legislation, the Public and Representative Officers (Disqualification) Bill, 1949. The purpose of this measure was to purify public life and strike effectively at the evils of bribery, corruption, jobbery, favouritism, nepotism, maladministration, wilful misappropriation or diversion of

public money, and any other abuse of official power or position. By enacting this Bill, Pakistan has forged an instrument which could effectively probe into misconduct in high places.

The Budget Session of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) commenced on February 14, 1949, and continued till March 10, 1949. Fourteen Official Bills and 1 Non-Official Bill were passed and a large number of non-official resolutions were dealt with. The Central Budget for the year 1949-50 took up 7 days out of the total of 10 days of sitting. It was presented to the House on February 28, 1949, at 3 p.m. The general discussion took up 3 days and the demand for grants another 3 days. As many as 110 cut-motions were received out of which only 10 could be discussed. In addition, 3 Bills relating to Finance were passed.

Among other legislation, the most important were the Pakistan Finance Corporation Bill and the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution (Karachi Amendment) Bill. The object of the first Bill was to set up a much needed organisation for the provision of credit for medium and long-term capital requirements of industry which fell outside the normal activities of commercial banks. The other bill, as its name signifies, made certain changes in the existing laws to eradicate the evil of prostitution from the Federal capital.

The following is a list of the Acts passed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly (Legislative) between March 19 and November 20, 1948.

The Railways (Transport of Goods) Amendment Act, 1948. The Railways (Transport of Goods) Act, 1947 came into force on March 25, 1947 for a period of one year. This Act gives powers to the Central Government to issue directions in regard to priority of transport of goods by Railways. The conditions which necessitated this control still existed and had been aggravated by the shortage of coal. It was considered that the powers of priority movement should be retained by the Central Government for a further period of two years.

The Constituent Assembly (Legislature) Members' Allowances Act, 1948.—This Act provided that the members of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) shall receive travelling allowances and daily allowances at the same rates and under the same conditions as are or hereafter may be applicable to the members of the Constituent Assembly. Under Section 20 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted, members of the Federal Legislature are entitled to allowances at rates and under conditions applicable to members of the Legislative Assembly of the Indian Legislature. These rates are much lower than those laid by Honourable the President for the members of the Constituent Assembly. This bill was passed to introduce the necessary uniformity.

The Income Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The changes in the tax law are designed firstly to reduce evasion and secondly to encourage

the establishment of new industries in Pakistan. In pursuance of the first object, the Act removes the restrictions placed by the Amendment Act of 1939 on the reopening of assessments and gives powers to the Income Tax Officer to visit business premises and call for and inspect accounts. It also defines more precisely the functions and powers of the Appellate authority. In pursuance of the second object it grants exemptions from tax for a period of five years in respect of profits of new industrial undertakings which do not exceed 5 per cent of the capital employed.

The Pakistan General Sales Tax Act, 1948.—The Act imposed a Central Sales Tax on the sale of goods in the provinces of Pakistan with effect from April 1, 1948. The existing Provincial enactments imposing the tax in East Bengal, West Punjab, and Sind ceased to operate except for the purpose of assessing and collecting tax on sales made prior to 1st April 1948.

The Insurance Amendment Act, 1948.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Insurance Act, 1938, insurers are required to keep certain specified amounts as deposits with the Reserve Bank of India. When, by virtue of the Pakistan (Adaptations of existing Pakistan Laws) Order, 1947, the Insurance Act, 1938 became applicable to Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947, it became necessary for insurers operating in Pakistan or desiring to do so to make separate additional deposits of amounts in Pakistan in relation to the insurance business done in this dominion. Although it is considered that the provision regarding separate deposits for business done in Pakistan is essential, nevertheless taking into consideration that insurers will now have to make two deposits in respect of the business which they carried on formerly and the smaller amount of business available in Pakistan, it was proposed to reduce the deposit amount by 50 per cent. Power was taken by the Central Government for fixing a date on which the provisions of the bill should be brought into effect.

Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1948.—Under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, notices of suits against the Central Government had to be served on a Secretary to Government. Such notices of suits in connection with compensation claims and summonses were being received in very large numbers in the Communications Ministry (Railway Division). It was felt that in the interests of economy it would be desirable that the notices should be served on the General Manager of the Railway concerned instead of the Secretary, Government of Pakistan, as at present it was, therefore, proposed to amend section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code to provide for notices of suits relating to affairs of a Government Railway, being served on the General Manager of the Railway concerned.

Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948.—The object of this Bill is to provide for more speedy trial and more effective punishment of cases of bribery and corruption. It was felt that the Prevention of Corruption Act II of 1917 passed soon after the passage by the Government of India of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act XXV of 1946, did not provide for speedy trials, and bribe-takers still continued to abuse the privileges given to them under the present law by taking advantage of transfer applications and *de novo* trials, and thus defeat the object of their prosecution and the ends of justice. With a view of thwarting such abuse of privileges the Pakistan Government considers that a law should be enacted for speedy trials and for the more effective punishment of certain offences, and this Bill is designed for this purpose.

The Karachi Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1948.—Karachi, the major port of Pakistan, was administered by a body of trustees appointed under the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. Section 82 of the Karachi Port Trust, 1886, enabled the Central Government to revoke, after giving a notice of six months, the powers of the trustees of the Karachi Port only in case the trustees failed to accomplish the purpose intended to be accomplished under the Act. It was proposed to amplify the provisions of section 82 so as to

enable the Central Government to take over and delegate the powers, at present exercised by the trustees for the purpose of maintenance, improvement, development or better administration of the Port at any time when Government consider such a step necessary.

The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act, 1948.—The Chittagong port has assumed special importance consequent on the establishment of Pakistan. Its present position as the only major port in Eastern Pakistan has made it imperative for Government to ensure that nothing impedes the execution of plans, development which would enable the port to handle all the passenger and commercial traffic of its hinterland. The Chittagong Port was under dual control. The jetties, wharves, quays, godowns and all traffic movements in the port area were controlled by the Eastern Bengal Railway, while the Port Commissioners were responsible for keeping the Karnafull River open and navigable for ships using the Port and for levying Port charges. Section 101 of the Chittagong Port Act enables the Government to revoke, after giving notice of six months, the powers of the Commissioners only in case the Commissioners failed to accomplish the purpose intended to be accomplished under the Act. It was proposed to amplify the provisions of Section 101 so as to enable the Central Government to take over and delegate the powers at present exercised by the Commissioners for the purpose of maintenance, development, or better administration of the Port at any time when Government consider such a step necessary.

Pakistan Armed Forces (Recruitment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1948.—A doubt arose whether the Pakistan Government were competent to determine the conditions of service of officers holding the King's Commission in the Defence Forces of Pakistan. The legal authorities had advised that as the Governor-General represented His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion, no reference was necessary to any authority in the U.K. and that all that was necessary was that the Central Government, of which he is the head, be empowered to regulate and control conditions of service as regards pay, leave, pension and general rights of the Defence Services of Pakistan, including King's Commissioned Officers. The Bill was designed to confer the necessary authority on the Central Government.

The Pakistan Federal Legislature (Deputy President's Salary) Act, 1948.—The object of the Bill was to provide a suitable monthly salary to the Deputy President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (Legislature) under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the Pakistan (Provincial Constitution) Order, 1947. The salary was proposed to be fixed at Rs. 2,000 p.m. throughout the year in order to enable the Deputy President to devote his whole time to the duties of his office. He would not draw the ordinary daily allowance admissible to members of the Constituent Assembly when the Assembly would be in session.

Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1948.—It had been reported that salt dealers, taking advantage of the period of three years allowed by the Sea Customs Act, were deliberately delaying the clearance of their stocks from bonded warehouses at customs ports in order to create a shortage in the interior and force up the price of salt. It was, therefore, proposed that the Chief Customs Officer of a port should be given power to require the owner to remove his salt from a warehouse at any time after it has been kept there for four months.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1948.—After the partition of the country into separate Dominions, much difficulty was felt at times in obtaining the services of certificated officers at the Pakistan ports, as laid down by Section 11 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923. For the interim period, in order to avoid the Pakistan Shipping being held up unnecessarily, it was proposed that Government should take power to exempt any ship or class of ships from the provisions of the said Section.

The West Punjab Special Tribunal (Abolition) Act, 1948.—The work of the West Punjab Tribunal, constituted by a joint order made by the Governor-General of Pakistan and India under Section 9 of the Independence Act 1947, had been at a standstill owing to the absence of accused persons or witnesses or both. The expense in maintaining the Tribunal was a useless burden on the finances of the Government. The object of the Bill was to abolish the Tribunal and to make provision for the continuance of the trial of three cases pending before the Tribunal to the court of the District Magistrate of Lahore or any Magistrate subordinate to him.

The Arbitral Tribunal (Dissolution) Act, 1948.—The Arbitral Tribunal which was set up by the Arbitral Tribunal Order, 1947, made under Section 9 of the Independence Act, 1947, was no longer required as all the references made to it had already been disposed of and under Article 4 of the Order no further reference could be made to it after January 1, 1948. The Arbitral Tribunal (Dissolution) Bill, 1948, was introduced for the abolition of the Tribunal.

Protection of Ports (Special Measures) Act, 1948.—On the recommendations of a committee of officials and non-officials instituted to enquire into the causes of a fire at Chittagong Port, the Bill was introduced in the Legislature to declare the Chittagong port as "Protected Area," and to regulate the entry of the general public into its premises. The Government were also advised to take the same measures in regard to Karachi port.

The United Nations (Privileges & Immunities) Act, 1948.—The bill was introduced in the Pakistan Legislature to give effect to the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

The Salt Duty (Pakistan) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated throughout Pakistan by the Governor-General in exercise of powers conferred by Section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted by the Pakistan (Provincial Constitution) Order, 1947. The Governor-General of Pakistan added the following to Section 112 of the Indian Railways Act, 1930: "The burden of proof that there was no intention to defraud shall lie on the accused." In Section 113, clause 1, a fullstop was substituted after the word "originally started" and the subsequent portion of the clause was deleted.

Indian Railways Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935 as adapted by the Pakistan (Provincial Constitution) Order, 1947, the Governor-General of Pakistan added the following to Section 112 of the Indian Railways Act, 1930: "The burden of proof that there was no intention to defraud shall lie on the accused." In Section 113, clause 1, a fullstop was substituted after the word "originally started" and the subsequent portion of the clause was deleted.

Indian Military Personnel Amnesty Ordinance, 1948.—In accordance with an Inter-Dominion Agreement that general amnesty should be granted to military personnel of the other Dominion, the Governor-General promulgated the Ordinance that no legal proceedings should be instituted in any Pakistan court against any member of the Indian military forces engaged in duties connected with internal defence or protection of evacuation of refugees in any part of Pakistan. All previous proceedings should be suspended and the convictions by any Pakistan court would be remitted.

The Cantonments (Requisitioning of Immovable Property) Ordinance, 1948.—The Central Government was empowered to requisition any immovable property (excluding the places of religious worship) by order in writing and to deal or use with the property in such manner as it thought fit.

Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948.—The Pakistan Special Police Establishment, the superintendence of which is vested with the Pakistan Central Government, was constituted to investigate offences committed in connection with matters relating to the Central or provincial Governments.

The Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—A Second Proviso to Section 8 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, was inserted providing for the exemption from income-tax of the interest receivable on security issued by the Central Government with the condition that interest shall not be liable to income-tax or super-tax.

Essential Personnel (Registration) Ordinance, 1948.—All essential personnel over the age of 18 and under the age of 55 years, residing in Pakistan and not employees of Pakistan Government, or the provincial Governments, were liable to register themselves at the Employment Exchanges.

West Punjab Disturbed Areas (Special Powers of Armed Forces & Validation of certain Acts) Ordinance, 1948.—The Commissioned Officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Military, of Air Forces in area declared disturbed areas in West Punjab were empowered to arrest any person who has committed or was to commit a cognizable offence, enter and search without warrant any premises to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined, or any property suspected to be stolen property or any arms believed to be unlawfully kept.

Pakistan (Exchange of Prisoners) Ordinance, 1948.—The ordinance was promulgated by the Governor-General of Pakistan to implement an agreement with the Government of India regarding the exchange of certain classes of prisoners between the Dominion of Pakistan and the Dominion of India. The provincial Governments were authorised to issue warrants for the custody and removal of transferable prisoners from the places of detention for his delivery at a place specified in the warrant. The provincial Governments, District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates or Sub-Divisional Magistrates were authorised to issue warrants for the custody and removal of repatriated prisoners.

Pakistan Currency Ordinance, 1948.—The Central Government were authorised to issue Pakistan one Rupee Notes which would be current in Pakistan in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as the Rupee Coin. They should also be legal tender in Pakistan for the payment of any amount.

Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—The following explanation was added to Section 8, Sub-Section 1 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act VII of 1947:—

"The bringing or sending into any part or place in the territories of Pakistan of any such article as aforesaid, intended to be taken out of the territories of Pakistan without being removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being carried shall none the less be deemed to be

bringing or as the case may be sending, into the territories of Pakistan of that article for the purposes of this Section."

Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated for the constitution of a corporation to render financial assistance in the rehabilitation of refugees. For the purposes of the administration of the Corporation, a Board of 10 Directors to be appointed by the Central Government, was set up. Not more than four of these Directors would be official.

The Central Excises and Salt and the Indian Tariff Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated to provide for the imposition of an excise duty on cigarettes and for alteration from time to time of the preferential rates of duty.

The Pakistan (Control of Entry) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated to control the entry of persons coming from India into Pakistan. No person proceeding from any place in India would, unless exempted, enter any place in Pakistan, unless being a person domiciled in Pakistan or India, or he was in possession of a valid permit, or being a person not so domiciled, he was in possession of a valid passport.

Pakistan (Economic Rehabilitation) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated to make necessary provision for the restoration and maintenance of the economic life of Pakistan and the orderly settlement of the refugees in Pakistan. The Government would appoint Rehabilitation Commissioners and Deputy and Assistant Rehabilitation Commissioners to carry out the resettlement.

Pakistan (Protection of Evacuee property) Ordinance, 1948.—The ordinance was promulgated to make provisions for the protection and care of the property of evacuees from Pakistan. The Pakistan Government would appoint Custodians who would be a Judge of a High Court, an Additional, Deputy or Assistant Custodian would perform his duties under the general superintendence of the Custodian.

The Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act (1946) Amendment Ordinance, 1948.—In clause (a) after the words and figures "Indian Companies Act 1913," the following words were added: "and includes every banking company incorporated in any place outside Pakistan and carrying on or intending to carry on business as a banking company in any province of Pakistan." And after clause (b) the following clause was inserted: "new branch" includes a branch which is reported after being temporarily closed.

The Indian Tariff Act (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—The Indian Tariff Act

was further amended to provide for the imposition of an export duty on mesita fibre.

The Riot and Civil Commotion Risks Insurance (Repealing) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated to repeal provisions of the Riot and Civil Commotion Risks Insurance Ordinance, 1917. Sections 5, 6, 8 and 10 of the Riot and Civil Commotion Risks Insurance Ordinance were repealed.

Pakistan General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—The Ordinance was promulgated to authorise the Central Government to notify that the tax would be imposed only at a single point in the series of sales by successive dealers, and that the tax should be charged at such rate as might be specified in the notification.

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948. For clause (a) of sub-section (3) the following clause was substituted, namely, "Crown," "Empire," "Empire," "Empire," "Imperial," "King," "Queen," "Quaid-i-Azam," "Jinnah," "Royal," "State," "Dominion," "State Bank," "Bank of Pakistan," or any word which suggests or is imputed to suggest the patronage of His Majesty or the Quaid-i-Azam or of any member of the Royal Family.

It was laid down in the Ordinance that no company, unless it had obtained the authorisation in writing of the Secretary-General shall be registered by a name containing in any form the name of the United Nations.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.—The following was added after clause (b) of Section 69 of the Trade Marks Act, 1940:— "the emblem, the official seal and the name of the United Nations, or of any subsidiary body set up by that body or any abbreviation of any such name in such manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is duly authorised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use the aforesaid emblem, seal or name."

The Cantonment Acts (1924) Amendment Ordinance, 1948. In clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section 27 of the Cantonment Act, 1924, for the word "twelve" the word "six" was substituted.

The Land Control (Capital of Federation) Ordinance, 1948.—The ordinance was promulgated to make provision for controlling the transfer and the market value of certain lands within the limits of the Capital of the Federation. No person could transfer any land lying within the specified area except with the prior approval of the Central Government in writing or any transfer made in contravention of this section would be void.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

Chief Court of Sind

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| Tynbji, The Hon'ble Mr. H. B., Barrister-at-Law | | Chief Judge. |
| Constantine, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. B., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. | | Judge |
| Agha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. G., B.A., LL.B. | .. .. . | Do. |
| Vellani, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. L., Bar-at-Law | .. .. . | Do. |
| Memon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahomed Bachal, B.A., LL.B. | .. .. . | Do. |
| DeSa, B. J., Barrister-at-Law | .. .. . | Registrar & Clerk of the Crown. |
| Raymond, G., B.A., LL.B. | .. .. . | Official Assignee and Administrator-General and Official Trustee, for Sind, Karachi. |
| Chaglia, A. R., Bar-at-Law | .. .. . | Registrar, Original Side, Chief Court of Sind and Registrar of Firms and Companies for Sind. |
| D'Costa, B.A., LL.B. | .. .. . | Official Commissioner. |

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

THE widespread disturbances which broke out on the eve of the partition affected the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department very adversely. Most of the staff that had opted for Pakistan could not get to Pakistan and the Hindu staff in Pakistan in most cases had left their jobs. Attacks on the railway trains paralysed the communication system and the Posts & Telegraphs services were almost completely disrupted. The route from Delhi to Karachi via East Punjab was cut off.

The Department had a difficult task to perform. On the telegraphic side, it had to maintain telecommunication services, overseas communication links, arrange for spare parts and stores for the installations and also train the staff, with hardly any Posts & Telegraphs Workshops, store depots or training establishments.

The booking of accountable articles and issue of money orders for India was suspended and could not be re-opened till November, 1947. The exchange of mails between the two Dominions at Lahore and Amritsar had to be abandoned. About 5,000 bags full of mails were despatched from Lahore in the beginning of October to Amritsar in a sealed wagon attached to a refugee train and about 10,000 bags were received from Amritsar in the same manner. Such exchanges at an interval of a week continued between Lahore and Amritsar till it became possible to divert all service mails via Hyderabad (Sind) and Marwar. In the meantime, the posting of the staff was regularised and the staff too was getting trained. Short courses of intensive training and energetic drives to clear accumulations of mail were arranged which brought about considerable improvement in the situation.

Through the Orient Airways, air mail service was established in West Pakistan as well as between East and West Pakistan in October, 1947. In May 1948, daily air mail service was established between Dacca and Karachi. Air mail service to other eastern countries except China has also been started and now the air mail mileage, both inland and foreign, stands at 5,000 miles.

Soon after its establishment, Pakistan became a member of the Universal Postal Union which entitled her to exchange correspondence both by surface and air with all the other member countries under the rules and regulations of the Universal Postal Convention. Pakistan has also executed so far postal agreements with 18 foreign countries for the exchange of postal parcels. At present sea mails are being exchanged through Bombay due to the absence of any regular ship services of reasonable frequency from Karachi. Efforts are also being made to establish direct money order service with all the countries in the sterling area which was suspended in October 1947 due to foreign exchange control.

At the termination of the Stand-still Agreement in March, 1948, customs barriers went up restricting the exchange of parcel mails and other dutiable correspondence with West and East Pakistan at Bombay and Calcutta respectively. These bottle-necks caused inordinate delay in the transmission of postal articles. The application of international rates to inter-Dominion mails worsened the situation still further. An agreement, however, was reached at one of inter-Dominion Conferences and it was agreed to revert to the exchange of mails more or less on internal lines and to lower the rates to the level of the internal rates with effect from May 15, 1948. This resulted in considerable improvement in the carriage of mails.

Articles of postal stationery continue to be in short supply due to lack of Forms Press. But certain steps had to be taken to assert the independent working of the Department. Postage stamps overprinted "Pakistan" were therefore introduced from October 1, 1947 and postal stationery from January 1, 1948. Later on, designs were prepared for regular postage stamps, commemorative stamps and the postal stationery of Pakistan in general. One-anna refugee relief

labels were introduced in January and the sale proceeds of Rs. 5 lakhs were contributed to the Quaid-Azam's Relief Fund. Philatelic Bureaus have also been opened at Karachi, New Delhi, Rangoon, Sydney, Washington, London, Tehran and Kabul.

To give relief to the destitute refugees coming from India, the Government of Pakistan allowed limited withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks Accounts in Pakistan from the accounts of those refugees standing in India, as also full encashment of the certificates held by them. The Government also entered into a reciprocal arrangement with India by which the despatch of pass-books as also the application of transfers to the other Dominion was dispensed with. This removed the inordinate delays in the transfers of accounts and the risk of losing pass-books.

Pakistan lost all the Posts & Telegraphs Workshops, training establishments, technical centres and main stores depots. The overseas communications service was handled from Bombay, with beam wireless circuits both from telegraphy and telephony. Due to war time pressure, the telephone system in Pakistan required immediate replacement of such equipment, or sometimes complete overhauls. Other difficult questions were expansion of the telegraph and telephone services and long distance telephone facilities for civil use.

The Department successfully solved all these complicated problems. A wireless link between East and West Pakistan was established on October 26, 1947. The submarine cable between Karachi and Muscat which had been damaged long before partition, was repaired and overseas traffic re-started on November 18, 1947.

Plans have been prepared to establish telecommunication training centres in Pakistan for training all categories of staff and utilising the spare manufacturing capacity of the Railway Workshops for the manufacture of telecommunication apparatus and line stores. Local telephones have been expanded and long distance circuits, both telegraph and telephone, have been added on various routes. Since the establishment of the new state the telephone circuits between Lahore and Karachi have been increased from 3 to 6. The telegraph carrier channels on the same route have been increased from 6 to 18. Arrangements are in hand for adding 3 additional telephone channels from Karachi to Sukkur and from Sukkur to Lahore.

In Karachi alone, over 2,500 new telephone connections have been installed. The telephone exchange at Lyallpur has now been replaced and an entirely new automatic equipment has been installed. Expansion of telephone facilities at Lahore and Rawalpindi is also being planned.

A new 500 lines exchange was installed at Dacca in replacement of the old exchange with 300 lines. Three additional trunk telephone circuits were made available between Dacca and Chittagong. New telephone exchanges have been opened at Kushtiya and Rajshahi. Trunk telephone facilities have also been provided at Kushtiya, Rajshahi, Bahra, Faridkot, Habiganj and Jessore. Dacca has now direct telephone line to most of the places in East Bengal including Sylhet.

New trunk telephone exchanges are being installed at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad (Sind). Three additional carrier channels have been provided between Sukkur and Quetta. Installation of "Voice Frequency" telegraph systems for providing 2 telegraph channels between Karachi and Quetta and Rawalpindi and Peshawar is in hand.

At the time of partition, almost all telegraph lines connecting various stations in Pakistan passed through Indian territory. The work of diversion was quickly taken in hand and before November, 30th, 1947, all lines connecting telegraph office and telephone exchanges lying in Pakistan were re-routed to pass within Pakistan territory only. Even telegrams between East and West Pakistan are transmitted by wireless. With this change, Dacca Telegraph Office is becoming a very important telegraph office in Pakistan.

The under-water cable crossing the Padma river at Gournali Ghat failed in September, 1947, but alternative route via Mymensingh was brought into service without any serious delay. Repairs to this cable are now under way.

Plans have been drawn up for the installation of wireless links between all important centres. The installation of more powerful transmitters for communication with countries abroad has also been planned.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICE RATES

| | |
|--|--|
| Letters | |
| Not exceeding one tola in weight | 14 annas |
| Every additional tola or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| Postcards | |
| Single | 9 pies |
| Reply | 14 annas |
| Rates of postage to be collected on delivery of business reply cards and envelopes. | |
| Postcards | 9 pies |
| Envelopes | 14 annas |
| Packets | |
| (Books, patterns and sample) For first five tolas or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| For every additional 24 tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas | 1 anna |
| Registered Newspapers | |
| Single copy: Not exceeding ten tolas | 3 pies |
| Exceeding ten but not exceeding 20 tolas | 6 pies |
| For every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof | 6 pies |
| For Packets containing more than one copy: | |
| Up to ten tolas | 6 pies |
| Every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof | 6 pies |
| Blind Lettering Packets | |
| For first 100 tolas or fraction thereof | 6 pies |
| Every additional 100 tolas up to 700 tolas | 6 pies |
| Express Delivery | |
| Fee per article | 2 annas |
| (Only unregistered letter, postcards and book packets can be sent by express delivery) | |
| N.B. This service is also available for Pakistan-India traffic. | |
| Registration | |
| Registration fee per article | 4 annas |
| Acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee | 1 anna |
| Parcels | |
| Not exceeding 10 tolas | 8 annas |
| For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof | 8 annas |
| Parcels weighing over 410 tolas must be registered. | |
| Maximum Weight: 12½ seers or 1,000 tolas. | |
| Dimensions: The length of the parcel must not exceed 34 feet and the length and girth combined must not exceed 6 feet. | |
| Insurance | |
| Fee for value not exceeding Rs. 200 | 8 annas |
| For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 3,000 | 3 annas |
| Maximum limit | Rs. 3,000 |
| In case of gold coin or bullion | maximum limit is Rs. 700. |
| Money Orders | |
| A commission of 2½ annas for every Rs. 10 or part thereof. | |
| Airmails | |
| Air fee for letters and packets. | 14 annas per tola or part thereof in addition to surface postage. |
| Air Fee for postcards. | 9 pies in addition to the ordinary surface postage. |
| Air Fee for money orders. | 14 annas per money order irrespective of amount in addition to commission. |

FOREIGN POSTAL RATES

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Letters | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden:— | |
| Not exceeding one tola in weight | 1½ annas |
| For every additional tola or fraction thereof | 1 anna (Inland rates) |
| For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Dubai:— | |
| Not exceeding one tola in weight | 2 annas |
| For every additional tola or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| For all other countries served by Foreign post including Burma | |
| Not exceeding one ounce | 4 annas |
| For every additional ounce or part | 2½ annas |
| Postcards | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden:— | |
| Single postcard | 9 pies |
| Reply Postcard | 14 annas (Inland rates) |
| For Persian Gulf offices; Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Dubai:— | |
| Single Postcard | 1 anna |
| Reply Postcard | 2 annas |
| For all other countries served by foreign post including Burma:— | |
| Single Postcard | 2½ annas |
| Reply Postcard | 5 annas |
| Printed Papers and sample packets (including newspapers and books): | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal and Ceylon:— | |
| For first five tolas or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| For additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof | 4 annas (Inland rates) |
| For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, and Dubai:— | |
| Every 5 tolas or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| For all other countries served by the Foreign Post including Burma:— | |
| For first two ounces or part thereof | 2 annas |
| Every additional two ounces or part | 1 anna |
| Business Papers | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon, Aden:— | |
| First five tolas or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| Every additional 2½ tolas or fraction | 4 annas (Inland rates) |

| | |
|---|---------|
| For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Dubai:— | |
| For every five tolas or part thereof | 1 anna |
| For all other foreign countries served by the Foreign Post, including Burma:— | |
| For first six ounces or part thereof | 4 annas |
| For every subsequent two ounces or part | 1 anna |
| Mixed Packets | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden:— | |
| First five tolas or fraction thereof | 1 anna |
| Every additional 2½ tolas or fraction | 4 annas |
| For offices in Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, Dubai:— | |
| For every five tolas or part thereof | 1 anna |
| For Other Foreign Countries:— | |
| (a) If containing business papers:— | |
| First 6 ounces | 4 annas |
| Every subsequent 2 oz. or part | 1 anna |
| (b) If not containing business papers:— | |
| First 2 oz. | 2 annas |
| Every subsequent 2 oz. or part | 1 anna |
| Registered Newspapers | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden:— | |
| For first 10 tolas | 3 pies |
| Single copy more than 10 tolas but less than 20 tolas | 6 pies |
| For every additional 20 tolas | 6 pies |
| Packets containing more than one copy | |
| For first 10 tolas | 6 pies |
| For every subsequent 5 tolas or part thereof | 3 pies |
| For Offices in Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Dubai:— | |
| For every 10 tolas or part thereof | 6 pies |
| N.B. This concession service is not available for other foreign countries. | |
| Blind Literature Packets | |
| For India, Portuguese India, and Aden:— | |
| For first 100 tolas or part thereof | 6 pies |
| For every subsequent 100 tolas upto 700 tolas | 6 pies |
| For All Other Countries:— | |
| For first 2½ lbs. | 6 pies |
| For every subsequent 2½ lbs. upto 17½ lbs. | 6 pies |
| Insurance | |
| (a) Insurance Fee for letters:— | |
| For India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Aden:— | |
| Same as inland rates within Pakistan. | |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| For Burma (Insured upto Rangoon) British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf (Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, Dubai) British Somaliland, the Seychelles and Mauritius:— | |
| Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 300 | 8½ annas |
| For every additional Rs. 300 or fraction thereof | 8½ annas |
| For Other Foreign Countries:— | |
| Where the value insured does not exceed £21 | 8½ annas |
| For every additional £21 or part | 8½ annas |
| N.B. Insurance service is not available by air except to Ceylon. | |
| (b) Insurance fee for Parcels:— | |
| For India same as inland. | |
| For Aden, Ceylon, Portuguese India, British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf, Burma (Up to Rangoon) British Somaliland, Seychelles and Mauritius:— | |
| Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 300 | 8½ annas |
| For every additional Rs. 300 or part | 8½ annas |
| For other Foreign Countries:— | |
| Where the value insured does not exceed £21 | 8½ annas |
| For every additional £21 or fraction thereof | 8½ annas |
| Insured Boxes | |
| Postage in addition to insurance and registration fee:— | |
| Fee every Oz. 2, or part | 3 annas |
| Minimum charge per box | 15 annas |
| Registration Fees | |
| Per article | 4 annas |
| Money Orders (Rate of Commission) | |
| On Money orders to India | 2½ annas per Rs. 10 or part. |
| On Money orders to other Foreign Countries expressed in rupees | 3 annas per Rs. 10 or part. |
| On Money Orders to other foreign Countries expressed in Sterling:— | |
| For first £ | 5 annas |
| For each additional £ | 4 annas |

RATES OF AIR MAIL FEES INCLUDING POSTAGE

| Name of Country. | Letter and Packet per ½ oz. | Post Card. | Air Letter. |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Australia | 0 12 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Lin Islands | | | |
| Friendly or Tonga Island | | | |
| Gilbert and Ellis Islands | 0 11 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 |
| New Hebrides | | | |
| New Zealand | | | |
| Aden | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Burma | 0 6 0 | 0 3 0 | .. |
| *Ceylon: First tola or part | 0 5 6 | 0 2 3 | .. |
| Each additional tola or part | 0 5 0 | 0 2 3 | .. |
| China | 1 2 0 | 0 8 0 | .. |
| French Indo-China | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | .. |
| Hong Kong | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| * India: First tola or part | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6 | .. |
| Each additional tola or part | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | .. |
| Indonesia: Iran; Iraq; Malaya Peninsula; New Guinea; Philippines; Sarawak; Saudi Arabia; Siam; Syria; Lebanon; Turkey | 0 10 3 | 0 4 0 | .. |
| Palestine; North Borneo; Transjordan; Solomon Islands | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| * Persian Gulf:— (Kuwait, Bahrain): First tola or part | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 | .. |
| Each additional tola or part | 0 3 0 | 0 2 0 | .. |

* Rates are for letters only. For packets to these the following air fee shall be charged in addition to ordinary postage:—
 India 1½ annas for every tola or part thereof.
 Ceylon 4 annas for every tola or part thereof.
 Persian Gulf 2 annas for every tola or part thereof.

| Name of Country. | Letter and Packet per ½ oz. | Post Card. | Air Letter. |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Algeria; Bechuanaland Protectorate; French Equatorial Africa; French Guinea; Gold Coast; Ivory Coast; Morocco; Nigeria; Portuguese East and West Africa; Rhodesia; South-West Africa; Tunis; Austria; Belgium; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Finland; Gibraltar; Germany; Holland; Hungary; Luxemburg; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; U.S.S.R. | 0 14 0 | 0 5 0 | .. |
| Belgian Congo; Cameroons; Ethiopia; French Somaliland; France including Corsica | 0 12 0 | 0 4 0 | .. |
| British Somaliland; Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika; Ceychelles; Somalia; Zanzibar; Eire; Great Britain and Northern Island. | 0 12 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Egypt; Eritrea; Sudan; Cyprus; Malta | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Libya; Bulgaria; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; Albania | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 | .. |
| Argentine Republic; Brazil; Chile; Falkland Island; Paraguay; Uruguay | 1 2 0 | 0 8 0 | .. |
| Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Dutch West-Indies; El Sal Vardos; French West-Indies; Grenada; Guatemala; Hayte; Honduras (British and Republic); Jamaica; Leward Islands; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama Canal Zone; Panama Republic; Portorico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Trinidad; Tobago; Torocla (British Virgin Islands); Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands of U.S.A. | 1 6 0 | 0 9 0 | .. |
| Bolivia, Columbia; Dutch Guiana; Ecuador; French Guiana; Peru; Venezuela | 1 10 0 | 0 9 0 | .. |
| Canada; New Foundland; United States of America | 1 0 2 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |

TELEPHONE RATES

KARACHI :-

Revised Rates with effect from March 15, 1949.

Exchange Connections under the Message Rate System:

| Radial Distance from Exchange | P.M. | P.A. |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
|-------------------------------|------|------|

a. Local Call Fees .. Two annas per call subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 16-8 per month.

b. Line Rental upto 3 miles 17 0 ..
For every additional mile or part .. 6 8 ..

Exchange Connections under Flat Rate System: Upto 3 miles.

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Residential connections .. | 42 0 | 400 0 |
| Business Connections .. | 52 0 | 500 0 |
| For every additional half miles or part .. | 8 8 | 75 8 |

TELEGRAM RATES

WITHIN PAKISTAN

| | Rs. a. p. |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Ordinary | |
| For first 8 words .. | 0 14 0 |
| Every additional word .. | 0 1 0 |
| Express | |
| For first 8 words .. | 1 12 0 |
| For every additional word .. | 0 2 0 |

PRESS :-

| Ordinary | Rs. a. p. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| First 40 words or less .. | 0 13 0 |
| Additional 5 words .. | 0 1 0 |

Express

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| First 40 words or less .. | 1 10 0 |
| Every additional 5 words .. | 0 2 0 |

CEYLON

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Ordinary | |
| First 12 words .. | 0 11 0 |
| Every additional word .. | 0 3 0 |

Express

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| First 12 words .. | 0 6 0 |
| Every additional word .. | 0 6 0 |

PRESS :-

Ordinary not available.

Express

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| First 32 words .. | 3 8 0 |
| Additional 4 words .. | 0 6 0 |

BURMA

Ordinary not available.

Express

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| First 12 words .. | 3 14 0 |
| Additional word .. | 0 6 0 |

PRESS :-

Ordinary not available.

Express

| | Rs. a. p. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| First 40 words .. | 3 8 0 |
| Every additional five words .. | 6 6 0 |

INDIA, PORTUGUESE INDIA AND NEPAL :-

Ordinary

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| First 8 words .. | 1 6 0 |
| Every additional word .. | 0 2 0 |

Express (Except Portuguese India)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| First 8 words .. | 2 12 0 |
| Every additional word .. | 0 4 0 |

PRESS :-

Ordinary

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| First 40 words .. | 1 4 0 |
| Additional five words .. | 0 2 0 |

Express

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| First 40 words .. | 2 8 0 |
| Additional 5 words .. | 0 4 0 |

AFGHANISTAN

Ordinary not available.

Express

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Per word .. | 0 3 0 |
|-------------|-------|

with surcharge of annas eight per telegram

PRESS :-

Concession rates not available.

CHARGES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (OTHER THAN PRESS) FROM PAKISTAN TO CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

| Country to | RATE PER WORD | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ordinary | CODE (CODE) Minimum Charge 5 words. | Deferred Minimum Charge 5 words. | DIT Minimum Charge 25 words. | STATE | |
| | | | | | Pakistan British and Colonial Govts. | French Govt. |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Aden; Africa, Br. possessions; Australia; Ceylon <i>via</i> Cable; } Fiji Islands; Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Hong- } kong; Malaya Peninsula; Palestine; Trans-jordan. } | 0 13 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 8 6 |
| Burma <i>via</i> cable; Canada; Gibraltar; Malta | 0 13 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 6 6 | .... |
| Albania; Austria; Czechoslovakia; Finland; Poland; } Roumania. } | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 13 0 | .... |
| Argentina | 3 4 0 | 1 15 6 | 1 10 0 | 1 1 6 | 1 12 0 | .... |
| Belgium | 1 2 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 10 0 | .... |
| Brazil | 2 13 0 | 1 11 0 | 1 6 6 | 0 15 0 | 1 6 6 | .... |
| China | 1 6 0 | 0 13 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Denmark | 1 3 0 | 0 11 6 | 0 9 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 12 0 | .... |
| Egypt (First Region) | 1 12 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 9 6 | 0 15 0 | 1 1 0 |
| — Second Region | 1 13 0 | 1 1 6 | 0 14 6 | 0 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 2 0 |
| — Third Region; Port Sudan | 1 12 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 9 6 | 0 14 0 | 1 0 0 |
| France | 1 3 0 | 0 11 6 | 0 9 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 12 0 |
| Germany | 1 4 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 12 0 | .... |
| Greece | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Holland | 1 2 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Indonesia | 1 13 0 | 1 1 6 | 0 14 6 | 0 10 0 | 1 1 0 | 1 4 0 |
| Iran | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 12 0 | 0 13 0 |
| Iraq | 0 14 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 |
| Italy | 1 4 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Japan | 2 3 0 | 1 5 0 | 1 1 6 | 0 12 0 | 1 6 0 | 1 9 0 |
| Libya | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Mexico | 2 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 4 0 | 0 13 6 | 1 11 0 | .... |
| Norway | 1 4 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 13 0 | .... |
| Persian Gulf :- | | | | | | |
| Muscat | 0 10 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 5 0 | .... | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Bahrain | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 8 0 | .... | 0 8 0 | 0 13 0 |
| Kuwait | 0 14 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 |
| Sharja | 1 7 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 11 6 | .... | 0 12 0 | 1 14 0 |
| Portugal | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 12 0 | .... |
| Russia | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 1 0 0 | .... |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 15 0 | 1 3 0 | 0 15 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 0 | .... |
| Spain | 1 4 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Sweden | 1 3 0 | 0 11 6 | 0 9 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 12 0 | .... |
| Switzerland | 1 4 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 | .... |
| Syria and Lebanon | 2 0 0 | 1 3 6 | 1 0 0 | 0 11 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 4 0 |
| Turkey | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | .... | .... | 0 12 0 | .... |
| U.S.A. | 1 0 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 8 0 | .... |
| Yemen | 1 6 0 | 0 13 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 15 0 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 5 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 12 0 | .... |

Urgent Service in Foreign Telegrams is admitted to all countries with the exception of the following :-

United States of America and possessions, Fiji Islands except Suva, Netherlands East Indies, New Hebrides including Port Vila, Japan, Ifni and Reunion.

Charges for Urgent Telegrams are double the ordinary rates.

CIVIL AVIATION

DURING the first 18 months of Pakistan's existence the air services of the country under-went a great expansion. Policies and agreements have been reviewed and settled in the light of the new conditions, and the foundations laid for a further development of Pakistan's air services.

The Pakistan Civil Aviation Department is planned on a new basis. It is now sub-divided into six divisions dealing with: (1) Aerodromes and air traffic control; (2) Aeronautical tele-communications and radio navigational aids; (3) Regulations, publications and international relations; (4) General Administration; (5) Air transport operation and aircrew training and licensing; (6) Aeronautical inspection and examination and licensing of aircraft maintenance engineers.

Of these Divisions, the work of the first four, which are primarily concerned with the ground organisation, will be co-ordinated by a Deputy Director General. Officers of the Central Public Works Department will also be attached to the Headquarters Office of the Civil Aviation Department and accommodated therein to ensure satisfactory co-ordination in the planning and execution of Civil Aviation works. For training technical personnel for the Aerodrome and Communication Services, an Airway Training Centre will be established at Karachi Airport.

The sanctioned strength of the Department includes 134 gazetted officer posts, 556 other technical posts and 630 other non-technical posts, making a total of 1,320 posts. Compared with these requirements, the regular staff of the Department who opted for Pakistan numbered only 44 gazetted officers, 207 other technical staff and 307 other non-technical staff, making a total of 558 personnel. The sanctioned posts are being filled, firstly, in the light of the recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committees which are reviewing the suitability of members of the existing staff and, secondly by direct recruitment to vacancies which cannot be filled in by promotion.

AIR SERVICES

At the time of partition, the Orient Airways was the only air transport company registered in Pakistan and its operations were limited to the Calcutta-Akyab-Rangoon service. Under a standstill Agreement with India, this service was allowed to continue and new services were introduced under a temporary agreement which came into force on October 1, 1947. Soon air services were started from East to West Pakistan and from Karachi to Quetta, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar and also between Calcutta, Dacca and Chittagong. On March 11, 1948, a service was started from Karachi to Ahmedabad and Bombay.

These new services have meant a vast increase in air activities. The average monthly mileage covered by the Orient Airways is 1,43,983 as compared with 41,880 miles at the time of partition. This works out at an increase of 213 per cent or just over 1,00,000 miles per month. The number of services also increased from 1 to 7 and the total mileage of routes from 685 to 4,960, that is more than seven-fold.

In the meantime, the Government also formulated its policy and settled long-range questions. On December 4, 1947, the Government of Pakistan announced their decision to leave the operation of Scheduled air service to private enterprise subject to control and regulation through a system of licences and definite allocation of routes. The number of companies was limited to two with Pakistan capital and under the control of Pakistan nationals. An Air Transport Advisory Board presided over by a former High Court Judge was set up and its recommendations accepted by the Government.

New air transport licences have been granted to the Orient Airways and Pak Air Ltd. The services and the minimum of frequencies to

be operated in each direction by the two Companies subject to agreement with the other Governments are as follows:

Orient Airways Service

1. Karachi—Quetta—Lahore (twice a week)
2. Karachi—Lahore—Rawalpindi—Peshawar (three times a week)
3. Karachi—Delhi—Allahabad (non-traffic stop)—Calcutta—Dacca—Chittagong (three times a week)
4. Karachi—Ahmedabad—Bombay (three times a week)
5. Karachi—Quetta—Zshidan (Duzdab)—Moshed—Teheran (once a week)
6. Calcutta—Dacca (daily)
7. Dacca—Chittagong—Sylhet (daily)
8. Calcutta—Chittagong (daily)
9. Chittagong—Akyab—Rangoon (daily)

Orient Airways Ltd. consists of 23 aircraft, which include 20 Douglas D.C., one Sentinel I.S., and 2 Beechcraft Expeditor. On March 31, 1949, the route and total mileage covered by the Company was 11,304 and 1,67,310 respectively.

Pak Air Services

1. Karachi—Lahore (daily)
2. Karachi—Delhi (daily)
3. Lahore—Delhi (daily)
4. Lahore—Rawalpindi—Peshawar (three times a week connecting with Lahore—Delhi)
5. Karachi—Bombay—Colombo (three times a week)
6. Karachi—Calcutta—Rangoon—Singapore (three times a week)
7. Karachi—Cairo via intermediate points to be agreed (twice weekly)

The Pak Air Company's aircraft include 5 Douglas D.C. 3, 2 D.C., 4 Skymasters, and one C-46 curls commando. On March 31, 1949, the monthly route and total mileage covered was 3,574 and 1,04,121.

REPAIR AND OVERHAUL

The Government's air transport policy included the formation of a company to provide common facilities required by the airlines and by the Royal Pakistan Air Force, particularly facilities for the repair and overhaul of aircraft and for the training of aircraft mechanics and maintenance engineers. Accordingly, on June 22, 1948, the Government announced that it had approved the formation of a company to be known as "Pakistan Aviation Ltd." to be financed, directed and controlled by the Government and the two Pakistan airlines in partnership. Its authorised capital is Rs. 40 lakhs of which the Government share is Rs. 21 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 19 lakhs being subscribed in equal proportion by Orient Airways Ltd. and Pak Air Ltd. The Government thus has controlling interest. The airship hangar at Karachi Airport is being taken over by the Company for its operation and it is estimated that the organisation will ultimately be required to overhaul more than 70 air frames and 400 engines annually. This will require a staff of at least 500.

FLYING CLUBS

At the time of partition, two flying clubs were operating in Pakistan, Karachi Aero Club and the Northern India Flying Club at Lahore. The former has continued its activities without interruption but in the latter case operations were interrupted for a considerable period by difficulties arising out of partition. Provision has been made for subsidies to these clubs to be continued during the current financial year and for assistance to be given to an additional club to be started at Dacca to cater for the requirements of Eastern Pakistan.

Pakistan Government have accordingly sanctioned the following means of financial assistance to all flying clubs during 1949-50:—

- (1) A lump sum grant of Rs. 40,000 per annum, supplemented by a fixed amount per annum for every hour flown in excess of 1,000 hours.
- (2) From April 1, 1949, Government will not pay in respect of flying done by members over 28 years of age. For others Government will pay Rs. 20 out of the cost of Rs. 35 per flying hour.
- (3) Bonus for issue of new "A" licences has been enhanced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per licence.
- (4) A sum of Rs. 1,730 has been sanctioned for the purchase of instruments of instruction in ground subjects.

The number of aircraft in use between Karachi and Lahore clubs are 2 Fox Moths, 4 Austers and 2 Tiger Moths. The number of pilots trained up to March 31, 1949 by the two clubs is 61. The Dacca Flying Club, which has not commenced operation so far, has given four Mark V Austers and one Fox Moth on the basis of a loan. The question of establishing a flying club in Rawalpindi is also under consideration.

The National Operators have formulated a scheme in consultation with Government, whereby a pilot, after having acquired a minimum experience of 100 hours Solo Flying and A.I. licence through the flying club, is employed by them as a Cadet pilot. This cadet is given advanced training in technical and other ground subjects and drafted as supernumerary pilot on regular services in order to acquire the requisite flying experience and other qualifications necessary for obtaining a "B" licence. The national operators thus serve a twofold purpose, that of helping to produce national commercial pilots and also finding employment for them. The result is that with Government subsidisation and the national airlines' assistance, a Pakistan national can now obtain a commercial pilot's licence at a cost substantially lower than previously.

To make up for the non-existence of a flying school the Government have decided to send for training four Pakistani instructors at the Air Services Training Ltd., Hample, Southampton. Arrangements are being made to train 6 pilots at the same institution for an English 'B' licence course. The selection is to be made from candidates having 100 hours or more Solo Flying experience.

AERODROMES

Though the development of civil aerodromes has been retarded by financial restrictions and shortage of experienced personnel, the organisation now approved provides for a limited development and operational manning of the following aerodromes to appropriate standards:

Western Pakistan

Karachi Airport, Lahore, Quetta (Samnagli), Hyderabad (Sind) (Bholari), Multan, Rawalpindi, Jacobabad and Peshawar.

Eastern Pakistan

Chittagong, Dacca (Teggaon) and Sylhet. Karachi Airport and the Flying Boat Base which is maintained by the B.O.A.C. at Karachi Creek, have been designated as International Airports, and it is proposed to so designate the aerodrome at Chittagong when the new areas and the aerodrome has been developed to satisfactory standards. The aerodrome at Bholari, in addition to serving Hyderabad (Sind) will provide a diversionary aerodrome when flying

conditions are bad at Karachi. In addition to the aerodromes listed above others are being maintained for future development to meet the needs of feeder air services.

The prominent position of Karachi Airport on the International trunk routes and the rapid expansion of national air transport activities require the continued development of this airport as a matter of the first importance. The shortage of domestic and other accommodation and the need for augmenting the electricity and water supplies to meet the increasing demand are under consideration together with plans for the construction of a new hotel and a new runway designed to take the heaviest types of aircraft likely to be used in future. The average monthly traffic figures at Karachi Airport during the period January to May 1948 were as follows:

| Aircraft arrivals and departures 1949 per month | |
|---|--------------|
| Passengers disembarking | 8,228 |
| and embarking | 8,524 |
| Passengers in transit | 3,524 |
| Mail—onloaded and | |
| offloaded | 107,722 lbs. |
| Mails in transit | 221,797 lbs. |
| Freight inloaded and | |
| offloaded | 339,523 lbs. |
| Freight in transit | 158,214 lbs. |

Soon after partition, the Government of Pakistan notified its adherence to the Convention

on International Civil Aviation and to the International Air Services Transit Agreement and on December 5, 1947 the new State became a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation which has its headquarters in Montreal. Pakistan has also become a member of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council which has its Secretariat in London.

Before partition, agreements for the operation of air services had been concluded between the Government of India and the Governments of the U.S.A., France and the Netherlands. By virtue of the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947 these agreements were accepted as binding on Pakistan and the other contracting parties who have confirmed their acceptance of the position.

AIR AGREEMENTS

During 1948, Pakistan entered into several agreements with other countries and also joined International Organisations and participated in their meetings.

The air agreement between Pakistan and Ceylon was signed on March 1, 1949. The agreement between Pakistan and Australia was signed at Karachi on June 3, 1949. Negotiations of bilateral agreements with Egypt, Turkey, Norway, Iraq, Syria, Ethiopia, Burma and Czechoslovakia are envisaged and will be concluded as early as possible. Six countries

at present have permanent bilateral air agreements with Pakistan, namely, United States of America, Netherlands, France, India, Sweden and Ceylon.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION

A Pakistan Delegation led by the Pakistan High Commissioner in India, Mr. Mohammad Ismail, attended the first International Civil Aviation Organisation, South-East Asia Regional Air Navigation, meeting held at New Delhi in November-December, 1948. The third Session of the Communications Division of International Civil Aviation held at Montreal in January, 1949, was also attended by a representative of this Department, Mr. M. A. Rafi, Deputy Director of Communications.

Mr. D. O. Bagalkot, Director of Communications, has proceeded to Canada to attend the third Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to be held in Montreal, Canada, commencing June 7, 1949. He will also have an opportunity to attend the Commonwealth Air Transport Council meeting. The fourth Session of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Legal Committee will also be held in Montreal at the same time. On the agenda are matters such as Revision of Warsaw and Rome Conventions, the legal aspects of search, assistance and rescue, and the avoidance of double insurance requirements.

RADIO PAKISTAN

ON the creation of the Dominion of Pakistan, three regional broadcasting stations were handed over to Radio Pakistan. These were: one 5-kW medium wave station at Lahore; one 10-kW medium wave station at Peshawar and one 5-kW medium wave station at Dacca. These stations had a comparatively small range and were primarily intended to meet local needs.

Since the partition (15th August, 1947), a further station has been set up at Karachi. This station was inaugurated on the first anniversary of Pakistan, the 15th August, 1948, with two small transmitters, one short wave and the other medium wave. Another 10-kW medium wave transmitter was set up at Karachi in November, 1948. This enabled the Karachi station to be heard satisfactorily within a radius of 60 to 70 miles.

In addition to the above, one 7.5-kW short wave transmitter has also been set up at Dacca. This enables the Dacca station to feed the whole of Eastern Pakistan on medium or short wave and provides a radio link between the Eastern and Western Pakistan.

Two short wave transmitters each of 50-kW are being installed in Karachi and are expected to be ready by about the end of the year 1949. These two transmitters will give Radio Pakistan a short wave coverage of the entire Dominion and in addition enable it to feed a number of European, Middle East and Far East countries.

The future expansion programme of Radio Pakistan envisages installation of medium wave transmitters at places which are out of reach for existing medium wave transmitters.

Pakistan Broadcasting Service comprises the following units: 1. News Organisation under the Director of News, Radio Pakistan, Lahore. 2. Broadcasting stations of Radio Pakistan at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca. 3. News Units at Peshawar and Dacca. 4. Office of the Research Engineer, Radio Pakistan, Karachi. 5. Office of the Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitters, Radio Pakistan, Karachi. 6. Office of the Maintenance Engineer, Radio Pakistan, Karachi. 7. Office of the Editor-in-Charge, Radio Journals, "Pakistan Calling" and "Ahang." Radio Pakistan, Karachi. 8. Director of Training School, Radio Pakistan, Karachi.

All the above offices are subordinate to Radio Pakistan Headquarters (Office of the Controller of Broadcasting), which latter serves as a co-ordinating link between them and the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of Interior, Information and Broadcasting Division. The Controller of Broadcasting is assisted by two Deputy Controllers (Programmes and Administration), a Director of Engineering who is assisted by an Additional Director of Engineering. The Deputy Controller, Administration is assisted by the Administrative Officer and the Deputy Controller, Programmes by the Assistant Director of Programmes.

Programme Journals.—At present, two fortnightly programme journals in Urdu and English entitled "Ahang" and "Pakistan Calling" respectively, are published. A similar fortnightly programme journals in Bengali will be published in the near future from Dacca.

Programmes. The existing programmes of Radio Pakistan because of the limitations of its transmitters are directed entirely to the Home audiences of each region and consist of the following:—

Entertainment items, e.g., music, dramas, features, etc.; spoken word items, e.g., lectures, talks, debates, discussions; variety programmes, reviews, radio presentations, religious services, recitations, school and university broadcasts, nation building and educative themes and news.

General Programmes.—There are broadcasts in Urdu, the regional languages and English and take approximately 20 to 40 per cent. of the total broadcast transmissions of each unit.

News. Radio Pakistan broadcasts news in Urdu, English, Bengali, Pushtu, Afghan, Persian and Kashmiri which take up 33 per cent. of the total broadcast time of each Station. The entertainment and music items consume about 40 to 50 per cent of the total broadcasting time.

The percentage of the various items at the stations of Radio Pakistan varies as follows:—

| Station. | Total Transmission Time: Daily Hrs. | Percentage of the duration of different items as compared to the total duration of transmissions. | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|
| | | Music. | Spoken Word. | News. |
| Karachi | 9½ | 30 | 40 | 30 |
| Dacca | 9 | 35 | 35 | 30 |
| Lahore | 9½ | 27 | 43 | 30 |
| Peshawar | 9½ | 32 | 38 | 30 |

Select Audience Programmes.—These programmes are directed to special audience groups, such as, women, children, rural, troops, schools and universities and take 1-66 per cent. of the total broadcast time of each station. Out of these, programmes meant for community listening, e.g., "schools," "rural" and "troops" are broadcast from Lahore and Dacca.

Rural Broadcasts.—Due to the shortage of transmitters and community listening sets in rural areas these broadcasts are at present

restricted in extent. The Peshawar and Lahore stations broadcast programmes for rural audiences, the latter station doing a composite programme for rural listeners and troops daily for one hour.

As regards the Dacca Station, there were no community sets for the rural areas now forming part of East Bengal at the time of the partition; and rural broadcasts from that station have not so far been arranged.

Steps are now being taken both by the Central and Provincial Governments to encourage the installation of community receiving sets in rural areas. But Radio Pakistan would be able to arrange such programmes on an extensive scale only after the net-work of medium wave transmitters all over the country has sufficiently progressed.

Popular Programmes.—The following feature programmes of the various stations of Radio Pakistan are particularly popular among the listeners :—

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| LAHORE: | "Pakistan Hamara Hai" (Urdu) | Broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays. |
| PESHAWAR: | "Waqt ki Awaz" (Formerly Zindabad Pakistan) (Urdu) | Broadcast on Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. |
| PESHAWAR: | "Nawe Wadue" (Pushtu) | Broadcast on Mondays and Wednesdays. |
| DACCA: | "Amader Pakistan" (Bengali) | Broadcast daily. |
| KARACHI: | "Istiqbal-e-Pakistan" (Urdu) | Broadcast on Mondays. |

From the number of listeners' letters received, it can be inferred that these programmes have a special appeal for the audiences of Radio Pakistan.

MEDIUM AND SHORT WAVE STATIONS

KARACHI CENTRE:

- 363.6 metres (825 Kc/s)
 - 206.6 metres (1252 Kc/s)
- First Transmission .. 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
 Second Transmission .. 12 Noon to 2 p.m.
 Third Transmission .. 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

LAHORE CENTRE:

- 276 metres (1086 Kc/s)
- First Transmission .. 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
 Second Transmission .. 12 Noon to 2 p.m.
 Third Transmission .. 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

PESHAWAR CENTRE:

- 764.9 metres (629 Kc/s)
- First Transmission .. 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
 Second Transmission .. 12 Noon to 2 p.m.
 Third Transmission .. 5-30 p.m. to 11-15 p.m.

DACCA CENTRE:

- 257.1 metres (1167 Kc/s)
 19.64 metres (15270 Kc/s)
 25.23 metres (11890 Kc/s)
- First Transmission .. 7 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.
 Second Transmission .. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Third Transmission .. 4-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.
 On Fridays the second transmission at all Western Pakistan Stations are from 12 Noon to 1 p.m. only and at Dacca from 11 a.m. to 12 Noon only.

NEWS SERVICES

KARACHI & LAHORE CENTRES:

- 7-30 a.m. to 7-45 (English).
 7-45 to 8 (Urdu).
 12-40 p.m. to 12-50 (English).
 12-50 to 1 (Urdu).
 5-30 to 5-40 (English).
 5-40 to 5-50 (Urdu).
 5-50 to 6 (Local News and Announcements).
 8-15 to 8-30 (English).
 8-30 to 8-45 (Urdu).
 10 to 10-5 (Late news in English and Urdu).

PESHAWAR CENTRE:

- 9-5 a.m. to 9-15 (Pushtu).
 12-30 p.m. to 12-40 (Pushtu).
 6-30 to 6-40 (Pushtu).
 (Urdu and English news bulletins from Peshawar are broadcast at the same time as from Karachi and Lahore).

DACCA CENTRE

- 7-15 a.m. to 7-30 (Bengali).
 7-30 to 7-45 (English).
 7-45 to 8 (Urdu).
 11-40 to 11-50 (English).
 11-50 to 12 noon (Bengali).
 5-30 p.m. to 5-40 (English).
 5-50 to 6 (Local News and Announcements).
 7-45 to 8 (Bengali).
 8-15 to 8-30 (English).
 8-30 to 8-45 (Urdu).

CALL-SIGNS

As approved by the Pakistan Radio Board, the following call-signs have been allotted to the various stations of Radio Pakistan enforced with effect from the 29th April, 1949 :—

| Name of the Station. | Type of Transmitter. | Call-Sign. |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Lahore .. | Medium wave | APL |
| Dacca .. | Medium wave | APD |
| Dacca .. | Short wave | APD1 |
| (For other short wave frequencies at Dacca) APD2, 3 and so on. | | |
| Karachi .. | Medium wave | APK |
| Karachi .. | Subsequent short wave frequencies | APK2, 3 and so on. |
| Peshawar .. | Medium wave | APP |

THE STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

JULY 1, 1948, was a memorable day in the financial history of Pakistan. On that day the State Bank of Pakistan was formally declared open by the Quaid-e-Azam. To avoid dislocation in the monetary system of Pakistan, it was imperative for Government to have complete control over its currency. It was, therefore, a question of time before Pakistan had a Central Bank of its own. It is matter for gratification that the State Bank has commenced to function much earlier than was anticipated at the time of the partition of India.

It was in the fitness of things that the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah, should have been asked to perform the opening ceremony of the Bank. Addressing over 1,500 distinguished guests, including the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Governor of Sind, the Members of the Pakistan Central and Sind Governments, and the members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, the Quaid-e-Azam declared:

"The opening of the State Bank of Pakistan symbolizes the sovereignty of our State and I am very glad to be here today to perform the opening ceremony."

Messages of good-will were received from Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China, Egypt, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey, the U.K. and U.S.A. were read out by the Secretary of the Bank.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS

Describing the functions of the State Bank, Mr. Zahid Husain, Governor of the Bank, remarked:

"The State Bank of Pakistan has from today taken the place of the Reserve Bank of India in Pakistan, and we now enjoy complete independence in the domain of banking and currency without which our freedom to order our

economic affairs would be very severely restricted and circumscribed. The State Bank will be the banker of the Central and Provincial Governments of Pakistan. It will be the Bank with which other banks will maintain their reserves of cash balances. It will have the sole right of issuing currency notes in Pakistan and will be responsible for managing the currency of Pakistan in the best interests of the country."

Unlike some of the other Central Banks, the State Bank of Pakistan will not be controlled by a few private individual shareholders. The initial capital of the Bank has been fixed at three crores of rupees divided into 3,00,000 shares of rupee 100 each. The majority of these shares (51 per cent) have been, under the law, purchased by the Central Government as the representative body of the people, and the remaining shares (49 per cent) have been made available to the public. But here also a limit of 500 shares has been fixed for one person singly or jointly with other persons. Special preference has been given to small investors.

The cumulative dividend to be distributed among the shareholders will not exceed the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The surplus profit will be transferred to the Reserve Fund until this amounts to three crores of rupees, the initial share capital of the State Bank. When this target has been reached, the remaining profits will be handed over to the Central Government.

Every scheduled Bank will have to maintain a balance with the State Bank, the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than 5 per cent of the demand liabilities and 2 per cent of the time liabilities. The State Bank, however, will not engage in trade or influence directly any of commercial or the industrial undertakings.

The Governor will be the Chief Executive Officer who, on behalf of the Central Board, will conduct all the necessary business of the

Bank. The supervision and direction of the affairs and business of the State Bank will be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors. The Board will consist of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, if any, and 7 Directors. Five Directors will be appointed by the Central Government and one will be elected from each area by the shareholders registered in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca separately.

ADVISORY BOARDS

The Central Board will be, from time to time advised by the local Boards of the three areas. Each local Board will consist of 4 members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders registered in the area concerned and not more than five members nominated by the Central Government from amongst the shareholders registered in that area. No shareholder can be registered in more than one of the circles. In exercising the power of nomination the Central Government will aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular interests of the co-operative banks. This provision has been made so as to bring the agricultural class in touch with the central banking authorities of Pakistan.

The State Bank will thus control the currency and monetary policy, which is a factor of supreme importance in the economic life of the country. It is, however, considered necessary that the business of the Bank should be conducted on purely scientific lines under the guidance of the best available experts and that the Bank should be kept as free from political influences as possible. It has been accordingly provided that no member of the Cabinet or any Provincial Legislature will be eligible as Governor or Director of the Bank. Similarly all Government or State officials who draw their salaries from the Government Treasury shall be debarred from becoming Directors of the Bank.

PAKISTAN'S SECOND BUDGET

THE Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad presented the second budget of Pakistan on February 28, 1949. The budget, as in the last year, included the Railway income and expenditure as follows:

| | (In Lakhs Rs.) | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Budget Estimates 1948-49 | Revised Estimates 1948-49 | Budget Estimates 1949-50 |
| GROSS REVENUE— | | | |
| Principal heads of Revenue | 41.10 | 47.00 | 55.43 |
| Railways and Posts and Telegraphs .. | 37.15 | 37.65 | 39.05 |
| Other heads | 11.48 | 10.99 | 13.71 |
| TOTAL | 89.73 | 95.64 | 1,08.19 |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE— | | | |
| Defence Services | 37.11 | 40.28 | 47.22 |
| Railways and Posts and Telegraphs .. | 37.15 | 36.89 | 37.90 |
| Other expenditure | 15.42 | 18.04 | 22.08 |
| TOTAL | 89.68 | 95.21 | 1,07.20 |
| SURPLUS | 5 | 43 | 99 |
| Extra expenditure due to IMPLEMENTATION | | | |
| PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS .. | | | 7.76 |
| (Not included in Budget) | | | |
| DEBT C provision in budget for Railway cheap grain shops (being abolished) | | | 3.76 |
| NET EFFECT PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS .. | | | 4.00 |
| DEFICIT | | | 3.01 |
| RELIEF to the poor by way of concessions .. | | | 2.2 |
| NET GAP TO BE MET | | | 5.21 |
| EFFECT OF TAXATION PROPOSALS | | | 5.27 |
| NET SURPLUS | | | 6 |

Instead of the estimated surplus of Rs. 5 Lakhs during the year 1948-49, the year is now expected to close with a net surplus of Rs. 43 Lakhs, as the actuals of Pakistan's revenues have proved to be better than was originally estimated. Certain developments in the political situation, the serious floods in Sind and the West Punjab, refugees from Kashmir, trade position, were some of the important points touched by the Finance Minister in his budget speech.

RAILWAY BUDGET

Regarding the Pakistan Railways, the Finance Minister said: "The Pakistan Railways registered a loss of Rs. 1.87 crores for the period 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948 against the loss of Rs. 1.5 crores assumed in the estimates for that period. Conditions, however, soon began to improve in many directions and the total gross earnings for the current year are now placed at Rs. 33.38 crores against Rs. 32.59 crores originally estimated. With the working expenses at Rs. 32.58 crores we now expect that the anticipated nominal surplus of Rs. 3,000 will be converted into a surplus of Rs. 79.5 lakhs.

Gross earnings in 1949-50 are estimated at Rs. 34.5 crores whereas working expenses would be Rs. 33.5 crores. The year is thus expected to show a surplus of Rs. one crore which will be converted into a deficit of Rs. 82 lakhs on implementations of Pay Commission recommendations. The actual cost of the implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations, with the improvements made thereon by the Government, is expected to be Rs. 5.58 crores on the Railways in the year 1949-50. After deducting the provision of Rs. 3.76 crores for cheap grain shops which will be abolished, the extra cost

would be Rs. 1.82 crores. Taking into account the surplus of Rs. one crore, the net deficit would be Rs. 82 lakhs. The Finance Minister said that every effort would be made to meet this deficit by reduction in operational charges, by improving the collection of revenue and by other means.

The Works programme on the Pakistan Railways includes a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for quarters for staff in Eastern Pakistan, where there is acute shortage of accommodation and the staff has been suffering considerable hardships since partition.

NEW LINES

The year 1948-49 saw an addition of three lines to the existing Railway system in Pakistan. The Sind section of the Jodhpur Railway has been taken over by the N. W. Railway, while the East Bengal Railway purchased the Khulna Bagerhat Light Railway and the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway.

The survey of a suburban Railway for Karachi has been completed by the North Western Railway. On the Eastern Bengal Railway, surveys of Jessore-Darsana and Dacca-Aricha sections have been sanctioned. Preliminary arrangements for starting land acquisition and earth work on the Jessore-Kalighat section of the Jessore-Darsana project have been taken in hand. Doubling of the track in the Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar section is also progressing. The Saidpur workshop has been remodelled to meet the additional broad-gauge repair requirements, while the Bahawal workshop is being rehabilitated to carry out metre-gauge repairs displaced from Saidpur due to the increase in the load.

Regarding the working of the Pakistan Railways, the Finance Minister said the General position on the whole continued to be somewhat reassuring. "Working of the East Bengal Railway has been far from satisfactory. This Railway registered a loss of Rs. 1.45 crores in 1947-48 and is likely to show losses of Rs. 1.39 crores and Rs. 48.51 lakhs in the current and next financial years.

Due to shortage of coal, Pakistan has converted 20 per cent of her locomotives on the N. W. Railway into oil burning ones and experiments are being carried on with wood on the E. B. Railway so as to reduce the country's dependence on coal supplies from outside.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

A loss of Rs. 4 lakhs during 1948-49 as against a loss of Rs. 20 lakhs was registered by the department during the seven and a half months of 1947-48. For the year 1949-50, receipts are expected to be Rs. 4.54 crores and expenditure at Rs. 4.40 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs. 14 lakhs. The implementation of the Pay Commission recommendations would convert this surplus into a deficit of Rs. 33 lakhs. The Finance Minister promised that the present drive to reduce expenditure would be intensified and an all-out effort would be made to improve efficiency and increase revenue.

The outlay on capital assets under this head includes an amount of Rs. 19 lakhs for construction of housing accommodation for the staff in Eastern Pakistan.

A Radio Telegraph link has recently been established between Eastern and Western Pakistan and the United Kingdom. It is hoped shortly to install new equipment for improving this service and for providing a radio-telephone link between Eastern and Western Pakistan and with London and through London with U.S.A. and other European countries. Plans are ready for an expansion during 1949-50 of the telephone systems in Karachi, Chittagong and Dacca. The expansion of the telephone exchanges at Lahore and Rawalpindi, already in hand, would be completed during the ensuing year. A repair shop for repairing telecommunication instruments is proposed to be started in the N.W. Railway workshops at Mughalpura. Provision has been made in the Budget for the establishment of a training centre for imparting technical training in telecommunication subjects which would help Pakistan in providing the requisite technical staff.

DEFENCE

Defence claimed a large percentage of the gross revenues as well as expenditure. The Finance Minister stated that Pakistan firmly believes in following a policy of international peace but in order that she may have peace she has to be fully prepared to meet any threat to her security. Government have therefore made adequate provisions for the Army, Air Force and Navy. Next year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 47.22 crores under Revenue and Rs. 27.13 crores under capital outlay as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 40.28 crores under Revenue and Rs. 23.11 crores under capital during 1948-49. The provision for the next year is about double the expenditure which was incurred by the whole of India before the Second World War.

PROVISION FOR INDUSTRY

A provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made on schemes of industrial development. This is in addition to a sum of Rs. 1.53 crores which will be paid by the Central Government to the Industrial Finance Corporation as part of its share capital. The Provincial Governments are also being helped by the Central Government to push on with their development schemes. In the current year (1948-49) loans to the extent of Rs. 12 crores were sanctioned in favour of provincial Governments for Productive Development Schemes. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has again been made in the next year's budget on this account.

Due to migration, the population of areas comprising Pakistan has increased appreciably and floods last year created a shortage of foodgrains which had to be met by imports from other countries in quite large quantities. A sum of Rs. one crore has been provided for grants for schemes of agricultural development. In addition schemes of agriculture and irrigation to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs have been sanctioned for Baluchistan.

EDUCATION

Education has not been neglected in the budget. Though education like agriculture is a provincial responsibility, the Centre has provided Rs. 3 lakhs for the Miss Fatima Jinnah Medical College at Lahore; Rs. 5 lakhs for the advanced

training of women in nursing and social sciences and Rs. 7½ lakhs for scientific and industrial research including scholarships. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs had been provided for the education of the scheduled castes in the budget for 1948-49. A similar amount has been set apart this year also for the same purpose.

TRIBAL AREAS

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been set apart for improving the conditions of living in the Tribal areas. This is in addition to the annual subvention of Rs. one crore to the Frontier Province. An 'on account' payment of Rs. one crore will be made to Sind for the assets taken over by the Central Government in Karachi. The Sind Government will be compensated for the loss of revenue due to transfer of Karachi to the Centre, after the recommendations of the Assets and Liabilities Committee have been considered by the Government.

Government have also decided to embark upon a programme of reconstruction in Karachi which includes the construction of 3,000 quarters for staff, and 80 flats for officers in Karachi at a cost of Rs. 1.3 crores.

CONCESSIONS TO POOR

The following concessions to relieve the burden on the poor were given in the budget:—

(1) In view of the high cost of living, relief is being given in Sales Tax. Foodgrains, vegetables and milk, which constitute the primary necessities of life, will no longer be subject to Sales Tax. The relief afforded on this account is of the order of Rs. 14 crores per annum.

(2) Duty on kerosene oil will be reduced from 4 annas to 3 annas. This concession will cost the Government a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

(3) The minimum Income Tax limit will be raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per annum. This will cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

(4) Import duty on machinery will be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

(5) Export duty on sheep and goat skins will be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. This will cost the Government about Rs. 10 lakhs.

NEW TAXES

Following new taxation measures were announced by the Finance Minister and later incorporated in the Finance Bill 1949:—

(1) Increased import duties on tobacco products and other luxury items; application of import duties to India. This will yield Rs. 2.5 crores.

(2) Export duties on cement, fish and lambos. These will produce Rs. 75 lakhs.

(3) Excise duty on Jute. This will affect India only. This will produce about Rs. 180 lakhs. Announcing this the Finance Minister said that if the government of India agreed to accord to Pakistan the same concession as they now gave to other countries, Pakistan would gladly continue to export jute to India free of excise duty.

(4) Some increases in Telegraph, Telephone and money order charges.

All these measures put together would produce Rs. 5.27 crores. Total revenue would thus amount to Rs. 111.26 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 111.20 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

ROAD TRANSPORT

THE road system of Pakistan is altogether inadequate considering the requirements of the country.

The national highways were subject to very heavy traffic on account of the movement of troops and supplies during the war. After partition, especially in Western Pakistan, these roads were subjected to further strain owing to the movements of millions of refugees. As a result of this, national highways in Pakistan have suffered greatly in respect of their surface conditions. The renewal of roads that have deteriorated in the past and further extension of the road system are urgently called for.

Unlike railways roads are a provincial subject under the present constitution. For the last 20 years, the undivided Government of India had been exercising some control in respect of roads through the agency of the Transport Advisory Council and the working of the Central Road Fund. But with effect from April 1947 the Government of India decided to accept financial responsibility for the construction and maintenance of national highways.

Twenty-two months after the establishment of Pakistan, a Transport Advisory Council was set up at the first Pakistan Road Transport Conference held in Karachi on May 26 and 27, 1949.

The Advisory Council consists of the representatives of the Central, Provincial and States Governments. Its functions are advisory—to make recommendations designed to evolve a policy for the development of a co-ordinated system of transport and suggest suitable measures to give effect to that policy. The special problem of East Bengal waterways also comes under the purview of the Advisory Council.

The Pakistan Road Transport Conference also decided to gradually nationalise the road transport system. Certain routes were nationalised with immediate effect while the remaining routes were to be nationalised gradually.

It was also decided that private bus-owners would be allowed to ply their buses on some specified routes. That competition with the railways should be avoided was also agreed upon by the representatives. They also agreed to give a share to the railways in schemes for operating nationalised transport on roads that run parallel to railways. It was also decided to set up a non-official organisation to be known as Pakistan Road Congress which would be composed of specialists and experts to advise the Provincial and Central Governments on technical matters.

Another question that the Road Transport Conference discussed related to control over distribution and prices of motor vehicles, batteries, tyres, tubes and spare parts. It was further decided that for the present there was no need to impose new controls or continue old ones except in some cases such as import of spare parts from hard currency areas. This decision, however, is subject to changes from time to time.

The Conference further recommended the establishment of a Road Fund for the utilisation

of the proceeds from the extra duty of 2½ annas per gallon on motor spirit. Yet another recommendation was the standardisation of the whole road transport system whether private or nationalised.

Finally the Central Government were asked to pass legislation to implement the recommendations of the Pakistan Road Transport Conference.

(For figures relating to mileage, etc. please see article on roads under India).

WATER TRANSPORT

PAKISTAN has an extensive overseas trade, as she is rich in valuable cash crops like jute and cotton, and has good exportable surplus of foodgrains, hides and skins, raw wool and tobacco. With the establishment of the new state, Karachi and Chittagong the two big ports have been declared ports of registry at which ships can be registered.

There are at present three Pakistan shipping companies, viz., Messrs. Muhammadi Steamship Company Limited, East and West Steamship Navigation Company Limited, and Karachi Steam Navigation Company Limited. These firms control shipping of 1,400,000 tons which consist of cargo vessels only. The starting of passenger service is under consideration.

Pakistan being a maritime country, there is a tremendous scope for the development of the shipping industry. Its nationals take readily

to the seaman's career. Before the partition about 150,000 seasoned seafarers used to be recruited annually from both East and West Pakistan.

There are two major ports—Karachi and Chittagong. Karachi which is both a "port of call" and a "port of registry" serves the entire need of the import and export trade, as well as the passenger traffic of Western Pakistan. It is well developed, and quite capable of handling the normal trade passing through it. There are at present 21 wharf berths and 18 sets of moorings, and the capacity of the port is 12,000 tons of cargo per day. Construction of a dry dock each for commercial and naval ships is also being proposed. The estimated cost of the dock vessels is about Rs. 1,02,00,000. It is also proposed to increase the existing transport facilities on the east and west wharves of the port. (See 'The Ports' below).

Chittagong which is situated at the mouth of the Karnatulli River in Eastern Pakistan, enjoys the reputation of being one of the best natural harbours of the world. It was, however, not fully developed by the Indian Government because of its vicinity to the port of Calcutta. With the advent of Pakistan, the port has assumed great importance and its developments is one of the main concerns of the Pakistan Government. The normal capacity of the port of Chittagong with the existing inadequate facilities and incomplete equipment is only 600,000 tons per annum. There are only four jetties with a total frontage of 2,235 feet. It is proposed to construct new jetties, extend the existing ones, procure modern equipment from abroad, erect additional storage accommodation and effect an all-round development of the port.

There is great scope for inland water transport which is extensively used in East Bengal.

THE PORTS

KARACHI

KARACHI, the premier port of Pakistan, is situated in the triangular bay of Karachi which is separated from the Arabian Sea by a low sandy reef stretching southwards from the mainland to the rocky headland of Manora. Of all ports in the sub-continent, Karachi is nearest to the south west Asia and to Europe.

Attempts have been made to trace the history of Karachi to a hoary past. Some writers have tried to identify the Bay of Karachi with Alexander's Haven and the present site of Karachi with Korokula of his days. Others suppose that the present site of Karachi is somewhere near, if not the same as, the ancient sea-port of Debal which existed in 700 A.D. when the Arabs invaded Sind.

It is, however, certain that early in the eighteenth century there was near the present site of Karachi a small fishing village with a larger pond or backwater close by, known as Karachi Kun, to which the sea had access over a submarine sand bar near the Pata Island within the present harbour.

In 1843 Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind became its first Governor. He was the first to realise the potentialities of Karachi as a harbour. He saw the necessity of improving Karachi and its harbour as the "Key to Sind and the Indus". He proposed to widen the entrance to the channel, to construct docks for sailing vessels, a timber-pile pier for country craft at Keamari and to connect the island of Keamari with the mainland by means of a causeway or mole.

In 1866, the Karachi Port Trust was constituted in the place of the Harbour Board which had been formed in 1880 to levy shipping dues. The Trust consisted of eight members

with the Collector of Karachi as ex-officio Chairman. The number of members rose to 15, representing Government, Municipality, North Western Railway, Labour and Commercial interests, with a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government. With the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency in 1936, the Port came under the direct control of the Government of India.

HARBOUR

LIGHTHOUSE on Manora Point is in Latitude 24° 47' 37" N, long. 66° 58' 36" E.

Accommodation.—Entrance channel High Water Spring Tides 38½ ft., at mean neaps 35 ft., 11 in. Vessels drawing 30 ft. can enter port during monsoon season; but Dy. Conservator may allow vessels of deeper draft to enter at discretion. During fair season vessels drawing 31 ft. to 32 ft. can enter or leave at 8 ft. tide.

Steamer wharves can accommodate three steamers of 375 ft., with 32 ft. dft., and one of 600 ft., with 34 ft. dft., nine steamers of 550 ft., two of 600 ft., one of 470 ft., three of 450 ft., one of 400 ft., and one of 430 ft., with 26 to 29 ft. of water alongside and one of 325 ft., with 18 ft. dft.

There are eleven electric cranes of 2 tons, five electric cranes of 3 tons, one steam Derrick Crane of 15 tons, eighty-nine hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt., four of 30 cwt., one of 30 tons on the wharves and one 30-ton Floating Crane self propelled.

Boat Basin, at the south end of the wharves, contains the Commissariat Wharf length of quayside, 150 ft.; depth at high water 17½ ft.; low water 8 ft.; One 30-cwt. hydraulic crane; the Passenger Landing Pier (length of quayside 450 ft.; depth at high water 16 ft., low water 16½ ft.).

The Railway Wharf—length of quayside, 800 ft.; depth at high water 19½ ft., low water 10 ft. Three 30-cwt. hydraulic cranes,

Bulk oil Pier lies south of the Boat Basin; length of the quayside 405 ft.; vessels 550 ft. can be berthed alongside; depth of low water 31 ft. Pipes are laid down from the pier to the oil installations, which are in the immediate neighbourhood. Liquid fuel pipes and connections are available from the Return Wharf and berths 1 to 11 of the Keamari wharves and are connected to the oil installations, permitting two ships to be bunkered with oil fuel simultaneously, or one ship being bunkered and one tanker discharging simultaneously, in addition to the service from the oil pier. A liquid fuel barge with a capacity of 450 tons is also available for bunkering and discharging ships at other berths and in the stream.

At the north-east end of the harbour are the Juna Bunder (length of quayside 1,235 ft.; depth at high water 17½ to 22½ ft.; low water 8 to 13 ft.), with five hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt.; one of 30 cwt.; one stationary hydraulic crane of 14 tons, and one fixed 14 ton hydraulic crane and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf (length of quayside, 1,824 ft.; depth at high water 21½ ft.; low water 12 ft.), with three hand cranes of 1-ton each. Five lightening piers and two lightening berths of 377 ft., and 519 ft. length and depth at low water of 6 to 10 ft. and at high water of 14½ and 18½ ft.; with one fixed 25-ton electric derrick crane at the shorter berth, for landing and shipping stores.

The Heavy Lift Pier north of ship wharves accommodation barges, d. at High Water 15 ft., at low water 5½ ft. One hydraulic crane of 14 tons. One ship repairing berth with a length of 300 ft. between dolphins and depth of 16 ft. and 25½ ft. at low water and high water respectively.

Seaplane port at the West Wharf Reclamation with a slipway for the flying boats in connection with the Empire airmail service and a jetty for the landing and shipping of mails, general

merchandise and passengers' luggage (not in use). Harbour moorings: five swinging moorings with a draft of 24 ft., and thirteen fixed moorings for vessels of 5 to 600 ft., of which two are with a draft of 17 to 23 ft., four of 32 ft., and seven of 27 to 28 ft.

Dry dock, length on blocks, 236½ ft.; breadth at entrance 50 ft.; depth on sill at High Water Ordinary Spring Tides 12½ ft. Coaling performed at the wharves and from lighters.

Cargoes are discharged into and loaded from railway wagons at the steamer wharves on the east side. On the west side cargo is loaded from and discharged into both railway wagons and transit sheds.

Charges.—Port dues on sea-going vessels on entering the port, 2 annas per net registered ton once in the same month (month reckoned from the first day (inclusive) of one month to the first (exclusive) of the next month, or from the second day (inclusive) of one month to the second day (exclusive) of the next, and so on. Moorings fixed or swinging 1½ p. per day, or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof, with a minimum charge of (a) Rs. 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (b) Rs. 20 per part of a day for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over, with maximum Rs. 40. Berthing fees Rs. 1-8-0 per day or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof (1) with a minimum charge of Rs. 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (2) maximum charge of Rs. 40 per day, or part of a day, for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over. Additional charges of Rs. 10 per hour or part of an hour, and Rs. 50 for every 24 hours, or part thereof for use of pipelines, are payable by vessels bunkering and discharging petroleum

respectively. Water supplied to vessels in the stream at Rs. 7-6-0 per 1,000 gallons, and to vessels at the wharves at Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 gallons.

Pilotage.—Charge on sea-going vessels of 200 tons net reg. and upwards. Fair season, 300 tons and under Rs. 35; monsoon season (15th May to 30th September), Rs. 52-8-0. For every additional 100 tons, or part thereof, Rs. 4. Pilots board incoming vessels day or night about 2 miles off breakwater. For services of a tug for assisting in berthing or unberthing, Rs. 75.

Towage.—In or out, 3 annas per net reg. ton. Sailing vessels when towed in or out are charged half pilotage. Vessels not under steam towed from one part of the port to another for use of one tug, Rs. 100, for every additional tug, Rs. 75. From 1st May to 30th September towage is compulsory for vessels leaving the wharves; charge Rs. 75. From 1st May to 30th September towage is N.C. in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under, and in case of vessels using the west wharf, but if a tug is used a charge of Rs. 50 is levied in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under; Rs. 75 for vessels over 1,000 tons.

The principal commodities imported and exported through the Port of Karachi are as under:—

Imports.—Coal, Iron & Steel, Kerosene oil, Liquid Fuel, Petrol, Sugar, Textiles, Machinery, Vehicles and Liquors.

Exports.—Bones, Cotton Raw, Flour, Grams, Hides & Skins, Oil Seeds, Wheat, Wool, Cement, Rice.

The income and expenditure for financial year ending 31st March 1947 was Rs. 1,11,85,176 and Rs. 1,27,56,982 respectively.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1942-43 TO 1946-47

| Year | Imports | Exports | Total |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1942-43 | 14,38,34,999 | 13,31,03,759 | 27,69,38,734 |
| 1943-44 | 9,65,20,982 | 18,60,91,566 | 28,26,15,548 |
| 1944-45 | 20,29,43,563 | 25,50,08,512 | 45,79,52,075 |
| 1945-46 | 22,28,33,635 | 33,69,41,613 | 55,97,75,248 |
| 1946-47 | 28,21,68,099 | 37,25,53,100 | 65,47,21,197 |

FUTURE

The total wharfage capacity of the Port is far in excess of its present requirements and does not call for its immediate or even early expansion. But the existing capacity will increase 50 per cent if the East Wharf is reconstructed and the Kramari Yard remodelled. The rebuilding of East Wharf, according to an improved layout, has become necessary because some of its constituent wharves are fifty years old and are maintained at excessive cost. The scheme is already under the active consideration of the Port Trust but its success will depend largely on the availability of more modern cranes and rolling-stock.

The partition of the sub-continent has created a need for the establishment of dry docks in Pakistan so that the Dominion may become independent in the matter of facilities for the repair of commercial and Government vessels. It is, therefore, proposed to construct two dry docks at Karachi, one for merchant shipping and the other for naval vessels at a cost of about Rs. one crore.

The Port has facilities for the building of small motor launches and other craft, but none for building large ships. This leeway is shortly to be made up. The Port Trust has leased out 250,000 square yards of land for 99 years to the Hyderabad Construction Company which proposes to build ocean going ships of ten to fifteen thousand tons displacement, or more, at a capital cost of five crores. The establishment of this industry will greatly add to the importance and revenue of the Port.

Nearly fifty years ago the Port Trust built for their regular employees 1,000 quarters at Keamari and 250 at Manora. In spite of efforts on the part of the Port Trust, housing accommodation is far short of the demand. Most of the existing quarters need reconstruction. The Port Trust has a housing programme costing over Rs. 42 lakhs but owing to unavailability of sufficient reinforcement steel the programme could not be fully carried out. However, with the small stocks in hand, the authorities have added 220 new quarters. The contemplated remodelling of the Keamari village has also to wait till the requisite building material becomes available.

The Sindh Government have sponsored a comprehensive scheme for developing the Fish Industry of Sindh on a modern, co-operative basis. A new channel is being formed to the west of West Wharf for this purpose. This channel will have a Fish Harbour, a wholesale Fish Market, boat-repair slipways, work shops and rail and road services. There will also be a Fish Curing Yard. In addition to trawlers used for inshore and off-shore fishing, power boats will be provided for deep sea fishing. This scheme will not only revolutionise the Fish Industry of Sindh but also augment the importance and income of the Port.

TRUSTEES

Chairman.—Amin-ud-din, I.C.S.

Vice-Chairman (Elected by the Board).—H. K. C. Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd., elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce).

Appointed by Government.—Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Karachi; Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District; Commander, Karachi Sub-Area; Collector of Customs; Labour representative appointed by Government. —Kazi Mujtaba, M.A.

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—G. O. Pike, J.P. (Messrs. Burnah Shell Oil & Storage Distributing Co. of India Ltd.); B. R. Graham (Messrs. Anchor Line, Ltd.); G. D. Longhurst (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.).

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Association.—Lala Jagannath Ralaram Tondon, B.Sc., J.P. (R. B. Ralaram Jagannath); Dwarakadas Tekchand, B.Sc., M.A. (Messrs. Menghraj Newandaram).

Elected by the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber.—Haridas Lalji, M.A.; Navinchandra T. Khandwalla (Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.).

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi.—Doongernall B. Pattnay J.P. (Messrs. Murlimal Santaram & Co.).

Principal Officers of The Port. Chief Engineer, E. L. Everatt, M.E., C.E., M.I. Mech. E.; Traffic Manager, M. A. Raymond, M.A. (Cantab.); Bar at Law; Chief Accountant, P. C. Jaikda, B. com. (Birm.), A.C.A.; Dy. Conservator, Capt. R. K. Caws (R.I.N.) (Retd.); Secretary, N. M. Dhalia, B.A., F.C.S. (London); Chief Storekeeper, C. J. T. Rozario; Labour Welfare Officer, Iqbal A. Qureshi, B.A.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong is situated in the north-east corner of the Bay of Bengal, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Karnali river. Being almost a neglected port before the partition of the sub-continent it is now progressively assuming its importance as the major port of Eastern Pakistan.

Chittagong has a long history. Centuries ago, fleets from China used to call at Chittagong for trade purposes. Being on the Indo-Burma border, it has seen much warfare between the rulers of India and Arakan. Prior to its conquest by the Muslims in the fourteenth century, it changed hands several times. In the sixteenth century it came under the sway of the Portuguese and was known as the "Porto Grande". In the seventeenth century the British began to cast longing eyes on Chittagong. It became the scene of many British expeditions and was finally ceded to the East India Company in 1760. Until the end of the last century, the export trade of Chittagong consisted mainly of jute, rice and paddy, and imports included oil and salt.

In 1888 a Board of Port Commissioners was set up. The Board was entrusted with the task of procuring a sea-going tug and providing suitable moorings for ships. With the completion of the Assam and Bengal Railway in 1895, Chittagong became the natural outlet for the trade of Assam and East Bengal. In 1928, the port was officially recognised as a major port and its control was transferred from the Provincial Government to the Central Government.

The river improvement scheme was taken in hand in 1929, and by the end of 1941, three river bars were permanently improved by training walls, thus rendering dredging unnecessary. This improvement enabled Chittagong to cope with 1,250,000 tonnage per annum during the last world war.

In 1940, a sea-going tug Juddia was put into commission. It was fully equipped to deal with large ships and to do fire-fighting and salvage work. The Port Commission is now engaged in developing and reclaiming river-side lands for industrial purposes. This brings the total amount spent on the development of the port during the past 20 years to one crore of rupees, and the work is still proceeding.

CAPACITY, TONNAGE

Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnali to Chittagong at H.W. draught of 21 ft. to 26 ft. There are five berths for ocean-going

vessels at the East Bengal Railway Jetties, one for salt ships at the Salt Golao. Jetties are 2,295 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt., and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the East Bengal and Assam Railway systems, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties are about 26 feet at L.W.S.T. Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal are obtainable.

Conditions over the three river bars have been improved by river training works so that dredging has been practically eliminated.

The Port will have its berthage expanded during this year to accommodate five 500-foot ships at the jetty, it is learnt.

The number of berths will be increased to a total of twelve and four sets of fixed moorings provided thus giving the port an annual capacity of about three million tons.

Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg. ton, Harbour Master's fee Rs. 64, mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 64, swinging berths Rs. 32, berth alongside jetties Rs. 60 per day, night work and holidays extra.

Towage is done by Port Commissioners' Tug.

The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong constitute the port authority.

Principal Officers.—*Deputy Conservator.*—Capt. J. T. Denley; *Port Engineer.*—F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. & C.; *Secretary and Chief Accountant.*—Ghulam Julani, B.A., G.D.A.

The principal articles of import are iron and steel, salt, sugar, coal, oil, paddy and rice, machinery, timber and cotton piecegoods. Exports include jute, tea, wax, raw cotton, tobacco and betelnuts.

East Bengal produces over 75 to 80 per cent of the jute grown in the world. This 'golden fibre' of East Bengal is in great demand in the markets of the world. Of late, ships loaded with bales of jutes have sailed for America, Australia, Italy, England, Canada and Argentina. Consignments to Australia and Canada were the first in the history of Chittagong.

Chittagong is excellently placed for schemes of further development, because its jetties can be extended both up and down stream in deep water. The programme extension has been divided into three phases.

The first phase, which is expected to be completed during the current year, aims at extending jetties, so as to accommodate a 500-foot ship. The second phase, scheduled for the next year, provides for an extra berth at the jetties. The third covers further expansion as the trade of the port requires, with a target of eleven berths for large vessels. These developments will enable the port to handle three million tons of cargo a year.

The Government also propose to appoint a firm of Consulting Engineers to advise on the development of Greater Chittagong and to set up a committee representing the Central and Provincial Governments and shipping interests to examine plans for Chittagong's development. The Railways are acquiring a marine flotilla for the movement of jute from internal riverine points in East Bengal to Chittagong. Also the Pakistan Navy will survey Haringhata, Fassar and Meghna Rivers in November 1948 to find an alternative port to Chittagong. The East Bengal Government is trying to acquire more dredgers for the maintenance of inland ports. A Statutory Inland Water-way Control Board and a Rail-River Transport Control Board representing the Central and East Bengal Governments, Railway, Steamer Companies and the Country Craft Organisation are in the process of formation to co-ordinate transport.

All these indications foreshadow a great future for Chittagong. There are already signs of marked prosperity. The population has increased considerably and is now in the neighbourhood of one hundred thousand.

KETI BANDAR, SHAH BANDAR AND SOKHI BANDAR

These are three minor ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. None of them however is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

KARACHI Chamber of Commerce.—Wood St., Karachi. The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentleman interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new Members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 200 per annum per set for Members and Rs. 350 per annum per set for non-Members. The set comprises:—

(i) a Daily Trade Return containing lists of commodities entered in the Customs House for export, and imports cleared from Customs on each working day, shipping information and statistics of commodities entering Karachi by rail, and leaving by sea,

(ii) a Weekly Current and Market Report which besides giving quotations for commodities traded in the Karachi Markets, also contains statistics of exports and imports compiled from Ships' Manifests, and shipping movements,

(iii) Export Manifests of all Steamers leaving Karachi for Foreign Ports,

(iv) Monthly Import and Export statistics for the main commodities compiled from Ships' Manifests.

The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of eleven Members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and nine other Members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held early in each year. The Chamber elects a representative to the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, one to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 100 Members of the Chamber in

Feb. 1949. The following are the office-bearers for 1948-49:

COMMITTEE FOR 1948-49.

Chairman.—B. R. Graham.

Vice-Chairman.—A. C. Gledhill.

Members.—Amir-ud-Din; R. L. Coghlan; G. Gow; Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A., J.P.; J. N. Kerr; N. MacLeod; R. E. Markley; Jos Rason; T. Waddell.

Honorary Members.—G. A. Browne (*Canadian Government Trade Commissioner*); W. Godfrey (*Senior U. K. Trade Commissioner*); F. M. Innes, C.A.E. (*Adviser in Pakistan to the Central British Committee*); A. MacFarquhar (*Commerce Secretary, Government of Pakistan*); James A. Ross (*Commercial Attache, United States Embassy*).

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee.—J. N. Kerr; B. R. Graham.

Representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi.—B. R. Graham; T. Waddell; N. MacLeod, C.A.; A. C. Gledhill.

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly.—Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A., J.P.

Secretary.—H. J. Martin.

Deputy Secretary.—J. S. Lobo.

Public Messenger.—J. Johnston.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to Members:

The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlement of disputes. When two Members of the Chamber or when one Member and a party who is not a Member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are Members of the Chamber. A public measure is appointed under the authority of the Chamber

to measure merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

The West Punjab & N.-W.F.P. Chamber of Commerce (Formerly the Northern India Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1923, and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members, and ex-officio members.

The Chamber is represented on the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan; Government of Pakistan Food Standardization Committee; N.W.F. Local Advisory Committee; West Punjab Board of Industries; Communications Board, West Punjab; Board of Economic Enquiry, West Punjab; Hailey College of Commerce Managing Committee and Food and Civil Supplies Advisory Board, West Punjab.

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitrations relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origin are issued for goods manufactured in West Pakistan.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in West Punjab and N.-W.F. Province by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of West Punjab and N.-W.F. Province.

Chairman.—C. T. Mason.

Secretary.—G. J. Lumb.

Address.—Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

Telegraphic Address.—"Commerce."

Telephone No. 2237.

Note.—For "Pakistan Merchants' Association", see p. 516.

SURVEYS

SOME 6,000 square miles of original and revision survey was carried out by the Survey of Pakistan during the year ending August 14, 1949. The results are being incorporated in the maps for the publication of new and revised editions.

The Map Publication Office at Murree was fully engaged on the drawing and publication of maps of standard series. Approximately 400 different maps with a total of 5,000,000 copies were printed.

The preparation of a general map of Pakistan is in hand on a high priority as a result of a Cabinet decision.

Increasing demands for extra-departmental surveys have been received and the Department was engaged on Irrigation and Hydel Project surveys, such as the Lower Sind Barrage and Fuleli Canal surveys, for the Sind Government, the Haida River Basin, Karnaphuli Catchment Area and Subalong Dam Site surveys for East Bengal and the Warsaw Hydel survey for the North-West Frontier Province.

Planning surveys such as the Hyderabad and Sukkur Industrial Estate, the New Capital Site Reserved Area surveys and a survey for the Pakistan Employees House Building Society

were in hand or projected. Various miscellaneous surveys such as a Concession Demarcation for the Burma Oil Co., Mohenjo Daro survey for the Archaeological Department, Cemetery surveys for Graves Registration and Chittagong Town survey were also carried out.

The primary duty of the Survey of Pakistan is to keep topographical surveys and maps based on these up-to-date. Indeed accurate maps are a pre-requisite to the proper development of the resources of a country.

The survey and publication resources of the Department have been severely strained owing to lack of stores and equipment. Attempts are being made to surmount this difficulty so that the essential survey and the mapping work required for the development of Pakistan's resources in minerals, power, agriculture and industry and to meet the increased requirement of the army and aviation does not suffer.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINAGE

100,000 is one lakh (1,00,000).

10,00,000 is one crore (1,00,00,000).

COINAGE

3 pies make 1 piee
4 piee make 1 anna
16 annas make 1 rupee.

RUPEE, DOLLAR AND POUND

Re. 1 is approximately 1sh. 6d. or 2s. 8s. cents.

Rs. 100 are approximately £7-12-1 or \$29.85

Rs. 1,000 are approximately £76-3-0 or \$298.5

Rs. 1,00,000 (a lakh) are approximately £7,619-0-11 or \$29,850.

Rs. 1,00,00,000 (a crore) are approximately £761,904-15-2 or \$2,985,074.

MAUND, SEER AND TOLA

The principal units in all the scales of weight are the maund, seer and tola and the standard weights for each of these are 82.28 lbs., 2.057 lbs. and 180 grains troy respectively.

The tola has the same weight as the rupee, viz., 180 grains troy; the standard or the railway seer is equal to 2.057 lbs., while the standard or Railway maund of 40 seers is equivalent to 82 lbs.-4 oz.-9 drams.

FORESTS

THE total area under forests in Pakistan excluding States is estimated at 14,502 sq. miles, which is about 6.4 per cent of the total area of the country. This area is very small and is distributed unevenly. In Eastern Pakistan, the percentage of forests is 16.7, while in Western Pakistan it is only 3.3. The area under forests in West Punjab, whose population is about 20 million is extremely inadequate, being only 1,872 sq. miles. According to the accepted standard, it is necessary to have 25 per cent of a country's area under forests. Pakistan has thus a great deficiency to make up. Government is, however, fully alive to the great importance of forests in the economy of the country. Many development schemes are in hand in various Provinces and the extension of plantations is receiving attention.

Pakistan's requirements are timber for purposes of furniture, agricultural implements and minor rural needs, industries such as sport industry, packing cases, plywoods, tea chests, and building and heavy constructions including railway sleepers, firewood, and paper pulp, match wood and cellulose. In timber, the country is, or soon would be, more or less self-sufficient so far as furniture, agriculture and industries are concerned. For packing uses, enough material is available in Eastern Pakistan and self-sufficiency in this respect might be achieved in the near future when facilities for manufacture become available. For building and heavy constructions, Western Pakistan is definitely short, but Eastern Pakistan is self-sufficient. When underdeveloped areas in Eastern Pakistan are exploited, Western Pakistan's requirements of construction timber may be met to a large extent.

As regards firewood, the objective in Western Pakistan is to produce enough quantities at reasonable price. For this purpose extensive plantations of firewood species in the newly canal irrigated areas are being planned. In Eastern Pakistan firewood is plentiful and there is a surplus for export.

In paper pulp and cellulose, Pakistan is extremely deficient at present. There is practically no pulp, mechanical or chemical. Some good raw material such as Bhabar (Eliopsis is bipata) grass and firs in Western Pakistan

and Bamboos in Eastern Pakistan is available, but there are practically no manufacturing facilities.

There are a number of match factories, but at present all are suffering from short supplies of timber. Apart from a search for new suitable species for this purpose, attempts are being made to increase the production of species of known suitability such as Bombax malabaricum, Populus euphratica, etc.

Plans are under consideration for starting a Forest Research Institute which would carry on wood and fibre research. A rapid survey of the forest resources of the country has been made and it has been found that Eastern Pakistan has raw material sufficient to feed two big paper factories. Similar investigation is going on in Western Pakistan. Before partition, the match industry in Pakistan depended upon imported wood but a substitute has now been found in and. Plans have also been prepared to plant suitable species of wood for the match industry in irrigated plantations. Information about the economic forest products technically known as "minor forest products" available in Baluchistan has been collected, and schemes have also been prepared for the exploitation of forests in the Chittagong hill tracts.

In March 1949 the first Convocation of the Forest Colleges at Upper Topa took place when 12 officers and 26 Forest Rangers were awarded diplomas and certificates. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Forest Colleges is under consideration of the Government. An application was received for admission into the Rangers' College from a Muslim student of East Africa and it is hoped that these Forest Colleges will attract more and more students from the entire Muslim World. The Research Section has been strengthened by foreign trained scholars. The Institute renders all possible aid to users of forest products and gives practical advice to factory owners, industrialists and private individuals. Posts of Silviculturist and Forest Chemist have been sanctioned for research work.

A delegation was sent to the South-East Asia and Pacific Forest Conference held under the auspices of U.N.O. at Mysore. One delegate

from Eastern Pakistan and one delegate from Western Pakistan attended this Conference. The Delegate from Eastern Pakistan was selected as Senior Vice-Chairman of the Conference. A delegate was sent to World Forestry Conference held at Helsinki (Finland). In view of the growing importance of Soil Conservation work, one of the specialists who returned last year from U.S.A. was appointed as Instructor at the Forest College.

Arrangements were made for supplying sufficient timber to the match factories in the country. And with experiments new substitutes were found for the timber so far imported. The possibility of establishing a paper mill in Chittagong has been thoroughly investigated and the scheme is now in the final stages of the investigation.

PAKISTAN FORESTRY CONFERENCE

The Pakistan Forestry Conference, held on July 1 and 2, 1949, recommended that the forest research should be conducted by the Central Government, that the emoluments of technical subordinates in the Provincial Forest Departments be improved, that a Central Forest Library including photographs be set up and that forest surveys by air and land should be undertaken. The observance of two tree plantation days all over Pakistan, and the publication of official and semi-official journals were also recommended.

The Resolution embodying the forest policy said:—

"Whereas it is essential to reserve in perpetuity for the benefit of the present inhabitants and posterity, sufficient land, as well distributed as possible, either already under forests or capable of afforestation, so as to supply the rural and urban population with fuel, fodder and timber for domestic and agricultural requirements, to produce a sustained yield of timber and other forest produce and to maintain a regular flow in the rivers and mitigate the severity of floods, to sustain essential services and industrial development and to improve conditions for the preservation of wild life,

The Conference recommended that:—

- (1) a high priority be given to the claims of forestry and adequate facilities provided for large-scale afforestation and harvesting;
- (2) the practice of sound management in privately owned forest should be ensured by legislation or negotiation and by technical and, if necessary, financial assistance;
- (3) legislation be enacted appropriate to the needs of the country to provide powers to control utilisation of land and define the scope of work of forest services in a co-ordinated programme of soil conservation and land utilisation;
- (4) it is of paramount importance to associate public opinion in the execution of forest policy, through education, propaganda and demonstrations;

(5) forests be classified, on the basis of their utility and objects;

(6) the commercial aspect of forestry be generally subordinated to the over-riding necessity of integrating it into the general context of the economy of the country as far as possible;

(7) in view of acute deficiency of forest area in the country, a bold and well-planned action programme be undertaken for increasing forest area by:—

(a) reserving at least 10 per cent of canal irrigated land and 10 per cent water supply for raising irrigated plantations under new projects,

(b) growing trees on canal banks, road and rail road sides and arable waste-land, and

(c) farm forestry, preferably in compact plots of cropland, set apart on co-operative basis by village communities.

(8) existing forests be developed by encouraging the most economical utilisation of timber and other forest products;

(9) policy be executed by the agency of forest service consisting of only trained foresters;

(10) forest research, an important requisite for success of a dynamic science like forestry, be organised on suitable lines and be centralised in Pakistan Forest Institute, with ancillary field units in different problem areas of the country;

(11) more effective measures be taken for the preservation of the fauna of the country.

The Conference recommended the constitution of an All-Pakistan Forest Service, East Bengal dissenting.

AGRICULTURE

PAKISTAN is an agricultural country. Cultivation of land forms the main occupation of the people and 80 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on it. The total area sown in 1945-46 was nearly 45,000,000 acres of which 38,000,000 was under foodgrains. In 1944-45 Western Pakistan, excluding Baluchistan had 9.8 million acres under wheat, 2.3 million under rice, 2.5 million under millets, 1 million under maize and 5 million under barley. The acreage under cotton in the same year was nearly 3 million with an yield of about 1.2 million bales of 400 lbs. each.

Crops and agricultural methods differ from province to province according to soil and climate.

PUNJAB

In the Punjab with its sandy loam, a dry climate and an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches, a good irrigation system is vital. A network of canals, reputed to be among the best in the world, has made West Punjab the principal wheat-producing area in Pakistan. The most important of these canals are the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Lower Jhelum Canal, the Upper Chenab Canal, the Lower Chenab Canal and parts of the Upper Bari Doab Canal and the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

As a result of this network of irrigation many parts of the Punjab are "double cropped". Apart from wheat which is the main crop, millet, barley and maize are also cultivated. Oilseeds are grown mainly for export while the most important cash crop is cotton of the "American" or long staple variety.

Agricultural practices in the East are generally old-fashioned and Pakistan is no exception. Agricultural implements are generally made in the village blacksmiths and the village carpenter's shops. Drought power is supplied by bullocks; the crops are sown and harvested entirely by hand and the grain is thrashed by cattle. These practices are dictated by the economic limitations of the cultivator and the absence of large-scale industry in the country. Fruit cultivation in West Punjab has made rapid progress in recent years and large quantities of citrus fruits such as orange, lemon, sweet lime, and grapefruit are grown. Other fruits grown in the province are melons, mangoes, mulberries and dates.

Animal breeding is also an important occupation of the cultivator, and West Punjab is famous for some breeds of horses such as the Baluch and Dhani. The stock has been improved by the utilisation of Arab and English thoroughbred stallions. Sheep are reared for their wool in the south-west Punjab and the *Doerba*, or the fat-tailed sheep, is found in the

Salt Range. High yielding milch cattle—cows and buffaloes—are bred in large numbers.

SIND

Sind with its poor rainfall, the annual average being 11 inches only, is even more dependent on irrigation than the Punjab. Formerly irrigation was carried on by what are called "inundation canals" which carry water only when the river is in flood. But now a great dam has been built across the Indus at Sukkur and has helped bring nearly 6,000,000 acres under cultivation. The Sukkur, or the Lloyd Barrage as it is also known, is one of the largest works for irrigation ever attempted. This great water regulator consists of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the opening being regulated by steel gates each weighing fifty tons. The barrage is about a mile long—approximately five times the length of the London Bridge. The total length of channels and water courses connected with it is 36,000 miles.

The chief crops of Sind are wheat, rice, millets and long-staple cotton. Large quantities of fruit such as dates, figs and melons are also grown. The province rears some of the finest breeds of milch-cows. Among the other domestic animals are the one-humped camel, buffaloes and a hardy breed of ponies.

BALUCHISTAN

In Baluchistan the average annual rainfall is from 6 to 7 inches and there are no perennial rivers. The agriculturist is certain of his crops only where cultivation is carried on by the curious karez or underground water channels, by springs and small streams. Rice is grown on carefully terraced hillside fields while wheat and millets are sown on the plains.

Baluchistan is the fruit orchard of Pakistan. Melons, dates, several kinds of high quality grapes, apricots, almonds, apples, pomegranates, peaches, nectarines, quinces, plums and cherries are grown here in profusion. Large-scale mulberry cultivation has helped build up a small but growing sericulture industry. The province is famous for its horses. An exceptionally fine breed comes from Barkhan, the average specimens being about 15 hands in height, with small, delicately modelled heads, and long, slender arched necks.

N. W. F. P.

In the North-West Frontier Province, as in the rest of Western Pakistan, cultivation largely depends on irrigation. The Peshawar and Bannu valleys are irrigated by wells and are intensively cultivated. In the foot-hills water is obtained by the damming of streams. In the

riverain strip, wells and the flood water of the Indus and other hill torrents supply the required water. The valleys of Kohat are the most fertile because the soil is a good, clear loam, retentive of moisture and able to resist drought. The value of rotational crops is fully realised and crops such as wheat, cotton, tobacco or turmeric are followed by clover, maize and barley. The chief crops in order of importance are wheat, barley, gram, maize and millets. Cotton and oilseeds are also produced but the acreage under them is small.

The North-West Frontier Province also produces a large quantity of fruits, which find their way to the markets of India. The fruits grown are grapes of several varieties, Orbanas plums, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, melons, lemons, mulberries grow wild almost everywhere.

EAST BENGAL

Agriculture in East Bengal is very different. While the cultivator in Western Pakistan is almost always short of water and is dependent on irrigation for the watering of his crops, the cultivator in East Bengal has to wade waist-deep through water to transplant the young rice seedlings.

Here the great rivers are still building up their deltas and every year huge quantities of silt are brought down by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. With an average rainfall of 60 inches in the year irrigation is unnecessary. On the contrary, due to the perennial overflow of rivers large areas of Eastern Pakistan are under water for at least six months in the year. The people build their cottages on high ground and move about by boat all the year round in some districts and for a part of the year in others. The surface is flat and much of it is covered with huge marshes where rice and jute grow in almost wild luxuriance. The total acreage under rice is about 15,000,000 and the entire produce is consumed. So fertile is the land that there are two major crops and a subsidiary crop in the year: the winter rice, which is the main crop, the early rice and the spring crop.

Winter rice is grown on low lands. A piece of high ground is usually selected for a seed nursery. In July or August the seedlings are transplanted to flooded fields which have been ploughed and reploughed till the whole surface is reduced to mud. Between November and January the crop is harvested. In the swamps, however, a variety of long-stemmed rice is sown broadcast after one or two ploughings.

The summer crop grows with the rains. By harvest time the fields are well under water but the ears maintain a fair margin as against the

water level. At times the reaping has to be done from boats. By the time the winter crop is reaped the fields are half dry.

The most important cash crop of East Bengal is jute of which it has an unquestioned monopoly, as it produces about 80 per cent of the world's supply. The total acreage under jute is nearly 2,000,000. Jute has been called the "brown paper" of world industry as it makes the best, the cheapest and the most durable packing material. Attempts have been made in different parts of the world to produce a synthetic substitute or, failing that, to grow it on a sufficiently large scale, but nowhere has the attempt succeeded. The average annual world consumption of this wonderful fibre runs into 10 million bales of 400 lbs. each, the principal markets being the U.S.A. and the U.K., but almost all countries require it in substantial quantities.

The seed is sown broadcast from February to May on finely prepared seedbeds. It is weeded and thinned at least twice and is cut after four or five months. The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet and are submerged under water for retting. In about ten to twenty days the retting is completed and the plants are removed. The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk and after a process of cleaning and drying it is ready for its varied uses. The other crops are grain, oats, sugar-cane, chilies, turmeric, ginger, tea and tobacco. The last named is grown in very large quantities and is exported while nearly 4 million pounds of tea are produced annually by the Sylhet District alone.

Tropical and sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes, of which the Malda Variety is very well known, pine apples, custard apples, jack-fruit and bananas grow in abundance. Coconut and areca nut cover large parts of the countryside and impart a pleasing appearance to the landscape.

ORGANIZATIONS

The All-Pakistan Food and Agricultural Conference held at Lahore decided to set up a Council of Food and Agriculture. An organization for the study, research and active prevention of plant diseases and in particular locust pest was formed. Pakistan and its neighbouring countries, have large breeding areas of locust and the Locust Warning Organisation has, therefore, to keep a vigilant watch. During the year, gregarious breeding of locust which infiltrated into Baluchistan from the west took place only

once in an area of 8 square miles. The pairing was noticed at the end of April and the hoppers were found in May and were immediately controlled by baiting with poison and bran.

Arrangements for plant protection service have also been made. From April 15 to May 31, 1948, the produce of approximately 3,500 acres of wheat, 1,500 acres of oil seeds and 400 acres of jawar lying on the thrashing floors was completely saved from the ravages of the black-headed cricket. In Baluchistan, 61,345 trees were cleaned and 237,416 hibernating larvae of codling moth were removed. The infestation in the treated orchards was reduced from 50.90 per cent to 10.20 per cent. Similarly, hairy Caterpillars were dealt with and 13,257 trees were cleaned of the pest, thereby removing 274,565 colonies each having 117 larvae on an average.

The Plant Quarantine Organisation is intended to prevent exotic pests from entering into Pakistan. A Quarantine Station has been started in Chaman to prevent the introduction of Palearctic pests from Afghanistan.

Pakistan is rich in the potentialities for the development of horticulture, fruit and vegetable preservation. To place this industry on a sound footing, the Fruit Products Control Order was issued and an Inspectorate has been set up to inspect the factories and to give necessary assistance and guidance to the industry. To ensure that the products are manufactured under hygienic conditions, the Inspectorate constantly check samples some of which are examined at the Fruit Technological Laboratory, Lyallpur.

The Statistical Directorate, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health has organised crop forecast work on a sound basis. It now issues regular forecasts for the benefit of commercial interests in respect of as many as thirteen principal crops grown in Pakistan, such as rice, wheat, barley, gram, cotton, jute, etc. Statistics of the area and yield of the different principal crops have also been compiled on all Pakistan basis for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49.

The Directorate has also arranged to collect information regularly regarding the prices of agricultural commodities, containing over 100 quotations relating to as many as 26 commodities, and is circulated to all the Ministries, Provincial Governments and Pakistan Embassies in foreign countries. In addition to this, a fortnightly All Pakistan Agricultural Index of the wholesale prices of the principal food and agricultural

commodities is being issued. It also assists the Government in the consideration of important policy questions, and also tenders expert advice on questions relating to price stabilisation, sterling balances, etc.

Great importance is attached by the Government to agricultural development schemes to be completely financed by the Centre. These schemes (twenty-six in number) cover agricultural research and development, plant protection, co-operation and marketing, fisheries, forests and animal husbandry. Priority is given to research and technical training.

Most of these schemes are expected to be completed by 1954. The total cost of the schemes is estimated to be approximately Rs. 2.71 crores, whereas the cost in the next two years, 1950-51 and 1952-53 is expected to be about Rs. 1.56 crores. Out of this over Rs. 22 lakhs is to be spent on research and training schemes. These include schemes for the establishment of an Institute of Development Research on herbs, drugs, etc., a Central Institute of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Engineering and Tractor Technology Institute, Central Fruit Technological Institute, Soil Conservation Research Institute, Forest Research Institute, Forests Products Laboratory, Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Fisheries Department and Laboratory, and sending scholars abroad for training in fisheries. Almost all of these are expected to be completed in two years. The schemes further include horticultural development, setting up of a fish market at West Wharf (Karachi) and running of fish trawlers, a qualitative cattle census, breeding of cattle and poultry, establishment of wool-washing, shearing and grading centres, eradication of rinderpest, etc.

Besides the above schemes the Centre will also be responsible for the financing of Baluchistan's agricultural development schemes, for Baluchistan under the existing constitutional arrangement is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre. The Baluchistan agricultural development plan covers about seven schemes. These include distribution of improved variety of seeds, establishment of central and district farms, forest and soil conservation, introduction of machinery in agriculture, pest protection and minor irrigation like sinking of wells. The total cost of these schemes is estimated to be about Rs. 54 lakhs and almost all the schemes will be completed in two years.

SOME STATISTICS

The classification of areas in different provinces is as follows :—

(In millions of acres)

| Province or State | Forests | Not available for cultivation | Culturable waste other than Fallow | Current Fallows | Net Area Sown | Total Area |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| East Bengal (1940-41) | 3.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 15.7 | 29.8 |
| Sylhet Dist. (1940-41) | .2 | .3 | .7 | .2 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| East Pakistan | 3.2 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 17.4 | 32.0 |
| West Punjab (1943-44) | 1.2 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 2.1 | 16.6 | 37.2 |
| N.-W.F.P. (1937-38) | .4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | .6 | 2.1 | 8.7 |
| Sind (1944-45) | .7 | 13.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 30.1 |
| Bahawalpur (1938-39) | .. | .9 | 1.3 | .3 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| West Pakistan | 2.3 | 23.8 | 19.9 | 8.2 | 26.3 | 80.5 |
| Pakistan | 5.5 | 29.8 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 43.7 | 113.4 |

The area under forest is very small. The area which is not available for cultivation is considerable (29.8 million acres), particularly in Sindh. Culturable Waste Land other than fallow is also substantial. It is largest in West Punjab (10.5 million acres), followed by Sind (5.2 million acres) and in Eastern Pakistan (3.7 million acres). However, substantial parts of this area can be brought under cultivation without further irrigation facilities. The area and the yield of principal crops is given in the table below:—

| | (Area in Lakhs of Acres, and Yield in Lakhs of Tons). | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | Eastern Pakistan | | Western Pakistan | | TOTAL | |
| | Area | Yield | Area | Yield | Area | Yield |
| Rice | 20.6 | 71.3 | 21.2 | 9.9 | 230.9 | 84.2 |
| Wheat | 0.7 | 0.2 | 106.7 | 32.4 | 107.4 | 32.6 |
| Grain | 1.8 | 0.4 | 29.2 | 6.6 | 31.0 | 7.0 |
| Sugarcane | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 8.7 |
| Jawar | ... | ... | 11.4 | 2.4 | 11.4 | 2.4 |
| Bajra | ... | ... | 23.9 | 4.7 | 23.9 | 4.7 |
| Barley | ... | ... | 4.5 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 1.6 |
| Maize | ... | ... | 10.0 | 4.26 | 10.1 | 4.3 |
| Tobacco | 1.4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2.0 | 9 |
| Tea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rape and Mustard | 4.3 | 7 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 2.5 |
| Linseed | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 |
| Cotton | 9 | 2 | 32.3 | 13.0 | 33.2 | 14.1 |
| Jute | 18.2 | (bales) 62.9 | ... | ... | 18.2 | (bales) 62.9 |
| | | (bales) | | | | (bales) |

Rice is the principal food crop of Pakistan and accounts for more than half of the total area under food crops. The production is concentrated in Eastern Pakistan, which has about 90 per cent of the total area under rice in Pakistan. Rice is the staple food of the population of Eastern Pakistan. Although 97 per cent of the total area under food crops in Eastern Pakistan is under rice, yet the production is insufficient for local requirements and the deficit has to be met from Western Pakistan. Though the production of rice in Western Pakistan is much smaller than in Eastern Pakistan, Western Pakistan is able to meet the deficit of Eastern Pakistan. This is because wheat

which is the staple food of the people is available in abundance so that a substantial part of the rice produced is not required for local consumption.

Wheat is the most important food crop next to rice. Out of the total area under food crops about one-fourth is under wheat. The cultivation of wheat is concentrated in Western Pakistan, which accounts for 99.3 per cent of the total acreage under wheat in Pakistan. This production is more than sufficient for local requirements and a small surplus is available for export.

The other important food crops are gram, bajra, jowar, maize and barley. The production of these crops is confined mostly to Western Pakistan. On the whole the production of food crops is more diversified in Western than in Eastern Pakistan.

The non-food crops are mainly produced for the market and are an important factor determining the volume of purchasing power and the general prosperity of the country. In this connection it is significant that the area under these crops is very small, being only 15 per cent of the total sown area. Jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, oilseeds, etc., are among the main cash crops.

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK plays an important role in the agricultural economy of the country. Mechanized cultivation being practically unknown, livestock is the only source of power available for the various agricultural operations.

Besides livestock is the source of milk and milk products, meat, hides and skins, wool, bones, farmyard manure, etc.

The livestock population of Pakistan is given below:—

| Type | (In Lakhs) | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Eastern Pakistan | Western Pakistan | TOTAL PAKISTAN |
| BOVINE POPULATION | | | |
| Cattle | 113.1 | 89.9 | 203.0 |
| Buffaloes | 5.4 | 48.5 | 53.9 |
| TOTAL BOVINE | 118.5 | 138.4 | 256.9 |
| NON-BOVINE POPULATION | | | |
| Sheep | 3.6 | 45.5 | 48.5 |
| Goats | 32.7 | 45.2 | 77.9 |
| TOTAL NON-BOVINE | 35.7 | 90.7 | 126.4 |
| Horses and Ponies | 6.0 | 6.0 | 12.0 |
| Mules and Donkeys | 12.8 | 9.5 | 22.3 |
| Camels | 4.5 | 4.5 | 9.0 |
| Poultry | 234.6 | 62.9 | 297.5 |

Though the total bovine population of Pakistan is rather large, its quality leaves much to be desired. The poor quality of the livestock means in effect a great drain on the fodder resources of the country.

BREEDS

The well defined breeds of cattle are Red Sindhi and Sahiwal for milk; Thari, Bhagnari and Dhanni for draught; Lohani and Rojhan are lighter types, the former especially being useful for hill tracts. Ravi and Nili are well-known buffalo breeds. The total bovine population is estimated at over 25 million but the bulk of it, particularly in Eastern Pakistan, is of poor quality.

Some efforts are being made to improve the quality of animals through better breeding, feeding and management and more efficient disease control, but more efforts are required.

The important breeds of sheep are fat-tailed Hashmagri, Harnai, Bibrik, and Waziri, and thin-tailed Damani, Kaghani and Lohi. Most of the sheep population is confined to Western Pakistan. The important sheep breeding areas are N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Sind. The total population is estimated at about 5 million and the average yearly production of wool per adult sheep is approximately 4 lbs. Sheep are kept for a dual purpose—mutton and wool though generally speaking the former is regarded as more important. Pakistani wool is generally used in carpet-making as most of it is not fine enough for manufacture of good work. A scheme of grading is shortly to be introduced in the country.

The well-known breeds of goats are Kaghani Valley, Dera Din Panah, Dhanni, Barbati, Kamori, Black Bengal and White Bearded Bengal. Their main utility lies in the production of hair, skin and meat. Some breeds are good milkers and are being preserved as the poor man's cow. Since goats contribute to soil erosion in certain areas, the policy is to restrict the numbers or stall feed them or to replace them by sheep in areas where they cause erosion. Goat skins from Eastern Pakistan are of superior quality. The total population of goats is estimated at about 9 million.

Horses play an important part in transport. Their number is estimated at 540,000. Baluchistan and West Punjab are the best horse breeding areas. In addition, Pakistan has about 913,000 donkeys and 35,000 mules which are used mainly for transport.

Camels are bred in arid regions particularly in Sind, Bahawalpur and Mckran. They are used for ploughing and transport and as pack animals. They also produce hair and hides. The total population is estimated at 4,50,000.

Poultry exists in Pakistan in large numbers but is not very productive. Chittagong Aseel and Sarali are the important indigenous breeds. Replacement of the indigenous stock by suitable foreign breeds is the goal. In Eastern Pakistan there are a large number of ducks and their breeding will be encouraged in Western Pakistan also. The total number of fowls is estimated at about 30,000,000 and of ducks at 5,000,000. A private association—the Pakistan Poultry Association—has been formed for the purpose

of assisting the poultry industry and among its activities is a proposal to assist members in getting land.

As to export trade in animals, the figures from August 1948 to end of June 1949 are as follows: 411 milch cattle buffaloes; 2 working bullocks; 135 race horses; 4 donkeys; 22 dogs; 5,500 poultry.

The cattle have gone to Indo-China, India, Philippines, the horses to India; the poultry to Persian Gulf countries and in part for use as ships' food. A few animals have gone to zoological gardens abroad, viz., deer, partridge, camel.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Animal husbandry is primarily a provincial subject and the Central Government is mainly responsible for providing facilities for research and post-graduate training and for evolving a co-ordinated plan of development. Animal

Husbandry Research Institutes have been established at Peshawar and at Comilla as a federal agency for research, post-graduate training and manufacture of biological products.

An order for 4,000 doses of the biological agent known as mallein has been supplied to the Director of Veterinary Services, Iraq. It is hoped that Iraq and other countries in the north-west will find Peshawar a more and more useful centre from which to get their necessary supplies at competitive prices.

Two Animal Husbandry Conferences have so far been held. The second Conference was held in May, 1949 at the experts level. Its recommendations are being implemented in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments. The various problems to be tackled are:—(a) Loss of cattle; (b) Disease control, especially of rinderpest; (c) Nutritional requirements of domesticated animals; (d) Improvement and extension of training facilities

for animal husbandry workers; (e) Selective sheep breeding to increase the quantity and quality of wool; (f) Poultry improvement, including disease control; and (g) Scientific investigations as to the nutritive value of scrub plants.

In pre-partition days, Dr. F. C. Minnett, present Annual Husbandry Commissioner, who was then Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (Mukteswar and Izatnagar), acted as editor and part-author of a handbook entitled *Outline of Veterinary Science*. The Government of Pakistan have decided to issue this book as a Government publication. At the time of writing the book is in the press.

Dr. F. C. Minnett also represented Pakistan at the annual conference in Paris in May of the International Office of Epizootic Diseases and contributed to the discussion on Ranikhet Disease of poultry.

FISHERIES

PAKISTAN has abundant resources in fish. They may be classified broadly into three main categories; namely, marine, estuarine and inland fresh water. East Bengal, Sind and Baluchistan have access to marine fisheries. The Gangetic delta of the Sunderbans and the Indus delta are extremely rich in estuarine fisheries. So are also the inland fresh water fisheries.

Eastern Pakistan is exceptionally rich in fishery resources. Fish is an important article of diet of the population of that area and large quantities are consumed locally. East Bengal exports its surplus fish to West Bengal.

The Governments of East Bengal, West Punjab and Sind have well organised Departments of Fisheries and have formulated schemes for the development of their fisheries resources still further.

Deep sea fishing has been undertaken with the help of a motor trawler, on an experimental basis, in the sea along the coast of Karachi where some of the finest fishing grounds have been located.

A scheme for the construction of a new Fish Harbour at Karachi has also been approved in principle as a first step towards the systematic development of marine fisheries. This harbour is intended to provide all modern facilities for berthing of fish boats and trawlers, modern hygienic fish curing, extraction of shark liver oils, cold storage arrangements and wholesale marketing of large catches of marine fishes.

The question of extending the activities of the Central Fisheries Organisation now working in Karachi to the coast of East Bengal is under consideration. Government are also actively considering the advisability of inviting a team of foreign fisheries experts for a general survey of the fishing conditions in Pakistan with a view to planning and developing fisheries and fish industries in the country on the most modern lines. Pakistan has become a member of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations which aims at tackling fisheries problems of the Indo-Pacific region on a collective and co-operative basis.

East Bengal

The value of the fisheries of this deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, *beels*, *baors*, swamps—to say nothing of paddy fields and more than a lakh small and big tanks. All these swarm with fish and, as the population has no aversion to fish the demand is enormous. Rice

and fish are the staple food of the population and no less than 90 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is estimated that about one per cent of the population is actually engaged in fishing and a higher percentage in connected trades. There are 2,55,752 families of fishermen in East Bengal and as many as 4,50,000 subsist by fishing.

As a freshwater fisherman, the Bengali is very ingenious in his nets, traps and other devices are exceedingly clever and effective. The most lucrative inland fishery is that of Hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*) which annually ascends the rivers from the sea and estuaries in big shoals in search of suitable spawning grounds in the Meghna, Padma, Ariakhan and other rivers. Other valued and abundant river and tank fishes are rohu (*Labeo rohita*), the Katla (*Catla catla*), mirgal (*Cirrhina mirigala*), Kalbas (*Labeo calbasu*) and some catfishes. Prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the eastern part of the Sunderbans, the Bhetti (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets (*Mugil sp.*) are best liked. Apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable marine fishes are the Mango-fish or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) and pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited. Enormous quantities of *Jod fish* (*Heteropneustes fossilis*), *Clarus batrachus*, *Anabas testudineus*, *Ophicephalus punctatus*, *Ophichthus muridus*, etc.) grow in the derelict tanks, paddy fields, ditches, swamps, etc., almost everywhere in East Bengal and apart from meeting local demand to a great extent, they are much in demand in the local area as they are generally marketed in live condition. Some of these fishes are specially good for the invalid and the convalescent. Taking all the facts into consideration it can safely be said that the fishery wealth of East Bengal is enormous and is far in excess of any Province in Pakistan and India.

HISTORY

Following the enquiry begun in 1909 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities at the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler "Golden Crown" being employed for the purpose. As the result of surveys a chart showing important fishery grounds was prepared. A suitable area among these was one adjacent to Chittagong abounding in sharks, skates, sea catfish and Indian Salmon. This part of the Bay was not, however, thoroughly surveyed on account of its long distance from Calcutta, the main consuming centre, and it is generally believed that a more thorough survey would reveal

many more fishing areas. Attempts are now being made to requisition trawlers to carry out the preliminary investigation before launching any ambitious scheme.

The Directorate of Fisheries was re-established in Bengal in 1942 after a lapse of 20 years, with Dr. S. L. Hora of the Zoological Survey of India as its Director. Dr. Hora left the Directorate in 1946, after the expiry of his term and was succeeded by Mr. Q. M. Rahman who continues to hold the post after the partition of Bengal.

The inclusion of the district of Sylhet in the province of East Bengal, added much to the fish wealth of the province. A large quantity of fish is exported to Assam from this district while from the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Faridpur about 5,00,000 maunds of fish are exported to Calcutta every year. It is estimated that about 3,00,16,000 maunds of fish are produced in East Bengal annually, the approximate price of which will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 crores.

Freshwater mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls are also found in the mussels which the pearl dealers collect and sell in the various parts of Pakistan and India. The Dacca bangle factories constitute an important local industry of very ancient origin; their raw material is largely obtained from Madras and Ceylon chunk fisheries.

East Bengal's existing and potential fishery resources are immense, its more than a lakh small and big tanks, numerous *beels* and *baors*, when properly developed, can not only make every village self-sufficient as regards fish supply but produce substantial marketable surplus. There is no dearth of suitable areas for nursing and rearing fry and fingerlings and stocking fish for fattening. The province has also very important spawning grounds of carps in the rivers Padma, the Brahmaputra and the Haldia and in some smaller streams also. From all these areas millions of fry are collected and distributed to tank owners within and are also exported outside the province. Fry are also grown in the Government nurseries for distribution to tank owners at comparatively low rates. In the year 1946 as many as 11,11,000 and in 1947, 7,00,000 young fish were distributed from these nurseries in different districts for cultural purposes.

Demonstration fish farms on a small scale have been established in some districts for teaching tank owners the scientific method of carp culture. All these farms are run on a commercial

basis. Similarly a saltwater fish farm has shown wonderful results in a short spell of time. Owners of tanks are taking to fish culture now in right earnest and this is bound to add to the fish wealth of the province.

To augment the supply of seeds experiments for collection and hatching of fish eggs were carried out in the district of Chittagong by the officers of the Directorate and recommendations made for the improvement of the industry.

One of the greatest needs of the time is the protection of brood fish and young fry during certain months of the year. At present the fish at different stages are slaughtered recklessly with the result that sufficient quantities of prime fish are not available throughout the year. As soon as steps are taken with a view to their protection, substantial progress will be made in production of fish.

A very large quantity of dry fish is produced annually for which there is a good demand both in the markets at home and abroad. To effect improvement on the existing methods employed by the local fish curers, Government have opened centres at important places to demonstrate scientific and hygienic methods for the production of dry fish. Some prime fishes like Hilsa, Pomfret, Bhethi, etc., which are very suitable for curing are available in the estuarine areas and can be suitably cured for use in lean seasons.

Refrigeration facilities with respect to fish industry is undeveloped in this country. To solve the fresh fish transport problem cold storage and ice plants are going to be erected in selected fish assembly centres. Arrangements for *en route* refrigeration both by rail and by boat has been included in the long term programme.

BY-PRODUCTS

There is very good scope for a by-product industry in the fishing centres of this province. The most important of the by-products is Shark Liver Oil. Large numbers of sharks are caught annually in the coastal belt of East Bengal. The livers obtained from these sharks were generally thrown away by the fishermen. With the opening of Shark Liver Oil extraction centres at various places by Government these livers are now utilised for the manufacture of medicinal Shark Liver Oil. The species of Shark caught has been found to contain a high percentage of vitamin A. Suitable oil factories can be set up in Cox's Bazar, Khulna and Bakerganj areas. Other by-products include fish meal and fish manure. These are obtained from waste fish and fish wastes in the innumerable fish curing yards. Fish meal and manure are now prepared by the Fisheries Directorate for meeting home demand.

Fish-gel is another important product prepared by the Fisheries Directorate from wastes collected from the local markets as well as from the fish curing yards. There is good scope for cottage industries which can utilise these raw materials. Flooding canneries with equipments for manufacture of glue, meal and manure, etc., can also be set up in coastal areas where permanent stations cannot conveniently be put up. With a view to tackling the various scientific problems arising out of the day to day field activities on fish technology, laboratory has been set up in Comilla for conducting analytical study of fish, fish by-products, waste, soil, preservatives, etc., so as to disseminate research findings to the public interested in the development of fish industry. Pilot plant experiments on the manufacture of various kinds of processed fish and fish by-products are also carried out in the laboratory.

On the whole the prospect for factories for the large scale manufacture of various fish by-products are very bright. Government has been helping private enterprise especially those run on co-operative basis for developing the by-product industry.

The welfare of fishermen is also receiving the attention of Government. Capital goods are

procured and distributed to *bona fide* fishermen. They are also being organised into Co-operative Societies and are given preference to others in the matter of settlement of state fisheries. There is an overall shortage of fishermen's capital goods (yarn, cord-lar, sail cloth, etc.) and the supply is scanty and fitful. This is one of the real reasons why the fish crop cannot be harvested in full.

Sind

Taking into consideration the limited sea-board and the number of fishing villages, Sind has a rich sea fishery.

The fishing grounds are located not only around Karachi, but as far away to the south east as Beem and towards west as Sonbhan and even Pasni, Omara, Jiwani up to the Qwatar Bay. Vigorous drift net fishing is carried on in the sea-board specially up to 12 fathoms contour line throughout the coast. Fishing industry is better organised on the Sind coast than towards Las Bela and Kalat coast, for Ghol, Surmai, Rawas, Karzan, Pitho, Hiro, Dohkar, Sangro, Gissur, Kar, Lharo, Kanatyan, etc., etc.

Extensive fish curing operations are carried out on the coast individually with coloured salt as no Government fish curing yards are in existence. A fish curing yard has been sanctioned for Karachi along with a modern fish harbour which will be taken in hand shortly. Another yard may be set up at Mal on the Sind coast and others will be set up later.

There is a very large export of dry fish to Ceylon and Burma, where in the year 1947-48 more than 1,15,000 cwt. of fish and 60,000 mds. of cured prawns were exported. Fresh fish packed in ice was being exported to up-country towns but now owing to the increase of population in Karachi there is a very little surplus.

SCHMES

1. Edible oysters culture and establishment of an oyster park at Ibrahim Hyderi.
2. Development of prawn fishery and manufacture of semi-dried prawns.
3. Stabilising the fishing industry and improving the socio-economic conditions of the fisher-folk.
4. Deep-sea fishing experiments with modern type of power crafts and tackle. One trawler "ALA" is under operation and another "MARY MUDIE" is being rigged up.
5. Research and collection of data for the future development of Marine fisheries.
6. Establishment of an up-to-date wholesale fish market with cold storage, fish-curing yard, Marine Biological and Technological station, pilot plants for the manufacture of fish manure, fish meal and liver oil of sharks and other fishes close to the new fish harbour at Karachi proposed by the Port Trust.

Of the above schemes the third is under revision and expansion and sixth is in its final stages of sanction. Other schemes are under consideration.

20 maunds of "semi-dried" prawns were manufactured. The prawn season was slack owing to the unexpected cold wave and excessive production of globular organisms locally known as 'Pitta' which choked the nets and did not allow the cast nets to sink to the bottom.

One motor fishing trawler "ALA", 75 footer with 100 H.P. Diesel engine, fitted with power winch, has been fishing with Otter trawl since November 1948. It is at present working towards the Sind coast upto cape Monze and has done many cruises. Another trawler, "MARY MUDIE", 95 footer with 260 H.P. Diesel marine engine is being rigged up and is expected to start fishing after the monsoon towards Baluchistan coast.

A fishermen's Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society is functioning at Karachi and many such Societies have been formed in the interior. Government is considering to convert these societies into multi-purpose societies and a scheme to advance loans to fishermen is under consideration. Steps are being taken to improve the condition of the fishermen and the fishery schools.

Prawn Fishery—Seasonal fishery, which commences from the month of November and ends by end of March, is also a very important fishery of this province. On an average 60,000 mds. of cured prawns are exported every year to Colombo and other places.

The important fishing areas for prawn fishery are:—

Kurangi creek
Phiri creek
Kudi creek
Patiani creek
Gorabio creek
Dhabo creek
Chaan creek

Of the above, Phiti, Patiani and Dhabo creeks are the most prolific among the prawn fishing areas.

The prawns caught in Sind waters belong to a big marine group "Penaeidae" which are normally inhabitants of sea but migrate into estuaries of lower salinity in quest of their food which is predominantly diatomaceous in character.

The prawns comprise the following three kinds. The names are naturally in the local language.

1. "Jhalro" the biggest 5'-6"
2. "Kaliri" the medium 4'-6"
3. "Kidi" the small 2'-4"

A good number of sharks (Saw fish, Hammer head, and several other ordinary sharks) are captured specially during the months of August, September and October and again February and March. One variety, the "Basking" shark (*Cetorhinus typus*) which grows as large as 60 feet, is occasionally fished with harpoons. Its liver yields a large quantity of oil.

There are two distinct oyster-fisheries in Sind,—both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its network, specially between Karachi and Ketiabunder. These are (1) edible oyster and (2) the window-pane oyster which yields pearls.

INLAND FISHERY

The most popular fish from the Indus is the Palla or Talloh (the well-known Indian Shad). This is under the control of the Revenue Department who lease out different stretches of the Indus. The Dumbra and other fresh-water carps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries.

The Hub River which forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, contains the well-known sporting fish—Mahseer (Barbusotus).

The most important fishes of the inland waters besides Palla, are Dhambro (Labeo rohita), Thell (Catla catla) and Morakhi (Cirrhina mrigala). Sind has got many large dhanda, one of which Manchar Lake is about 20 miles × 10 miles and yields more than 20,000 maunds of fish annually; 450 miles of river Indus is very rich in fish fauna and steps are being taken to improve the fisheries of other dhanda also which are not so productive as they should be, owing to the brackish nature of the water.

There are many indigenous larvivorous fishes also which are being utilised in controlling malaria and other mosquito-borne disease.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATION

THE Pakistan Government maintains a Central Organisation which is responsible for co-ordinating activities in marketing and co-operation. It carries out detailed marketing surveys of various agricultural commodities and livestock products with the help of the provincial marketing staff and for the preparation of final reports dealing with almost all the aspects of marketing such as supply, demand, preparation for the market, prices, assembling and distribution, transport, storage, grade standards, processing and seed requirements. On the basis of these surveys, development work in the marketing of various commodities is undertaken. The object is to secure for the primary producer a better return for his produce.

The results of these surveys have shown that the present marketing methods leave much to be desired. The share of the producer in the price paid by the ultimate consumer is rather low due to a number of reasons, for example, unregulated markets, lack of standard weights and measures, inefficient and expensive means of transport and defective storage and containers.

Action has been taken in certain provinces to regulate markets under provincial legislation. The regulated markets are looked after by Market Committees in which the Producers are in a majority. Market charges have been fixed, market functionaries have been licensed and the markets are looked after by a competent staff. Legislation for standardisation of weights and measures has also been enacted in certain provinces.

QUALITY CONTROL

Pakistan, essentially an agricultural country, has to ensure quality control in respect of agricultural and animal husbandry products, especially those which are exported. Measures have therefore been adopted to fix quality grades and standards in the case of certain commodities. The grading of ghee and eggs is being undertaken

on a voluntary basis. The compulsory grading of saan hemp and tobacco had to be suspended for a short time as the export trade in these commodities from East Bengal where they are mainly produced was dislocated due to the loss of the Calcutta market after partition. A Pakistan Wool Conference was held at Karachi on June 3 to discuss ways and means of establishing standard specifications for wool exported from the country. A detailed scheme is being worked out for this purpose by a sub-committee. The grading of hides and skins, particularly for export trade, is expected to be introduced shortly. Jute is already being exported on certain well known standards of quality. The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee is devoting attention to the cultivation of pure varieties of cotton and their marketing and export in well defined grades.

CO-OPERATION

The Centre also maintains an advisory service for co-operation, and it co-ordinates the activities of provincial departments. Pakistan being a country of small producers, it is essential that the people should be approached on a collective basis. The need for assisting the primary producers in the disposal of their crops has been realised for a long time and although the current solution has evaded so far, it is agreed that in any scheme aimed at improving the lot of small producers, the correct approach is through co-operation. Co-operative societies can undertake the disposal of their members' produce in a collective and organised manner and can ensure better financial results. Similarly, the requirements of producers can be met through co-operatives. A third form of co-operative has been evolved recently, *viz.*, Co-operative Multi-Purposes Societies which combine the above two types. Such societies not only undertake the sale of their members' produce after it has been harvested

but also make arrangements for purchasing the commodities and articles required by them both for production and consumption.

After the partition of India the staff of various joint-stock companies and banks in Pakistan which were almost wholly manned by non-Muslims left the country and migrated to India. This resulted in a complete dislocation of credit facilities in Pakistan. The private money lenders who were almost wholly non-Muslims also left their ancestral homes thus making the credit conditions in Pakistan still worse. The Central Co-operative Bank in West Punjab and N.W.F.P., however, rose to the occasion and with the limited resources and insufficient staff at their disposal, opened branches in various districts and markets and met the credit requirements of the people. In East Bengal, however, a new provincial bank had to be organised as the provincial co-operative bank of undivided Bengal was located at Calcutta.

The Co-operative movement is being utilised in Pakistan in various directions for many purposes. It is believed that the salvation of the small man lies only through co-operatives. For the purpose of putting him on his legs, for educating him in the broader sense of the word education and for organising him and canalising his efforts, it is realised that there is no better media than co-operatives. An idea of the extent of the co-operative activities in Pakistan can be formed from the types of societies which are operating at present: *viz.* Punjab Agricultural Credit Societies; Co-operative Farming Societies; Fruit Growers' Societies; Consolidation of Holdings Societies; Anti-Erosion Societies; Co-operative First-Aid Centres; Co-operative Medical Aid & Public Health Societies; Multi-purpose Societies; and Co-operative Commission Shops.

The popularity these societies have gained, is very encouraging.

FOOD PROBLEMS

IN 1948, the various surplus units of Pakistan declared a surplus of 333,000 tons of foodgrains which was more than adequate to meet the requirements of the deficit units. But, unfortunately, both in West Punjab and East Bengal there were very heavy rains accompanied by unprecedented floods. The Bogarl Band of the Indus also gave way. The food position accordingly received a very serious setback. The crops in two surplus districts in East Bengal were completely washed away. In Sind, the rice crop was very severely damaged and in West Punjab crops, in a number of districts, were seriously affected.

This natural set-back gave an impetus to unsocial elements which became very active. Smuggling, hoarding of foodgrains and black-marketing became very prevalent. Unfortunately the prices of foodgrains in the neighbouring country were four times the prices in West Pakistan which provided a great incentive to smugglers.

The long Indo-Pakistan border could not be sealed off but all possible steps were taken to check smuggling. The strength of the enforcement police was considerably increased. They were also provided with arms and ammunition and the means of quick transport. The penalty for food offences was enhanced and, in certain cases, exemplary punishments were awarded. Besides, a ban was imposed on private carrying of foodgrains within a certain area of the border where rationing was introduced. All these steps had a very salutary effect and smuggling was very considerably reduced.

Internally the evils of hoarding stocks of foodgrains and black-marketing became a serious menace. The various Provinces took anti-hoarding and anti-blackmarketing legislative measures, and penalties for not declaring stocks or hoarding quantities of foodgrains in excess of certain quantities were adopted. The

scale of food ration was reduced. A ban on the manufacture of certain wheat products was imposed and the number of guests at entertainment parties was restricted. Serious wheat shortage occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and West Punjab. In West Punjab even a breakdown of the rationing system was apprehended at one stage.

IMPORTS

To meet the situation the Food Ministry embarked on a programme of import of food from foreign countries. An application for an allotment of 100,000 tons was made to the International Emergency Food Council. Other sources were also tapped. Wheat was purchased from Russia and some quantities of coarse grains, maize and barley were procured from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Australia.

The imported foodgrains very much reduced the profits of blackmarketing and the hoarders had to disgorge their stocks. The result was that at a time when scarcity was expected to be the acutest, prices began to show a downward trend. The procurement of foodgrains in the Provinces also improved because of a general realization that hoarding might not be profitable.

Food ration has at the time of writing been raised to eight Chhattaks per adult per day throughout Western Pakistan and the compulsory ration of rice has been withdrawn. It is hoped that Pakistan would not have to import any wheat during the crop year.

POSITION IN EASTERN PAKISTAN

The food position in Eastern Pakistan was unsatisfactory. The rice deficit of that province was previously accepted by the Centre to be 140,000 tons out of which 68,000 tons were to be met from Sind and Baluchistan. The International Emergency Food Council allocated 33,000 tons of rice from Burma, Egypt and Italy. There still remained a balance of 49,000

tons to be found for Eastern Pakistan from other sources. The food position in East Bengal, however, further deteriorated, and its deficit in rice was reported to be about 700,000 tons. Vigorous efforts were made to get further quantities of rice from abroad. So far about 45,000 tons more have been secured and application for further assistance through the International Emergency Food Council is under consideration. Sind has in the meantime offered another 20,000 tons of whole rice and about 5,000 tons of Kargil broken.

For 1949-50, the total quota of foodgrains for East Bengal is 348,000 tons, consisting of 170,000 tons of rice and 178,000 tons of wheat and wheat products. Of this quantity 93,300 tons of rice and 33,530 tons of wheat have already been despatched. Arrangements have now been made to send 30,000 tons of foodgrains from West Pakistan and 15,000 tons from other sources every month to East Bengal and thus effectively remove food scarcity there.

Of the total quantity of rice, the despatch of which is to be completed by November 1, 1949, 84,000 tons were procured from Sind, 11,000 tons from Baluchistan, 60,400 tons from Burma, 5,000 tons from Egypt, 8,000 tons from Italy and 1,600 tons from other sources. The despatch of East Bengal wheat quota is to be completed by April 30, 1950, of which 46,000 tons were procured from West Punjab, 3,000 tons from Khairpur. The 62,000 tons of wheat which is imported from abroad, is lying in Karachi.

It is expected that foodgrains would be available in plenty in East Pakistan and prices would soon come down to normal.

SUGAR

The sugar requirements of Western Pakistan at the increased ration scale come to 168,000 tons. Eastern Pakistan has been consuming

about 25,000 tons a year which is near about its own local production. In the beginning of the year 1948 Pakistan purchased fairly large quantities of sugar from soft currency areas like Brazil. Later on, when the Brazilian Government placed an embargo on the export of sugar, Pakistan was compelled to get sugar from the hard currency areas. During the first quarter of 1949, Pakistan received 47,000 tons of sugar from overseas. Further 60,000 tons have been purchased through the Embassy in Washington. Out of the sugar thus purchased, 67,000 tons have already been received. An offer of 55,000 tons of British refined sugar made

by the British Government has been accepted. The scale of sugar ration both in urban and rural areas has been raised by 50 per cent during the month of Ramzan throughout Pakistan and it is hoped that no sugar scarcity would occur during 1949.

EDIBLE OILS

Pakistan is heavily deficit in edible oils and oil seeds. The shortage is more acute in East Bengal which is a pre-eminently oil eating area. To meet this deficit, the Government encouraged import from whatever source was available.

Import of edible oils and vegetable oil products from soft currency areas was placed on the Open General Licence.

Under a new agreement arrived at between the Government of United Kingdom, Ceylon and Pakistan, Ceylon is to supply 6,000 tons in terms of copra oil to Pakistan during 1949. India has also agreed to supply Pakistan under the latest Inter-Dominion Commodity Exchange Agreement during July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 with 60,000 tons of mustard oil, 15,000 tons of groundnut oil, 6,000 tons of copra oil and 15,000 tons of vanaspathi.

IRRIGATION

WESTERN Pakistan is one of the most intensively irrigated areas in the world. Irrigation is made possible by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which rise in the Himalayas and flow southwards, dividing the great West Punjab plain until they join the Indus in its two-thousand-mile journey to the sea. The water supply is perennial as it comes from the glaciers of the Himalayas.

The preliminary surveys in Western Pakistan have often been carried out under extremely adverse conditions. The scorching heat, the constant illness of the staff and the labourers made progress slow and difficult. On the frontier the working parties had to be guarded from hostile tribesmen, who however later turned into peaceful cultivators. The difficulty of getting fuel to make bricks and lime often hindered construction.

After the failure of canal projects depending on private enterprise, Government decided in 1866 to take over irrigation construction. The Lower Swat Canal was begun in 1876 with the object of inducing the tribesmen to settle down and become peaceful farmers. In 20 years the treeless and uninhabited country became a vast expanse of cultivation, dotted with villages, the canal irrigating a total area about 160,000 acres.

The canals between the Jhelum and the Sutlej led to extensive colonisation and settlement. Though the greater portion of the region had a yearly rainfall of less than 10 inches, the soil was good. Colonists were encouraged to occupy irrigated land, and so successful was the experiment that the Government obtained large revenues from the project.

The Lower Chenab Canal of 1890 commanding an area of over 3 million acres, is one of the world's great irrigation works. The area was mapped out in squares of 27.25 or 16 acres, each square with its separate inlet of water. The squares were subdivided into one-acre fields by the cultivators, and grouped in villages of 1,500 and 2,000 acres. Peasants were offered land on a square basis, yeomen four to five and capitalists upto 500. Each colonist was given land for two or three years; if at the end of that period the settler was satisfactory he was given a permanent right of occupancy and the rights became hereditary. Only the purchasing capitalists had full proprietary rights. The settlers were rewarded by an excellent crop, and thousands applied for land.

In the Jhelum and Bari colonies, the railways were built even before colonisation, and towns were laid out. In ten years the population increased from 8,000 to 500,000.

The Triple Canals Project is also a remarkable piece of engineering. A large area to the west of the Sutlej—the Bari Doab—needed irrigation. The Chenab and Ravi had no water to spare and the Sutlej water was required to irrigate the territory on its own banks. The engineers in charge proposed to take the water from the Jhelum, the most westerly of the four Indus tributaries, and bring it by canal to the Chenab and turn it into the Lower Chenab Canal. The water from the Chenab, which was now not required for its own canal was tapped higher up by a second great canal and the Chenab waters, conducted through another desert waste,

which incidentally benefited *en route*, were taken in a level crossing over the third river, the Ravi, to irrigate the Lower Bari Doab region. The great scheme was completed between 1912 and 1915. It consisted of 433 miles of main canals, the total area commanded being 3,997,000 acres, or 6,250 square miles.

SIND

Till then the irrigation of Sind had received comparatively little attention, and the great Indus itself remained almost untapped. The design for a barrage at Sukkur and preparation of the canal projects were finalised in 1919-1920. This project is perhaps the most spectacular yet attempted in Western Pakistan, comprising as it does a mile-long barrage across the Indus and seven large canals, four at one end of the great dam and three at the other. It is the largest irrigation work of its kind in the world. The following figures give some idea of the immense scope of the project and the planning and labour involved in its construction. The canal system irrigates an area of nearly six million acres, equal to one-quarter of the area of England, or about one-fifth of the total irrigated area of Pakistan, which is 30 million acres.

The largest of the Sukkur canals, the Eastern Nara and the Rohri, are 226 and 208 miles long respectively. The total discharge of the seven canals is 46,617 cusecs. The cost of the barrage and canal-head regulators was Rs. 4.04 crores, about £ 3 millions. The maximum number of the workers working on the project at any time was 60,000, the excavation being divided between manual labour and dredgers.

Work on the site started in 1923. Townships had to be built on both banks, with hundreds of living quarters, hospitals, shops and recreation centres. Twelve miles of metalled roads were laid, and 40 miles of track to connect Sukkur with the broad gauge railway. Cut-stone for the barrage was obtained from a quarry at Rohri, over about three miles of narrow gauge rail. The immense amount of stores and machinery necessary for this gigantic project had all to be assembled. The barrage fleet numbered four steam tugs, four motor-launches, and forty 100-ton barges.

Work on the barrage itself started in 1926, and the whole scheme was formally opened by the Viceroy on the 13th January 1932.

A solid construction on sand foundations across the wide, deep waters was accomplished by using "coffer-dams." Steel piles were driven into the riverbed projecting well above the flood-water level, like the sides of a huge box; they were supported on the inside by a rampart of sand dredged from the river, and the water was pumped from the hollow enclosure. The piles were built on a stone flooring. And the piles were removed on completion.

The foundations of the barrage were run out in two cofferdams from either side of the river, and one in midstream enabled the piers to be completed. On the piers were built two tiers of connecting arches, the lower tier carrying a roadway. Under each arch was fitted a gate of steel plate to be raised or lowered, the gates of both tiers being used in conjunction to control the flow of water.

The area irrigated by the barrage, nearly 6 million acres of land with an average rainfall of two to three inches, produces annually over a million tons of rice and millet, and about ninety thousand tons of cotton. The barrage changed the desert into the "granary of the East."

Recently some cracks were noticed in the facing stones of ashlar masonry of nine piers of the Sukkur Barrage. The Sind Government after close and thorough inspection of the Barrage and examination of seven different reports submitted by various Pakistani and foreign experts, adopted a Rs. 64,000-scheme proposed by the Chief Engineer of Sind.

The repairs of the cracks have been taken in hand and it is hoped that work would be completed by September 1949.

Pakistan has a total area of 200 million acres, out of which 155 million is still uncultivated and 170 million unirrigated. Two multi-purpose hydro-electric schemes are under way, one at Warsak in the North-West Frontier Province and the other at Rasul in the West Punjab. These will provide power for Pakistan's industrial expansion programme and water for irrigation.

NEW PROJECTS

The biggest development scheme in agriculture is the Lower Sind Barrage. This scheme will be ready in the year 1952 and the area that will come under cultivation, after the completion of this scheme, will be 2.70 million acres. As soon as the Barrage starts working, enough food-grain will be produced not only for supply to East Bengal and other deficit areas, but also for export.

The other major scheme is the Thal Project in West Punjab, which is already under construction. There is also the Rasul Tubewell project which is at the investigation stage.

With regard to the North-West Frontier Province a number of schemes have already obtained the sanction of the Centre, one of which the Khashmi Lift Irrigation scheme, for instance, will bring under cultivation, 10 to 12 thousand acres of land. Under the Lift Irrigation for Munam Nullah about 2,000 acres of new land will be brought under cultivation. A third scheme which is sanctioned is the Irrigation tubewells in Qasba Begram.

Other schemes include the extension of Mama Khel Jaddi canal, the remodelling of Takharwat distributory in the N.-W.F.P., and the Rod Kohli irrigation scheme, the last of which will bring 6,167 acres under cultivation. All these schemes have been sanctioned by the Centre and the Provincial Government can have the money for putting the schemes into execution. These schemes have all been approved by the Development Board and by the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

About the vast undeveloped area of Baluchistan, which is directly under the administration of the Central Government, it is clear from the budget that about 80 to 40 lakhs will be spent on development schemes. Three irrigational schemes, bringing large areas of uncultivated and barren land under cultivation have been sanctioned and will be financed by the Centre. In addition to that, nine other schemes costing

about 30 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Centre and these will also be put into execution soon.

A new era of well-irrigation is being planned. The Government of Pakistan have invited Sir William Stampe, former Chief Engineer of the United Provinces, India, to explore the possibilities of tube-well irrigation. A large number of tube-wells are being manufactured in the Tube Well Workshops in Lahore for irrigation purposes in Lyallpur, Jhang, Sheikhupura and Sargodha Districts under the Ravi River system.

The electrical power for these wells will be provided by the Rasul Hydro-Electric Works.

A Pakistan Food and Agriculture Planning and Development Conference was expected to be held in July in Karachi to devise ways and means to check the menace of water-logging, adopt a scheme of tube-well irrigation and consider other irrigation projects.

The Irrigation Research Institute in Lahore started 25 years ago as a modest laboratory to investigate problems in certain aspects of irriga-

tion engineering, is now generally recognised as one of the leading research institutes in the East. Work on future irrigation projects and on those now under construction will be greatly facilitated by the work now being done at the Institute as identical conditions can be reproduced by means of models in the institute, thus avoiding the costly delays caused by faults in the actual construction.

(Also see article on Irrigation in the Indian section.)

POWER RESOURCES

THE normal sources of power are coal, oil or water. The coal resources of Pakistan are limited. While every effort is being made for the proper utilization of these resources, Pakistan has to look to other sources of power for rapid and intensive development of the country. Exploratory and prospective work is in progress both in Western and Eastern Pakistan.

Till such time as oil is struck on a commercial scale and arrangements for refining it are made, Pakistan will have to continue to depend on its hydraulic resources for power. In order to harness this and to ensure their co-ordinated and planned exploitation, Government has set up a Central Engineering Authority and charged it with the following duties:—(1) Prevention and control of floods; (2) Prevention of erosion, and soil conservation; (3) Prevention of water-logging, and reclamation of water-logged land by drainage, pumping and other methods; (4) Improvement of drainage; and (5) Development of navigational facilities.

The Authority will also co-ordinate the development of electric power, and assist the provinces and States in the navigation, survey, preparation and execution of thermal power schemes and hydro-electric projects. It will aim at the adoption, as far as possible, of a uniform policy in respect of procurement of plant, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, and building up model tariff structures. It will collect and publish statistics on national power resources, and act as a clearing house of information on all matters relating to power availability, both present and prospective.

An Industries Conference held in Karachi in December 1947, recommended that the highest priority should be given to the generation of hydro-electric power. It laid down a target of 500,000 kW. to be aimed at in the next five to seven years to meet the electric requirements of Pakistan for industrial and other purposes. This recommendation has been accepted by the Pakistan Government. Of the 5,00,000 kW., 1,00,000 kW. will be consumed in Eastern Pakistan. The target for West Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for the next 10 years has been fixed at 95,000 kW. At present, the total installed capacity (water, oil and coal) is 77,330 kW., a figure which falls far short of the new Dominion's domestic and industrial needs.

The Industries Conference specified the projects in order of priority, which were necessary to meet the short and long-term needs of the country. The conference was followed by a rapid survey by Sir Henry Howards, a consulting engineer. He agreed with the recommendations of the Industries Conference and suggested the establishment of a Central Engineering Authority, a body which has now been set up.

The Central Engineering Authority examines the schemes prepared by the Provincial Governments and makes recommendations to the Central Government. Four schemes have been given top priority, namely the Karnafull Project in East Bengal, the Rasul Hydro-Electric Scheme in West Punjab, expansion of Malakand Station in the N.-W.F.P. and the Dargai Station near Malakand.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

In the West Punjab, the Rasul Hydro-Electric Scheme now under construction provides for the installation of two Kalpan Generating Sets with perhaps the largest turbines of their kind in the sub-continent. The project, which utilizes the head available from the Upper Jhelum Canal into the Lower Jhelum Canal, is likely

to be completed by the end of 1949. It will give a firm power of 14,000 kW., the installed capacity being 33,000 kW. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,00,00,000. The scheme will provide cheap electricity to about 30 towns in West Punjab and will also work several tube-wells for lift-irrigation and for improving water-logged areas.

The Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme will produce about 10,000 kW. of primary power with a fall of 30 feet near the headworks of the Upper Jhelum Canal. Three 6,000 kW. Kampan Wheel Turbine Generators will be installed and the water will be directed into the river Jhelum and the Bhoj regulator.

The other approved hydro-electric project in West Punjab will be located in the district of Mianwali. It is to be developed in three stages giving ultimately a firm power of 65,000 kW. The first stage will yield 15,000 kW. The River Indus has several sites in its upper reaches capable of generating several lakhs of kW's of energy.

In East Bengal three separate investigations have been made for locating suitable sites on the Soma, Sherwani and Karnafull rivers. The Karnafull project is estimated to be capable of producing 60,000 kW. of electric energy in addition to irrigating 70,000 acres, controlling the Karnafull floods and affording inland navigation facilities in the river up to its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. It is likely to cost Rs. 5,00,00,000 and may take five years to complete. It will serve many places including Chandpur, an important jute-producing area in the province. Pakistan's limited jute baling capacity—27 lakhs bales out of 60 to 70 lakhs produced in the province and the complete lack of jute textile mills are the chief handicaps in the economy of East Bengal. The generation of more electricity will encourage the starting of jute pressing and textile mills. It has, therefore, been given the highest priority in the development schemes of the province as a whole.

There are about 60 stations in Pakistan worked with oil. The Attock oil-fields have an output of about 15 million gallons per annum. Sind, Baluchistan and East Bengal are being surveyed for oil.

It is to the North-West Frontier Province that industry has to look for its immediate needs of hydraulic power. The capacity of the Malakand Station which stands at 10,000 kW. will be doubled by the end of 1949 by the addition of two 5,000 kW. generators ordered from the United Kingdom. In another 3 years, 2,000 kW. of hydraulic power will be available from the Dargai Station. This will utilize the water from the tail race of the Malakand power station, to avail of a further drop of 250 feet before it falls into the Upper Swat Canal. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,00,000.

West Punjab, however, requires much more power than can be available from Dargai, and it has, therefore, been decided to establish a hydro-electric plant at Warsak in Mohmand Tribal Territory on the Kabul river. It has been roughly calculated that the Warsak scheme will cost Rs. 10 crores including transmission lines through Peshawar to Rawalpindi, where the power will be delivered in bulk to West Punjab. The Warsak (65,000 kW.) is a multi-purpose project providing not only power, but water for much needed irrigation of 65,000 acres of fertile land in the Peshawar district now lying barren, and release of the Bara river water for irrigation in Tribal areas, including a portion of the Khajuri plain, outside Jamrud. It will also stimulate tube-well development in the Kohat valley for the

irrigation of large fertile tracts now lying fallow. Warsak will supply power for working the Mulla-gori marble mines, four miles from Warsak dam, coal deposits in the Chera hills near Peshawar and in the Kohat district, gypsum in Kohat, copper ore in the Mohmand country and subsidiary industries. It will also provide, by means of canals, navigation between the North-West Frontier Province and West Punjab. This parallel agricultural and industrial development, which the Warsak scheme will produce, is expected to make the North-West Frontier Province at present a deficit area self-sufficient in food, raise the standard of living and divert the exuberant energies of the Frontier Tribes from war-like pursuits to peaceful and productive occupation. With this change in conditions, the Frontier problem which baffled administrators since the time of the Moghuls will cease to exist.

In Sind there are two projects under investigation, for utilizing falls available in the Rohri Canal and the Eastern Nara Canals for generation of electrical energy. The Rohri scheme will probably have four kW. units, and the Eastern Nara three. Both will be supplemented by thermal stations of equal capacity. The cost has roughly been estimated at Rs. 4.5 crores.

Besides the above projects, which are likely to be taken up in the near future, a site has been discovered on the Indus river at Ghazi, several miles above the Attock Gorge, for the construction of a barrage. This will deflect 15,000 cusecs, the minimum available supply in the river at that point, into a power channel 35 miles long and a drop of 180 feet. It would be possible to generate here nearly 2,00,000 kW. of electrical energy. The project will be taken up some time in the future, when the demand has sufficiently developed to justify the construction.

To survey the present condition of thermal plants scattered throughout Pakistan and to make recommendations for their improvement, Government have appointed a firm of consulting engineers who have already begun work in Western Pakistan. When supplies from the Mundi Hydrel scheme (in East Punjab, Indian Union) begin to diminish, West Punjab will be able to meet its requirements of electric energy not only from the North-West Frontier Province but also from the thermal sets which are now on order in England. Two 4,000 kW. sets are expected in West Punjab this year.

Government have also under consideration the provision of additional thermal power, specially in Eastern Pakistan.

During the next 10 years, generation of additional power in Western Pakistan should be as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Rasul | 14,000 kW. |
| Mianwali, Stage 1 | 15,000 kW. |
| Dargai | 20,000 kW. |
| Warsak | 65,000 kW. |
| Total | 114,000 kW. |

In Eastern Pakistan, the Karnafull project when complete is expected to generate 60,000 kW. This with the present production in Eastern Pakistan of about 8,000 kW. and in the West Punjab of about 50,000 kW. will raise the total electric energy available in Pakistan at the end of six years to 2,32,000 kW. or about three times the present figure.

(See also article on hydro-electric development in the Indian section.)

MINES AND MINERALS

ACCORDING to the expert opinion of Dr. E. R. Gee, who helped to establish the Geological Survey of Pakistan in 1948, there are mineral resources sufficient in Western Pakistan to enable the Government to industrialise the State to an appreciable degree. Geologically speaking, Pakistan is very young, having been under the Tethys sea for long epochs before its birth. The age of the land is hardly 100 million years, while the earth itself is more than 1,000 million years old.

Limestones, sandstones, clays, calcium, sodium and potassium salts and gypsum are found in abundance in almost all the provinces of Pakistan. While there are Tertiary coal and petroliferous shales in several parts, there are quantities of glass sands, sulphur, alluvial gold, iron ore and mica in restricted areas.

Some intrusions of the ultra-basic type took place in the Mesozoic and Tertiary ages as a result of igneous activity in the mountains of the North-Western Frontier Province and the Baluchistan plateau. Rare minerals like chromite are thus found in numerous veins.

SALTS

The Khewra mines in the Punjab Salt Range, with hundreds of feet of thick seams of rock salt, are very remarkable. The floors, the ceilings and walls are of solid translucent salt; a light torch is reflected from a myriad points. In 1939, about 200,000 tons of pure rock salt were extracted from the Khewra and Kohat salt mines.

Very rich potassium salts, which can be used as agricultural fertilizers and in other chemical industries, are intercalated with this salt in the Salt Range in some horizons.

Huge deposits of common salt are located in Tharparkar District (Sind), the beds, in some cases, being six feet thick. It is believed that these deposits alone would serve the entire population of Pakistan for over 2,000 years. Common salt is also manufactured by solar evaporation of brine at Mauripur (near Karachi). Large quantities of this commodity are exported to East and West Bengal. About 50,000,000 maunds of salt are produced annually at the Mauripur works.

Over a dozen mineral springs in fractured anticlines of Tertiary rocks in Kohistan, Laki (near Kotri) and Mangho Pir (near Karachi) have medicinal properties and can be developed into first class spas.

Some valuable natron-producing lakes (Khara chaniloo) are also found in Sind, Khairpur State and in the East Nara valley. Two to three thousand tons of soda and other sodium salts are extracted every year and exported to Arabia, Bombay and Aden. Khara chaniloo can also be used in making light biscuits, washing clothes, hardening treacle and manufacturing soap and tobacco products.

Another precious possession of Pakistan is gypsum, which is embedded in Tertiary rocks, associated with shales and clays. The deposits of gypsum are widespread throughout Western Pakistan in accessible areas and in very large quantities. Gypsum which can be useful in the manufacture of calcium salts, plaster of Paris, plasterboards and wall boards, is yet to be worked on a commercial basis. Selenite which is a crystal is also available in certain parts of the country. A 50,000-ton fertilizer factory is being set up by the Government.

Glass sand is found in large quantities in Jungshahi (Sind), the Trans-Indus Salt Range, Mianwali and Bashaarat (West Punjab) and Paniala (N.-W.F.P.). Glass industry of the modern type was first established in the sub-continent in 1892 in Jehlum, West Punjab.

One of the chief components in the manufacture of glass and of sodium silicate is silica sand, which is found in abundance in the soft sandstones of Tertiary age. According to Dr. Crookshanks, Director of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan, there are about 230,000 tons of silica sand, which with normal exploitation should last about 20 years.

Pakistan has the second largest deposits of high-grade chromite in the world. Chromite, associated with serpentine, was discovered in segregated masses of ultra-basic intrusions along the hills, bordering the Zhob valley, and in the Upper Pishin Valley in Baluchistan. About two miles east of Khanzal, a mass of pure chromite, 400 feet in length and five feet in breadth, has also been discovered. More important than this is a deposit, in the same Zhob valley at Hindubagh with nearly 50 per cent chromium oxide. Chromite has also been discovered recently in the N.-W.F.P., on the Dattakhel road in North Waziristan and in Chitral State. There is some possibility of finding the ore also in Kalat State.

The mineral is essential for making ferro-chromium and other special steels required for projectiles, gun-toting, armour plates, high-speed tools, springs. It can also be used for manufacturing refractory bricks for furnaces, pigments and leather tanning. The average annual production of chromite during the last decade was nearly 12,000 tons, but lately the output has fallen. So far a total of nearly 500,000 tons of chromite have been extracted from the time the mines started functioning.

IRON AND COAL

There appear to be substantial deposits of coal below 250 feet in Baluchistan and West Punjab. The coal was of sufficiently good quality to raise steam and generate electricity, which, in conjunction with Pakistan's hydro-electric schemes ought to provide motive power for a rapid industrialisation of the country. Tertiary coal has been mined from the Dandot coalfield in the West Punjab Salt Range for many decades. Some of the rocks are of Jurassic age, and the coal is poor in carbon contents. A small amount of lignite coal occurs a mile east of Mira Kawand in the Sipi Toi (South Waziristan) and beyond Pir Karal, a hill to the north-west of Kaniguram. There are traces of Tertiary coal in Chittagong (East Pakistan) as well. The main source of Pakistan's annual production of about 500,000 tons of coal is from the Salt Range (West Punjab), Khoat (Baluchistan) and the Sind Kohistan mines. The Pakistan Government propose to set up two briquetting plants of 20-25 tons capacity, one for West Punjab and the other for Baluchistan for briquet slack coal.

There are iron deposits in the valley of the Panj-Kora river, specially in the Baraul and in the Lipur Jandawal Hills, and also among the Hills south-east of Bannu in the N.-W.F.P. Brown hematite of low grade is found in the limestone and sandstone beds in some parts of Sind Kohistan. At Tatta (about 70 miles west of Karachi) smelting operations were carried on in the past, and swords and other weapons were manufactured. Iron ore is also found in association with lead ore in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Baluchistan region.

It is estimated that there are about 200,000 tons of sulphur located in Koh-i-Sultan, at Sanni in Kalat State, and in the Chitral State, and Marian in the N.-W.F.P. Between 1941 and 1944 nearly 66,300 tons of sulphur ore were extracted and transported from Koh-i-Sultan, which was one of the main sources of supply for the sub-continent during the Second World War. Sulphur is also found in the alluvium

in the Khairpur and Jacobabad areas and in the neighbourhood of hot springs like the Laki Spring.

At a Conference held in January 1949 an Association of Industrialists was formed to exploit the sulphur resources of Pakistan, and as a first step the industrialists decided to install a pilot-plant to refine sulphur on a semi-commercial scale.

Cores of excellent flint nodules are found in the Nummulitic limestones beds, as for instance, near Sukkur and Rohri (Sind). There are also remains near Aror. Flint pieces are found in alluvial deposits from Jurassic rocks.

Copper was worked near Mohenjodaro (Sind), nearly 5,000 years ago. Today copper ore of good quality is found in Mohmand (tribal area country) in Loral Pass (Chitral), North Waziristan, and in the Ras Koh Range in West Baluchistan.

Alluvial gold is secured from the gravels of old terraces in the higher reaches of the Punjab rivers, particularly in the Indus, and in the gravels in the Attock, Mardan, Hazara, Jehlum and Khyber Agency.

Antimony is only found in irregular veins in slates and gneisses in the Chitral State (N.-W.F.P.) and Sakrand (Kalat State).

Granite, limestone, marble and slate occur in Sind, West Punjab, and the N.-W.F.P. Portions of the Lushai and Chittagong Hills in East Bengal also yield good limestone and associated minerals. Marble of good quality is found at Maneri in the Swabi Tehsil, Mardan District, Shahmina and Kanbela Khwar.

Good road metal is available throughout Western Pakistan in a large number of open limestone and other quarries worked by the inhabitants for centuries. The best use for the Tertiary limestone found in Sylhet, Salt Range and Sind is in the manufacture of cement, which can be exported to foreign countries. There are cement factories at Karachi, Sukkur, Dandot, Wah and Sylhet.

Fireclay deposits are discovered in Paniala in the Dera Ismail Khan (N.-W.F.P.) to the extent of 15,000 tons. Oreochre is found in Gaj deposits of Sind. Coloured clays are also found in Laki Range in Sind.

Arsenic in orniment and realgar deposits occur in Chitral State in Tirich valley.

Lead of galena deposits is available in the Chaghal District of Baluchistan. Cerussite or lead carbonate which is found in limestone breccia and is associated with antimony occurs in Sakran (Kalat State). Jamesonite deposits are found in Chitral (N.-W.F.P.) and Hazara Districts, while native lead is also available. There is large scope for oil exploration in Western Pakistan. Petroleum rocks which are mostly Nummulitic of Eocene and Miocene ages, can also yield precious oil. These extend from the Indus valley across the Salt Range and Suleiman-Kirthar Ranges to the plateau of Baluchistan. The Assam belt in Eastern Pakistan and the Lushai Hills in East Bengal, also have petroleum deposits.

The Punjab wells have so far yielded upto 15 million gallons of petroleum annually and there is also an oil refinery established at Rawalpindi.

INDUSTRIES

"PAKISTAN would welcome foreign capital seeking investment with a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges," said a statement on Industrial Policy issued by the Government of Pakistan on April 1, 1948—the blueprint of Pakistan's industrial development.

The statement ranged over the whole field of the country's economy, dealing with aims, and objectives, the role of the Centre and the provinces in industrial planning and development, the relation of state to industry, state-owned and operated industries, assistance to industry, establishment of industrial trading estates, tariffs, taxation and participation of foreign capital.

Government announced that the following 27 industries would be subject to Central Planning: Arms and ammunitions of war; Cement and Cement products; Edible Oil, hydrogenated or otherwise; Electrical communications and broadcasting equipment; Electricity including hydro-electric power; Electrical equipment, appliances and goods; Glass and Ceramics; Heavy chemicals; Iron and Steel; Machine tools, precision tools, gauges and workshop equipment; Manufactures of heavy engineering industry; Minerals including salt and coal; Non-ferrous metals and alloy manufactures; Paper, cardboard and pulp; Petroleum and mineral oils; Pharmaceuticals, dyes and light chemicals; Power and industrial alcohol; Preserved and prepared foods; Products of Carbonisation industry; Rubber manufactures; Scientific and mathematical instruments; Sea fish and its products; Ships, barges, river boats and lighters; Sugar; Tanned leather and leather goods; Textiles—cotton, woollen, jute, silk and rayon; and Tobacco.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The statement on industrial policy said: "Pakistan is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of whose people live and work in villages. Technical and technological institutions, research and analytical laboratories, and credit and service agencies, which one normally associates with an industrially developed country have yet to be organised."

The most striking feature of Pakistan's present economy is the marked contrast between its vast natural resources and its extreme industrial backwardness. For instance, the country produces nearly 75 per cent of the world's production of jute but does not possess a single jute mill. There is an annual production of over 15 lakh bales of good quality cotton but there are very few textile mills in the country. There is also an abundant production of raw material such as hides and skins, wool, sugarcane and tobacco, while the country's considerable resources in minerals petroleum and power also remain as yet untapped.

The aims and objects of the Industrial policy of the State were defined as "improvement in the standard of living of the people brought about by harnessing, to the maximum extent possible, the forces and treasures of Nature in the service of the people by providing gainful and legitimate employment and by assuring freedom from want, equality of opportunity, dignity of labour and a more equitable distribution of wealth. Free play will be given to private enterprise and individual initiative subject to certain conditions... In framing their policy the Government have been guided by the experience of other countries and their anxiety has been to avoid evils which have attended industrial growth elsewhere."

"In view of the predominantly rural economy of Pakistan, initial emphasis must perforce rest upon the reconstruction and development of agriculture and of industries based upon or connected with it; and on the promotion of medium, small and cottage industries. But the development of large-scale industries essential

to the security of the state or its general prosperity will also receive the utmost attention and encouragement."

The statement added: "Pakistan would therefore seek, in the first place, to manufacture in its own territories the products of its raw materials, in particular jute, cotton, hides and skins, etc. for which there is an assured market, whether at home or abroad. At the same time, to meet the requirements of the home market, efforts will be made to develop consumer goods industries for which Pakistan is at present dependent on outside sources. Some of the heavy industries might have to come at a later stage of the industrial programme, but no opportunity would be lost to develop any heavy industry which is considered essential for the speedy achievement of a strong and balanced economy."

Important legislation in connection with the planning of industries was passed in December 1948 and March 1949. The December legislation placed the entire control of mines and mineral development in the hands of the Central Government. The March legislation provided the planning of the 27 industries enumerated above to be under Federal control.

To enable the Centre to perform the responsibilities taken upon itself by this legislation the Government of Pakistan have recently set up a Development Board to co-ordinate development plans, Central and provincial, so that the available resources are put to the best possible use; to make recommendations regarding priorities among development plans, and to keep a watch on the progress of development schemes in order to remove bottle-necks and difficulties in the way of uniform progress in all fields.

A Planning Advisory Board has also been set up, consisting of representatives of the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and States and of special interests such as industry, trade, banking, labour, etc. to advise Government generally on matters relating to planning and development, to review the progress made in the implementation of the plans and to educate the public in regard to the necessity for various development schemes undertaken by the country. Industrial Panels and Committees have also been established by the Central and Provincial Governments and the working of detailed plans for various industries is in progress. It is hoped that as a result of the labours of these bodies the first phase of a seven-year development plan will emerge.

Regarding assistance to industry, the Government of Pakistan have made it absolutely clear that their role in industrial development will not be merely negative. On the positive side the Government would give all reasonable help for the establishment and development of private industry. Apart from the negative roles of maintaining peace and internal security and the establishment of stable administration, which are the essential pre-requisites of any economic development, Government will seek to create conditions in which trade and industry will prosper. Pakistan's considerable resources of minerals and mineral oil will be surveyed and energetically exploited. Schemes for development of the country's power resources are being worked out and their implementation will be given the highest priority. Plans for the improvement of the important ports of Chittagong and Karachi are in hand and steps are being taken to gear the transport services to the maximum efficiency. Measures are also being taken to increase the production of raw material required by industry and improve their quality.

The Government passed the Industrial Finance Corporation Act in December 1948 and a Corporation has since been set up with a capital of Rs. 3 crores. This corporation has been giving loans for development of cottage industries and other small industries. This loan would be repayable in instalments along with a nominal interest.

The Corporation has also been providing implements and other machines on hire purchase to small investors.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Regarding foreign capital, the Government made it clear that they would welcome such capital seeking investment from a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges. Participation of nationals of Pakistan must however be ensured, both in the administrative and technical services manning the industry, and training facilities should be provided to Pakistan nationals by concern that wish to establish themselves in Pakistan. Where trading facilities rather than establishment of an industry are desired by foreign firms, subsidiaries should be registered in Pakistan. Government consider that in the national interest, nationals of Pakistan should ordinarily be given the option to subscribe at least 51 per cent of all classes of share capital in the following industries:—1. Cement; 2. Coal; 3. Cotton spinning and weaving mills; 4. Fish canning and fish oils; 5. Generation of electric power (other than hydro-electric); 6. Glass and Ceramics; 7. Heavy chemicals and dye-stuff; 8. Minerals; 9. Preserved and prepared foods; 10. Power alcohol; 11. Shipbuilding; 12. Sugar and 13. Tanning and leather.

With regard to other industries, an opportunity should normally be given to Pakistan Nationals to subscribe at least thirty per cent of all classes of share capital and debentures. But if in either case Government are satisfied that the required amount of indigenous capital is not forthcoming the balance might with their approval be subscribed by foreign nationals.

Clarifications of these principles were sought and late in 1948 the Government gave an assurance that the minimal percentage of indigenous capital did not apply to existing units nor to any transfer of an established business nor to foreign companies which start subsidiaries in Pakistan and engage solely in trading activities and no industry. If however a trading company established in Pakistan wishes to expand its activities and undertake industrial production, the appropriate association of indigenous capital in the additional issue will be required.

Private limited companies would be on the same footing as public companies in regard to participation of indigenous capital.

The Government also made it clear that there was no intention to place any restrictions on the remittance of "reasonable proportion of profits". The only restrictions, said the Government, on the remittance of such profits would be those of general application arising from foreign exchange limitations and policy to which such remittances are subject everywhere.

The Government in a statement issued at the time said: "Cases have come to notice where direction and control which would naturally accrue to Pakistanis from their share in the capital of a business is diverted by a managing agency agreement which secures control to the foreign element in the business. If the object of such control is the maintenance of the quality of a product and of the standards of raw materials, Government would be prepared to condone this diversion and to let the managing agencies work to the primary objective of creating Pakistani administrative and executive control of the industry during the next ten years."

About the participation of foreign capital in the petroleum industry Government decided that an opportunity should normally be given at the development stage to Pakistan nationals to subscribe at least thirty per cent of all classes of share capital and debentures. If as in the case of other industries, Government are satisfied that the requisite amount of indigenous capital is not forthcoming, they would permit the balance being subscribed by foreign investors.

COTTON

The Indus valley has been the home of cotton cultivation from time immemorial. The recent excavations at Mohenjo Daro in the Larkhana District of Sind have brought to light among the relics of prehistoric civilisation a small piece of fabric and a length of string which have been conclusively proved to be made of cotton. Other evidence showing that cotton was grown in the Indus valley in ancient times are the Babylonian and Greek words for cotton, Sindhu and Sindon.

More than four-fifths of the world production of cotton is concentrated in the U.S.A., India, China, the U.S.S.R., Brazil, Pakistan and Egypt. The total exports of cotton from the Pakistan areas (in undivided India) including cotton received by the Indian mills, amounted to 1,540 thousand bales, which is 15 per cent of all cotton entering the international market. Indian mills absorbed over a million bales of 478 lbs. each, over two-thirds of Pakistan's total cotton exports. The annual production is about 1,500,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The total area under crop is about 3,001,000 acres.

Export of cotton to countries other than India from August 1947 to July 1948 totalled Rs. 820 millions.

The cotton grown in Pakistan may be classified into two broad groups: Desi (indigenous) and the American varieties. The American varieties occupy the bulk of the cotton area of Pakistan (about 80 per cent) and have found favour with the West Pakistan farmer on account of their better yield per acre and higher prices. Due to their superior spinning qualities and longer staple lengths, these varieties are greatly in demand in the textile industries of the world for manufacturing cloth of finer counts.

The trade has however classified the American varieties of Western Pakistan cotton into the following three groups:

1. 4 F, where F stands for Foreign. This has a standard staple length of not less than 34 inches and its highest standard warp count is 24.
2. L.S.S. where the initials stand for Labh Singh's Selection. This is a selection from 4 F made by Sardar Labh Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lyalpur in 1928. It has a standard staple length of 27/32 inches and its highest standard warp count is 40. The chief defect of this variety is its late maturing quality which is a drawback from the water supply aspect and which also renders it liable to damage by early frost.
3. 280 F.N.T., where the initials stand for "Foreign New Type." This group comprises American varieties with staple lengths of not less than 7 7/8 inches. The actual staple lengths of the various varieties included in this group extend to over one inch. During the pre-war period 4 F occupied the bulk of cotton area under American varieties. During the war period, however, 280 F.N.T. came to the forefront and covered over half the area under American varieties. This change which was stimulated by war time conditions has come to stay during the post-war period. 4 F now covers a little over one-tenth of the area under American varieties and the balance is covered by 280 F.N.T. and L.S.S.

There are a number of cotton research stations in Sind and West Punjab. Lyalpur Central station originally conducted all research work but sub-stations were later opened at Multan, Khanawal and Jhang. In Sind research stations at Mirpurkhas and Sakrand are doing useful research work in connection with the selection, breeding and expansion of improved varieties. A Pakistan Central Cotton Committee has now been established to carry on the direction and control of all such research work.

There is no cotton textile industry in Pakistan worthy of the huge quantities of excellent cotton grown in the country. At the time of partition there were 14 textile mills, with 4,874 looms and 184,016 spindles. Nine of these were in East Bengal, four in West Punjab and one in Sind.

The Pakistan Industrial Conference convened late last year by the Government at Karachi recommended a target of one million spindles for installation during the next five years. The successful completion of this project will go far towards solving the cloth problem of the country and will bring employment and prosperity to a large number of its people.

Government have indicated that it would undertake the construction of textile factories if private capital was not forthcoming.

Private capital has, in fact, been made available, and orders are being executed in U.K. and other countries for textile machinery. More than a lakh of spindles have been purchased from Japan.

Even at present cotton ginning and pressing factories account for about one-fourth of the total industrial employment in the country. There are 322 factories in Pakistan, 244 of which are in the West Punjab. All raw cotton is exported after being ginned and pressed into bales. The gross weight of a Pakistani bale is 400 lbs. about 392 lbs. net after allowing for the weight of hessian wrapping and iron hoops. The dimensions of a bale are about 48 inches by 18 inches with a density of 45 lbs. per cubic foot, compared with the U.S. 35 lbs. and the Egyptian 23 lbs.

An important provision of the Factories Act is that the owner must put a distinct mark and serial number on every bale. Thus any imports in any land can bring to book the owner of a ginning and pressing factory even six months after the purchase if it is proved that a bale contains a mixture of a variety inferior to what it purports to be.

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important commercial fibres grown in the world today. In bulk its annual production ranks second only to that of cotton. The province of East Bengal, in Pakistan, accounts for about 80 per cent of the total world production, although the acreage under jute is only 8 to 10 per cent of the cultivated area. The exports of raw jute constitute about 75 per cent of the total value of Pakistan's exports; and this extremely valuable crop is obtained only from four per cent.

Jute is extracted from plants of the genus *Corbhora*. The plant is an annual, growing in a single stem, without branches or twigs until it reaches maturity. It consists of a woody stick surrounded by a bast layer in which the fibre is developed. It grows to an average height of 8 to 10 feet, the yield varying according to the District, soil, river and weather conditions and seed employed. An average crop produces about 1,300 lbs. of fibre per acre but yields as high as 2,500 lbs. have been recorded.

There are various qualities with different trade-names, the variation in quality usually being attributed to the district in which the jute is grown or the method by which the jute fibre is extracted.

Sowing commences in February in low-lying lands and on the highlands as late as May. *Capsularis*, the white jute, varies in colour from white to dark grey, largely depending on the water in which the plants are soaked. It is grown on both high and low lands, sown early and harvested from June to September. The *Olearius* fibre is of a finer texture, stronger than white jute and varies in colour from golden yellow to slaty brown, also being influenced by the water; it is mainly a highland crop, sown later than white jute and harvested in August and September.

The flowering time of the plant is considered best for yield, though earlier cuttings may give finer qualities. After cutting the plants are tied up in bundles and left for about three or four days to allow the leaves to drop off. The bundles are then submerged in water and allowed to remain for ten days to three weeks. This process called "retting" results in the fermentation of the soft pith of the plant, which dissolves and

leaves the fibre, which can then be easily separated from the stick. The fibre is then washed, dried, and made ready for sale and transport.

Pakistan produces nearly 80 per cent of the world's jute but has a 100 per cent monopoly of the really fine varieties of the fibre, grown largely in the Districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Comilla, Faridpur, Pabna, Bogra and part of Rangpur. Mymensingh grows about 25 per cent of the total crop.

Jute is a regulated crop and the acreage is controlled by Government.

While Pakistan has a virtual monopoly of jute production, India has almost all the jute mills which are concentrated round Calcutta. The Calcutta mills are naturally the largest importers and consumers of raw jute from Pakistan, requiring a minimum of 4,500,000 bales a year.

The importance of jute to undivided India's economy is indicated by the fact that the exports of raw jute and jute manufactures constituted about one quarter of the total value of India's export trade, earning 92 million dollars in 1945-46.

The United Kingdom imports from 20 to 25 per cent of the quantity exported from Pakistan. The manufacturers of Dundee produce a wide range of fabrics, yarns, twine and specialised lines for export such as hessian and sacking, tarpaulins, carpet, backing, linoleum cloth, rugs, upholstery, foundations, buckram, etc. For these Dundee requires superior qualities of jute grown in East Bengal only. In 1948 about 28 per cent of the total exports of raw jute from Chittagong went to the U.K.

The U.S.A. specialises in the manufacture of fine yarns, twines and all types of cordage; East Bengal supplies the bulk of U.S.A. requirements of high grade jute fibre for these manufactures. The pre-war annual average of imports varied from 60,000 to 80,000 tons, representing 10 to 15 per cent of undivided India's jute exports. During the last year about 22 per cent of Chittagong's export of raw jute went to the U.S.A.

Belgium is Pakistan's third best consumer of raw jute. This country imported during 1948 15 per cent of Chittagong's export closely followed by Italy which imported about 14 per cent. Another country which imported jute last year from Chittagong was France. It accounted for about 11 per cent of Chittagong's exports. Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian countries were among other importers of jute during 1948.

A pucca bale normally weighs 400 to 410 lbs. and is packed by hydraulic presses to a density of 104 cubic feet. A kutcha bale is loosely packed by hand or steam presses and ranges in weight from 120 to 320 lbs.; the 280 lbs. bale being the most common. The carrying capacity of a meter-gauge railway wagon is 50 standard pukka bales and 80 to 40 kutcha bales. The Government of Pakistan has made arrangements for the import of baling presses and it is hoped that eventually the uneconomical kutcha bales will be eliminated from the export trade.

Arrangements are also being made with the help of the Government to import machinery for setting up jute mills in Pakistan. At present there is not a single jute mill in the whole Dominion.

WOOL INDUSTRY

Next to Jute and Cotton, the most important fibre in Pakistan is wool. Pakistan produces 28.5 million pounds of wool per year and imports through its land frontiers another 8 million pounds. Baluchistan alone exports about 1,800 tons of wool worth Rs. 30,00,000 every year. The wool is of eight main varieties, namely Harnal, Hibriki, Baluchi, Kharani, Taraki, Shanwari, Khandliari and Regl. The Harnal and Hibriki species have an international reputation and fetch good prices in the Liverpool auctions. Pakistan wool is used in the manufacture of tweeds, rugs, carpets and blankets. Two million pounds of wool is required for use by the local

cottage industry for the manufacture of rough blankets and carpets. Government has decided to assist in establishing five yarn spinneries for spinning yarn with a total spindleage of 25,000 spindles. Two of these spinneries will be located in West Punjab and one each in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind. These spinneries will produce 4.5 million pounds of yarn annually. Government also propose to assist in the opening of finishing centres in all these regions, each centre comprising two sets of raising and finishing machines.

In order to meet the Pakistan requirements of worsted yarn and fabrics, Government propose to permit the establishment of mills of a capacity not exceeding 20,000 spindles in the first instance—10,000 in Karachi and 10,000 in the West Punjab or the N.-W. F. P. These mills will produce 1,000,000 lbs. of worsted yarn annually.

Permission has been given to two parties to set up woollen and worsted mills, one at Karachi and the other in West Punjab. It is expected that the Karachi mill will be in production by the end of this year.

SPORTS GOODS

For three quarters of a century, the name of Sialkot has been synonymous with sports goods. Champions have wielded its rackets on the Centre Court at Wimbledon while its hockey sticks have brought fame to teams from undivided India. In addition to sports goods Sialkot also produces surgical instruments, cutlery, EPNS ware and several other articles.

A special kind of wood and superior tanned leather are two essential materials required for the manufacture of sports goods, and both are available in abundance in Pakistan. White and yellow mulberry wood, which is used in the manufacture of about 80 per cent of tennis rackets, badminton rackets and hockey sticks comes from the N.-W.F.P. and the States of Dir, Swat and Chitral and is found nowhere else in the whole sub-continent. Sialkot draws all its supplies of essential wood from these areas. The skilled labour of the city has always been predominantly Muslim and remained in Sialkot after partition.

Pakistan has plenty of hides and skins—including some of the world's best and the establishment of tanneries is now going forward very quickly.

The U.K. leads the list of importers of Sialkot sports goods with over 39 per cent of the total export from Pakistan. Australia comes second with over 9 per cent. U.S.A. comes next with about 8 per cent. India is a close fourth. Among sports goods Cricket bats are the ones which are most in demand.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

At a critical stage in the Second World War, when surgical instruments were unobtainable elsewhere, Sialkot came to the rescue and made a notable contribution to the Allied war effort, saving many thousands of lives. The surgical instruments manufactured at Sialkot have been widely approved for the design, the fineness of the material and their general soundness. Experienced workmen possessing great skill are employed in the factories and every instrument is manufactured under expert supervision.

The value of the annual output of surgical instruments at Sialkot during the pre-war period has been estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000; during the war years it exceeded Rs. 35,00,000. With the termination of war there has been an inevitable decline in production but it remains higher than the pre-war level. Pakistan's main customers are the Indian Union, Middle-Eastern countries, East Africa and Burma. Many other countries import smaller quantities.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Three sulphuric acid plants, two of 10-ton capacity and one of 20-ton capacity will soon be operating in Pakistan. They will be located at Karachi, Lyallpur and Rawalpindi.

A 10-ton plant for the production of Caustic Soda by the electrolytic process is likely to be established in the near future. This plant will produce 8.8 tons of chlorine per day which, apart from meeting Pakistan's requirements of this chemical for chlorinating water, will help in the manufacture of bleaching powder and other products like I.D.T. based on chlorine as the starting material. Another 4 mercury cell plant capable of producing approximately 6 tons of chlorine per month is also being set up.

There is a Soda Ash Plant at Khewra with a productive capacity of 20 tons of light soda ash per day. The soda ash in excess of the requirements of Pakistan is exported to India.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Pakistan is rich in some of the herbs required by the pharmaceutical industry. It has also substantial quantities of alcohol from molasses for conversion into tinctures like iodine, etc. The Pakistan Government have established laboratories to manufacture vaccine, sera, etc. Ephedrine is now made from ephedra which is found in Baluchistan. Two units for the manufacture of santonin from Artemisia of the Kurram Valley (N.-W.F.P.) are being planned by two industrialists.

GLASS

The glass industry in the sub-continent was initially started in 1892 at Jhelum (West Punjab). Pakistan's annual requirements are estimated at 21,000 tons of glassware and 7 million tons of sheet glass. Production capacity is about 3,000 tons of glass ware per annum. There are three factories working in Western Pakistan and two in Eastern Pakistan which are mainly producing containers, pressed and blown table wares. A few small units are being erected in West as well as East Pakistan to produce bangles and hand operated hollow-ware. The most significant development however is the installation of a twenty-ton-a-day full automatic plant for production of hollow-ware. The plant will be in production by the end of 1949, and will add about 9,000 tons to the existing capacity. The plant will include a tube drawing machine and equipment to make lamp shells which are being imported at present from abroad. It is also intended to install a sheet glass factory using the Forcalt process which will go a long way to meet Pakistan's requirements.

FRUIT INDUSTRY

The N.-W.F.P. is sometimes described as the California of Pakistan while the fruit drinks of West Punjab have as wide a reputation.

The total area under fruit cultivation is about 400,500 acres, of which 200,000 acres are in East Bengal, 150,000 acres in West Punjab, 50,000 acres in Sind, 80,000 acres in Baluchistan and 1,500 acres in the N.-W.F.P. The estimated annual production is 70,000,000 maunds worth Rs. 100,00,00,000 (about \$75,000,000). Approximately 40 per cent of the fruit is consumed within Pakistan in fresh condition, 15 to 30 per cent is used in canning and preservation industry and the rest is exported to India and other adjoining countries, either in fresh condition or after drying and processing.

Fruit varies from the world's best bananas of Munshiganj (East Bengal) and the Sylhet Orange to the peaches and plums of N.-W.F.P., the grapes of Sind, the grapes, apples, cherries, apricots and muskmelons of Baluchistan, the dates of the Makran Coast and of Bhawalpur, the mangoes, lemons, sweet limes and "Malta" oranges of the West Punjab plains and the pears grown as far north as Peshawar.

Pakistan has thus a great variety of fruit and some of it is so cheap that the poorest labourer can afford to buy it.

East Bengal grows 43,565,000 maunds of bananas every year. The N.-W.F.P. has the same latitude, elevation and variations of climate and produces the same varieties of fruit as California. Perhaps in some respects the N.-W.F.P. is even more advantageously placed,

than California as it has areas which can produce tropical fruit such as mangoes, bananas, and litchis which are not grown in temperate zones.

To raise the standard of fruit preservation, the Government passed the Fruit Products Control Order. Under this order no factory can manufacture fruit and vegetable products unless it is licensed and agrees to abide by certain quality standards and sanitary and hygienic requirements in the factory premises as laid down in the order. The Fruit Products Control Order is a check on malpractices and as such has played an important part in making available genuine and wholesome products prepared under sanitary and hygienic conditions. At present there are nearly a hundred license holders in the country. The check samples are analysed at the Central Control Laboratory at Lyallpur.

TEA INDUSTRY

The Sylhet and Chittagong districts of East Bengal are the only two tea producing areas in Pakistan. Pakistan has been allotted a standard acreage of 76,700 acres and the export quota as fixed under the International Tea Agreement is 35 million lbs. In Pakistan there are at present 133 gardens and the annual production is estimated to be about 50 million pounds.

Early this year, Mr. Fazlur Rehman, Minister of Industries and Commerce, called a conference of tea interests at Sylhet, where he announced that the Government of Pakistan proposed to constitute a Statutory Licensing Committee which will be responsible for regulating acreage and exports within the limits prescribed by the International Tea Agreement. A Pakistan Tea Board is being set up.

The new crop is estimated at 45 million pounds and the carry-over of unsold 1948 crop at 5 million lbs., a total availability of 50 million lbs. for sale and clearance between April 1949 and March 1950. The export value of the tea crop is thus of the order of Rs. 5,00,00,000 and the trade pays about Rs. 1,00,00,000 in direct revenue to the Government.

Pakistan's best tea customer is the United Kingdom, which makes bulk purchases through an agent of the U.K. Ministry of Food under a contract.

To facilitate and encourage industrial development in general the Sind Government have undertaken the construction of three Industrial Estates situated at Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur. These Trading Estates aim to provide the services necessary to enable manufacturers to establish their factories with the minimum trouble and delay. All sites are leased out on a rental of approximately Rs. 750 per acre and leases may be obtained for any period desired up to a maximum of 99 years with options for renewal if necessary.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Apart from the regular artisans who invariably form an important part of a village community, the peasantry is often engaged in some suitable cottage industry during the slack season. The industry is financed either by professional financiers, who purchase raw materials and supply them to workers or by middlemen advancing loans to artisans who purchase their own materials and sell the products to dealers who are either wholesalers or retailers, or the industry is self-financed and sold direct to consumers.

The main products of cottage industries are footwear, leather goods, leather curios, glue, guts and casings.

Hand spinning and weaving as a cottage industry is carried on all over Pakistan especially by women as a part-time occupation. In East Bengal women earn their livelihood by spinning and weaving. Dacca and Chittagong in Eastern Pakistan are the chief centres. The Dacca Muslims were world famous at one time. The Government have today given a fillip to this industry by establishing a Spinners' Association. Jute spinning and weaving is a valuable cottage industry in East Bengal. A spindle is used for turning the jute fibre into thread. In one day

over two lbs. can be made into yarn. Some families have been engaged in this industry for generations. After spinning the yarn, the men turn it into twine or ropes. A primitive loom is used for making gunny bags. Of late the Government have been trying to popularise modern appliances and demonstration parties have been visiting the people engaged in this industry with a view to training them up in the use of modern methods.

The silk industry in East Bengal is not negligible. "Chikan" and "Kasida" are two well known varieties of Dacca silks. "Phulkari" in West Punjab and "Makrani" in Sind are made of silk in multifarious colours. The N.-W.F.P. has the "Kohat lungi" as an important cottage industry. Patterns are distinctive for each clan or "Klud." "Chikan doz" of Peshawar and some patterns done on muslin are of exquisite fineness and beauty.

Peshawar is famous for copper-ware done on Persian models. Much work is done over Pakistan and consists of work in brass, bell metal, copper, iron, gold and silver.

The Pathans are extremely clever at metal work. One Frontier mechanic has succeeded in producing sewing machines entirely by hand. Rifles and revolvers are made by tribesmen on

a cottage industry basis both in the Khyber and the Kohat passes. On the artistic side gold and silver work is done in all the provinces of Pakistan. At Dacca filigree work is done to perfection. What is called the "Bidri-work" of East Bengal consists in inlaying of silver with a kind of copper. In the West Punjab enamelling is very popular.

Woodwork in Pakistan ranges from simple photo-frame to up-to-date furniture. Exquisite carvings on furniture, windows, screens and doorways are met with throughout the Dominion. The standard of carpentry is high and stands comparison with the best in the world.

Tanning and leather goods form an important item on Pakistan's cottage industry list. Side by side with rough and partial tanning there is high class tanning and chrome leather manufacture. Shoes, slippers, belts, purses, suitcases, portmanteaus, saddles, drums, bellows, etc., are produced. Glue making is a side industry of tanneries. In West Punjab hides and skins are tanned in small cottage tanneries by indigenous processes.

The village potter turning out a pot a minute, as it were, is a familiar figure all over Pakistan. The chief raw materials used are clay and sand. They are baked in a kiln which burns

any available cheap fuel. The primitive potter's wheel is still being used. Earthenware cooking vessels, tea cups, pots and pans and "hookah tops" are found in every village home. Easily cleaned and cheaply replaced made by local labour from local raw materials they are well suited for villagers' needs. In East Bengal tile and brick-making is an important branch of the potters' work. So is toy making. Baking is done in earthen jars so as to prevent direct contact with the flames.

Paper making is a supplementary occupation. Some of those engaged in agriculture during the summer and the rainy season are busy with paper-making in the winter. The raw material used is waste paper cuttings from book binders, as well as rags, old gunny cloth, fibres, and fishing nets. The three popular varieties of paper are document, kite and blotting paper. The special feature of such paper is its durability.

Bangles, combs, necklaces, caskets, buttons, paper weights are made in Lahore in East Bengal where no less than 80 different tools are used. Ivory work is also done at Lahore by means of simple tools such as chisels and knives.

Conch-shell work is done at Dacca. Buttons, bracelets, bangles, chains, rings and small images are made out of conch shells.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE Ministry of Economic Affairs responsible for economic planning and day to day co-ordination in economic matters has had to add a new "Economic Policy Branch" during the year to cope with the increased volume of work.

The Development Board, under the Ministry examined various schemes on a number of subjects. The main schemes examined by the Board were: Development of hydro-electricity and other forms of power; Maintenance and expansion of communications; Exploitation of mineral wealth; Reclamation of land; Establishment of basic and key industries; and Training of technical personnel.

The Board gave special consideration to those schemes which were regarded either productive or essential to the economy of Pakistan or such schemes as were already under execution and could not be given up without a disproportionate loss of money and material. The Board sanctioned such schemes, assigning priorities, wherever it was thought necessary.

In all 143 schemes relating to industry, irrigation, agriculture, communications, etc. were examined by the Board. Fifty-one of these schemes were approved by the Board. These schemes involved an expenditure of nearly Rs. 12 crores by the provinces and Rs. 1 crore by the Centre during 1948-49. The total cost of the 51 approved schemes, spread over a period of five years, comes to about Rs. 48 crores, of which the provincial share will be Rs. 39.74 crores and the Central share Rs. 8.72 crores. The money sanctioned was distributed as follows: 169 crores for the development of industry, about Rs. 14 crores for Communications, Rs. 14 crores for Irrigation, and about Rs. 3 crores for Public Health. These amounts, it may be mentioned, are over and above what the Provincial Governments have provided, or may provide in their budgets, as normal expenditure on these subjects. Since the development of industries in Pakistan is largely through private enterprise, the allocation under this head is meant only for such measures by Government as may aid industrial development.

An Industrial Finance Corporation with a capital of Rs. 3 crores to assist private enterprise in starting new industries has also been set up, while provision for a sum of Rs. 4 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 has been made to provide finance for giving a lead in the matter of establishing certain essential industries for which private capital may not readily be forthcoming.

The execution of Development Schemes rests mainly with the Provincial Governments and to enable them to do so, the Development Board recommended an advance of loans to Provincial Governments for expenditure in 1948-49 on approved development schemes to the extent of Rs. 12 crores. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 for a sum of Rs. 1 crore for giving outright grants to Provincial Governments for financing such agricultural projects as may be agreed between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, and an amount of Rs. 10 crores for giving development loans during 1949-50.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Special mention may be made of the following approved schemes:

Schemes for the eradication of disease and pests in crops; survey of medicinal herbs and plants found in the N.-W.F.P., Baluchistan and Tribal Areas and for developmental research in the fields; construction of a fish harbour at Karachi; establishment of seed multiplication farms in Baluchistan; development of Chittagong port; development of tele-communications; construction of roads; expansion of Malakand Hydro-electric Works, Karnafull Hydro-electric Project in East Bengal; Rasul Hydro-electric Project in West Punjab; Dargai Hydro-electric Project in the N.-W.F.P.; Thal Irrigation Project in West Punjab; Rasul Hydro-electric Tube Well Project in West Punjab; Anamber Weir Project in Baluchistan; Toghia Nala Irrigation Scheme in the N.W.F.P.; thermal electric stations in East Bengal and West Punjab; increased supply of water to Karachi; the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women in Lahore; Bureau of Laboratories at Karachi for the manufacture of sera, vaccines, etc.; a Central Testing Laboratory in Karachi for testing all types of industrial products; the improvement of Shraigh Coal-mines in Baluchistan; Industrial Trading Estates at Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur; Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute; a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Institute; a Central Cotton Committee and a Central Statistical Organisation.

Almost all the above schemes are now under execution, and in some cases considerable progress has already been made. These schemes besides possessing other advantages, are expected to increase the area under cultivation by over four million acres and provide more than 100,000 kW of electric power during the next five years.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD

At the first meeting of the Planning Advisory Board, it was recommended that the Government should undertake the formulation of a five-year plan and dovetail schemes into this plan. The question of machinery required and the procedure to be adopted in the implementation of this policy is under consideration and a draft plan is being prepared.

Other schemes which are under consideration are: The geological survey of Pakistan, better utilisation of Pakistan coals, development schemes in the adjoining States, employment of foreign technicians, development of tribal areas, development of Baluchistan, industrial policy and measures required for speedy industrialisation of the country, necessity of preparing a Development plan for the next five or ten years and the reconstitution of the Planning Advisory Board to provide larger measure of representation to non-officials.

Arrangements were made with the Government of the United States of America for a credit of 10 million dollars to enable the Government of Pakistan to purchase surplus stores of War Assets Administration of U.S.A. For various reasons, however, it was not possible to make full use of the credit and purchase to the extent of 1,37,000 dollars only of medical stores and equipment were made and in view of the small amount involved were paid for in cash. Those stores have been received in Pakistan and have been distributed by the Director-General of Medical Services, Ministry of Health.

The import policy which had been followed in the first year of the establishment of Pakistan was liberalised during the period that followed by reducing the number of items on the banned list, adding a large number of items to the open General License List and increasing the ceiling of items to be imported from hard currency areas. The effect of the liberalisation of the import policy was that prices of several commodities have shown a downward trend, while goods of different categories are now available to the public. To check any tendency of a rise in prices and to prevent unscrupulous persons from exploiting the situation, the Hoarding and Black-Marketing Act, which prescribes severe penalties for the anti-social acts of hoarders and profiteers in the black market, was passed by the Legislature. This measure has had a very steady influence on the market.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has been associated with the trade agreements and negotiations with India and other foreign countries, viz., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Japan, Belgium, Italy, and Iraq. In some cases agreements have already been reached and ratified by the countries concerned.

During Mr. Ghulam Mohammad's visit to the U.K. in the summer of 1948, an agreement between the Government of Pakistan and Messrs. Darwin Ltd., for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Alloy Steel was drawn up. Negotiations with the General Electric Company (U.K.) for setting up a factory for the manufacture of electrical equipment in Pakistan have nearly been completed. Negotiations are going on with Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company for the extraction of timber from forests in East Pakistan. The Finance Minister also negotiated with certain firms both in the U.K. and France for providing technical training to young Pakis-

tan nationals. These facilities have since been offered by Messrs. G.E.C., the Manchester College of Technology, Messrs. Darwin Ltd., and Monsieur J. De Sally in France. The Federation of British Industries have also agreed to grant training facilities to Pakistani nationals.

The Ministry has also been associated with the work of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies. References received from United Nations about economic matters have been dealt with by the Ministry. After the third session of the ECAFE held in Goteaburg, the ECAFE set up three Study Groups with a view to investigating the industrial, financial, and agricultural problems confronting the region and for proposing suitable steps for the quick economic development of this region. Pakistan was represented on all these three Study Groups by representatives briefed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The Pakistan Spinners' and Weavers' Association, which was set up with the main object of encouraging hand spinning and hand weaving

with a view to relieving the acute shortage of cloth and providing employment to a large number of weavers, especially those who came over from India to Pakistan, continued its operations. The provisional constitution of this Association was finalised. The Association has now set up its branches in most of the provinces, and in West Punjab District branches have been formed. All these branches are functioning well. Training classes have been held in Karachi. The production of handloom cloth in Pakistan has however received a set-back with the imports of fairly large quantities of handloom cloth from India. Measures to deal with the situation are under consideration.

The Ministry also prepared estimates of the national income of Pakistan for the years 1938-39, 1940-41 and 1945-46 and steps are now being taken to prepare an estimate for 1947-48. Other work which the Ministry undertook included a study of the price trends of foodgrains, cloth, sugar, coal, imported goods, kirayana goods and raw materials.

LABOUR

LESS than one per cent of the total population of Pakistan is employed in organised industry. According to Government estimates the number of industrial workers in the country is just over 650,000. The strength and distribution of labour employed in the various categories can be seen from the table given below:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Factory Industries Group .. | 200,000 |
| Plantations (Tea) .. | 150,000 |
| Railways .. | 150,000 |
| Mercantile Marine .. | 125,000 |
| Docks .. | 15,000 |
| Mines .. | 7,000 |
| Others .. | 15,000 |
| Total .. | 662,000 |

It is extremely difficult to assess the number of landless agricultural labourers and wage-earners employed in quasi-agricultural home and cottage industries but there is no doubt that it runs into millions. The problem of raising the standard of living of Pakistani workers both industrial and agricultural is one which the Government is giving the highest priority.

The present labour laws of the country are the same Labour Acts as were in force in India at the time of the partition. The Dock Labourer Act of 1934 has since been enforced and regulations under it issued. The provisions of the Payments of Wages Act have been extended to coal mines and oil fields and it is proposed to extend them also to salt mines, chromite labour and dock labour. The purpose of this Act is to ensure payments of wages with reasonable promptitude and without unauthorised deductions. The policy of the Government is to exercise their powers under this Act to the fullest. The provisions of the Mines Act will shortly be applied to oilfields also, while a Bill is under consideration for fixing minimum wages in sweated industries. Two more bills which were outstanding in the Indian Central Legislature at the time of partition viz., a Bill for compulsory recognition of Trade Unions and another for providing State Insurance to certain classes of workers in respect of accidents, occupational diseases, maternity benefits and sickness, etc., are under consideration by the Pakistan Government and will be introduced in the October session of the Legislature.

The Labour Division of the Ministry of Law and Labour is entrusted with the duty of maintaining the industrial peace of the country,

setting up conciliation machinery for State undertakings and other industries in the Central sphere of labour for all engaged in industry. It is also the responsibility of the Ministry to ensure a free flow of technical personnel for Pakistan's industry for which purpose a number of technical and vocational training schemes have been put into operation.

The Technical Training scheme which was inherited from undivided India has been converted into Training-cum-Production Scheme. The students under this scheme are given training in manufacturing a limited number of marketable utility articles in a period ranging from one to two years. After training a student will be given reasonable facilities for procuring raw materials, sale of finished goods and solving other practical difficulties, if he desires to establish an independent cottage industry. Six training centres have been reorganised in this manner without incurring heavy expenditure.

Housing, hours of work, wages, education of women and their children, recreation, employment of women and children are also problems which are engaging the attention of the ministry.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The most important executive organisation of the Ministry is the network of Employment Exchanges spread all over the country. The Employment Exchanges were originally intended to assist in the task of resettling demobilised soldiers and discharged war-workers.

With the influx of millions of destitute refugees from across the border, the scope of the Employment Exchanges was widened to include the resettlement of refugees along with ex-servicemen, technical and other essential personnel. Assistance to employers in finding suitable men and in particular in enabling them to fill the vacancies caused by the departure of non-Muslim staff, the adjustment and absorption in alternative employment of the surplus staff of the Government, were other matters entrusted to the Employment Exchanges.

In the whole of Pakistan there are at present 23 Employment Exchanges distributed as follows:—Karachi 1; Sind 3; Baluchistan 1; West Punjab 10; N.W.F.P. 2; East Bengal 4; Central Exchange Head Quarters—1.

With a view to facilitating the registration of refugees, 18 sub-offices were opened at Refugee Camps in West Punjab and six in Sind. The managers and the publicity officers of the Employment Exchanges undertook canvassing

tours to try to persuade employers to engage refugees and explored other avenues of employment for them. During the period between 15th August 1947 and 31st December 1948, the Employment Exchanges registered 288,297 workers, out of which 93,134 were placed in suitable employment. Up to 15th January 1949, the Employment Exchanges placed 48,288 refugees in employment out of a registered total of 166,820.

As a result of experience gained in resettling refugees, the scope of the service has been still more widened to include all categories of employment-seekers. Special sections have been set up in some exchanges to deal with special categories of employment-seekers such as women, disabled personnel and persons possessing high technical and scientific qualifications.

With a view to making the service available to a larger proportion of the population, the Government is shortly increasing the number of Employment Exchanges from 23 to 28. Future plans envisage a country-wide network of Employment Exchanges with an office in each District and important Tehsil or subdivision. The ultimate aim of the organisation is to promote full employment in the country.

LABOUR WELFARE

For the collection of authoritative material on Labour questions, a Labour Bureau has been set up whose main function is to collect statistics relating to labour, including the cost of living index numbers. Family Budget enquiries into the cost of living of industrial workers have already been completed at Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot, Khewra and Narayanganj and it is proposed to conduct two more exhaustive enquiries at Chittagong and Mardan. The data thus collected will be used for the construction of the cost of living indices for these places.

Labour welfare activities are essentially provincial subjects except for Central undertakings which are the charge of the Central Departments concerned. The Labour Ministry, however exercises a supervisory control as regards statutory obligations through its Central Labour Commissioner. Some of the important undertakings directly under the control of the Central Government are Railways, Coal Mines in West Punjab and Baluchistan, the Salt Ranges at Khewra (West Punjab) and major ports.

Labour Welfare on the Pakistan Railways received special attention during the last year. Both the Railways, viz., the North Western

Railway and the East Bengal Railway have Welfare Organisations which are responsible for maintaining unimpaired the standard of welfare of workers and for recommending improvement and extension of the various amenities supplied. The measures taken for the welfare of Railway Labour include safety, health and protection measures and the establishment of cheap tea and cooked food canteens. Medical aid is rendered by 54 hospitals and dispensaries on the N.W.R. and 48 on the E.B.R. These hospitals are equipped specially for attending to accidents. In some centres X-Ray plants and mobile medical vans are maintained.

Recreational facilities for staff during the mid-day breaks are made available and include the broadcasting of news and music. There are also facilities for sports, education and convalescence and other beneficial institutions; like co-operative stores and co-operative credit societies. A large number of employees are provided with houses but a distinction is made between essential and non-essential staff in this matter.

In the Salt Mines at Khewra labour welfare activities include medical aid, maternity and child welfare facilities, education for miners' children and the provision of transport to and from work.

A Salt Miners' Welfare Fund financed through an annual budget grant from the Central Government is devoted to the improvement

of sanitation, provision of water supplies and a general improvement of living standards.

Recreation facilities, including lay-out and maintenance of playing fields, establishment of a Miners' Institute, reading rooms and grants to sports clubs are also financed from this fund. Immediate plans include the setting up of an ice factory, provision of warm baths at the mine entrances and canteens for miners and surface workers.

In accordance with a resolution of the Special Maritime Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation, held at Seattle in 1946, the Government of Pakistan, since its inception, has accepted full responsibility for the welfare of seamen of all nationalities at Pakistan ports.

A Directorate of Seamen's welfare has been established which supervises on behalf of the Government all Seamen's welfare activities throughout Pakistan. This Directorate is charged with the planning and control of seamen's (all nationalities) welfare in Pakistan and of Pakistani seamen abroad. Welfare officers have been appointed under the Directorate at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong. Committees to advise the Directorate on Port welfare, Seamen's health, Seamen's education, Merchant Seamen's Welfare Fund, and Merchant Seamen's welfare have been set up. The amenities provided to seamen at

Karachi port include two very well-equipped clubs with a bar, restaurants, swimming pools, tailoring shops, etc. There are also facilities for medical treatment, two libraries, arrangements for outdoor games and transport. Offices have been opened for Pakistani seamen's welfare at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and similar offices will shortly be opened at New York, Sydney and Calcutta.

From August 15, 1947 to the end of 1948, there were two industrial disputes in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The serious post-partition relocation of work in the West Punjab prevented the collection of figures for that province. In Sind, however, there were 12 strikes involving about 10,000 workers and a loss of 22,000 man-days. East Bengal had 69 strikes involving 40,506 workmen and a loss of 130,000 man-days. To facilitate mutual adjustment in matters of dispute between workers and employers Government have under consideration a Bill for the compulsory recognition of Trade Unions.

For the purpose of keeping itself abreast of developments in Labour Welfare activities in the more advanced countries of the world Pakistan is seeking international collaboration and assistance. It is now a member of the International Labour Organisation.

The I. L. O. has recruited an officer for their staff from Pakistan and proposes shortly to establish a Correspondent's Office in this country.

FOREIGN TRADE

THE main exports of Pakistan consist of raw jute, cotton, wool, hides and skins, fodergrains, dry fruit, rock, gypsum, salt, potassium nitrate and livestock. Pakistan's imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, coal, oil, iron, steel and machinery. Most important of the imported goods are cotton textiles, which account for about 50 per cent of total imports. Other important articles are sugar, woollen textiles, leather and footwear, paper, cycles, tyres and tubes, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

India, the U.K. and the U.S.A. are the principal exporting countries. Pakistan has a favourable balance of trade with the rest of the world, but for the most part this has been due to an abnormal fall in imports because non-Muslim businessmen who controlled this trade left the country after partition, and it took time to fill the gap so created.

During the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948, the main exporting countries were the U.K., the U.S.A., and Iran, and during the period April 1, 1948 to October 31, 1948, the Indian Union shared over 50 per cent of Pakistan's total seaborne imports. In this period the countries of the Commonwealth exported to Pakistan goods worth Rs. 44,67,64 lakhs, while imports from other countries amounted to Rs. 9,45,35 lakhs.

The principal countries of import with the respective value of the goods imported are shown below:

| | VALUE IN LAKHS | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Aug. 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 | April 1, 1948 to October 31, 1948 |
| Indian Union .. | 36.24 | 17.19 |
| United Kingdom .. | 4.72 | 4.31 |
| U.S.A. | 4.00 | 2.23 |
| Italy | 2.1 | 1.63 |
| Iran | 2.22 | 2.30 |
| China | — | 1.72 |
| Ceylon | 17 | 1.01 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 7 | 67.23 |
| TOTALS | 11.39 | 73.61 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 13.88 | 80 |
| TRADE | — | 90 |
| Percentage to Grand Total .. | 80 | 90 |

The exports during the period from August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948, were mainly sent to

the U.K., the Soviet Union, the U.S.A. and Spain. In the period April 1, 1948 to October 31, 1948, the value of the exports to the countries of the Commonwealth and to other foreign countries were Rs. 18,52,96 lakhs and Rs. 20,07,58 lakhs respectively. While the share of the Commonwealth countries in the import trade was about 83 per cent, their share in export trade was only 72 per cent.

The chief countries to which Pakistan exports goods and the value of the exports are shown in the following table:—

| | VALUE IN LAKHS | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Aug. 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 | April 1, 1948 to October 31, 1948 |
| Indian Union .. | 9.85 | 8.85 |
| United Kingdom .. | 13.16 | 3.93 |
| Soviet Union .. | 4.03 | 5.54 |
| U.S.A. | 1.67 | 3.11 |
| Spain | 1.11 | 2.85 |
| China | 1.80 | 3.05 |
| France | 3.27 | 2.43 |
| Hong Kong .. | 29 | 2.57 |
| Italy | 3.37 | 2.86 |
| Belgium | 4.83 | 1.29 |
| Germany | 13 | 1.10 |
| Ceylon | 25 | 97 |
| Japan | 88 | — |
| TOTALS | 37.89 | 48.40 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 42.06 | 55.12 |
| Percentage to Grand Total .. | 90 | 87 |

The balance of trade with countries other than the Indian Union from August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1948 is shown in the following table:—

| Period | Imports | Exports | Balance |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aug. 15, 1947- March 31, 1948 | 13.88 | 48.59 | + 34.71 |
| April 1, 1948- December 31, 1948 | 37.20 | 45.27 | + 8.07 |
| TOTALS | 51.08 | 93.86 | + 42.78 |

Out of imports worth Rs. 51.08 crores during the 16½ months from August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1948, the imports during the six months ended December 31, 1948, were valued at Rs.

31.06 crores. The increase during the latter period is due partly to the comparatively steady and normal economic conditions and the rehabilitation of trade and commerce in Pakistan and partly to Pakistan's liberalised import policy and the availability of consumers goods in the exporting countries.

Pakistan's balance of payments with India is very much in favour of Pakistan. From the 1st of July to the 31st December 1948, the net favourable balance was of the order of Rs. 25 crores.

Pakistan's industrial and economic policies combined with surplus budgets and the high credit of the Government provided a further stimulus to trade. The Government in order to replace depleted stocks, liberalised the policy regarding the imports of consumer goods and as a result of all these measures a great fillip was given to the foreign trade of Pakistan. During the period July 31, 1948 to December 31, 1948, Pakistan imported goods from countries other than India worth Rs. 31 crores.

The progress of Pakistan's trade with countries other than India, month-wise can be seen from the following table:—

| Months | (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES) | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | Imports | Exports | Balance |
| September 1947 | 189 | 454 | 265 |
| October .. | 187 | 190 | 3 |
| November .. | 178 | 457 | 279 |
| December .. | 171 | 574 | 403 |
| January 1948 | 156 | 446 | 290 |
| February .. | 142 | 899 | 757 |
| March .. | 235 | 1,083 | 798 |
| April .. | 235 | 1,197 | 962 |
| May .. | 156 | 429 | 273 |
| June .. | 229 | 553 | 324 |
| July .. | 351 | 332 | — 19 |
| August .. | 398 | 524 | 126 |
| September .. | 475 | 421 | — 54 |
| October .. | 572 | 129 | — 443 |
| November .. | 571 | 291 | — 280 |
| December .. | 740 | 650 | — 90 |
| TOTALS .. | 4,985 | 8,579 | 3,594 |

Imports of foreign goods, it will be observed from this table, have been gradually increasing, particularly after July 1948, as by that time trade and commerce had been considerably rehabilitated.

THE PRESS IN PAKISTAN

THERE are three English dailies in the capital Karachi, and two in Lahore and one in Dacca.

The Dawn, published in Karachi, is owned by Messrs. Pakistan Herald Limited. The paper generally reflects the views of the Government. The proprietors of *The Dawn* propose to bring out an edition from Lahore in the near future. The editor of the paper is Mr. Altaf Hussain.

A case has recently been filed in the Chief Court of Sind questioning the legality of the claim to *The Dawn* by Messrs. Pakistan Herald Limited. According to the petitioner, *The Dawn* belongs to Jinnah Trust, of which the late Quaid-e-Azam himself was the sole Mutawalli (Trustee).

There are Urdu and Gujarati versions of *The Dawn* also published in Karachi.

Recently Messrs. Pakistan Herald Limited

secured controlling shares in the *Sind Observer*, another English Daily of Karachi.

The Civil & Military Gazette is published simultaneously in Lahore and Karachi. *The Civil & Military Gazette* of Lahore bought in January 1949, the oldest established newspaper in Sind, *The Daily Gazette* and converted it into the Karachi edition of itself.

The Government of Pakistan banned the publication of the Lahore edition of this newspaper for a period of three months with effect from May 13, 1949, because of the publication of a report about Kashmir from the paper's New Delhi correspondent suggesting a partition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Civil & Military Gazette is edited by Mr. F. W. Bustin. The paper has a joint editor, Robert Cochran who is also the Resident Editor of the Karachi edition.

The Pakistan Times, a Left-wing paper, controlled by Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din is published in Lahore and has a satellite in Urdu published in Lahore and Karachi simultaneously — *Imroz*. This newspaper also proposes to bring out an edition from Karachi, edited by Mr. Faiz Ahmad Faiz.

The Pakistan Observer (Dacca) has recently come out in the capital of East Bengal. The paper which is edited by Mr. Sohabullah is handicapped by the lack of teleprinter lines for Reuters joining Dacca with Karachi. The paper is controlled by Mr. Hamidul Haq Chaudhury, the East Bengal Finance Minister.

The Eastern Star is another English newspaper published in Dacca.

The following is a Province-wise list of some of the newspapers published in Pakistan:—

| Name of the Newspaper | Place of Publication | Language | Periodicity | Name of Editor |
|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| BALUCHISTAN | | | | |
| <i>Quetta Times</i> | Quetta | English | Weekly | P. D. Golvada |
| <i>Al-Islam</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | Abdul Karim |
| <i>Istiqbal</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | Abdus Samud Khan |
| <i>Jamhur</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | Masud Ghaznavi |
| <i>Khursheed</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | --- |
| <i>Mizan</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | Molvi Abdul Karim |
| <i>Zamana</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Weekly | --- |
| <i>Pasban</i> | Quetta | Urdu | Fortnightly | Molvi Mohd. Abdulla |
| EAST BENGAL | | | | |
| <i>The Eastern Star</i> | Dacca | English | Daily | --- |
| <i>The Pakistan Observer</i> | Dacca | English | Daily | Sohabullah |
| <i>Azad</i> | Dacca | Bengali | Daily | --- |
| <i>Pasban</i> | Dacca | Urdu | Daily | Ghulam Ahmad |
| <i>East Bengal Times</i> | Dacca | English | Weekly | R. Guha |
| <i>Eastern Herald</i> | Sylhet | English | Weekly | Mohd. Razior-Rahman |
| <i>Sylhet Chronicle</i> | Sylhet | English | Weekly | K. D. Krori |
| <i>Young Assam</i> | Sylhet | English | Weekly | Kali Krishna Del-Ktari |
| <i>Zindagi</i> | Dacca | Bengali | Bi-weekly | --- |
| <i>Pakistan Today</i> | Dacca | English | Weekly | --- |
| NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE | | | | |
| <i>Daily Sarhad</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Daily | R. R. Ghaznavi |
| <i>Paghlan</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Daily | Rahmatallah |
| <i>Shahbaz</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Daily | --- |
| <i>Khyber Mail</i> | Peshawar | English | Weekly | Shah Sanadullah |
| <i>Al-Flah</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Weekly | Syed Mohd. Sadiq Shah |
| <i>Frontier Gazette</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Weekly | Sant Singh |
| <i>Tarjuman-i-Afghan</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Weekly | Asghar Sarhadi |
| <i>Tarjuman-i-Sarhad</i> | Peshawar | Urdu | Weekly | Malik Amir Alam Awan |
| <i>Al-Jamiat-Sarhad</i> | Peshawar | Urdu-Pushtu | Weekly | S. Sultan Shah |
| SIND | | | | |
| <i>The Civil & Military Gazette</i> | Karachi | English | Daily | F. W. Bustin (Editor), Robert Cochran (Jt. Editor) |
| <i>The Dawn</i> | Karachi | English | Daily | Altaf Hussain |
| .. .. . | .. .. . | Urdu | Daily | Altaf Hussain |
| .. .. . | .. .. . | Gujarati | Daily | --- |
| <i>Sind Observer</i> | Karachi | English | Daily | Pir Ali Muhammad Rashid |
| <i>Al-Wahid</i> | Karachi | Sindhi | Daily | Abdul Qudoor |
| <i>Hidayat-e-Pakistan</i> | Hyderabad (Sind) | Sindhi | Daily | Rahimud Mola |
| <i>Munabazar</i> | Karachi | English | Fortnightly | Hasan Akhtar |
| <i>Alaman</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Sardar Ali Sabri |
| <i>Anjam</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Mohd. Umar Farooqi |
| <i>Baluchistan-i-Jadid</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Mohd. Nasim Talvi |
| <i>Jano</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Mir Khalilur Rahman |
| <i>Khursheed</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Ghazi Inam Nabl |
| <i>Manashoor</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Syed Hasan Riaz |
| <i>Musalmán</i> | Karachi | Urdu | Daily | Fahimuddin Noori |
| <i>Sind Sevak</i> | Karachi | Gujarati | Daily | --- |
| <i>Vatan</i> | Karachi | Gujarati | Daily | --- |
| <i>Parit Sansar and Lok Sevak</i> | Karachi | Anglo-Gujarati | Daily | Pherozshah Hormusji Dastur |
| <i>Al-Itejaz</i> | Karachi | English | Weekly | H. M. Akhbar |
| <i>Freedom</i> | Karachi | English | Weekly | M. H. Salyid |
| <i>Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan</i> | Karachi | English | Weekly | M. H. Salyid |
| <i>New Orient</i> | Karachi | English | Weekly | Ghyuril Islam |
| <i>Karachi Commerce</i> | Karachi | English | Weekly | Syed Ahmad |
| WEST PUNJAB | | | | |
| <i>The Civil & Military Gazette</i> | Lahore | English | Daily | F. W. Bustin |
| <i>The Pakistan Times</i> | Lahore | English | Daily | Faiz Ahmad Faiz |

The general policy of some of the papers may be defined as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Nawai-Wagt</i> | Pro-League | <i>Tasnim</i> | Official Organ, Modoodi's Islami Jamiat, Anti-League | <i>Ghazi Maghribi</i> | Pro-League |
| <i>Zamindar</i> | do. | .. .. . | .. .. . | <i>Pakistan</i> | do. |
| <i>Ihsan</i> | do. | <i>Safina</i> | Pro-League | <i>Inquilab</i> | independent |
| <i>Imroz</i> | Critical of League | <i>Aghaz</i> | Pro-Central League | | |

POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAKISTAN

THE Pakistan Muslim League is the only political party in Pakistan worth the name. Even in this Party disintegration has started and it is generally believed that the next general elections in the country are certain to bring to the fore-front new political parties with economic programmes. The efforts of the Pakistan Muslim League to launch an economic programme of its own in the form of agrarian reforms do not appear to be attracting much public interest.

The President of the Pakistan Muslim League, Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman, who was after partition the Leader of the Opposition and the Muslim League Party in the Indian Union Constituent Assembly played the chief part in organizing the present League. Numerous complaints however appear in the press about the unrepresentative character of the Organisation.

Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, the last Premier of undivided Bengal, who was recently unseated from the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on the plea of his not having any property in Pakistan is trying to become the leader of the front against Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman. The veteran League leader of the North-West Frontier Province, Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif is Mr. Suhrawardy's staunchest supporter in that Province. The Pir Sahib has started an Awami Muslim League in the North-West Frontier. His colleagues including Pir Sahib of Zakori and some of the seven dissenting Muslim League M.L.A.'s have been served with detention orders by the Khan Abdul Qayum Ministry. The main complaint of the Pir Manki Sharif group is that they were not given enrolment forms and that the membership of the League was kept as a close preserve for the supporters of the Qayum Ministry.

In East Bengal too, the League is faced with opposition. Maldistribution of enrolment forms is the main complaint here also. The explanation given by the League Chief is that enough paper was not available in East Bengal at that time and therefore forms could not be sent to as many as needed them. The next annual elections of the Muslim League due early in

1950 are expected to bring about some radical changes in the set-up of the League at least in the provinces.

In short, the Muslim League, claiming to be the power behind the Government is very different from the Muslim League of the days of the Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

MUSLIM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE
President, Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman.
Vice-President, Maulana Abdullah el Baqi (East Bengal).

General Secretary, Yusuf Khattak (N.-W.F.P.).
Joint Secretary, Mir Nabi Bakhsh (Baluchistan).
Treasurer, A. M. Qureshi.

Members, Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan; Nurul Amin; Liaquat Ali Khan; Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Maudot; Mian Muntaz Mohammad Khan Daultana; Khan Abdul Qayum Khan; Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan; Qazi Mohammad Isa Khan; Yusuf Abdoolah Haroon.

The first meeting of the Pakistan Muslim League Council was held in Karachi on February 20, 1948, when the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan reviewed the Government's activities during the 18 months of Pakistan's existence.

NON-LEAGUE PARTIES

The Congress Party is practically non-existent in West Pakistan. Except in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the Party has no organisation. It has in fact almost ceased to be a political party. In Eastern Pakistan however, the former branch of the All-India National Congress now functions as the Pakistan Congress Party. All the 12 non-Muslim attending members of the Constituent Assembly are from East Bengal and are members of the Congress Party, which is led by Shrish Chandra Chattopadhyay. Professor Rajkumar Chakravarty is the Secretary of the Party.

There is a wide-spread feeling that the Congress Party has no future in Pakistan. The hopes

of the minorities are tied with the possibility of a national non-communal organisation springing up.

The People's Party which came into existence in March 1948, with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. G. M. Syed as its leaders is also non-existent. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan himself still a sitting member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, is undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and the Public Safety Act.

The Scheduled Castes Federation under the leadership of the only non-Muslim Minister, whether Central or Provincial, Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal is more or less defunct. It comes into the picture only at certain functions or occasions like the birthday of its leader. It may be mentioned that the Scheduled Castes Federation failed, despite assurances by the late Qaid-e-Azam and the then Premier of East Bengal and the present Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, to get representation in the East Bengal Cabinet. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the education and uplift of the Scheduled Castes during 1948-49 and another Rs. 5 lakhs in 1949-50, were the only outstanding achievements of the Scheduled Castes in the Dominion. Last year's grant could not be utilised in full.

The Christians and Anglo-Pakistanis have formed themselves into a Pakistan Body and they have been awarded one seat in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by the Redistribution of Seats Committee whose report was recently adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

The Communists and Socialists Parties are not in favour. Leading Communists and Socialists are in fact behind the bars under the Public Safety Act.

In East Bengal however the Communists are pretty active, and are taking full advantage of the prevalent high prices of foodstuffs in the Province. It is surmised that, they are preparing the ground for a full scale political offensive on an economic plane.

THE FRONTIERS

THE frontier regions of Pakistan are Persia, Afghanistan, India, Burma and, of course, the wild and mountainous country lying between the Arabian Sea and the confines of Kashmir, which used to be called the North-West Frontier in the pre-Partition days. So far as Pakistan is concerned (and for that matter India too) this is the real frontier, one which should give most trouble. India is also vitally interested in this region since after the trouble in Kashmir the north-west frontier of Western Pakistan is also India's frontier in the far north where the frontier country borders on Kashmir.

The West and north-west frontier of Western Pakistan is, for reasons of security, the most important of the frontier regions.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

It would be useful to see the problem in its historical perspective, to begin with. The Frontier problem has had a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the undivided Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times before the Partition was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The local problem, in its broadest outline, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublesome sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains down below. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the frontier problem of India and more especially of Pakistan.

So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman

devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order.

That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Thus so far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy.

AFGHAN FRONTIER

Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three-quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer, or years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two

considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover, on this section of the frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The earliest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have remained out of the difficult mountainous zone and met the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth.

THE TWO POLICIES

The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises were profoundly unsatisfactory. The Government pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. The Government preserved between their administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated the Indian frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called the Tribal Territory, in which neither the British nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it.

Now it was often asked why the Government did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. The answer was there were essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard.

The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made.

The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab

Irregular Frontier Force. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army.

Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

THE AFGHAN WAR

Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his father Abdurrahman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne.

But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in the Indian sub-continent, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jihad* promised his soldiers the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent the British occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overthrow a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising.

RUSSIA AND THE FRONTIER

The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian

frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, in the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it.

The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjileff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The Agreement embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which the British had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the war. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War.

Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Government in Moscow uneasiness returned for a few years, and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor.

GERMAN INFLUENCE

As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereignty was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bandar Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured British relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise.

Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could

do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the War of 1914-18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Guit section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished into thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

FRANCE AND THE FRONTIER

It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the vested British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. The British were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule.

Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and Britain and France were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between them. But as in the case of Persia and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing of vital interest involved and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROBLEM

The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian and Pakistan frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey.

The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman in the north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gun-running was a thriving occupa-

tion, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias.

It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. The position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladina, and linking these posts with the military bases, and particularly with the terminal of the Frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which the British found themselves in 1922, when the troops were in occupation of Waziristan. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Isaznak, not at Ladina. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. In South Waziristan, Wana had been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them.

In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Isaznak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into Indian territory.

The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but discussions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there were far from settled. The extent of the trouble there resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main railhead, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

THE WITHDRAWAL

With the establishment of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan what is called the North-West Frontier has passed into the hands of the

Dominion of Pakistan. At the beginning some anxiety was felt about the attitude of the tribes towards the new State; but a number of tribal jirgas hastened to offer their allegiance to the new Government. For example, the Mohmands, the tribes of the Khyber Agency, the Shikhanis and the Bhattanis are reported to have expressed their loyalty to Pakistan and given assurance of help to the State in time of need.

Three months after the new State came into being it carried through what it called a new policy in regard to the frontier; a policy based on trust and friendship unlike the old policy which it was claimed, was based on fear and hostility. In pursuance of the new policy troops were withdrawn from south and north Waziristan. The withdrawal operations started on December 6 and were completed on December 27. The famous frontier outposts of Wana and Razmak were given up and the Pakistan troops fell back on military stations in the settled districts of Jannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. Pakistan troops have also been withdrawn from the Khyber Pass where sufficient strong forces used to be kept, particularly at the outposts of Torkhan and Kamud Fort.

Necessary administrative arrangements would obviously be made till such time as the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in consultation with tribal leaders decides the future of their Government. A committee has already been appointed for the purpose during the preliminary session.

One of the objects of the withdrawal is to save the Pakistan exchequer several crores.

The effects of this 'close border' policy are likely to be far-reaching. For instance, the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan the so-called Durand Line has never been clearly defined or demarcated. In the old days the tribes have profited by the existence of these military outposts: a number of economic advantages have accrued to them, a very important point in a barren and rugged country. The question may be asked: Does the Pakistan Government intend to substitute other economic aids to keep the tribesmen contented? If not is there not a danger of a recurrence of tribal raids across the border in search of food and loot? What effect will all this have on north-western Pakistan or Kashmir in which India is interested? Again, what is the position to be in respect of that natural but strongly defensible gateway to the Indian sub-continent, the Khyber Pass which itself lies in the Afridi country?

AFGHAN INTEREST

It is presumed that the withdrawal of troops would help maintain happy and peaceful relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. A point which must be mentioned here is the strong interest which the Government of Afghanistan evinced in the future of the N.W.F.P. during the referendum. A note presented by the Government of Afghanistan in London in the middle of June appeared to revive its claims on the N.W.F.P., the land between the Indus and the Durand Line. But closer scrutiny showed that what the note actually demanded was that the Pathans should be given the choice to be completely independent of the rest of the sub-continent, a demand which appeared to be in harmony with that of the Red Shirts who were agitating for an independent Pathanistan.

The Afghan press and radio for sometime emphasized the close kinship between the Pathans and the Afghans and suggested that that was the opportune moment for the Pathans to come back to their 'mother country'. A further suggestion was that Afghanistan should be allowed to send its own mission to conduct the referendum.

The Afghan note was rejected both by Britain and India. The British reply said that the question of the future of N.W.F.P. would be decided by the Pathans themselves while the Indian reply took the line that the boundary between Afghanistan and India was settled once and for all by the Durand Line.

The status of the border area is once again causing trouble between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The withdrawal of British rule reopened the whole question of the future of the native States in Baluchistan. Persia and Afghanistan were greatly interested and the Khan of Kalat sat on the fence for a long time. Eventually the question was decided by the accession of Kalat, Khاران and Las Bela to the Dominion of Pakistan.

Beyond Afghanistan and Persia was Russia who was credited with the desire of uniting the inhabitants of north Afghanistan with allied groups in the U.S.S.R. and offering Afghanistan compensation in N.W.F.P. There also appeared to be an impression that Russian eyes were directed on a warm water port in the Indian Ocean as an outlet for Central Asian produce and that this warm water port might be Karachi.

Altogether, the whole frontier question may be described as being once again alive.

WAZIRISTAN

After a general discussion of the north-west frontier problem we may next pass on to a detailed discussion of the past history and present conditions of Waziristan which is the most unruly and turbulent part of the whole region.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Sulaiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmand Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating Pakistan from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are the outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line. In the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kangram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Peshu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Peshu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, materially aided British dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of the frontier however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched.

The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were constructed and occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1876. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A COMPROMISE

A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

Sir Denys referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years."

Dealing with the Close Border prescription Sir Denys Bray showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arm in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys stated, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. This was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border.

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

PACIFICATION

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal ends is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains and towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway.

Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emute.

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagnalati and the Shalut Tangi to Sarwakkal. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzal, whereabout the Takki Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road was built connecting Fort Sandeman via Gulakach, on the Gomal River, with Tanal, on the Sarwakkal-Wana road. A motor road was also constructed from Razmak through Kangram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only district connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

Congress Movement.—A startling new development upon the North-West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of the agitation which was then in full swing in the interior of India. In the N.W.F.P. the agitation was carried on by Congress organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. It started as an attack on the Sarda Act which makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. Gradually the tribal areas were affected. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravine, and nullahs to join in the fray. The Mohmand tribes became greatly excited and sent down

hands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the Air arm of the Government came into play. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Even two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border were drawn into the fray. Combined air and ground action threw them back. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily repulsed. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Takli Zann.

The entire uprising was suppressed and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, indicated the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but were not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves or construction successfully to proceed.

MOHMAND OUTBREAK

Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the new frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it was to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories, namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line into the Afghan Government, never agreed to its definition in part of this region and consequently its place had long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the frontier by what was described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter had never been settled between the two governments and it was consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belonged to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932 during the Red Shirt campaign in the Peshawar plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar occurred.

The Lower Mohmands were described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description was that the British authorities assured them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, were bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands in raiding the plain, and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retaliatory raids upon the Hazimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help which the latter were obliged to give.

About the same time as this movement was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution of such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Peace.—Road construction from the Peshawar Shabkadir road northwards through Ghulana into the Hazimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkal in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1927. It seemed likely that the Ghulana Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with British troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Thus, the trouble ceased. The final result of it all was the construction of the road through Ghulana and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along with it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghulana road being carried forward over the Nabhakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

TORI KHEL REBELLION

The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 in North Waziristan when a Muslim lad was accused of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the fact of Ipi was alleged to have started an agitation about it in the Tribal country. There was also in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The fact of Ipi is said to have lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidanji) Mosque Case and to have raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan "Islam in Danger". Whether the accusation against the Iqbal was true or not a sub-section of the Tori Khel section

of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan rose. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their own way out. Efforts to round off the engagement before it developed into a major rebellion failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs to fight the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under daring leaders beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. But north Waziristan remained, in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air but normal conditions were not restored.

Unrest during War.—In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it did a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of the British Government towards the end of 1938.

Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operations was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of the Governor of the N.W.F.P. in his capacity as A.G.G. for the tribal areas. Sporadic disturbances continued into the period of the second world war and the Faqir remained an elusive figure.

During 1939, Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The number of offences said to have been committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year amounted to over fifty cases of major outrage. They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder. The situation became difficult necessitating military operations. Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at racial amalgamation of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the preoccupations of the war.

IRAN

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Pakistan frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left the British a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not subdued, and when World War I broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great

Britain, in the south, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran.

With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles.

It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were:—

- To respect Persian integrity;
- To supply experts for Persian administration;
- To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;
- To provide a loan for these purposes;
- To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

When however the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

In July, 1941, Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the danger of allowing German tourists in their country. A large number of German technicians and camouflaged agents had been infiltrating into Iran. The Iran Government's reply being unsatisfactory, the British and Soviet representatives made a new *demarche* to Iran in August, 1941, without any result. On one point, however, the Government of Iran made some concession to British feelings, that of restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively consorting with Axis representatives. The British and Russian *demarche* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran.

On the Iran Government's failure to do so in August, 1941, the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action. The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 6 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for temporary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet. It assured the Iran Government that those measures were not in any way directed towards Iran. The Soviet

had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran. The note also assured the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a similar note simultaneously.

Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points. The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus. The Allied forces met with a slight resistance at first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces an order to cease fire, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Ali Farnghli. It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facilitate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia. Iran agreed to the closing of German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legations. Further, German nationals were handed over to the Allies. The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones. In September, 1941, the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pahlvi abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince, Shahpur. Reza Shah Pahlvi died in July 1944.

All through the War Persia was a life-line in the communication of the Western Allies with Russia. After the War differences between America and England on the one hand and Russia on the other broke out chiefly on the question of oil. America and England appear to be pursuing a common policy in this regard. Briefly the Russian demand on Persia is that Persia should fulfil the provisions of the treaty which she has signed with Russia in regard to oil rights. In effect Russia is demanding the same rights in north Persia as those which she claims the Anglo-Americans are enjoying in the south. Two incidents in this triangular struggle were the starting of an autonomous movement in the border region of Azerbaijan in the north and the resignation of a Prime Minister (Ghavam-e-Saltaneh). The whole question is still hanging fire. Of late however there have been signs that Persia is striking out an independent line in international politics.

Both India and Pakistan have embassies in Iran.

AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain towards successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

GATE-WAYS TO PAKISTAN

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of the sub-continent brought home to the administrators the conviction that there were only two main gate-ways to Pakistan—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open.

To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines.

Nor was Great Britain idle. A great military station was created at Quetta. This was connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chappar Rift. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khyber Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The whole of Baluchistan was also brought under British control. Quetta is thus one of the great strategic positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it should firmly close the western gate to Pakistan, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the first railway system was carried to Jamrud and by 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier. A first-class military road, sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to an advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise, to continue the story, the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

RELATIONS WITH SUB-CONTINENT

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy was to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it largely succeeded. The second aim may also be said to have been attained. When Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission, which nearly precipitated war over the Peshawar episode in 1886, determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and Britain until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. This frontier was later reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly.

It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regular and irregular and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan was made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman Khan

distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

FIRST WORLD WAR

These relations were markedly improved during the reign of the Amir Habibullah Khan. He visited India soon after his accession. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no lateral difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a Jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified: he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

MURDER OF THE AMIR

It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia, and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919.

The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. Those realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man.

His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make headway against him and withdrew.

The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties multiplied; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts.

A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlett Act was at its height. Disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. The result of all this

was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with the British. His troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dukka, Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated and asked for an Armistice.

The Afghans tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising attitude they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi. On 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbie. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

AFTER GREAT WAR I

Since World War I the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good. The main object of the Afghan government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education.

The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadran in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by the Amir; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Soviet Penetration.—Taking a long view a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Russians, who had converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics. The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipah Salah, Reza Khan. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress.

The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmenistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph

lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Russians received important trading facilities.

RUSSO-AFGHAN TREATY

Outwardly the relations between the two States were friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, were as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions and they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other power, which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's Independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

THE KING'S TOUR

In the closing months of 1927 King Amanullah, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour of India and Europe. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly received in India and greeted a great popular greeting. In Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities. He then took ship for Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanullah returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustafa Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform". In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West.

Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed; it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears.

With every appreciation of the spirit and wisdom of these changes, friends of the King advised him to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train.

In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghilzai and Mangal elements of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and he was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A CHANGE OF KINGS

Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *budmash*, Bacha-i-Saqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, disoriented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken.

King Amanullah and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship for Europe. King Amanullah on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained.

Bacha-i-Saqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all.

The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a son of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom.

He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shiwarz rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place. In February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohldaman, Bacha-i-Saqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the

provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave ample evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. The trade routes were reopened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesman-like manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

MURDER OF NADIR SHAH

This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of Nadir Shah on 8 November 1933. The king was attending a football tournament prize-giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots at him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant.

The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammad Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and celebrated throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner.

The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since passed during which the young king has by his sincerity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade, done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people.

A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

All the great European Powers maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of its predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments.

The Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan have exchanged ambassadors. The Pakistan Ambassador in Kabul is Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.

RAILWAYS FROM WEST

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with the Indian sub-continent, always lain in the direction of lines approaching Pakistan. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the British House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Kowet, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germany to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting the Indian sub-continent, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia in the first decade of the present century.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the First World War and the success of the Germans in invading Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samarra.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra via Nahr-el-Bihar, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-i-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul.

LINKS THROUGH PERSIA

Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Korchek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' motor run, north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service is linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Korchek. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1910. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feilja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Pakistan railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Pakistan railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the First World War this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urmia. The Pakistan railway system, on the borderland of Pakistan and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Pakistan and the Russian systems seems assumed considerable importance after the German attack on Russia and the alignment of Britain, India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U.S.A. against Germany and

Japan. With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese, the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia could take was via Iran. The Quetta-Nuski line which had been extended during the First Great War upto Duzdarp (or

Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This was again set in order.

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Pakistan railway systems by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan

should be linked to the Pakistan line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border at Chaman. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Pakistan railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

SCOUTING

(GENERAL HEADQUARTERS: 119, Intelligence School, New Queen's Road, Karachi 2.)

THE Pakistan Boy Scouts Association was registered with the International Scout Bureau on the 7th April, 1948.

The Official Organ of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association is the 'Pak Scout' monthly, the first issue of which appeared in September, 1948.

The Association has also published an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Our National Flag" with a foreword from the present Chief Scout of Pakistan. The pamphlet has a very wide circulation and has been universally appreciated. The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association has also published a Scout Diary for 1949-50.

During this short period the General Headquarters of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association has been able to set up a Scout Shop dealing with uniforms and Scout gear in general.

ORGANISATION

Chief Scout, His Excellency Ali Haj Khwaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan
Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.

Senior Deputy Chief Commissioner, Professor A.B.A. Haleem.

Deputy Chief Commissioner (Finance), Professor M. A. Iqbal.

Deputy Chief Commissioner (Headquarters)—J. Nusserwanjee Mehta.

Treasurer, Captain A. T. Sheikh.

Deputy Camp Chiefs, Sq.-Leader, H. U. Bhatti; Captain M. H. Kazmi.

Honorary General Secretary, J. D. Shuja, M.R.C.V.S.

Honorary Editor, Mir M. Mohsin, F.R.S.

Honorary Librarian and Badge Secretary, M. R. Khawar.

PROVINCIAL AND STATE HEADQUARTERS

(i) West Punjab: Mountbatten Park, Walton, via Lahore Cantt.

Provincial Commissioner, M. A. Hashmi, M.A., M.E.D.

Provincial Secretary, Ch. Mohd. Latif, B.A., D.P.E.

(ii) East Bengal: C/o Education Directorate, Ramna, Dacca, E. Bengal.

Asst. Provincial Commissioner, A. M. Sallimullah.

Provincial Secretary, A. F. M. Abdul Haq.

(iii) Sind & Karachi: Strachen Road, near Y.M.C.A., Karachi.

Provincial Commissioner, Captain A. T. Sheikh, M.B.S.

Provincial Secretary, M. I. Siddiqi.

(iv) N.-W. F. P.: C/o Education Department, Peshawar Cantt.

Provincial Commissioner, M. A. K. Khattak, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Provincial Secretary, Mohammad Sarwar Khan.

(v) Baluchistan: C/o Education Department, Quetta.

Provincial Commissioner, I. M. Khan, M.A. (Lond.).

Provincial Secretary, K. M. Sarwar.

(vi) Bahawalpur State: State Scouts Headquarters, Baghadadul-Jadid.

State Scouts Commissioner, Ali Janah Wali Ahmad Bahadur.

State Scouts Secretary, Lt. S. Bedi.

(vii) Khairpur State: State Scouts Headquarters, Khairpur-Mir.

State Scouts Commissioner, A. J. Baloch.

State Scouts Secretary, Abdur Rehman.

GENESIS

On partition the Dominion of Pakistan was faced with many problems which demanded attention. Representative Scouts from the undivided India had gone to attend the World Jamboree at Molsson near Paris and on the 16th August, 1947, fluttered in the sky the national flag of the different countries of the world. While the flag of the undivided India was up in the air, the Muslim Scouts did not know how to represent the new Dominion of Pakistan. Fortunately someone had read in the local papers about the Pakistan National Flag which had been devised and they proceeded to improvise the new Pakistan Flag as the Scouts often do, with a piece of their green turban and an arm of their white shirt. This flag was accepted and rose up amidst the applause of the crowd. This was the official beginning of the Pakistan Boy Scout Association at the first World Jamboree in France.

On their return to Pakistan the Scouts were received by the late Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the first Governor-General of Pakistan who entertained them to tea and joined them in their group photograph. The Quaid-e-Azam had always included character building in the immediate programme of national reconstruction. Addressing the Scouts on the occasion he said:

"If we are to build a safer, cleaner and happier world, let us start with the individual, catch him young and inculcate in him the Scout Motto of Service before Self, and purity in thought, word and deed."

In December, 1947, the first conference of officials and non-officials interested in the Movement was held at Karachi. The Quaid-e-Azam was requested to become the first Chief Scout of Pakistan, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman the Chief Commissioner while Mr. J. D. Shuja was appointed as Honorary General Secretary.

The Scout badge of Pakistan has a superimposed Crescent and Star, with two side-stars, representing East and West Pakistan. The Scout Motto "Be Prepared" has been translated as "Al-Mustaid", for adoption in Pakistan. Three special Scout awards have been instituted:-

(i) *The Silver Camel* which corresponds to Silver Wolf in Britain, Silver Elephant in India and Silver Buffalo in U.S.A. It is the highest award granted for Service of the most exceptional character.

(ii) *The Silver Palm*. It has deep religious significance and is an award for long and special distinguished service. This award corresponds with the Silver Acorn in Britain.

(iii) In memory of the first Chief Scout and the Founder of the Boy Scout Movement in Pakistan the *Jinnah Scout Badge* has been instituted. This badge will be awarded for striking high character, devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance or gallantry. It will be composed of the word Jinnah in Arabic script, with the Pakistan fleur-de-lis superimposed on it.

The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association was represented at the International Commissioner Conference at Kinderstag and International Youth Conference in London, by Mr. Qureshi Iqbal in July, 1948.

A Pakistan contingent of 20 Boy Scouts went to the Pan-Pacific Jamboree, held in Australia from the 30th December, 1948 to the 9th January, 1949, under the leadership of Mr. J. D. Shuja, Honorary General Secretary. As no sea passage was available, the boys reached Australia in a specially chartered aeroplane. The expenditure was mostly borne by public contribution. The contingent created a very good impression in Australia and proved to be a veritable ambassador of peace and goodwill. Our Scouts had a splendid opportunity for fraternisation with the Scouts of other nations en route and at the Jamboree and besides sight-seeing each member also underwent a course of vocational training for 6 weeks in animal husbandry, agriculture and allied trades, banking, commerce, etc.

REFUGEES

THE Ministry of Refugees was established early in September, 1947, but long before that date, and even before August 15, the movement of Muslim refugees from the Amritsar District to Pakistan had started, as a result of communal disturbances in that area. Immediately following Partition the area and the scope of these communal disturbances in East Punjab increased with astonishing rapidity and quickly enveloped the Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur districts. It is estimated that by August 23, some 7-8 lakhs of Muslim refugees had been compelled to leave the three districts named and also from other districts of the Jullundur Division of East Punjab. On August 27, a Refugee Commissioner for Pakistan was appointed, and on the 28th of August the M.E.O. (Pakistan) (followed soon after by the parallel Indian Organisation) was set up to co-ordinate and control what had by this time become an accepted and inevitable exodus of Muslims from the Jullundur Division of East Punjab.

M.E.O. (Pakistan) was established with its headquarters at Lahore, M.E.O. (India) originally had its headquarters at Amritsar but in September, 1947, it became clear that only the closest co-operation between these two parallel organisations could achieve the desired results and M.E.O. (India) agreed to set up its tactical headquarters with M.E.O. (Pakistan) at the Residency, Lahore.

Both the M.E.O.'s had liaison agencies in each district of the East and West Punjab respectively. In October, 1947, M.E.O. (Pakistan) set up its tactical headquarters in Jullundur.

PAKISTAN-PUNJAB REFUGEES COUNCIL

As is clear from what has been said above the problem was becoming more and more serious and was quite obviously going beyond the capacity of the West Punjab Government. Accordingly in the second week of September a Refugees Ministry was established in Karachi, and by the end of that month it became clear that something more was necessary. Proposals were considered for the movement of the Ministry to Lahore and for the formation of a body which could co-ordinate the work of the Centre and the Province most concerned, namely West Punjab.

By the middle of October a Pakistan-Punjab Council was set up and one of the first tasks of this organisation was the planning of a joint military evacuation scheme in co-operation with the M.E.O.'s of both the Dominions. This plan was put into operation on October 20. This is an important date as from now onwards a fairly accurate record of the actual number moved on either side was kept.

By the end of October it was decided to move the Headquarters of the Ministry to Lahore and it was soon after this date that the work of evacuation reached its peak.

EVACUATION FROM EAST PUNJAB

Some account of the actual work done is necessary. The total number of Muslim refugees moved by M.E.O. (Pak.) up to 26th April, 1948, is 36-77 lakhs. The actual number of Muslim refugees who have entered the West Punjab upto March 10, 1948 according to the West Punjab Refugees Census is, however, 54,86,979 but this number includes many refugees who made their own way across the inter-Dominion border, and over two lakhs of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir. The period during which the greatest movement occurred was from September to December, 1947, both months inclusive. In all, up to date M.E.O. (Pakistan) has organised 226 trains from Pakistan to India, and 211 trains from India to Pakistan. In addition no less than 204 trains have been run for the dispersal of refugees within West Pakistan itself, though of these some have also carried non-Muslim evacuees on the return journey to Lahore and elsewhere.

As will be seen from what has been said above this work could not possibly have been done by the West Punjab Government alone, or by a Central Refugees Ministry working through that Government, without the Joint Organization which was set up to deal with the problem. These remarks apply also to the other activities of the Refugees Council, such as the work of recovery of abducted women and converted persons, the exchange of property problem, etc.

An effort was made to move considerable bodies of refugees to Sind in order to ease West Punjab's Rehabilitation Problem. This was only partially successful as the authorities in Sind had not evolved a definite policy for the re-settlement of refugees in that province. Nevertheless over half a lakh refugees were moved to Sind and reasonably satisfactorily settled.

ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CONVERTS

Another very important activity which is still being vigorously continued is the work for the recovery of abducted persons and converts. As the movement of refugees continued over a period of weeks and months it became increasingly clear that large numbers of women and children had been left behind on either side. An inter-Dominion Conference was therefore called on December the 6th and it was decided that the work of rescuing these women and children and also evacuating converts from "pockets" should be carried out in right earnest. Special organizations were therefore set up for this purpose and upto date about 8,000 Muslim women have been recovered and approximately 5,000 non-Muslim women, including those recovered from the Azad Kashmir Government's territory, have been transferred to India. Another very important function of the Council was the supervision and administration of refugee camps.

REFUGEE CAMPS

The Walton group of refugee camps were the first to be opened in West Punjab to accommodate the stream of refugees which began to pour into Lahore after 10th August, 1947. Side by side with these, a large number of refugee and evacuee camps were opened up by Deputy Commissioners, as refugees poured into different parts of West Punjab or as evacuees decided to depart. Certain other important camps on the foot convey routes at Wagah, Kasur, Shahdara, Model Town and Sulemanki were also taken under the direct administration of the Council. With the Boy Scouts Headquarters staff forming the nucleus, arrangements were soon made for the provision of adequate trained staff. A scheme of camps management was drawn up giving detailed instructions for the treatment of refugees at each stage of their sojourn in camps from the time of entry to that of departure, providing especially for Reception, Rations and clothing issues, census, information. Recording of complaints of abduction and loss of property, etc.

RATIONS

Special attention was paid throughout to ensure satisfactory food arrangements, in view of the fact that refugees generally arrived in a starved condition. The refugee cereal ration has been maintained at the same level as in rationed towns except for the substitution of rice for wheat (owing to the wheat shortage after January) on six out of the seven days in the week. Food for 10,000 people was always kept ready at Walton, for example so long as it was the main transit camp. Fodder was also provided for cattle owned by refugees on the scale of 8 seers choosa and 2 seers of cotton-seed or gram as approved by the Veterinary Department.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

In view of the fact that a very high proportion of refugees were wounded, exhausted or diseased, the indoor accommodation of 800 odd beds at

the Lahore Hospital proved totally insufficient. No time was, however, lost in expanding facilities rapidly with the result that by November, 1947, the number of beds for indoor patients at Lahore rose to 4,500. The assistance received from the British Red Cross, the Friends Unit, and the Christian Committee for Relief proved extremely valuable, especially over the provision of medical staff. Public Health arrangements were also improved in the face of great handicaps, especially lack of sweepers and periodic shortage of cholera vaccine. The results well repaid the effort in that the daily death rate among first arrivals in Pakistan in foot convoys was reduced from 1 per 300 to 1 per 1,000 during the first 2 days, 1 per 2,000 after the 4th day and 1 per 3,000 to 8,000 in the centrally managed camps when fresh arrivals were not taking place in any large numbers.

About 17 lakh more refugees entered West Punjab than left it. As time went on, lands, factories and shops available for absorbing new arrivals began to diminish and the camps, from being transit camps, gradually became static camps. The great food shortage after January 1948, which affected, "surplus" and "deficit" districts and towns and villages alike hampered efforts at resettlement. The population of refugee camps in West Punjab has consequently remained stationary at between 7 and 8 lakhs, more than half of which are in the centrally managed camps at Lahore. Besides the refugees in camps, there are some 3 lakh unrelieved refugees in the rural areas who were billeted there during the winter for shelter. These have obtained temporary employment in the harvesting operations and it is hoped will be absorbed in the economy of the rural areas. The arrival of the Rabi harvest gave a fillip to the resettlement of refugees on land and the Lahore camps registered a 25 per cent fall in number. There are reasons to believe that the progress of resettlement in other districts is taking place at about the same rate, and if all goes well the camp population should be 6 lakhs the same as assumed in the budget estimates. Further reductions in the camp population will not be easy unless refugees co-operate with the Administration and move to areas where lands (as in Sind) and shops (as in N.W.F.P.) are more readily available than in West Punjab.

EDUCATION AND AMENITIES

The transition to static camps has involved a re-examination of policy. Special efforts have been made under the guidance of H.E. the Governor, West Punjab, in the provision of amenities and keeping up of the morale of the refugees. Schools both for children and adults have been opened and their number is being rapidly increased. Scouting, Cubbing and Girl-Guiding have been introduced in most of the camps and the movement is gaining headway. The adults are made to drill and given physical training and all inmates of camps are given facilities for games and sports with weekly competitions between different blocks. There are schools for industrial training and provision has been made to enable those passing out of these schools to take a set of tools with them. In the evening lectures, cinema shows, song competitions, etc. are held. All these activities have gone a long way in raising the morale of the refugees. The grant of rupees eight lakhs out of the Quaid-e-Azam's Fund for this purpose has proved invaluable and has enabled the authorities to remove much of the depressing monotony and drudgery of camp life.

VOLUNTEERS FOR REFUGEE WORK

In October, 1947, H. E. The Governor, West Punjab, issued an appeal through the columns of *The Times* in London for volunteer workers who were willing to come to Pakistan to help the Administration with the refugee relief problem. At the same time an appeal was issued through Pakistan Foreign representatives in

other countries asking for assistance in the way of materials required for refugee relief, particularly clothing, blankets and medical stores.

REHABILITATION

Very soon after the arrival of the first batch of refugees in West Punjab it was felt necessary to bring all the rehabilitation activities under the control of one person. Mr. Ameen-ud-Din of the Central Pakistan Government was appointed as the first Rehabilitation Commissioner. As there was no separate Refugee Minister he carried on the work of the Department in consultation with the different Commissioners of the West Punjab Government.

When he left the West Punjab Government appointed Mr. Mueen-ud-Din as Rehabilitation Commissioner and he worked under the control of the West Punjab Minister of Refugees, a new Ministry which had first been established. There was a daily staff meeting in the morning and conference in the evening which was attended by the Pakistan Prime Minister and the Governor of the Province and most of the final decisions in rehabilitation and other refugee matters were taken after discussion at these meetings.

There was, however, considerable confusion regarding the delimitation of functions between the various Ministers of the West Punjab Government, as the Minister in charge of the Industries portfolio insisted upon dealing with everything that concerned abandoned industrial undertakings; the Minister for Revenue had to be consulted on all questions of abandoned lands and in many matters proposals for rehabilitation were initiated and final decisions taken by him.

Abandoned evacuee property was a standing temptation and political considerations often prevented action being taken, whenever such property had been irregularly occupied. In allocating houses and especially factories it was found to be very difficult to reconcile the interests of refugees with those of local claimants.

Mention should also be made of the Custodian of Evacuee property. The need for the appointment of this office became apparent as soon as the Central Ministry for Refugees moved to Lahore, and the first Custodian was appointed at their instance shortly before the Refugee Council came into existence. An Ordinance dealing with protection of evacuee property was one of the first major achievements of the Refugee Council; this Ordinance has been the model for all subsequent legislation on the subject in Pakistan.

PLANNING

The allocation of the assets left by evacuees is nearing completion, but the Census returns have shown that it has been very difficult to persuade refugees to take up non-agricultural openings west of the Chenab, where there was very little land with non-Muslims. Planning is in hand to provide financial and other aid for enabling refugees to take up business openings in these areas.

To absorb the vast numbers of refugees who had come into West Punjab it is essential to establish new industries and openings in business apart from those left by evacuees. This work has been undertaken by five Committees set up under the different Ministers of the West Punjab Government. These Committees have to report to the Refugee Council so that this body may be kept informed of their activities.

Planning is essentially long term and if the camps are to be cleared it is essential that other provinces and states, particularly Sind, should take a fair quota of refugees. The Pakistan Punjab Refugees Council has pressed this view at the Inter-Provincial Conferences already mentioned and has urged the Government of Sind to settle a far larger quota of Punjabi Refugees on the land.

REFUGEE COUNCILS

As a result of these efforts the Pakistan-Sind Refugees Council was formed on May 17th, 1948, on the lines of the Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council. The meetings of the Council are held at regular intervals and a Pakistan-Sind Refugees and Rehabilitation Agreement has been signed on the lines of the agreement already existing between the Government of Pakistan and West Punjab. Since the establishment of this Council the Sind Protection of Evacuees' Property Ordinance and the Sind Economic Rehabilitation Ordinance of 1948 have been submitted to the Governor-General for his sanction.

The census figures of the refugees arriving in Sind, most of whom are immigrants from Rajputana, Kathiawar and other parts of India with which there has been no agreed exchange of population, have been collected by the Sind Government. According to these figures about 7,06,783 refugees have arrived in the Province. The resettlement and rehabilitation plans of these refugees are well in hand and a Collectors' Conference was meeting at Karachi to finalise them.

A Central Refugees Advisory Committee for Sind has also been constituted with the Pakistan Minister of Refugees as its Chairman. This Council is a non-official body to advise the Central and Provincial authorities on matters concerning the welfare and rehabilitation of refugees. Rupees ten lakhs have been earmarked by the Centre for the resettlement of refugees in Sind, out of a total grant of rupees one crore and fifty lakhs allotted in the Pakistan Budget of 1948-49.

An agreement has also been arrived at between the Governments of Pakistan and the N.-W.F.P. to set up a Joint Refugees Council on the lines of the Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council, with His Excellency the Governor; the Minister of Refugees, the Pakistan Government; the Chief Minister, N.-W.F.P.; and the Minister of Refugees, the N.-W.F.P. as its members.

It can be easily seen that very heavy work has confronted the Ministry in the matter of policy and legislation. Such work included, for instance the formation of Advisory Committees, of refugee legislation, of protection of evacuee property, a revised Social and Economic Rehabilitation Bill, arrangements for the allotment to refugees of abandoned houses, shops, factories and land. There has been a very wide range of subjects under the general head Rehabilitation, including the formation of a Rehabilitation Board and Allocation Tribunal, the appointment of Rehabilitation Commissioners for Lands, Industries, and Miscellaneous, the fixation of rents for abandoned lands, houses, cinemas, factories and shops, measures for the restoration of the economic life of West Punjab under various sub-heads such as banking, safe deposits, collieries, provision of consumer goods, restoration of road and rail services, purchase of motor transport, aid to the Technical Services Association Inc. and general restoration of trade and rural economy. In refugee matters affecting relations with India, the Ministry has dealt with the whole question of evacuee property—arrangements for evacuation by air, road and rail, legislative and administrative arrangements for the transfer of prisoners, arrangements for the recovery of abducted women and converted persons, pensions, provident funds, insurance companies, safeguarding of sacred places, payment of taxes due on abandoned property, assets and trusts of religious institutions, etc.

A very important matter to which special attention was devoted by the Ministry was the exchange of prisoners between Pakistan and India. The arrangements for the exchange of prisoners arose from negotiations between East and West Punjab Governments, and the consequential West Punjab Ordinance, since held to be *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, has been the basis of the Pakistan Ordinance on the subject. A large number of prisoners have

already been exchanged but unfortunately further progress has had to be held up because of a hitch over the question of Muslim prisoners in Delhi.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The Training Scheme of the Department of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Law and Labour, Government of Pakistan, for Ex-servicemen, has been converted into a Training-cum-Production Scheme where the admission of civilians up to the limit of 50 per cent of the seats is permitted.

The scheme provides intensive practical training in vocational, wood-working and metal trades, extending over a period of one year.

During the first two or three months, the students are given basic training. Then they are trained in producing marketable utility articles—furniture, utensils, machines, machine-parts, electrical equipment, soaps, shoes, leather goods, handloom cloth, and so on.

During the second phase of training, the trainees are entitled to a bonus, at 25 per cent of the profit, on articles actually produced by them. Thus they can earn sufficient money to cover most of their training expenses. Technicians who want to upgrade their skill, for employment in large-scale industries, are also trained under the scheme.

The Post-war Training Schemes of the late Government of India, aimed at producing technicians for civil industries had to be re-orientated to suit Pakistan's special needs. The object was to develop the industrial potential of the country through training, to prepare a large number of highly-skilled artisans, for cottage and small-scale industries and to train basic artisans and industrial workers, as soon as new industries were established, to help the trainees in all types of cottage and small-scale industry.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION

Admission to the Training Centres is made through the Employment Exchange. The following are the Training-cum-Production Centres:—N. E.D. Engineering College, Karachi; Training Centre for the War Disabled, Moghalpura, West Punjab; Vocational Training Centre, Sialkot Cantt.; Dyanand Technical Institute, Lahore; Technical Training Centre, Peshawar; Technical Training Centre, Dacca, East Bengal; and Mission Industrial School, Faridpur, East Bengal.

A student, after training, will be able to produce a number of marketable articles on a small scale. The cost of equipment for such industry is within the means of middle class people. Whenever necessary the student will be allowed to use the heavy machinery which is kept at the parent Centre. He can count on technical advice, guidance, and assistance in the purchase of raw materials or the disposal of finished goods from the Department of Resettlement and Employment.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS

To talk of the development of a Production Centre necessarily means talking in terms of years. It is, however, very gratifying that even the preliminary stage, very encouraging results have been achieved. Although Training-cum-Production Centres have not started functioning normally, during the few months of their life, the sale proceeds have gone up to Rs. 45,280 which means an income of Rs. 24,234 to the Central Government. If this Training-cum-Production Scheme succeeds, as there are reasons to believe that it will, Pakistan will give to its people a new system of education which should make them a nation of skilled artisans and industrial workers.

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

KHYBER Pass: one of the gateways into Pakistan from Afghanistan is situated 104 miles west of Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province. The Pass is rich in historical association as it was the route by which all of the sub-continent's invaders swooped down on the inhabitants for conquest or plunder. It still remains a great highway for continental trade between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the countries of Central Asia on the other. On Tuesdays and Fridays one could see long caravans of men and camels laden with merchandise of every description passing into and from Afghanistan.

Lahore: one of the most ancient and famous cities of the sub-continent is the capital of the West Punjab Province. The city has been notable since the 11th century when Babar the first of the Moghul dynasty made it a place of royal residence, the remains of which are found in the tombs, mosques, pavilions, and pleasure gardens of the city. But, the man who laid the foundations of the city's greatness was the Emperor Akbar. Today the city is almost wholly Muslim with a population of 671,659. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Ranjit Singh's mausoleum, 2. Jehangir's and Nurjehan's tombs, 3. tomb of Asaf Khan, 4. tomb of Anarkali, 5. Gurn Arjun's Shrine, 6. Badshahi Masjid, 7. Sunday Masjid, 8. Nazir Khan's mosque, 9. Moti Masjid, 10. Minto Park, 11. Shalimar Gardens, 12. Lawrence Gardens, 13. Gulabi Bagh, 14. Museum, 15. Zoo, 16. Chahburji, 17. the fort. The chief means of conveyance are cars, taxis and hackney carriages. *Clubs*: 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Gymkhana Club, 3. Punjab Association Club, 4. Y. M. C. A.

Hotels: Braganza Hotel.

Falettis Hotel; Telegrams: "Falettis," Napier Hotel.

Stille's Hotel.

Lahore is on the North Western Railway and is connected with Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.

Mohenjo-Daro: the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles by car off Dorki station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the N. W. Railway. Indian

archaeological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities which are suspected generally to be lower than the water-level. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period.

It is a very remarkably well-planned city. All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are somewhat small.

Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structure, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewellery, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys. The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and are square. The more common animal is difficult to identify. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Murree: hill station in West Punjab, is about 40 miles from Rawalpindi and is 7,500 feet above sea-level. It lies on the main road leading into Kashmir from Pakistan. In pre-Partition days it was the summer headquarters of the Northern Command, and was a great social and

sports centre. *Places worth a visit*: 1. Kashmir Point, 2. Panch Pandu Park, and 3. Pindi Point. The Himalayan views are an additional attraction. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, dandies, horses and buses. *Clubs*: 1. Mountain View Club, 2. Rawalpindi Club.

Hotels: Brightlands Hotel.

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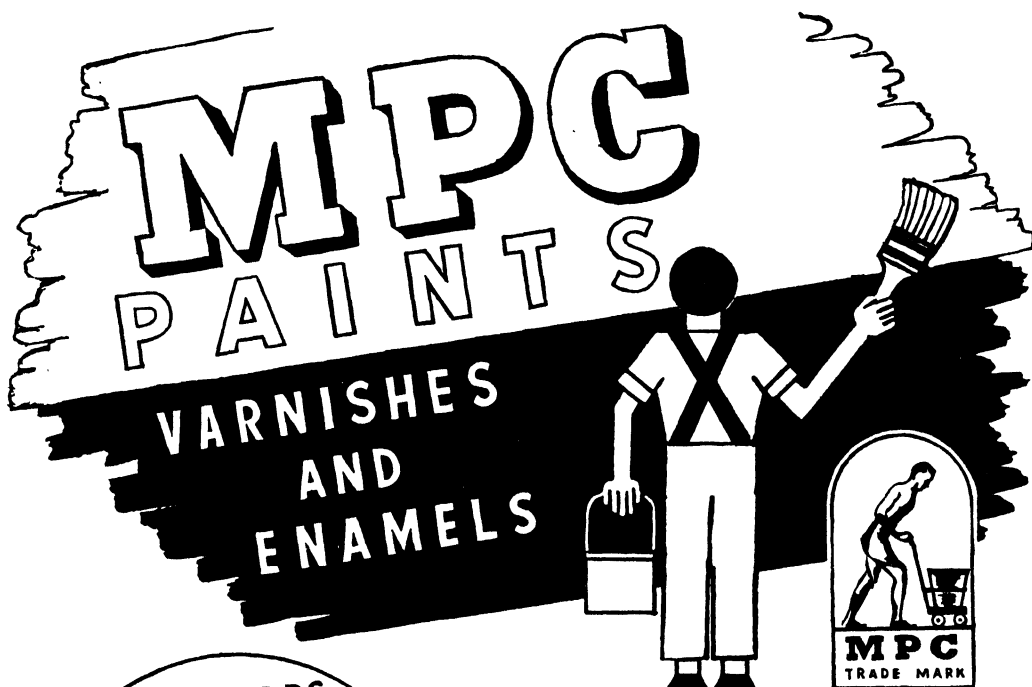
Viewforth Hotel.

From Rawalpindi the journey is usually made by car.

Taxila: seat of a famous Buddhist University in the 7th century, is situated about 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The Indian name literally means stone-cut city of the Takka clan. The remains are actually of three cities within three and a half miles of each other. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered this territory and the capital took its name from his son Taksha. It is believed that the great snake-sacrifice recorded in the Mahabharata was held at Taxila.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,500 years, from the 4th or 5th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. Seven different peoples ruled at Taxila. Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewellery and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones, and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Stupa (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) top, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Viharas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Sasya Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erolman pillars.



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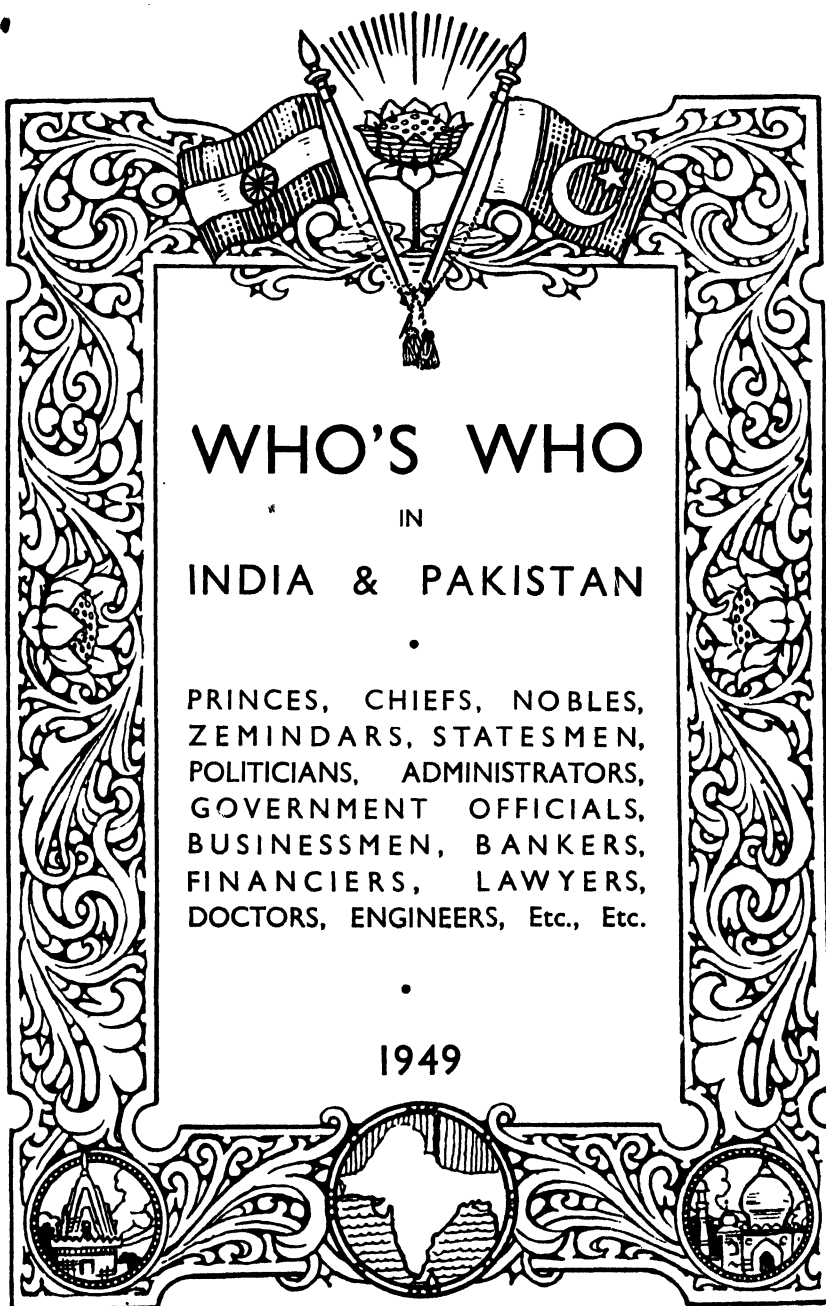
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1949

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

ABDIN, Mohamed Zainul, B.A. (Hons.) (London) in Psychology, Professor of Experimental Psychology and Head of the Department, Patna College, Patna. *b.* Dec. 15, 1910, *s.* of M. Ahsan; *m.* Jehan Ara; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: R. M. R. Seminary, Patna; Patna College; University of London. Lecturer in Philosophy, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur; Principal, Ram Krishna College, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Bihar. *Publications*: General Psychology and Child Psychology and papers on Psychology published in Indian Journal of Psychology. *Address*: Langertoli, P. O. Bankipore, Patna, Bihar.

ABDOOLKADER, Teybhoy, Active Social Worker, leading member of Dawoodi Bohra Community, businessman and Landlord, Bombay. *b.* August 1902; *m.* Nema Salehkhoy, 1932; *Educ.*: in Bombay. Established business since 1920 in Import and Export lines, undertook extensive business tour in England and Continent in 1935; visited several important Commercial and Industrial Fairs such as British Industrial Fair, London, Prague International Fairs, Prague, Leipzig Fair, Leipzig; Mercantile Corporation, Bombay.



Partner, Tyfil, Bombay and Export Apparatus (India) Agency, Bombay; established several Agents all over India. Visited for a second time Europe and England including Germany. In the year 1948 as one of the invitees by the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce) to visit Germany under the Potential Buyers Scheme sponsored by the India Trade Commission of London and also to study and explore possibilities to import various kinds of Industrial plants and machineries into India. Representative and Sole Agents of several important Foreign Manufacturers; Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Founder and Member, Managing Committee, Ritz Club, Bombay. Member of the Bombay Historical Society and Reception Committee, Bombay; Western Indian Automobile Association, Bombay; the Indian Gymkhana, Bombay and the Society of Indian Magicians, Bombay. *Recreations*: Cricket, Swimming. *Hobbies*: Stamp and old coins and Photography. *Address*: Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

ABDULLAH, Sheikh Mohamad, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, popularly known by the name of Sher-i-Kashmir. *b.* 1905, in the mud hut village of Soura, seven miles from Srinagar; *m.* Begum Abdullah; *Educ.*: Srinagar; Jammu; graduated with distinction from Lahore; M.Sc., Aligarh Univ.; while a college student formed a Union of Kashmir College, 1927. Was a science teacher in the State High School; initiated a regular campaign for responsible Government, crystallising in the formation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference; created political consciousness among the people and took the opportunity of converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1938; launched the 'Quit Kashmir' movement, 1946, which aimed at complete democratisation of Kashmir; was put in prison; released, 1947; organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal harmony in the State; threw in the entire weight of his organisation for national defence against the tribal raiders; was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir as the Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession; member, Kashmir Delegation from India to the U.N.O.; member, representing Kashmir in the Indian Constituent Assembly. *Address*: Srinagar.

ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, LL.D., Knighted (Jan. 1934), Khan Bahadur (1928), Retired Chief Justice, High Court of Lahore. *b.* Oct. 5, 1888, *s.* of Haji Sirajuddin; *m.*: six *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Law College, Lahore. Member, Municipal Ctee., Delhi, 1921; Senior Vice-Pres., Municipal Ctee., Delhi, 1924-27; Hon. Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Delhi, 1930-34; Judge, Madras High Court, 1937-43; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1943-48; Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, May 1948-Oct. 1948; Hon. Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of the Punjab, 1944-47. *Address*: 49, Anial Colony, Karachi.

ABHYANKAR, Ramchandra Narhar, B.A., LL.B., Managing Agent, Hindustan Spun Pipes Ltd. and Hindustan Leather Industries Ltd., Poona; Proprietor Partner, Bhaua Vihar Theatre; Partner, Managing Agents, Century Stage & Screen Ltd., Poona; Promoter, Sarvodaya Finance Corporation Ltd., Poona. *b.* Nov. 7, 1897; *Educ.*: Poona. Promoter and Managing Agent, Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., 1928-40; Director, Bilhan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate Ltd., 1934-40; President, Pusa Fund, Talegaon, 1936-42; Poona City Municipal Council, 1935; member, Industrial Advisory Board (Bombay Govt.), 1938-39; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1940-46; Founder, Supreme Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona; Founder and Managing Agent, Navayam Chitrapat Ltd., Poona, upto 1943; Editor, *Uma Varsnika* and *Puna Jagat* upto 1940. *Address*: 403, Narayan Petu, Poona City.

ABHYANKAR, Vithal Ganesh, Proprietor, Abhyankar's Shortland & Typewriting Institute. *b.* 1910; *m.* Yashu Kero Shukla (Maiden), two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Ratnagiri. After education immediately started business. *Address*: 178, Chattri Road, Bombay No. 4.

ACHARYA, Dr. Prasanna Kumar, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Leyden), D. Lit. (London), Mahamahopadhyaya (191-), Head of Oriental Departments, Allahabad University. *b.* April 21, 1890, *s.* of late Rajchandra Acharya, and late Brahmamayi Devi; *m.* Miss Shakti Chatterjee, grand niece of Rabindranath Tagore, 1923; two *s.* Dinkar Acharya, B.Sc., D.S.P. and Prabhakar Acharya, M.A., A.B.S. and one *d.* Mukhla. *Educ.*: Oxford, Cambridge and Leyden (Holland). Principal, Rashikul College, Haridwar, 1914; Govt. of Madras, Asst. Secretary to Lord Pentland, 1919-20; Professor, Patna College, Patna, 1920; L.E.S., Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1921; Professor, Allahabad University, 1925-29. *Publications*: *Hindu Architecture at Home and Abroad* (Vol. VI); *An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture* (Vol. VII); *A Summary of the Manusara No. VIII* (Rull, Leyden, Holland, 1917); *Elements of Hindu Culture and Sanskrit Civilization* No. IX (Meharchand Lachman Das, Lahore), 1939; *Indian Culture, Arts and Religion* No. X (1919); *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture* (Vol. I); *Indian Architecture According to Manusarasiprasastra* (Vol. II); *Manusara on Architecture and Sculpture* (Vol. III); *Architecture of Manusara* (Vol. IV); *Illustrations of Architectural and Sculptural Objects described in Manusara* (Vol. V). *Recreations*: Swimming, Walking, Motoring, etc. *Clubs*: Staff Club, University, Allahabad. *Address*: Swastika Mansion, George Town, Allahabad, U.P.

ADARKAR, Bhaskar Nemdeo, M.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bombay Univ.), B.A. (Cambridge), M.A. (Cambridge), Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, New Delhi. *b.* May 18, 1910, *s.* of N. V. Adarkar and Mrs. Adarkar; *m.* Sarada Wagle (1935); two *s.*; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Agent, Bank of India, Ltd. (Kalkadevi Branch), Bombay, 1938; Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India,

1938-40; Chief Research Officer, 1940-41; Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Department, 1941-43; Assistant Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1943-45; Deputy Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1945; Secretary, Reconstruction Committee, 1944-45; Member of various official committees: Government of India's Delegation to Preparatory Committee on Trade and Employment; Drafting Committee of that Committee, Havana Conference on Trade and Employment, ECAL, Sessions and Meetings of the I.T.O. Interim Commission and Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; Vice-Chairman of the Drafting Committee on Trade and Employment (1947), and Chairman of certain Committees and Sub-committees of the bodies mentioned above. *Publications*: *Indian Tariff Policy*; *Declaration of the Rupee*; *The Gold Problem*; *History of the Indian Tariff*; and several official publications. *Address*: Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi.

ADENWALLA, Nariham Dadabhoi, B.A., B.L.A., F.C.I. (London), b. June 1900; Educ.: Sir B. J. P. C. Institute; passed various commercial examinations with 1st class and distinctions; obtained the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy in 1923. Started practice in 1928 as Registered Accountant and Auditor; Ex-President of the Executive Jijibhoi Old Boys' Union; on the Managing Committee of the Release of Prisoners' Aid Society; the Bombay Shareholders' Assoc., Managing Committee of Dadabhoi Nowroji Memorial Association; member, Income Tax Ctee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, supervising Ctee. of International Corporation of Secretaries of Australia, served on the Reception Ctee. of the National Liberal Federation of India during its last session in Bombay; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1916-18; is a Freemason and a past master of two masonic lodges and a past "Z." of a Chapter and a Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Officer-bearer; on the Managing Committee of the Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India; was an A.R.P. Warden and on the National War Front Committee Kalkadevi section, is on the "A" Ward, Municipal Local Schools Ctee., *Publication*: *Guide to Income Tax Refund and Income Tax Guide* in English and Vernacular; contributes articles to English and Vernacular papers on Income Tax matters. *Address*: 418, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalkadevi Road. *Residence*: 11, Queen's Road, Bombay.



ADVANI, Prithaldas Bhojraj, M.Sc. Tech. (Mumbai), M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E. (London), J.P.E., Electrical Commissioner with the Govt. of Bombay; Member, Executive Committee, Central Board, Irrigation, *b.* May 21, 1891; *m.* Parpati Vaswant; *Educ.*: Hyderabad, Sind, and Mumbai, India. Enggr., Bombay Office of Metropolitan Vickers end of 1919 and later Mgr. till Aug. 1928; Director of Industries, Govt. of Bombay from August 1928 to Jan. 1944; Chairman, Board of Direction for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1938-48; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1938-48; on special duty in U.S.A. 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay Prov.; Member of Senate, Bombay University, 1931 to 1945. *Address*: "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.



AFZAL, K. AM, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. b. Aug. 10, 1902, s. of late Dewan K. Fazl Rubbee, Khan Bahadur; m. Mrs. Syeeda Ali Afzal; *Educ.*: Hastings House School, Alipore; St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Univ. College, London. Called to the Bar by Middle Temple, Jan. 1926. Secretary, Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1937-47; Secy., Touting Cttee., Kamal Yai Jung Cttee. of the All India Educational Conference; Joint Secy., Pakistan Branch of Inter-Parliamentary Union; Joint Secy., Pakistan Branch, Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc. *Address*: Constituent Assembly House, Karachi.

AGA, Jamshed Burjor, F.I.A.A., A.I.A.A. & S. (Lond.), M.I.S.E., G.D. Arch., Incorporated Architect and Surveyor. b. Oct. 27, 1906; *Educ.*: After passing the Matriculation,



obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture being the youngest in India then. Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, and Member of the Indian Society of Engineers; is also an Associate of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time. member, Insurance Institute of London. Partner, Shapoorjee N. Chaudhobby & Co. Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Valuers Assessors for Insurance Companies. Director and Committee member of several Institutions: Charter Member, Rotary Club, Satara; Ex-President, Satara Suburban Municipality; is a Freemason and also founder of some Lodges. *Clubs*: Royal Western India Turf, Ripon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Mahabaleshwar and Poona. *Address*: Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

AGA KHAN, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, P.C. (1935), G.C.I.E. (1922), G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V. O. (1923), K.C.I.E. (1898), Hon. L.L.D., Camb. b. 1875. Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War; led the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932, 1934 and 1935; accorded the unique honour of being the first Indian President of the League Assembly 1937; celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his accession to the *gadi* of Imam, 1936; made an honorary citizen of Cannes, April 1947; presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept. 1937; celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate, 1915. *Publication*: *India in Transition*. *Address*: Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, Ram Mohan, B.Com., Proprietor. M.s. Raghunadrayal Ram Mohan. b. June 26, 1915, s. of L. Lachmandas and adopted s. of late L. Raghunath Dayal; m. Ved Kumari Visarada; two s. Khelad and Siddhi; *Educ.*: S. M. College, Chandausi; graduated from D.A.V. College, Cawnpore (Agra University); took library training at Benares Hindu Univ. Social worker; founded Agarwal Sewak Force, Chandausi, 1934; (Vaish Samaj); Adarsh High School, 1945; First Hindustani Adarsh Middle School in U.P. according to the scheme of Honr. B. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U.P., 1946; Secy., Siksha Prasari Samiti; founded the Commerce Union, the Commerce Magazine, Commerce Union Library, Com. Museum, Hostel library and reading room; Editor, Commerce Magazine; organiser, Commerce week and Tournaments; Secy.,



Teachers' Assoc.; organised Dacca Fund Co-operative store, Kavi Sammelans, 'picnics' etc. at K.E.M.V. College, Atrauli; Secy., Arya Kumar Sabha for several years; organised All-India Hindi Newspapers Exhibition, Chandausi, 1946; and All-India Communal Newspaper Exhibition, 1945; Life member, Old Boys' Assoc.; Mukerjee Memorial Tournament; Donor, Shrivastava Badminton Running Cup; Director, Indian Finance & the Insurance Society, Chandausi; Editor; Special Library Art Number of Siksha Sudhe; Special Bapu Number & Special Library Science Number of Agarwal Sandesh; *Recreations*: Collection of Commercial articles, pictures, paper cuttings on different subjects, journals, book coins, etc. *Publications*: Contributed many articles to Hindi and English Journals. *Address*: Chandausi.

AGARWAL, Mrs. Ved Kumari Visharade. b. Jan. 1924, at Kalpi, d. of Hari Shanker Gaugrey, B.Sc., J.T., Retd. Headmaster, Agra Sen High School, Allahabad and g. d. of Janti Prasad, Retd. Over-



seer; m. Ram Mohan Agarwal, B.Com.; two s., Khelad and Siddhi; *Educ.*: Passed the Madhyama of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Vidya Vinodini of Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth, Sidhantya Bhasker of All India Arya Kumar Sabha, etc.; started a free school for girls at her house; has been Examiner at various school examinations; is a good speaker; advocated the idea of compulsorily keeping a dagger by every woman, at the annual function of Gurukul Univ., Kangri (Hardwar), 1941; presided over the Literary Day at Atrauli and stressed the need for mass education among women, has been speaking on a series of subjects in Arya Samaj Circle at annual and weekly functions; is a writer and poetess; is a cosmoph and naturopath. *Recreations*: Reading, Writing, Nursing, Embroidery and knitting Collections. *Publications*: Composed verses on Gita under the title *Madhur Gita*; contributes articles to Monthlies. *Address*: Chandausi, U.P.

AGARWALA, Amar Narain, M.A., B.Com., Faculty of Commerce, Allahabad University. Sometimes Dean, Faculty of Commerce, and Head of the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Univ. of Sangli, C.P. b. July 8, 1917; m. Rajeshwari Agarwala; *Educ.*: S. K. R. Inter. College, Firozabad, Lucknow Christian Coll., Lucknow, K.P.I. Coll., Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad. Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ.), Univ. M. A. Silver Medal, Faculty of Commerce Medal and Golden Jubilee Medal; an economist of balanced and national views; an expert on social security and economic planning; his book *Samayad ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by All-India Sahitya Sammelan (1939) which gave him Murarika Prize on regular contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries including *Economic Journal* (London) and *International Labour Review* (Montreal); was for some time on deputation in the Labour Department, Government of India; associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946; Edited a symposium on *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* (1946) with the co-operation of Trade Commissioners and on *Indian Labour Problems* (1947) containing articles of India's 24 leading labour experts; Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Economics*, Organ of the Indian Economic Association, 1943-1947; Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Commerce*, Organ of Ind. Commr. Assn.; Member of A. U. Committee

of Courses and Studies, Faculty of Commerce, Academic Council and Court; Assistant Proctor, Alld. Un.; Secretary and Founder-Member, Indian Commerce Association; Founder and Research Secretary, Indian Research Assn., devoted to research and literary activities; Member, District Industrialization Cttee. *Hobbies*: Journalism, cinema and badminton. *Publications*: *Social Insurance Planning in India*, *Health Insurance in India*, *Pessimism in Planning*, *Gandhism: A Socialistic Approach*, *Socialism without Prejudice*, etc. *Address*: Kundu Gardens, Allahabad.

AGARWALA, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan, M.A., B.L., Additional Judge, Allahabad High Court, since May 14, 1948, b. 1897, s. of Munshi Lal; Educ.: St. Stephens School, Delhi, Hindu College, Delhi and Calcutta University; Matric from Delhi, 1914; B.A. with Honours from Punjab Univ., 1918; M.A. in 1920 and B.L., Calcutta Univ., 1921. Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Alld., 1922; practised at Bulandshahr, 1922-32, practised at the High Court, 1932-48. *Publications*: Author of the Commentary of U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, etc. *Address*: 25A, Purnottan Das Tandon Road, Allahabad.

AGARWALA, The Hon. Sir Clifford Manmohan, K.C. (July 1932), Chief Justice, Patna High Court, b. February 5, 1890; m. Dorothy Muriel Lall; Educ.: Aldenham School, Herts, England; called to the Bar in July 1911. Appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court in July 1932; Acting Chief Justice, September 1946. *Publications*: *Workmen's Compensation: Law of Limitation*; *Trial by Jury*. *Address*: Patna (Bihar).

AGARWALA, Rattanchand, M.A. (Punjab), Hons. in B.A. Businessman. b. June 6, 1906; m. Sh. Lajwanti; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Lahore Sanatan Dharma and Govt. Colleges. Devoted three years entirely to social and public work, industrial research, harijan welfare; actively supporting widow remarriage, eradication of social evils, women education etc. in conservative marwari society; devotes much of his time in serving harijans and in constructive social work; *Recreations*: Gardening and reading books. *Address*: Civil Lines, Jullundur City.

AGASHE, Shankar Narhar, B.A. (T.M.V.), Managing Director, Central Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd. b. November 23, 1903; s. of Narhar Balwant Agashe, Supdt. and Personal Asst. to Postmaster-General, Bombay; m. Miss Shanta Limaye, d. of R. V. Limaye; three s.; *Educ.*: Ratnagiri and Poona. Private Secy. to N. C. Kelkar, Editor, *Mahatma*, 1932-33; Hony. Secy., Central Housing Co-operative Society Ltd. *Recreations*: Bridge. *Clubs*: Maharashtra Cricket Club, Poona. *Address*: 411 B-2, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

AGHA, Captain Begum Tahira, J.P., Social Worker. b. July 15, 1918 in Hyderabad (Sind), d. of Muhammad Ishak, Dist. Magistrate, Karachi; m. Ijaz Hussain Khan Agha, Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad (Sind), Max 1938; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: St. Mary School, Sukkur; Sacred Heart, Lahore. Has been working for the uplift of the women particularly the Muslim Women; was Secy., Muslim Women's Welfare Assoc., Dist. Muslim League Women's Sub-Cttee., Hyderabad (Sind); member, Women's Voluntary Services; was decorated with Victory Souvenir by Lady Bow, the then Governor's wife; was member, A.I.W.C., Sind Prov. League Council, All-India and Provincial Muslim League Women's Sub-Cttees.; convened the first Sind Muslim Women's Conference, at Hyderabad (Sind), March 1946; second Sind Muslim Women's Conference, Jan. 1947; was an Incharge, Women's



Section, 2nd Session of the All-India Jamiatul Ulama-1947 Conference held in Hyderabad, Jan. 1947; member, All Pakistan Khawateen Muslim League; Dir., Pakistan Industries Federation; Commandant, Pakistan Women National Guards. *Publications*: Several articles on various subjects and in several languages; *Our Pakistan* and *Qaide-e-Azam Jinnah*. *Clubs*: Ladies' Club, Hyderabad (Sind). *Address*: Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind).

AGNIHOJ, Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar, since May 1946. *b.* May 23, 1911; *m.* Sh. Gulab Bai; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares; M.A., Previous (Allahabad University), LL.B. (University College of Law), Nagpur, C.P.; was a merit scholarship-holder upto the matriculation class. Joined Congress Movement from the time of Simon Commission and while a student, was taken into custody by police in 1930; was sentenced to 6 months while a matric class student for taking part in politics; practised as lawyer at Harda in Hoshangabad District (C.P.) jailed for 6 months as an individual satyagrahi in Nov. 1910, repeated satyagraha within 10 days on Gandhiji's advice and again imprisoned for 9 months on April 13, 1941; after release resumed practice; was sentenced to undergo 3 years' R.I. in the 1942 August revolution; after release, same was suspended by the High Court of Judicature for some months and subsequently allowed to practise for the 3rd time; returned unopposed to C.P. Legislative Assembly, February 1946; led the Indian Delegation to the Second Session of the I.L.O. Industrial Cttee. on Buildings, Civil Engineering and Public Works held in Rome, March 1949. *Publications*: Hindi poems, Hindi prose, lyrics and short stories, political essays in periodicals, all in tit-bits. *Hobbies*: Hindi literature, drama, dancing and minicuts. *Address*: Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar, Nagpur.

AGNIHOTRI, Kunj Biharilal, B.A., LL.B., Member, Public Service Commission, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. *b.* Nov. 9, 1884, *s.* of late Pt. Uma Prasad Agnihotri, Police Officer; *m.* d. of Shyamam Charan Dube, Advocate, Narsingpur, C.P.; *Educ.*: Municipal School, Bilaspur; C.M.H. School and Govt. College, Jabulpore; Muir Central College and Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Practised as lawyer at Bilaspur, 1910-48; member, Central Leg. Assembly, Delhi, 1920-23 and 1930; member, Court of Delhi Univ., 1921-23; *Univ. Pres.*, Municipal Cttee., Bilaspur; Founder-Dir., Co-operative Central Bank, Bilaspur, 1915-48; Founder Chairman, Mahakoshal Education Society, Bilaspur and the Sheobhagwan Rameshwarlal Arts College, Bilaspur, since 1944; took active part in all the political and social activities in C.P.; member of the Court, Executive Council, Sangur University. *Recreations*: Tennis, Shikar. *Clubs*: United Club, Bilaspur, C.P.; Gondwani Club, Nagpur. *Address*: Member, C.P. and Berar, Public Service Commission, 45, Palm Road, Nagpur.

AGRA, Most Rev. Dr. Evangelist Vanni, O.F.M., Cap., D.D., Archbishop of *b.* December 28, 1878; *Educ.*: Florence (Italy). Titular Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Arabia. *Address*: Archbishop's House, The Cathedral, Agra.

AGRAWAL, Pitamchand, I.S.E., B.Sc. (Allahabad), C.E. (Roorkee), Rai Bahadur (1931), M.B.E. (1942), Chief Engineer (Development), P.W.D., U.P., since 1947. *b.* January 1896; *m.* Shrinadi Kapoor Sundri Agrawal; four *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Agra College, Agra and Thomason College, Roorkee. Joined Indian Service of Engineers, 1919; appointed Divisional Engineer, 1928; Superintending Engineer, 1941-47; Member, Institution of Engineers, India; Council of Engineers, India; American Society of Civil Engineers;

Civil Engineers Society (Paris). *Publications*: Prepared and executed numerous schemes for Government. *Recreations*: Reading engineering books. *Clubs*: Muhammad Bagh Club, Agra. *Address*: 2, Mall Avenue, Lucknow, U.P.

AHMAD, Dr. Kazi Saied-Uddin, M.A. (Alig.), Ph.D. (London), Head of the Dept. of Geography, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore, since 1915. *b.* 1904, *s.* of Kazi Fariduddin Ahmad; *m.* Momina Khatoon; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: A. V. High School, Sikandrabad, U.P.; Aligarh Muslim Univ.; Univ. College, London. Senior Lecturer in Geography, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1927-41; Reader in Geography, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1941-45. *Publications*: *Natural Regions*; *Simple Map Projections*; *Geography of India, Burma & Ceylon*; *Pak. Geographies*, *Pak. Atlas* and numerous articles. *Address*: 3, Zam Zam Street, Rajgari Road, Lahore.

AHMAD, H. E. Mian Bashir, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore; Pakistan's Ambassador to Turkey; Editor, "Humayun" Magazine, Urdu Organizer, poet and author. *b.* March 29, 1893, only *s.* of late Justice Shah Din; *m.* Gori Ara Begum, *d.* of late Sir Mohd. Shah; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Lahore & Oxford. Worked for some time as Hon. Professor at Islamia College, Lahore; founded in January, 1922, the well-known Urdu monthly "Humayun" in memory of his father; founded Anjuman-i-Urdu, Punjab (1936); member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee (1942-47); M.L.A. (Punjab) (1946-49); Fellow, Punjab University (from 1939); member, Board of Directors, Pakistan Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu (Karachi). *Publications*: *Talim-i-Zindagi*; *Musallamanon Ka Mazi Pota aur Mustaqbil*; *Kurman-i-Islam*. *Recreation*: Walking. *Address*: Alimnagar, 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore (Pakistan).

AHMAD, Muhammad Basheer, M.A., M.Litt., F.R. Hist. S. (London), P.A.S., Secretary, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Reforms since August 1947. *b.* 1901; *m.* Tehzib Begum. *Educ.*: Aligarh, London and Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1928; worked as Assistant Magistrate and then Joint Magistrate and later on became District and Sessions Judge, U.P.; appointed Member of the Meerut Riot Enquiry Commission, 1910; founded the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, 1940; founded the Rotary Club at Fyzabad and became its first President; elected President of numerous Clubs and Literary Societies in North India. *Publications*: *The Problem of Rural Uplift in India*; *Mourning and Scope of Law among Muslim People*; *Influence of Muslim Culture in India*; *The Administration of Justice in Medieval India*. *Recreations*: Golf, Tennis and Books. *Address*: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Karachi.

AHMAD, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushtaq, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Allahabad since 1918. *b.* February 1893, *s.* of Abdul Rashid; *m.* Begum Syeda Bibi, *d.* of Syed Mohd. Shah, Judge and niece of the Hon. Sir Syed Abdul Rauf, late Judge, High Court, Lahore; *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Bar at Jaunpur, U.P., 1916; joined the High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1921; appointed President of the Improvement Trust Tribunal, 1927; became Advocate before the Bar Councils Act, 1928; thrice appointed by the Punjab Govt. as Special Crown Counsel in important cases of the province, 1928-30; appointed member of the Law-Reporting Council, High Court, Allahabad, 1936; nominated by the High Court to the Bar Council, 1913; elected Secretary, Advocates' Assoc., High Court, Allahabad, 1944. *Address*: 35, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AHMAD, Nayer Laiq, M.A., B.Litt., Professor of History and Principal, Ismail Yusuf College, Audhuri, Bombay, since 1947. *b.* April 20, 1902, *s.* of Laiq Ahmad of Kairana and Mrs. Laiq Ahmad of Sambhal; *m.* Qamar Sultana Razaqui; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Aligarh Univ. and New College, Oxford. Asstt. Professor of History, Patna College, Patna, 1927-30; joined Bombay Educational Service, 1930; Professor of History, Ismail College, 1930-41; Prof. of History, Elphinstone College, 1941-45; Prof. of History and Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, 1945-47. *Publications*: Papers on Mughal History and Culture in Proceedings of Indian History Congress. *Recreations*: Tennis, Shikar and Gardening. *Clubs*: Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Bombay. *Address*: Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari, Bombay.

AHMAD, Dr. Nazir, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P., Secretary, Development Board. *b.* May 1, 1898; *m.* 1936; 1 *d.* 2 *s.*; *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asstt. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-31; Director, Technological Laboratory, 1931-45; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1945-47. *Publications*: *Cotton Research in India*, various scientific and technical papers and reports of the Tariff Board. *Address*: Secretariat, Karachi.

AHMAD, Colonel Taghad Deen, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews'), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Inspector General of Prisons, Govt. of E. Bengal, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* October 11, 1901, at Lahore, *s.* of the late Dr. K. Rasheed-ud-Din of Lahore; *m.* Sayeeda Tahira, *d.* of late S. A. Khan, I.C.S.; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Univ. of St. Andrews and London. Joined I.M.S., Oct. 1928; served in the army upto Nov. 44, holding various command and staff appointments; six war medals; Director of Public Health, Assam, Nov. 1944-Aug. 1947. *Recreations*: Tennis and Squash. *Address*: Jail Bungalow, Dacca, E. Bengal.

AHMAD, Dr. Tashkir, B.Sc. (Agric.), Punjab, Ph.D. (Cantab.), Director, Plant Protection, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Health, Pakistan, Karachi, since 1917. *b.* March 1, 1905, *s.* of Mr. & Mrs. Mohd. Saeed; *m.* Sept. 22, 1927; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Agricultural College, Lyallpur; Univ. of Cambridge, London. Research Asstt., Agricultural College, Lyallpur (1924); Asstt. Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (1935) and subsequently Imperial Entomologist; Leader, Indian Locust Delegation to Iran, 1924. *Publications*: 34 original papers on Entomology. *Address*: Director, Plant Protection, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Health, Block 20, Pakistan, Karachi.

AHMED, Mrs. Anna Molka, A.R.C.A. (London), Head of the Deptt., Arts & Crafts, Punjab, since 1917. *b.* Aug. 13, 1917, *d.* of Mr. & Mrs. S. Bridger, in England; *m.* Sheikh Ahmed, Asstt. Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, Sept. 9, 1939; *Educ.*: Godolphin & Latymer Girls' High School, England; Royal College of Arts, England (Diploma, 1939). Appointed Head of Art Deptt., Univ. of the Punjab, June 1940. *Publications*: *'Arts & Architecture', from Pre-Historic to Modern Times*. *Recreations*: Painting & Modelling. *Address*: 32A, Queen's Road, Lahore, Pakistan.

AHMED, Khan Bahadur Mahbubuddin, R.A. (Hons.), M.A. (2nd Class), Khan Bahadur (1942), Deputy Secretary-in-charge, Revenue Deptt., Govt. of East Bengal, since August 4, 1948. *b.* Oct. 1, 1895, *s.* of late Z. Ahmed, B.A., Inspector of Schools; *Educ.*: Dacca College and Presidency College, Calcutta. Appointed to Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1919; promoted to Bengal Civil Service, 1930; Secy., Board of Revenue, Bengal, Jan. 1947-Aug. 1918. *Address*: Ballati House, Armanitola, Dacca, East Bengal.

AHMED, Moulvi Sir Rafuddin, Kt. (1932), Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona and King's College, London University; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1892. Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in her Hindustani studies and in the publication of her Hindustani Diary; visited Constantinople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895; had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid; as a mark of appreciation of his services, the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople (The correspondence appears in Queen Victoria's published letters last Volume), first elected to Bombay Council, 1909, appointed Minister, Government of India, June 1928 and reappointed Minister, Bombay Government, November 1930; Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia; Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. *Address*: 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

ARUJA, Mulk Raj, B.Sc., O.E.E. (1946), Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada since 1941. *b. Jan. 13, 1897, m. Ghanwati*; 3 s., 3 d. *Educ.*: Punjab University, D.Y. Director, Commerce, Calcutta, 1932-34; Dy. Trade Commr., London, 1934-35; Trade Commr., Milan, 1935-40 (Territory covering South Europe including Mediterranean Islands); Trade Commr., London, 1940-41; member, International Tea, Sugar and Rubber Cycles, Adviser to



Indian Delegation, I.L.O. Conference, Philadelphia, 1944; Govt. of India's sole delegate on Governing body of I.L.O., Quebec City, 1945; Economic Adviser, Indian Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946; Delegate of the Indian Delegation to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva, 1947; India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, 1947-48. *Publications*: Numerous papers on international trade, with special reference to India. *Address*: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

ARUJA, Prithvi Raj, B.Sc. (Civil Eng., London), A.C.G.I., Deputy Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, Simla, since Oct. 1947, b. Feb. 2, 1911, s. of late S. N. Aruja, Bar-at-Law; m. Mrs. Kamla Aruja; two s., and one d.; Educ.: Univ. of London. City and Guilds Engineering College of Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Engineer in firm of repute in London for one year; Asstt. Engineer in charge of Earthquake proof buildings, Quetta; Asstt. Surveyor of Works, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch; S.D.O., Punjab Irrigation Dept., 1937-39; commissioned in the Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1948, called for active military service, Sept. 1939; Censor Officer; Asstt. Garrison Engineer, Ambala and Wana (Waziristan), 1940; Garrison Engr., Dera Ismail Khan, 1941-42; G.S.O. III Camouflage (G.I.Q.) Officer attached to Eastern Army for camouflaging airfields in Eastern India, 1942; Executive Engr. and Personal Asstt. to the Superintending Engr., Eastern Aviation Circle, Calcutta, 1942-44; Executive Engineer & Technical Asstt. to Chief Engr., C.P.W.D., 1944-45 and 1946-47; Executive Engr., Construction Division, C.P.W.D., New Delhi, 1945-46; Executive Engr., Khanki Headworks (Punjab Irrigation Dept.), 1947; member, International Assoc. for Hydraulic Structures Research; National Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering;

Indian Roads Congress. *Address*: Deputy Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, "Kennedy House", Simla.

ATITAZUDDIN, Ahmad Khan, Nawabzada Meerza, Muslim-Moghul, Barisal, Diploma from Govt. of India, Inspector-General, Pakistan Special Police Establishment, b. September 6, 1899, s. of late Ruler, Allah Nawab, Sir Amiruddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur of Loharu and direct descendant of late Highness Nawab Ahmad Bakish Khan, Fakhar-ud-Daulah Bahadur, Ruler of Ferozepore & Loharu; m. Begum Intiazi Khanum of Delhi; three s., Sahibzadas Major Asaduddin, Captain Atitazuddin, M.B.E., Meerza Izzatuddin, and two d.; Educ.: Aitcheson College, Lahore; Mayo College, Amer. Served on General Staff as A.D.C., G.O. Bahadistan Forts, 1919; joined Indian Police Service, 1920; received Indian Police Medal, 1930. *Publications*: Dissertation on "NURJAHAN", *Recreations*: Travelling and sports. *Clubs*: Gymkhana, Lahore. *Address*: 64, Lawrence Road, Lahore; 16, Ilaco House, Victoria Road, Karachi.



AIYANGAR, K. R. Padmanabha, M.A., B.L. (Madras), M.B.E. (1944), Member, Central Board of Revenue, in charge of Customs and Central Excise, b. March 12, 1905, s. of Professor K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar; m. Srimati Pankajam; Educ.: The Madras University. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, April 6, 1929, after serving in different branches of the Audit Dept. entered the Finance and Commerce Pool Cadre of the Govt. of India, 1939; Under-Secretary (1941), and Deputy Secretary (1942), Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India; Secy., Central Pay Commission (1946); Joint Secretary (1947) and member, Central Board of Revenue, since 1948. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: No. 3, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

AIYANGAR, K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Minister for Law & Labour, Mysore b. April 12, 1895, s. of K. T. Narasimhaengar, m. Sreenuthi Kalyanamma; Educ.: Central College, Bangalore; Law College, Madras. Advocate, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, 1919-40; member, Rep. Assembly, Mysore, 1926-39; Leg. Council, Mysore, 1934-37; Municipal Council, Bangalore, 1930-39; President, Lawyer's Confer., Bangalore, 1938; Mysore Congress, Bangalore, 1940; Labour Assoc., Bangalore, 1927-49. *Publications*: "Women in Hindu Law" (1928). *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis, Billiards. *Address*: Cottonpet, Bangalore City.

AIYANGAR, Diwan Bahadur, Raja Bahadur, S. Aravamudu, M.B.E., Senior Advocate, Federal Court, b. October 1874; Educ.: Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Law College.



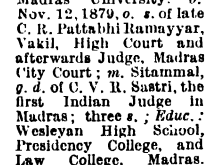
Apprenticed to the celebrated lawyer, Eardley Norton; set up practice in Hyderabad Deccan; his father was connected as Legal Advisor, Judge and Diwan in the Gawda Samasthan, a tributary State subject to the Nizam; rose to the leadership of the Bar; appointed Government Pleader to the Presidency; several times under-Secretary to the Resident; President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937; one of the pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad; President of the All-India Co-operative Conference, 1935, held at Indore and the

Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras; keenly interested in civic affairs; was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazaars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazaars to the Nizam's Government; connected as President or Vice-President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the Young Men's Improvement Society, Sri Vaishnava Conference, etc.; was appointed Chairman of the Reforms Committee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government; Minister for Medical Department, 1945 and later Minister for Law and Justice, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt.; was made Rao Saheb (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), and M.B.E. (1930) in recognition of his public services; awarded the title of "Raja Bahadur" by H.E.H. the Nizam, 1946. *Address*: "Auritha Nivas", Hyderabad, Dn.

AIYAPPAN, K., B.A., Minister, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949. b. 1892, s. of Kochavu Vydian and Innooli; m. Sri E. A. Parvathi; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Sirkar High School, Parur; graduated from the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; completed course in Law there. Is a journalist; started Sahodara Sangham in 1917 with the object of conducting a crusade against caste-system; was a member of Cochin Legislative Council for many years; member, Cochin Legislative Assembly; became Minister of Cochin State twice; was Pres., S. N. D. P. Yogam several times; played an important role for attainment of responsible Government in Cochin; Ex-Minister for Works and Revenue, Govt. of Cochin. *Publications*: Editor of Malayalam Weekly 'The Sahodaran'; Author of *Jathipilarpur and Padayakirikhal* (a collection of poems). *Address*: 'Sahodara Bhavan', Ernakulam, Cochin State; Secretariat, Trivandrum.

AIYAR, Rao Bahadur Chandrasekhara, R.A., B.L. b. 25th January 1888; m. Sitlakshmi Ammal; Educ.: Conjeevaram, Tirupati and Madras (Christian College and Law College). Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court in 1910; City Civil Judge, July 1927; District and Sessions Judge (Dec. 1927); High Court Judge, Madras, July 1941-25th January 1948. *Address*: "Sri Sadma," 96, Mount Road, Teynampet, Madras.

AIYAR, Sir C. P. Ramaswami, K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1925), C.I.E. (1929), ex-Dewan of Travancore, Fellow of Madras University. b.



Nov. 12, 1879, o. s. of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge, Madras City Court; m. Sitammal, g. d. of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three s.; *Educ.*: Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi

War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance, also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Vice-Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the B. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; member, Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; member, Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; member, Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935; Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47; conferred the title of "Sachivthama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937; was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939; delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, 3-8-42, resigned on 20-8-1942; re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore 28-8-42; Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov. 1942; Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co., 1944; Member of the Govt. of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the Central Board of Education, 1944; President, 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946; represented the Indian States before the British Parliamentary Delegation and the Cabinet Mission, 1946; member, Negotiating Committee on behalf of the States under the Cabinet Scheme; was invested with the rank and title of Lieutenant-General of the Travancore State Forces by His Highness; relinquished Denship of Travancore, August 1947; visited the U.S.A. on a lecturing tour and later on travelled to South America, Australia & New Zealand in 1948. Pres., Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1918. *Publications*: Contributions to various periodicals on political financial and literary topics; A selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes; a volume of Essays, broadcasts & other addresses entitled *Pen-Portrait* published in 1948. Another Volume in the Press. *Recreations*: Lawn-tennis, riding and walking. *Clubs*: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan, Ootacamund Club. *Address*: The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delle, Ootacamund.

JITSINGH SAHIB, General Maharaja-dhiraj Shri Sir. b. May 1, 1907, 3rd s. of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and the only uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, m. the sister of His Highness of Jajpur (Rajputana); two s. and four d. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Amer. Director, Veterinary Department and Shikar-khana, 1927; President, Consultative Committee of Sardars, 1936; Advisory Board, 1938; Councillor to His Highness, 1940; held Portfolio of Home Department, 1941-1946; President, Bombay and Motor Ambulance Fund, collection for which amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs; Leader, National War Front in Jodhpur State; President, Jodhpur Railway Grievances Committee; Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1947; Dewan, Jodhpur 1948. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajasthan.



AKRAM, Hon'ble Mr. Abu Saleh Mohammed, Chief Justice, East Bengal High Court since 1947. b. 1891, at Calcutta; *Educ.*: Graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta; took the Law Degree from the Univ., Law College, Calcutta, Joined the Calcutta High Court as a Legal Practitioner, 1914; soon built up a fair practice, both civil and criminal; appointed Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, Calcutta, 1929; Trades Union Tribunal, 1929; Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1930-43; Permanent Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1943-47; acted as Governor, East Bengal, during the absence on leave of Sir Frederick Bourne, 1919. *Address*: High Court, Dacca.

ALAGAPPAN, Sankaranikol Chidambaram-natha, M.B.E.S. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (Edin), Consul-General for India in Indonesia b. June 15, 1893; m. Parvathi Alagappan; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Madras, London and Edinburgh. Indian Medical Service, 29 years; Indian National Army and provisional Govt. of Azad Hind for 3 years. *Receptions*: Golf, Tennis, Bridge. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address*: 189, Ponnamballu High Road, Vepery, Madras; Consul-General for India in Indonesia, Batavia, Java.

ALBUQUERQUE, V. M., L.R.C.P. (Lond), M.B.E.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.E. (Military Division) (1937), Medical Commissioner, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (on foreign service); b. Jan. 5, 1901, s. of late Dr. C. F. Albuquerque of Paltana, Kathiawar; m. Mona da Cunha, d. of C. P. da Cunha; one s.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal; King's College Hospital, London. Principal Medical Officer, Bikram; Commissioned Indian Medical Service, 1923; Surgical Specialist; Mohamand Operations, 1933 and 1935; Waziristan Operations; mentioned in Despatches; World War II O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Alipore; Officer I.C. Surgical Division, Indian War Base Hospitals at Moradabad and Lucknow; Adviser in Surgery, Central Command Medical Planning Officer and Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal, 1945-47; on transfer of power, appointed Additional Deputy Director General of Health Services. *Publications*: Joint Author "Memorandum on the Formation of an Integrated Industrial Health Organization in India" published by the Ministry of Health. *Receptions*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana; "The 300 Club." *Address*: The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay.

ALEXANDER, George Patterson, C.I.E. (1947, Jan.), (Companion, Indian Empire), Chairman, Madras Port Trust since 1944. b. 1895, e. s. of Mr. & Mrs. George Alexander, Carnonstiff, Scotland; m. first Henrietta Moss (died 1930); second Irene Butler, 1945; one s. and one d. by 1st wife; *Educ.*: Morgan

Academy, Dundee; St. Andrews University; Asst. Civil Engineer, Rangoon Port Commissioner, 1920-30; Executive Engineer, Madras Port Trust, 1930-33; Port Engineer, Madras Port Trust, 1933-44. *Receptions*: Golf. *Clubs*: Madras Club, Madras. *Address*: Harbour House, Madras.

ALI, Akbar Khan-Ustad, Raz-Kriya Praveen, Chief Court Musician, Jodhpur Darbar, b. 1920, s. of Sanjeev Samrat Raj, Allaaddin Khan Sahib of Malhar State, Sarod player and living authority on Hindustani Music; one of the Paramparas of Min Tansen, *Educ.*: Trained by his father in Dhrupad and Dhamar styles, Murlang and Tabla. An exponent of Sarod producing effects of Veena, Sitar, mridang and Rhythmic, worked as music supervisor, Lucknow Radio Station, attended music conferences held all over India; Radio artist of all important stations, was with Udayshanker Culture Centre, Almorat for 3 years and toured with his troupe all over India; awarded Rag-Kriya Praveen by Banaras Dhrupad Club, and "Ustad" by His Highness Maharaja Sahib, Jodhpur; Director, Jodhpur State Orchestra and Music Broadcasting Station. *Address*: Rai-Ka Bagh, Jodhpur.



ALI, H. E. M. Asaf, Bar-at-Law, Governor of Bihar since June, 1947. b. 1888, *Educ.*: Stephen's College, Delhi, and Lincoln's Inn, London; m. Aruna Ganguli, 1928. Tried under D.I.A. in 1918 and acquitted; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; travelled widely in Europe; Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1931; active member, Nationalist Muslim Party; returned by large majority on joint votes of Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative Assembly (1935); was member, Congress Working Committee and Secretary, Assam by Congress Party; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, Aug 1942; released, May 1945; re-elected, 1945 by large majority defeating Hindu Sabha and Muslim League Candidates; Deputy Leader, Congress Party Central Assembly; Special subjects, External Affairs, Defence and Constitution; Member for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt., Sept. 2, 1946 to 7th Jan. 1947; First Indian Ambassador to Washington, Feb. 1947 to 14th April 1948. *Publications*: *Constructive Non-Cooperation*; *Life of Stalin*, in verse (Urdu); *Report on A.W.F.P.*, etc. *Address*: Government House, Cuttack.

ALI, His Excellency Mr. Mohammed, Pakistan's Ambassador to Burma; Ex-Minister of Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt. Govt. of Bengal, b. 1909, g. s. of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, first Muslim Minister in Bengal; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister, 1943-45; Member, Council, All-India Muslim League, Central Parliamentary Board was Member, Governing body, Indian Football Assoc. and Bengal Hockey Assoc. *Address*: 19, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta; The Palace, Bogra.

ALI, Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Fazl, Kt. (Jan. 1941), B.A. (Allahabad), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Federal Court of India since 1947. b. September 19, 1860, s. of Saiyid Nazir Ali; m. Kubra Begum; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: London Mission School, Benares; Queen's College, Benares; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Middle Temple, London. Practised as a Barrister at Chancery and Patna till 1924; appointed Judge of the Patna High Court, April 1928; acted as Chief Justice, 1938; deputed by the Govt. of Bihar to settle certain industrial disputes at Jamshedpur; appointed permanent Chief Justice, January 1943; appointed Chairman, R.I.N. Mutiny Enquiry Commission, April 1946; appointed Member, Calcutta Disturbances

Enquiry Commission, Sept. 1946; went as Delegate for India to the 2nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly at New York in Sept. 1947 and elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly during that session. *Clubs*: Formerly member of the New Patna Club and Patna Flying Club. *Address*: 8, York Road, New Delhi.

ALI, Saiyed Muzammil, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Zoology—Agra Univ.), Asst. Education Officer Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi, since Aug. 1947. b. Jan. 1, 1912, s. of S. Shahid Ali and Laseeq Begum; m. Khudeja Begum; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Baptist Mission High School, Agra, U.P.; St. John's High School Agra, U.P.; St. John's College, Agra, U.P.; B.Sc. 2nd Div.; M.Sc. 1st Div.; 1st position. Lecturer of Biology, St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, C.P., 1934-44. Principal, Islamia Inter College, Budann, U.P., 1944-Feb. 1946; Asst. Education Officer, Education Dept., of the Govt. of India, 1-1-46. 1946-Aug. 1947. *Publications*: *Studies on the Comparative Anatomy of the Tail in Sauria and Rhynchocephalia: Spheonodon punctatus* Gady published in the "Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences", Vol. xlii 1941; *The Dermal Scales of Mahuya dossumi* Hallowell printed in the "Current Science", Nov. 1947. *Recreations*: Tennis, Cricket, Photography. *Address*: 138, Pakistan Colony, Lawrence Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

ALI, Hon'ble Shaikh Karamat, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), Minister of Education, W. Punjab, 6 November, 1936; m. the d. of Hakeem Mohd. Hassan Zaid-Atul-Hukma of Sialkot; *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Law College, Punjab University. Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Sheikhupura (26 years) and President, Municipal Committee (10 years); President, Bar Association, Sheikhupura Dist. (twice, for 5 years in all), Public Prosecutor, both Special and Ordinary, Dist. Sheikhupura; M.L.A. since 1937; member, Board of Industries, Punjab and Sanitary Board (5 years); member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee (1912 to 1947). *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore.



since 1937; member, Board of Industries, Punjab and Sanitary Board (5 years); member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee (1912 to 1947). *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore.

ALI, Sir Syed Maratib, Managing Proprietor, Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali, Member, His Majesty Amir of Kabul's Entertainment Committee, 1906; Secretary, All-India Army Canteen Contractors' Association from 1922 to 1926; Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd., 1927; Member, Trade Delegation to Afghanistan, 1934; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Eastern Group Supply Conference, 1940; Vice-Chairman, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Director, Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd. since 1936. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1941. Member, Committee of Management and Control, Alhison Chiefs College, Lahore, Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd., 1927 to 1947. Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935 to 1947. Vice-Chairman, All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1942. Director, State Bank of Pakistan, Director, Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd., Bahimyar Khan (Bahawalpur). Director, Orient Airways Ltd. President, Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1943. Khan Bahadur, 1929, C.B.E., 1935, Knighted, 1940. *Address*: "Ashlana", Lahore.



ALTEKAR, Anant Sadashiv, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Ancient Indian History & Culture, Benares Hindu University, s. of S. K. Altekar,

R.A., LL.B., pleader, Karad; m. Mrs. Satya-bhambal Altekar; four s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona. Head of the Dept. of Ancient Indian History & Culture at the Hindu Univ. since 1939; President, Archæic Section, Indian History Congress, 1939; Editor, Journal of the Numismatic Society of India since 1940; Chairman, Numismatic Society of India since 1946; General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference since 1945; Hon. Editor, Bibliography of Indian Archaeology, Leyden; Member of the Council, Syndicate, Senate and Court of the Hindu Univ. *Publications*: *Village communities in Western India*, 1927; *Education in Ancient India*, 1934; *Rashtrakutas and Their Times*, 1932; *History of Beasree*, 1935; *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, 1939; *The Age of the Vakatakas and the Guptas* (Co-editor with Dr. Majumdar), 1946; *State and Government in Ancient India*, 1949. *Recreations*: Tennis, badminton and gardening. *Clubs*: Hindu University Staff Club. *Address*: New D-2, Benares Hindu University.

ALWAR, Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of b. March 17, 1911. Succeeded and invested with powers, July 22, 1937. Salute 15 guns, 17 local; was 1st Rajpramukh of the former Matsya State. *Address*: Alwar.

AMARNAGAR (Thanadevi), Darbarshree Amrawala Saheb, b. November 28, 1895; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Their Apparent, Samatwala, b. Jan. 10, 1943. Ascended the gadi, October 23, 1922; belongs to the Jaitani Kathi Clan; has followed the other Indian States in acceding his State to the Indian Dominion. *Address*: Amarnagar State (Thanadevi).

AMBEDKAR, Hon'ble Dr. Bhimrao Ramji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law, Minister of Law, Government of India; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Labour), July 1942 to June 1946. b. 1893; *Educ.*: Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926; member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-32, and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications*: *The Problem of the Rupee*; *Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India*; *Caste in India: Small Holdings and their Remedies*; *The Annihilation of Caste*; *Federation Versus Freedom*; *Thoughts on Pakistan*; *Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah: What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*; *Who were the Shudras*; *The Untouchables, Who were they and How they became Untouchables*, etc. *Address*: 1, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

AMIR, Saiyed Ali, B.Sc. (Cal.) with 1st Class 1st honours in Physics, higher certificate in Engineering (Roorkee), Chief Engineer, Pakistan P.W.D. since Aug. 1947. b. Aug. 1, 1895, s. of Haji S. Izhar Hosain; m. Ummul Banin Begum; four s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Patna up to 1916 for B.Sc. (Honours) of Calcutta Univ.; Thomason Engineering College Roorkee, 1916-19. Appointed to Indian Service of Engineers, 1920; served in Bihar in various ranks up to Chief Engineer,

P.W.D. till Aug. 1947. *Recreations*: Sports. *Address*: Chief Engineer, Pak. P.W.D., Karachi.

AMRIT KAUR, Hon'ble Rajkumari, Minister for Health, Govt. of India, since 1947. b. Feb. 2, 1889, at Kapurthala Palace, Lucknow, only d. of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala; *Educ.*: Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire and London. Social worker of many years standing; Secy. to Mahatma Gandhi for 16 years; Social Section Secy., All-India Women's Conference, 1930; Chairwoman, A.I.W.C., 1931-33; gave evidence on behalf of A.I.W.C., N.C.W.I., etc., before Lord Latham's Franchise Cttee., 1932, and before the Joint Select Cttee., on behalf of A.I.W.C., National Council of Women in India and Women's Indian Association in London, 1933; Pres., A.I.W.C., 1938; Chairwoman, A.I.W. Fund Assoc., 1937-41 and again since 1946, served on the Jullundur Municipality, 1934-36; first woman member, Advisory Board of Education (Govt. of India) from inception till resignation as protest in August 1942; re-appointed, 1946; for some years member, Board of Trustees, All India Spinners' Assoc., and Board of Hindustani Talimi Sangh; member, Standing Cttee. of the A.I.W.C.; went with Indian Delegation to UNESCO, to London, Nov. 1915 and as Deputy Leader to Paris, 1946; led the Indian Delegation to W.H.O., 1948, and is doing so again in 1949; has won many Tennis Championships in Simla and Lahore; appointed Chairwoman, Executive Cttee. of the St. John Ambulance Assoc. and Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade and member, Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, 1948; one of the Trustees of the Gandhi Memorial Fund; Pres., All-India Conference of Social Work for 1948-49; Indian National Cttee. for U.N.A.C.; All-India Sports Council recently formed by her. *Permanent address*: Manorville, Simla West.

ANAND, Mulk Raj, B.A. (Hon.), Ph.D., Author, Novelist and Critic; Editor, "Marg" Magazine, b. December 12, 1905; *Educ.*: Punjab University; The University of London and Cambridge. Lecturer in literature and philosophy to the London County Council adult education schools; Editor of various magazines; Leverhulme Fellow for research in Hindustani literature. Broadcaster at the B.B.C., Film script-writer at the M.O.I. *Publications*: *Novels*: *The Big Heart*, *The Sword and the Sickle*, *Across the Black Waters*, *The Village*, *Two Leaves and a Bud*, *Coolie*, *Untouchable*, *Tractor and the Corn Goddess*, *The Barber's Trade Union*. *Essays*: *Apology for Heroism*, *Lines Written to an Indian Air*, *Persian Painting*, etc. *Address*: C/o Marg Magazine, 25, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

ANANDJI, Haridas, B.A., LL.B., Mg. Dir., Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Naxpur, etc. b. at Bombay in 1896. Member, Cttee. of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1922-24); Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1924-34); Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Calcutta Corporation (1929-32); Railway Rates Advisory Cttee.; Asst. Iron & Steel Controller (Govt. of India, 1941-42); Founder and Senior Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1924); Pres., Iron Merchants Assoc., Calcutta; Steel Traders' Assoc., Bombay; Member, Managing Cttee., Bhatia General Hospital; Trustee, Khinji Jiwa, Keshavji Jadavji and other Charitable Trusts. *Address*: 29-D, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



ANANTANI, Bihardial Narayanji, B.A., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, Jawhar State. b. June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj; *Educ.*: Alfred High School, Kutch-Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1937. Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H.B.M.'s High Court; was Head Master, Indian School, for 10 years and journalist for 25 years; Proprietor and Editor, *The Zanzibar Voice*, a well known Weekly; was Mysore Govt. Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as



Trade Correspondent for the Govt. of India for a number of years; as Leader of the Indian Community, led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa; practised law in High Court of Bombay on the Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates; was Commerce Member in Nawanagar State for four years; acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1930-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jorabhai Taladur and the public for his strenuous work; Controller of Prices, Agent to the custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee; was Pres., Stores Purchase Cttee., Nawanagar State; an active Rotarian and a Mason. *Publications*: Gujarati translation in verse of "Karam" by Shauk Sadiq, Great Persian Poet and Writer, "Evolution of Post-War Journalism" and "Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa." *Address*: Nagar Chaklow, Bhuj, Kutch.

ANEY, His Excellency Madhao Shrihari, B.A., B.L., Governor of Bihar since Jan. 12, 1948. b. August 29, 1880; m. Yamunabai (died 1925); *Educ.*: Morris College, Nagpur, Teacher, Kashiabi Private High School, Aurangabad, 1904-07. Joined Bar 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-Pres., Indian Home Rule League; Pres., Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee., 1921-30; joint Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. Pres., Indian National Congress, 1933; M.L.A. for Bihar, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Assoc., 1916; member, Nehru Cttee.; Vice-Pres., Responsivist Party; General Secy., Congress Nationalist Assembly Party, 1935; General Secy., Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Cttee., 1935; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), 1944-43; Representative of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Aug. 1943 July 1947; Pres., Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1941; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, July 1947-Jan. 1948. *Publications*: Collection of writings and speeches in Marathi. *Address*: Governor's Camp, Bihar.

ANGRE, Col. Shrimant Sardar Dharmaveer Chandrosi Sambhaji Rao, Vajraj Mohab, Sawai Sarkhel Bahadur, a premier Nobleman and Jagirdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the House of Angrias of the Mahadita Empire fame; holds the Jagir of Neori-Bhronasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State. b. in 1886 at Gwalior; m. the aunt of Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao Scindia; 3 s. Shrimant Kumar Sambhaji Rao alias Balasahab Angre, Shrimant Kumar Shivaji Rao and Shahaji Rao Angre; 1 d.; *Educ.*: Wilson High School, Bombay, Sardar School, Gwalior and the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad. Has served the State as Keeper of His Highness' Privy Purse, Suba of Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja



Scindia, Huzur Secretary, Foreign & Political Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior Government; his family has been closely connected with the Ruling House of Scindia in all their conquests in Northern India; has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwalior State; has introduced in the State many outstanding reforms in the fields of administration and legislation; as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice-President, Gwalior State Executive Council, has brought forward many public utility schemes for the amelioration of the public; has taken keen interest in numerous public activities; has worked as General Secretary for the All India Educational Conference and is now the General Secretary of the All India Landowners' and Jagirdars' Association and also of the Bhoomi Sewak Sangh; was awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State in recognition of his services. *Address*: Sambhaji Vilas, Lashkar, Gwalior.

ANTANI, Kantiprasad Chandrashanker, Public worker, Kutch. b. 1902 at Bhuj; m. Miss Dolaben Rughanthy; *Educ.*: Bhuj. Left studies at call of Congress; joined public work, 1919; has been delegate from Kutch in Congress sessions; was in Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee. for many years; was Gen. Secy., All Kutch Reception Cttee. of Mahatma Gandhi when Sardar Vallabhbhai toured Kutch, 1926; was local organizer for Kutchi Prapriya Parishad, and Rec. Secy. for nearly all sessions; was ostracized by his Nagar Community because of his opposition to untouchability and of his efforts to remove it; imprisoned, 1940; was the first elected Pres., Anjar Municipality; Secy., Anjar Panjrapol (Mahajan) Committee, Harijan Sevak Sangh; was Secy., Anjar Merchants' Assoc. for many years; was member on Constitution Drafting Cttee. appointed by late Maharao; on nearly all important committees; organized Kutch's first representative meeting, 1931; led their deputations; has been nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Govt. of India in Kutch on Constitution Drafting for local bodies Committee; nominated by the Government of India as a member of Advisory Council of Chief Commissioner for Kutch. *Address*: Anjar, Kutch.



ANTHONY, Frank Reginald, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.). Viceroy's Gold Medalist in English, Univ. Prizeman and Scholar, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London. b. Sept. 25, 1908; *Educ.*: Nagpur Univ. and at the Inner Temple, London. Leading criminal lawyer in the Central Provinces; elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assoc., All-India & Burma, in 1942, in succession to the late Col. Sir Henry Gidney; nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942; renominated in 1946; member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council; member, Sapru Conciliation Cttee., etc.; member, Central Pay Commission; one of India's Delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946; one of India's representatives to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in 1948; member of the Constituent Assembly of India. *Address*: New Delhi and Jabalpur.

ANTIA, Khurshed Framroz, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), M.Inst.E. (Ind.), A.M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.), F. P. W. Inst., Dy. Chief Controller, Ministry of Railways, Central Standards Office, Govt. of India, since, 1947. b. Dec. 7,

1904, s. of late F. C. Antia and Mrs. Antia (née Tata); m. Amy N. Bharucha; one d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and King's College, London. Railway Construction and Maintenance Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, 1928-40; Executive Engineer, Bridge Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Ry., 1940-47. *Publications*: *Railway Track*; *Railway Engineering Accounts*; Numerous Technical Articles. *Recreations*: Hockey, Tennis, Soccer, Cricket and Water Polo. *Clubs*: Simla A.D.C.; Cricket Club of India; Delhi Gymkhana; Ganjan (Berhampur); Kharagpur (Bengal); Braach (Bombay). *Address*: Kotah House, Shahbhan Road, New Delhi; Rockslide, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ANWAR, Mohamad, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Government of Pakistan, Karachi. b. July 19, 1910, s. of Sheikh Sardar Ali, Rais of Basti Sheikh, Jullundur; m. Sharif, d. of late Khan Bahadur Col. Dr. Dewan Ali, M.B.E., V.H.A.S.; one d. Khadeja Anwar; *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore; Royal College of Science, London; Hon'ble Society of the Middle Temple, London. Director of Publicity, Bahawalpur State; Asstt. Press Adviser, Govt. of India; Press Attache for India in the British Embassy, Teheran (Iran); Information Officer, Government of Pakistan. *Recreations*: Shooting, Reading. *Address*: Deputy Principal Information Officer, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

ARDESHIR, Hormasji, L.C.E., M.I.E.E., F.I.E.A., Architect and Chartered Engineer, b. 29th August 1875; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay and the College of Engineering, Poona. After obtaining his degree in Engineering from the Bombay University in 1909, acted as Famine Engineer, Bhopalwar Agency, C.I., and Irrigation Engineer, Nepal, till end of 1900; established in Bombay as a Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect since 1901; one of the senior Architects in town; elected fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects in 1925; President, Indian Institute of Architects, 1942-43; member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930. *Address*: 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay.



ARTE, Vinayak Bhaskar, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Bombay), Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, since April 1947. b. August 23, 1895, s. of Professor Bhaskar Ramchandra Arte, M.A., Baroda College; m. Sumitra, d. of Moreshwar Shankar Godambe of Payne & Co.; one s. Ramesh Vinayak Arte; *Educ.*: Baroda College & Elphinstone College. Lecturer in Physics, Elphinstone College & Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, 1916-21; joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 18th Feb. 1922; Under-Secretary, Political & External Affairs Dept., Govt. of India, 1940-44; Accountant-General, Bihar, 1945; Chief Auditor, G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Rys., 1946; Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, E. I. Railway, Nov. 1946 to March 1947. *Recreations*: Tennis and Cricket. *Clubs*: C. C. I., Bombay; Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; Green Room, Simla; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Ranchi Club, Ranchi. *Address*: 8 E, Mafatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

ARWADE, (Mrs.) Chandrabai Bhupal. b. Chikodi, 1916; *Educ.*: Chikodi English School, m. Bhupalanna Arwade (well-known Sargol merchant) in 1925; has one d. and two s.; takes keen interest in social activities in Sangli; was Chairman of Reception Committee of the Sangli State Women's Conference held at Sangli under the Presidentship of H.H. Shri. Son. Ramabai of Sangli some years back. Elected as Sangli State Deputee to the All India Women's Conference held at Madras in December 1917. i. a member of the Managing Board of the Sangli Jam Mahilashram; is fond of sports, especially badminton and has won prizes in many badminton tournaments held in Sangli from time to time. i. an active member of the Sangli Mahila Club. *Address*: Extension, Sangli (S.M.C.).



ARWADE, Ramchandra Bahaji, B.A., 11 B. Millowner, Sangli, b. October 10, 1907, m. Mrs. Kusundar. Had kana ad kar, 1929, four s. and two d. *Educ.*: Sangli High School, Wilhelms College, Sangli, graduated, 1930. I.I.B. degree from Law College, Poona, 1934. Member, Bara Srg. A. Weaving Mill Ltd. (1929-1944) took family business of Mahan Oil Mill at Sangli. 1945. Director, Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. President, Sangli Seed Crushers' Association. Sangli Treasurer the Textile Delivery Association, Sangli; was Treasurer of the 9th Session of Maharashtra Patrakar Parishad (Journalists' Conference) held at Sangli, Jan. 1949; member, Managing Committee of the Deccan Manufacturers' Association (Mahadwar); member, Sangli Rotary Club, Recreation Sports Arts & Music. *Address*: Vakhur Peth, Sangli (S.M.C.).



ASHAR, H. N., Managing Director, The Digvijay Insurance Co. Ltd., since 1942, b. in 1906 at Rajkot, *Educ.*: Passed his Matriculation, Book-keeping and accounts with National Union and London Chamber of Commerce in first class. Was Chief Social Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in Sangli in 1925; started his career with Gresham; won a gold medal in the first year; joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch and Kathiawar; won two gold medals for highest business production; joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, in 1937; recipient of several medals and prizes for record business. *Address*: Dhanu-Nar, Sir Peretzosh Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASHER, Karsondas Govindji, Proprietor, Asher & Co., and the firm of Karsondas G. Asher, dealing in Ray, n. Spun, Staple, Woolen and raw silk yarn. b. 1905 at Jamkhundhalia (Saurashtra) in a respectable Bhatia family; m. Champabai, d. of Laxmidas Mhat, a landlord and pre-eminence merchant of Bombay; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: National College, Bombay. A staunch Congressman; founder and promoter, National High School, Bombay, during Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, 1921; worked for some time as an Honorary Commercial Representative to "Bombay Samachar" is a



public speaker; has travelled extensively. *Publications*: Has contributed several articles on commerce to different newspapers; as a scholar in "Gita and Upanishads," has published many articles in magazines and newspapers. *Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: Tasmu Bhuvan, Anand Bang, Tazore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

ASRANI, Udhav A., M.A. (Physics) (Bom.). Assistant Professor of Physics, Hindu University, Banaras, b. September 1893, s. of Seth Anandani Asrani; m. Sitadevi; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay, 1910-16, passed Associate Fellowship Examination of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England, 1941. Joined Hindu Univ. as Asst. Prof. 1919; organised Sewak Mandal, 1926; Self Help Circle, 1932 and Ideal Students' Home, 1946; participated in all Congress movements since 1920; provincial defector in 1941; spent 3 years in prison; elected to L. P. Leg. Council from Banaras and Ghazipur Districts, 1946; re-elected, 1948; member, several Educational Committees of L. P. Govt.; member, Executive Ctee, L. P. Lok Sewak Sangh; organised constructive work training camp for students, 1948; deeply interested in Vedanta and Yoga. *Publications*: *Story of a Mighty Soul*; *Essays on Vedanta*. *Address*: Hindu University, Banaras.

ASTHANA, Dr. Narayan Prasad, M.A., LL.D., Advocate, High Court and Vice-Chancellor, Agia University, b. April 20, 1874, s. of Dr. Dm Dayal; m. Shrimati Gurja Devi, three s. and six d.; *Educ.*: Agia College, Agia. Advocate, High Court, from 1896; elected Vice-Chancellor, Agia Municipal Board, 1909; member, Provincial Legislative Council, U.P., 1916-23; member, Council of State, 1927-30; Vice-Chancellor, Agia University first elected, 1928-30; again 1946; Advocate-General, U.P., 1937-45; elected three President of the All India Kavastha Conference; elected Chairman, Bar Council, Allahabad High Court, 1937 upto date. *Address*: 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

ATAL, Major-General Hiralal, General Officer Commanding, United Provinces Area, since May 1948, b. 1905; *Educ.*: Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, Commissioned from Sandhurst, as 2nd Lt., attached to the Gordon Highlanders, 1924; joined the Indian Army, 1925; was with 16th Light Cavalry, for 17 years; was Quartermaster, Adjutant and later on Squadron Commander of his Regt.; Chief of the General Staff, Rewa State, 1934-35; reorganised the State Forces; Adjutant, Equitation School, Sangor, 1938-39; commanded the 18th Cavalry, N.W.F., during World War II; guarded the N.W. Frontier as Commander of the only tank Regt. in India; appointed A.Q.M.G., Bombay Area, 1946; Pres., Services Selection Boards, Jamshedpur and Bareilly; Dy. Director of Personnel Services (India), 1946; Director, Inter-Services Statistics, 1947; was Dy. Director of Staff Duties, Director, Personnel Services (India) during the re-organisation of the Army; commanded the 2nd Armoured Brigade; organised the 1st Armoured Division; toured the European Continent while a cadet at Sandhurst. *Address*: G.O.C., U.P. Area, Allahabad.

ATCHERLEY, Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R., C.B.E., A.F.C. Commander of the Royal Pakistan Air Force, since April 1949, b. Jan. 11, 1904, in New York s. of Maj.-General Sir Lewis A. Atcherley, H.M.'s ex-Inspector of Constabulary; *Educ.*: Oundle and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell; graduated at the Central Flying School, 1925. Was a member of the British team which won the Schneider Trophy, 1929; won the King's Cup Air race by 300 yards in a thrilling finish; was an experimental test pilot at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, 1934-37; H.Q., Training Command, 1938; was appointed to the Staff of the Inspector General of R.A.F.; commanded 219 Night

Fighter Squadron, 1939; promoted Wing Commander; commanded R.A.F. "Garrison Badu Foss," Norway; was Station Commander, Drem, in Scotland where he produced the R.A.F. airfield lighting system known as the "Drem Lighting"; commanded the first Night Fighter O.T.U., training night fighter pilots to meet the night Blitz, 1941; Sector Commandr., R.A.F. Fairwood Common (Fighters), 1942; then the Sector Commander, R.A.F. Kenley; was shot down and was wounded during this command; in A.O.C., 211 Group Desert Air Force (Fighters), 1943; in charge of Air Support Training H.Q., 1944; Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, for the Normandy Invasion; commanded the I.A.F. Central Fighter Establishment, at West Rayham in New York; Commandant, R.A.F. Coll. at Cranwell, for three years. *Address*: Air Headquarters, Karachi.

AUGUSTI, K. Joseph. b. Dec., 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life; is a pioneer in joint stock enterprise in Travancore; was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State; is a landholder and businessman; founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., of South India; is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. *Address*: Palai, S. I.



AUROBINDO, Sri. b. Calcutta, 15 Aug. 1872; Educ.: Cambridge. *Publications*: *The Life Divine*, 2 Vols.; *Essays on the Gita*, 2 Vols.; *Synthesis of Yoga*, Vol. 1; *System of National Education: Ideal and Progress*; *Superman, Evolution; Thoughts and Glimpses*; *Ishpanishad*, text, translation and commentary; *Hymns to the Mystic Fire*; *Renaissance in India*; *The Ideal of the Karmayogin*; *Yoga and its Objects*; *Uttarapra Speech*; *India of India*; *Kalidasa: The Mother*; *The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga*; *More Lights on Yogas*; *Bases of Yoga*; *Heracles*; *Fevers and Reviews*, 2 Vols.; *Bankim—Talak—Dayamanda*; *Letters and Speeches of Sri Aurobindo*, 2 Vols.; *Collected Poems and Plays*, 2 Vols.; *Poems Past and Present*; *Sardari: An Epic Poem, Books I-III*. Published in Bengali *Sri Arubinder Patra*, *Dharna O. Jhargata, Gita Bhumiika*. *Address*: Pondicherry.

AYER, Subbier Appadarai, Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, b. April 1, 1898, s. of A. Subbier and Lakshmi Subbier of Shivalappari and Etaiyapuram; m. Alamelu, d. of K. Venkatram of Madura; six s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Etaiyapuram and Tirunelveli. Associated Press of India and Reuters, from 1918-41; Minister of Publicity and Propaganda, Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind, till 1945. *Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: 20, Nagin Mahal, Churchgate, Bombay.

AYYANGAR, Rao Bahadur G. N. Ranga-swami, I.A.S. (Retired), B.A., F.N.I., Professor of Botany, Andhra University, Waltair, b. May 19, 1887; m. Srimati Komalam; *Educ.*: Madras Christian and Presidency Colleges. Subsequently devoted to the genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, and retired as the Principal of the Institution in 1942; President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1932; made an agricultural survey of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, latter half of 1946 for the Government of India. *Publications*: *Papers on the Genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses in the Memoirs (Agricultural) of the Govt. of India*; *The Indian Journal of Agr. Science*, Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Current Science and the Madras Agricultural Journal. *Address*: Professor of Botany, Andhra University, Waltair.

AYYANGAR, The Hon. Shri N. Gopala-swami, B.A., B.L. Minister for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India since September 1948. *b.* 31st March 1882; *m.* Sri Komalamma. *Educ.*: Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. *Asst. Prof.*: Pachayappa's College, Madras, 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; *Dy. Collector*, 1905-1919; *Collector and Dt. Mgte.*, 1920; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; *Collector and Dt. Mgte.*, Anantapur, 1928-31; *Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards*, 1931-32; *Secy. to Govt.*, P. W. Dept., 1932-34; *President, Indian Officers' Assoc.*, Madras, 1935-37; member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; *Prime Minister of Kashmir*, 1937-43; member, Constituent Assembly; *Minister without Portfolio*, Govt. of India, September 1947-Sept. 1948; *Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N. Security Council*, 1948. *Address*: 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

AYYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S.P., M.A. (Oxon.), L.C.S., F.R.S.L., Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). Certificate of Honour & Langdon Medal (1936). Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, London (1933). *High Court Judge*, Madras, since Sept. 1948. *b.* January 26, 1889, *s.* of Subramania Iyer and Akhilandeswari Ammal of Aylam Village, Malabar Dist.; *m.* Srinathi Vedanayaki Ammal; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Oxford, London and Madras. Entered the L.C.S., 1921, by open competition examination at London; came to India, 1922; was *Collector and District Magistrate*, Cuddapah and South Kanara; entered the Judiciary, 1930; was *District and Sessions Judge* in several districts. *Publications*: *Indian After-Dinner Stories*, Vols. 1. to 111; *Ballads*; *Three Men of Destiny*; *Panchadantia and Utopadesa Stories*; *Blaise*; *Two Plays of Blaise*; *An Indian in Western Europe*; *Gripping Tales of Ind*; *Trial of Science for the Murder of Humanity*; *Sense in Sex and other Stories*; *Finger of Destiny and other Stories*; *Hindu Law's Contribution to World Jurisprudence*; *A Layman's Bhuprad Gita*; *Korulan and Kannaki*; *Manuvakavi*; *Three Famous Tales*, etc. *Address*: "Gita", 7, Waddell Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10.

AYYAR, Thandalai Krishnaswami Jayarama, B.A. (Mathematics), Officer-in-Charge, Administration of Sandur (Merger with Madras), since July 29, 1948. b. Dec. 17, 1908, *s.* of Krishnaswami Ayyar; *m.* Srinathi Moenakshi; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Bishop Heber Institutions, Trichinopoly (S.I.), Madras University, Madras Revenue subordinate service till 1942; *Commissioned Officer* in the Pioneer Force in Assam Field Service, 1943-46; *Recreations*: Chess, Football and Tennis; *lover of nature* in all its wild state. *Special Hobbies*: Gardening and Mathematical Studies. *Address*: Gandhinagar, Bellary.

AZAD, The Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam, Education Minister, Government of India, January-August 1947 and Education Minister, Govt. of India, since August 1947; eminent Muslim divine and thinker. b. in Mecca 1889, of an old family of Delhi, whose history dates back to Akbar's time, his father, a divine scholar of his time having gone to Mecca in 1857 and settled there and who in 1898 returned with his family to India and settled in Calcutta; *Educ.*: Privately, and when fourteen years old, finished studies in Arabic and Oriental learning and had started teaching. Afterwards went for a tour of Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and France and acquired knowledge of European languages and literatures through private reading. In 1912, when Indian Muslims were still keeping away from national political movements and were regarded as opponents of Indian National Congress, he started his famous Urdu journal, "AL-HILAL", and invited

Indian Muslims to join the National Congress which acquired extraordinary popularity and brought about political awakening among Mussalmans; Government suppressed "AL-HILAL" in 1914 and interned him in Ranchi; was released in January, 1920; took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, arrested the same year along with other leaders and imprisoned for two years; served several terms of imprisonment eleven years in all; was last imprisoned in August 1942 for three years; *President Indian National Congress*, 1923 and again 1939-46; country's political destiny took shape during his Presidency; conducted talks with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Congress, 1942; was the sole spokesman of the Congress when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, 1945; conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress, 1946. Oriental scholar and author of international renown, impressive speaker and powerful writer. *Publications*: Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature; his commentary on Quran is particularly well-known; next to Mahatma Gandhi, his publications yield the highest royalty in India. *Address*: 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi and Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

BADGUJAR, Jagannath Badhu, Landlord. b. 1905 of an old and respectable Badgujar family of Dhulia; *Educ.*: City High School, Dhulia and Ferguson College, Poona; *m.* Miss Madhukarbai; two *s.* Member of Dhulia Municipality for three years and acted as chairman of the Sanitary Committee for one year; member of Dhulia Municipal School Board for three years; *Director of Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank* and acted as chairman of the bank for one year. *Hobby*: Agriculture. *Address*: Old Town, Dhulia (West Khandesh).

BADGUJAR, Shankarao Shalu, Landlord. b. 1905 of the old and prominent Badgujar family at Dhulia; *m.* Miss Sonulal, a member of the West Khandesh District Local Board and social worker. *Educ.*: Dhulia Municipal School, Director, Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank for thirteen years; acted as Chairman of the Bank, 1940; member, Dhulia Municipal School Board for three years; member, Dhulia Agricultural School Committee, Dhulia, for three years; *Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Dhulia Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank*; member, Dhulia City Municipality for fifteen years; acted as Chairman of the Standing Committee; *President, Dhulia Municipality*, 1949; *President, Badgujar Samaj, Dhulia*, for fifteen years. *Hobby*: Agriculture. *Address*: Old Town, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

BADDEWAR, Fatch Chand, B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1946), Member, Railway Board, Govt. of India, since Sept. 1947. b. September 29, 1900, *s.* of the late Gokal Chand Badwar, L.C.S. and Mrs. Muel Kaul Badwar; *m.* Dr. Mary Annabelle Thomas, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Queen Mary Hospital, Lucknow, *c. d.* of Sir George and Lady Sarah Thomas, 1947; *Educ.*: Woodstock College, Mussoorie, 1907-12; Sherwood College, Naini Tal, 1913-18; Christ College, Cambridge, 1920-23. After 2 years of varied experience on ships, docks, bridges, canals and railways in Europe and America, was appointed to the Indian Rly. Service of Engineers in 1925 and was posted to the E. I. Rly.; commissioned into

the Corps of Indian Engineers in Sept. 1941 and commanded No. 6, Tech. Training Group until Dec. 1943; recalled to Civil employment; first Indian to be appointed as Secy., Railway Board, April 1944; appointed General Manager, O. T. Rly., 1948. *Recreations*: Golf, shooting, fishing, riding and racing; keen on trekking in the Himalayas and natural history in all its aspects. *Clubs*: Delhi Gynkhana; Chelmsford. *Address*: The Railway Board, Government of India, New Delhi.

BADSHAH, Mohammed Qamruddin, Proprietor, Badshah & Sons, Awad Water Industry in Hyderabad and sole agents for 'Vimto'. b. Dec. 22, 1924, *s.* of Mohd. Fasihuddin Badshah, an industrialist of Hyderabad; *m.* Fazlunisa Begum, *d. d.* of Iqbaluddin Khan 1947; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Chatterhat and Osmania University, Jodhpur. *Address*: 1935; conducted research to improve the quality of products, enabling the firm ultimately to win the Gold Medal at the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition; worked in several societies; member, Working Committee of the Manufacturers' Central Association, since 1947. *Recreations*: A keen sportsman, was a member of the Univ. football team. *Address*: C/o. Badshah & Sons, Station Road, Hyderabad-Deccan.



BAGALKOT, D. Q., M.Sc., A.C.G.I., Director of Communications, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Govt. of Pakistan; m. Miss A. Parooji; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Royal College of Science, London. Served in the Royal Air Force, 1940-46. *Recreations*: Tennis and Swimming. *Clubs*: Karachi Gynkhana. *Address*: 4-A, Intelligence School, Queen's Road, Karachi.

BAGLA, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, businessman of the respectable family of Baglas of Chauri, Bikaner State, son of late Dinanath Bagla, businessman and one of the founders of the Marwari Intermediate College, Kanpur, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce. b. May 7, 1904; *Educ.*: Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father. Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably; *Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills*; *Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, Kanpur*; *Partner, Agarwal & Co., Managing Agents of the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay*, the biggest Textile unit of India, director of various other prominent business concerns; has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities; travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries; *Member, Kanpur Municipal Board and its Chairman, 1941-43*; *Hony. Secretary, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, 1931-40 and its President, 1940-45*; *Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years*; *Member, Central Assembly from constituency of U.P., 1930-34*; *Member Millowners Association, Bombay, Employers Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931, and Employers Delegate to the Second Session of I.L.O. Textile Committee held in Geneva in 1948, tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Loftham Committee, and Joint Parliamentary Committee*; is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces, renowned the title of Inai Bahadur on 15th August 1947, has donated the Dinanath Parbati Bagla Infectious Diseases



Hospital in the revered memory of his parents; the hospital is equipped with forty-eight beds in the Administrative Block and twenty-four beds in the Small Pox Block, each capable of providing double accommodation in case of emergency and is furnished with latest equipments. *Hobby*: Fine Arts, particularly Music. *Address*: Bagla Cottage, Shrimati Parbati Bagla Road, Kanpur.

BAHAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Md. Habibullah, Minister, Health and Local Self-Government, East Bengal, b. 1906 in a respectable family in Noakhali; *m.* Mrs. Anwara Bahar, B.A.



B.T., Principal, Qurumunisa Girls' School, Dacca; *Educ.*: Chittagong College; Calcutta Islamic College; Calcutta Univ., graduated 1928, one of the leading Post-Tagore Bengali literators who ushered in cultural renaissance among the Muslims of Bengal; unique in humorous writings, was Secy., All Bengal Muslim Literary Assoc.; presided

over many literary conferences including All Bengal Progressive Writers' Conference, 1933, has been taking active interest in politics from his early age, participated in the non-cooperation movement of 1921; after non-cooperation, joined Krishak Proja Movement and became Joint Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, 1937; was elected to Bengal Leg. Council, 1944 and to the Leg. Assembly in the last elections; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; is an orator; good sportsman; Captained Calcutta Mohammedan Sporting Football Team for League Championship, 1934, conducted its Burma, Ceylon and All-India Tours, 1932-36, Was Secy., Provincial Muslim League; Chairman, Port Haj Office, Bengal; Pres., Bengal Forest Workers' Assoc., Railway Employees' Assoc., and East Pakistan Sports Federation; with his sister, Prof. Shamsun Nahar, M.A., M.B.E., brought out and edited the monthly magazine 'Bulbul', led Pakistan Delegation, World Health Conference, Cairo, Feb. 1949; 2nd World Health Assembly, Rome, July 1949. *Address*: Secretariat, Dacca, East Bengal.

BAHAWALPUR, Major-General Alahazra Jalalat-ul-Malik, Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Saif-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Wa Muin-ud-Daula, Amir Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1941); G.C.I.E. (1931); K.C.S.I. (1929); K.C.V.O. (1921); Hon'y. LL.D. (Punjab and Aligarh Muslim Universities), Amir of b. 1901, a.s. of His Highness late Nawab Al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi Bahadur; s. father, 1907; *m.* d. of Sahibzada Faiz Muhammad Khan Abbasi, direct descendant of Abbasi Caliphs of Baghdad and Cairo, 1921; *Educ.*: Al-Hikmah Chifla College, Lahore; conversant with English, Arabic and Persian; A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921-22; ascended the *Indi* (Throne), 1924; Member, Standing Committee of Indian Princes Chamber (Narendra Mandal) since 1933; Colonel-in-Chief of Bahawalpur State Forces; has been Hon'y. Lieut.-Colonel in the 21st K.G.O. Central India Horse; first visited England 1913 and on several occasions since; celebrated the 25th year of his rule 1932-1933; and Centenary Alliance of his State with British Crown in 1933; visited Hedias 1931 and then performed Pilgrimage (Haj) during 1935; present at Delhi Durbar 1911 and at Coronation, London, 1937; visited various fronts during Great War II; is entitled to the following decorations, Delhi Durbar Gold Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; General Service Star, 1939-45; Africa Star, Burma Star; Italy Star and Defence Medal, also Grand Cordon of Order of Al-Riddan, Iraq, 1941; Ruler of the largest Muhammadan State in Northern India with an area of about 20,000 sq. miles, a population of over 14 millions and a revenue of Rs. 38½ millions; is entitled to

a salute of 17 guns; *Hier*: Lt.-Col. Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Abbasi, 6. March 22, 1924. *Recreations*: Shooting, Tennis, Polo, Motoring, Philately. *Address*: Sadiq Garh Palace and Gulzar Mahal, Baghad-ul-Jadid, Bahawalpur State, Pakistan.

BAHUGUNA, Surendra Datt, M.A. (Economics), LL.B., Dip. Ed., M.R.S.T., Director of Education & Rural Reconstruction, Mayurbhari, Orissa; Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency; Principal, Channand Coll., Mussoorie, U.P. b. Dec. 14, 1905; *m.* Shrimati Shakambari Devi Uniyal; *Educ.*: Pratap High School, Tehri Garhwal State; D.A.V. Coll., Dehra Dun; Central Hindu Coll., Benares; Lucknow University; Leeds Univ., Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun; Headmaster of the State High School, Nandigram State. *Publications*: A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational Ideals and methods of Sanderson. *Address*: P.O. Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

BAIG, Mirza Rashid Ali, Consul-General in French Establishment and Portuguese Possessions in India since September 1947, b. 25th March 1905, s. of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *m.* Tara Gupta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Gupta and grand-daughter of Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.; 3 s., 1 d. *Educ.*: Clifton and R. M. C., Sandhurst, England, Commissioned, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry. Resigned after six years' service to enter business. President, Indian Progressive Group, 1939. Sheriff of Bombay, 1942; Consul at Goa in 1946. *Address*: Pondicherry.



BAJAJ, Kamalnayan Jammalal, Visharad, Businessman, b. Jan. 23, 1915, s. of late Jammalal Bajaj and Smti. Jankidevi Bajaj; *m.* Smti. Savitridevi Bajaj; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarnati; Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad; Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha, St. Peter's College, Colombo, Ceylon; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London; on account of war, left the studies at Cambridge, and at Bar in London. Chairman, Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Bachhraj Trading Corporation, and Jammalal Sons Ltd., Bombay; Director of many other concerns; Treasurer, All India States Peoples Conference; Treasurer, Reception Cttee. of the 55th Session of the Indian National Congress Jaipur; member and treasurer of several Charitable Trusts and Institutions. *Recreations*: Bridge. *Clubs*: The Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd.; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. *Address*: Office: 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; *Residence*: Bhagwati Bhuvan, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

BAJAJ, Lala Gilloomal, Businessman and public worker, Kanpur, b. Dec. 28, 1901, s. of Lala Mahanandramil Bajaj; *m.* Shrimati Nildeviji; Pres. Kanpur Kayra Cttee.; General Secy., Shri Marwari Balika Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary School and Shri Marwari Aushdhalaya Society, Kanpur; Joint Secy., Marwari Intermediate College; Asstt. Secy., Marwari Library; Treasurer, Kanpur Ganshala Society; member, Kanpur Development Boards' Finance Cttee. & All-India Marwari Federation, *Clubs*: Marwari Club. *Address*: Gilloomal Jainarain Generalganj, Kanpur.



BAJPAI, Sir Girja Shankar, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of India, since June

1947. b. April 3, 1891; *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S., November 1915; Under-Secretary to Govt. U.P., 1920-21; Secy. for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, 1922; Under-Secy. and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923-26; Deputed to South Africa, 1925-26; Secretary to Govt. of India, 1927-29 and 1932-40; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Sept. 1935-Jan. 1936 and April 1940-October 1941; Agent-General for India in U.S.A., Oct. 1941-Nov. 1946; Chargé d'Affaires, Indian Embassy in Washington, Nov. 1946 Jan. 1947; India's Representative on the Council of N.H.A., 1941-46; Leader of Indian Delegation, Conference on Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1941, and to F.A.O. Conference, Quebec, 1945; First Alternate Delegate, Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 2nd Session, 1946; Indian Representative, Opening Meetings of Advisory Committee on Permanent Headquarters, United Nations, 1947. *Address*: 10, Queensway, New Delhi.

BAJPAL, Rai Bahadur Pandit Surajdin, O.B.E. (1939), B.Sc., 1st class 1908, Allahabad Univ., LL.B., 1st class 1910, Allahabad Univ., Rai Bahadur, 1929; Finance Secy. to the Madhya Bharat Govt. since July 1, 1948. b. August 31, 1887; *m.* Shreemati Yashoda Devi, 1906; *Educ.*: Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad, March 1909 to April 1910; appointed, Dy. Coll. in the U.P. Civil Service from Oct. 5, 1910; Secy., Allahabad Dist. Board, 1914-16; Junior Secy. and Secy., Board of Revenue, U.P., 1919-23; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of U.P., since December 1923; Finance Secy. to the U.P. Govt., 1938; retd. in August 1942; re-employed as Dy. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P., June 1942 Jan. 1945 and again as Dy. Commr., Transport, U.P. from April 20 to Nov. 1945. *Address*: Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

BAKHLE, Kamalaker Chintaman, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Eng.), London, Member of Institute of Transport, Member of Institution of Engineers (India), Chief Commissioner of Railways, Govt. of India, b. Nov. 17, 1898, 2nd s. of Colonel C. K. Bakhle, I.M.S. (Retd.), *m.* Lilabai Denkar; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Dulwich College, University College, London. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports and Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 2, York Road, Railway Board, New Delhi.

BAKTAWAR, Guljar, Merchant, Proprietor, Bombay Talkies, Dhulia, b. 1892; *Educ.*: Dhulia Municipal School. Member, Dhulia Municipality for six years; acted as Chairman, Standing Committee of the Municipality for one year; member, Dhulia Municipal School Board for three years; has been taking keen interest in Muslim education; Director, West Khandesh Industrial Co-operative Assoc. for four years; Secretary, Muslim Club, Dhulia and Muslim Library, Dhulia; Life Associate of the local Red Cross Society; member, Rationing Advisory Committee. *Address*: Tel Gallu No. 2, Dhulia (West Khandesh).



BAL, Brigadier Nijananand Vishnu, Indian Army, b. Dec. 18, 1910; *m.* Leela Patwardhan, B.A., B.T.; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Alfred Gadeny High School, Dapoli; New

English School, Poona; Deccan College, Poona; Military Training at Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Saw service in Assam and Iraq-Persia during World War II; travelled widely in Europe and Japan; takes keen interest in social welfare and economic uplift. *Publications:* Contributed articles to Journals on social welfare and economic uplift. *Address:* Ladghar, Taluka Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency.

BAL, Major-General Tara Singh, General Officer Commanding, Delhi Area, since April 1948. b. of "Bal" family with Military traditions. Commissioned from Sandhurst, Dec. 1925; served with King's Royal Rifle (British Rn.) for one year; joined the Indian Army a year later; was with 7th Light Cavalry for 12 years; commanded a Squadron of 3rd Cavalry training group, 1939; joined the Staff College, Quetta, 1940; held staff appointments at the G.H.Q., Delhi, for two years; was D.A. Q.M.G. Arakan and Assam Front, went to Senior Officers' Tactical School, Dehra Dun, Aug. 1944; served with Poona Horse in Cyprus for a year; joined his old Regt. as its Commandant, May 1947; took over command of 19 Indian Armoured Brigade, Agra, 1947; was O.C., First Indian Armoured Brigade, Jhansi. *Address:* G.O.C., Delhi Area, Delhi.

BALAKRISHNAN, Anantanarayana, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Accountant-General, Madras. b. January 4, 1899. s. of late Rao Saheb S. Anantanarayana Sastry; m. three; four s. and three d.; *Educ.:* Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Entered non-gazetted service, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, Sept. 1920; passed the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. Dec. 1921; appointed Probationer in that service. March 1925; was Dy. Accountant-General, Bombay and C.P.; Asstt. Auditor-General (Personnel); Chief Auditor, Jodhpur Railway; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Director, Railway Board and F.A. & C.A.O., M. & S.M. Railway, Madras. *Recreations:* Tennis. *Address:* 13, Balakrishna Road, Mylapore, Madras No. 4.

BALCHAND, Rai Bahadur Chandmull, Rai Bahadur (1946), Banker and Planter; owner of large tea and coffee plantations in Nilgiris. Dt. b. 1908, of a Marwari Jain family; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Coonoor, Banker and Planter; Founder of the Shanti Vija Hindu Girls' High School Coonoor; a philanthropist. *Clubs:* Member, Nilgiri Rotary Club. *Address:* Mount Road, Coonoor R. S., Nilgiris, S. India.



BALRAMPUR, Maharaja Sir Pateshwar Prasad Singh Sahib, Kt. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1946), Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; Owner of the premier tahqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts. b. January 2, 1914, s. of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., who died in 1921 and g. s. of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who rendered unique loyal services to Government and enjoyed a salute of nine guns; *Educ.:* Privately and the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer; m. Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, d. of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.N.G., G.C.S.I., N.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-



Chief of Nepal, November 1932. Invested with full administrative powers on 22nd March, 1937; is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pawaagarh (Gujarat) in the 16th century; is mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate; installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river pumping schemes, 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs, commanding in all an area of 72,000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of minor water-courses built at a capital cost of about Rs. 23 lakhs, a powerful generating station which provides electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off; organised Consolidation, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about 1 lakh; about half a lakh is spent annually on Rural Development Works which include construction and repair of wells, crop protection measures, etc.; maintains 9 dispensaries including a Women's Hospital, spacious Dharamsalas and several schools. *Address:* P. O. Balrampur, District Gonda, U.P., Rly. Station, Balrampur, O. & T. Rly.

BAN, Rai Bahadur Bindra, B.A. (Punjab), Rai Bahadur (1936), Retired officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. b. July 7, 1892, s. of L. Munshi Lal of Delhi; m.; five s. and one d.; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Indian Audit Department, 1913; promoted to the I.A. & A.S. 1931; held posts of Asstt. Auditor-General; Pay and Accounts Officer, Govt. of India Secretariat; Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi; Dy. Accountant-General, U.P.; Dy. Accountant-General (Senior) Punjab; Controller of Food (Accounts), Delhi; and Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Labour Ministry (D.G.R.E.). *Recreations:* Tennis and Music. *Clubs:* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 'M' Block, Tulsī Ram Buildings (above Delhi Garage), Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

BANAJI, Burjor P., L. M. & S., F.R.C.S., F.C.P.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon. b. 1882; m. Dr. Miss Pesikaka; *Educ.:* in Bombay and United Kingdom. Late Ophthalmic Surgeon Parsee General Hospital. *Address:* Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

BANATWALLA, Rao Saheb Pranvallabhdas Harivallabhdas, District Pleader, b. Oct. 4, 1880, of a Bania family at Cambay, s. of Harivallabhdas Girdharlal; m. Chanchal, d. of Motilal Anrilhal; three s. and one d.; *Educ.:* Cambay, Nadud and Ahmedabad. Commenced practice at Cambay, shifted to Broach District and settled at Jamnagar; was the first Pres. Jamnagar Bar Assn.; was a Municipal Councillor and Chairman, School Board for a number of years; has been a pioneer worker in the Co-operative Movement in the District and abroad since 1914; infused new life in the Credit Society and brought it up as a full fledged Bank; Pres. of the Bank for a long time; Dist. Hon. Organiser, Jamnagar and Vagra since 1918; was Director, Broach Dist. Co-operative Bank for some years; as Chairman, gave evidence before the Bombay Banking Inquiry Committee. Introduced the Co-operative Movement in the Cambay State and worked on the C'ttee. on Co-operation and C'ttee. to inquiry into and report the economic condition of the State agriculturists appointed by the State; was presented with a purse in Durbur by the Nawab Saheb in appreciation of his report as Chairman, C'ttee. on Co-operation; actively participates in public service. *Publications:* Commentary on the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act in Gujarati; a number of articles on legal subjects published in the Bombay 'Law Reporter' and other law journals. *Address:* Jamnagar, Dist. Broach.

BANERJEE, Prof. Dr. Pramathanath, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Politician, Economist and Educationist; formerly, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics. Member, Leaders' Conference invited by Lord Wavell at Simla, 1945; Pres., Indian Assoc.; Fellow and member of the Syndicate, Calcutta Univ.; Pres., Indian Economic Conference, 1930; Pres., Indian Political Science Conference, 1940; member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta Univ., 1929-35; Pres., Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta Univ., 1931-33; delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1931; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta Univ., 1929-30; Pres., Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Secy., Reception C'ttee., Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1920. *Publications:* 'A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India, etc. *Address:* 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, Satyendra Mohan, B.A. (Hons.), Calcutta & Cambridge, M.A. (Camb.), C.I.E. (1945), I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal, since 1947. b. Dec. 14, 1898, g. s. of late Shashi Bhuvan Banerjee, Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly, and of late Bhavani Devi; m. Susama Mukherjee; two s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Hooghly Branch School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1923; Asstt. Magte. & Collector, Bengal, 1923; Joint Magte. & Dy. Collector, 1924; Subdivisional Magte. 1925; Addl. Dist. Magte., 1929; Dist. Magte. & Collector, 1930; Secy., Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1935; Dist. Magte. & Collector, 1939; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, 1942; Commissioner of a Division, 1945. *Recreations:* Music (Vocal); *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 8, Camac Street, Calcutta 16.

BANERJI, Sir Albion Rajkumar, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871; m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna Gupta; *Educ.:* Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as District Officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916; officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919; retired from the I.C.S.; Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26, Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29; awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandhabharina Order, with Khillata by H. H. the Maharaja in open Durbur, Oct. 1929; Chairman, Co-ordination and Finance C'ttee. for Post War Reconstruction, Mysore Govt.; Chairman of the Royal Jagir Commission, Hyderabad. *Publications:* "The Indian Tangle" (Hutchinson), "An Indian Pathfinder" (Kemp Hall Press), "The Rhythm of Living" (Rider & Co.), "What is Wrong with India" (Khanbustan), "Through an Indian Camera." *Address:* C/o The Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

BANERJI, Amiya Charan, I.E.S. (Retd.), M.Sc., 1st Class (Cal. 1913), M.A. (Camb.), F.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.N.I. 1st class Math. Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math. Tripos Part II (Camb. 1918), Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, I.E.S., Allahabad University. b. 23rd Sept. 1891; m. Prabha Neogy (1921); *Educ.:* Zilla School, Bhagalpur; Presidency College, Calcutta; Clare College, Cambridge; Bihar Govt. Scholar to Cambridge, 1915. Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge. President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in

1918-19; appointed Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad. 1920; became member, Indian Educational Service, 1921; services lent to Allahabad University, 1922; President, Secondary Educational Conference, U.P., 1923 and 1924; promoted to senior Selection of the I.E.S., 1925; Hon. Secretary, 1926-44, Public Library, Allahabad. President, National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, 1947-48; Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng.) and Vice-President, National Institute of Sciences (India); First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress, which was separated from Physics section in Jan. 1940; President of Benares Mathematical Society, 1942-45; President, Calcutta Mathematical Society; President, University Teachers' Association, Allahabad; Vice-President, All-India University Teachers' Convention Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications*: Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address*: Gyan Kutir, Bell Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, Peary Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate-General, U.P. b. July 21, 1883, s. of Dwarkanath Banerji; m. Shanta Ganguly; two s. *Educ.*: Allahabad, Vice-President, Advocates Association. *Address*: 41, George Town, Allahabad (U.P.).

BANGALORE, Right Rev. Thomas Pothacarmy, Bishop of, Hony. Chamberlain to H.H. the Pope, 1934; Domestic Prelate, July 15, 1938. b. Sept. 2, 1889; *Educ.*: Bellary, Trichinopoly and Papal Seminary, Kandy. Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec. 17, 1916, on completion of theological course; appointed Asst. priest at Royapuram Madras, Jan. 18, 1917 and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940; Editor, Madras Catholic Weekly, the *Catholic Leader* named later the *New Leader*, 1921-40; First Secy., Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926; later Vice-President; appointed Bishop of Guntur, April 9, 1940, took charge June 9, consecrated in Madras on June 29, 1940; translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct. 15, 1942, took charge Jan. 31, 1943; elected Secy., Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept. 1944; visited Europe 1933, Europe and America July 1939 to March 1940 and travelled extensively in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy and U.S.A. from October 1946 to the end of April 1947. *Address*: Bishop's House, Bangalore.

BANKAR, Subedar Mahadeo Navalaji, Rao Sahab (June 1944), O.B.I. Medalist (Jan. 1944), Military Pensioner, Satara. b. Nov. 1898, s. of a S.I., Post & Telegraphs, at Satara; m. Miss Krishnabai, d. of late Yashwantrao Fule, a trader of Satara, April 1912; one s., Madhusudan, S.I., Bom. Police; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Satara. Entered military service (V Royal Marathas), 1912, retired as Subedar, 1938; visited Mesopotamia in the 1st World War; on being recalled (1939), served as an Extra Asst. Recruiting Officer, Satara District; awarded GOVERNOR'S SANAD, 1942; O.B.I. Medal with the title of BAHADUR and RAO



SAHEB for good services in connection with the 2nd World War; member, Dist. and Provincial Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen's Boards; Employment Exchange Bureau; has been closely associated with the Home Guards movement, the Co-operative movement and allied national activities. *Address*: 94, Pragatganj, Satara City.

BANTHIA, Seth Champalal, Partner of Messrs. Hanirmull Champalal, Calcutta. b. December 15, 1902, s. of Seth Hanirmull Bantbia; m. has one s. and one d. Has considerable interest in the concerns of Kasseis Ltd., Mutual Electrical (India) Ltd., Delhian and the Hanpuri Ice Factory Ltd., Bikaner. Director in all the above concerns; has huge landed properties at his native town of Bhatnagar and in Bikaner; Trustee, Shri Jawahar Vidyapath; member, Managing Committee of the Jam High School, Bikaner; member of the Bikaner State Railway Advisory Board, Bikaner; member, Executive Committee of the Bikaner State Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, Municipal Board, Bhatnagar; is also an Honorary Magistrate; was till recently a member of the Bikaner State Legislative Assembly; has received many high honours from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, like KALFIYAT, CHHARI Chapras and Public Service Medal; has been playing a prominent part in the social field, initiated a big campaign in 1913 for the prevention of minors being made salhus and received good support from all the leading political, social and religious leaders of India; has recently been appointed a member of the General Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Bikaner. *Address*: Messrs. Hanirmull Champalal, 2, Rajawoodmunt Street, Calcutta.



BAPAT, Ramchandra Vishnu, B.A., LL.B., General Manager, Goodwill Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. b. June 12, 1916, m. Kamalini Pathy; one d.; *Educ.*: C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar; Wilson College, Bombay; Fergusson College, Poona; Government Law College, Bombay; passed LL.B., 1940. Started Insurance career as the Organiser of Goodwill Assurance Co. Ltd., 1941, was made the Branch Manager Bombay, 1943. *Publications*: Contributed articles to Insurance magazines, *Recreations*; Music; Reading literature on Insurance and Economics. *Address*: 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay, 1.



BAPAT, Shriram Balkrishna, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Establishment Officer to the Govt. of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi. b. August 22, 1906, s. of R. S. Bapat, Advocate, Anraoti, C.P.; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, Middle Temple, London. Held various posts in the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government and the Central Government. *Recreations*: Billiards and Amateur Dramatics. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta and Delhi Gynkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

BAPNA, Wazir-Ud-Dowla, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. b. Apr. 24, 1882; m. Shreemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur; *Educ.*: Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907; Law Tutor to H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, 1908, His Highness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; retired on special pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926 to 1939; retired in June, 1939; Prime Minister, Bikaner, 1939-1941; Chief Minister, Rutlam State, 1942; Prime Minister, Awar State, 1942-43 to 31-1-47; a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Address*: Indore (Madhyaharak).



BARDOLOI, The Hon. Mr. Gopinath, M.A., B.L., Premier of Assam, b. 1891. *Educ.*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916; during Non-cooperation Movement suspended legal practice and got 1 year's S.I., 1922; Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress, 1926; Chairman, Gauhati Municipality, 1934-38; Leader of Congress Party in Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition Premier from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when resigned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's S.I. as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam; detained as a security prisoner from Aug. 15, '42 to Jan. 26, '44; President of several educational and other public instuties; again leader of the Assam Legislative Assembly, 1946; member, Constituent Assembly of India. *Publications*: Contributions to journals, *The R. Phookan and what I know of him* (Assamese); *Life of Buddha* (in Assamese); Assamese translation of Anasakti jog. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam.

BARELVI, M. Shafiq, Adib, Editor, Khatoon-e-Pakistan, b. December 20, 1918, s. of M. Shafiq, B.A., LL.B., Lawyer, m. Mussarat Jehan Noori, May 14, 1949; *Educ.*: Bareilly, U.P. Journalism, *Publications*: *Nigar*; *Qumran*; *Mulabassiss*; *Chahr*; *Shukran*; *Razmnamah*; *Adress ka Prem*; and *Dokhtar-e-Haram*. *Recreations*: Reading and Writing. *Club*: Karachi Club. *Address*: Daftar, Khatoon-e-Pakistan, Karachi.



BARLINGAY, The Hon. Dr. Waman Sheodas, B.A. (Nagpur), M.A. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, P.W.D., Govt. of C.P. since 1946, b. January 15, 1904 at Arvi in Wardha District; m. Shantabai, d. of St. Prathad Ramchandra Deshpande of Sindi in Wardha District; *Educ.*: Patwardhan High School and Morris Coll., Nagpur, 1913-24; Univ. Coll., London, 1924-30, Cambridge, 1928-30. Began practising at the Nagpur Bar in 1930; courted imprisonment in 1932 and again from 24-8-42 to 19-1-44 in various jails in connection with Congress movement; suspended from practice between 1932 and 1935; Member of various Unvs. bodies since 1930; elected member of the Prov. Leg. Assembly, 1946 and appointed Minister-in-Charge of P.W.D. *Publications*:

Several articles on the "Status of Sense-Data" in the Nagpur Univ. Journal. Address: Dharampeth, Nagpur.

BARODA: Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi Gaekwar, daughter of Sardar Maunsing Rao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur. b. October 1914; m. His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda, January 1929; three s. and five d. Educ.: privately. Has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe. Address: Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.



BARTOS, John Frank, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., in India; also controls Bata Far Eastern Organisation. b. 21st November 1900 in Zlín, Czechoslovakia; Educ.: in Schools of Trade and Economy in Czechoslovakia, later obtained special technical and industrial education in the United States. Came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here; built up Bata Nagar, a town 12 miles south of Calcutta; connected with various public bodies and organisations; Member, Rotary Club, Calcutta Club, etc.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association; Vice-President, C.I.B. Athletic Club, Calcutta. Publications: *Evolution of Indian Shoemaking* an outline of the History of Shoemaking in India. Address: Bata Nagar, 24 Parganas, Bengal.



BARVE, Sadashiv Govind, B.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Canterbury), Economics Tripos, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Poona Corporation, since Jan. 1949. b. April 27, 1911, s. of Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve; m. Miss Sharada Gupta; Educ.: Ferguson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge, joined I.C.S., 1936; appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1939; Deputy Secy., Home Dept. and Deputy Secy., Food Dept., 1940-45; Collector of Dhawar, Ahmedabad and Poona Districts, 1945-48. Clubs: Poona Club; Club of Maharashtra; and Mahabaleshwar Club. Address: 8, Queen's Garden, Poona 1.

BARVE, Vishwas Raghunath, B.Sc., Sole Proprietor, Viblog Laboratories, b. November 28, 1920, s. of Dr. Raghunath Anand-rao Barve, L. R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); Educ.: Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Started business under the name of Viblog Laboratories. Address: Tarapur (Dt. Thana).



BARWANI, His Highness Maharana Shri Devi Singhji, the Maharana Sahib of b. July 19, 1922, the Ranas being Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the 14th century; m. Shri Dilberkumverin Sahiba, niece of H. H. Maharaja Sahib of Cutch, May 1943; Her apparent Maharajkumar Anirudh Singhji, b. May 21, 1944; Educ.: Daly College, Indore, where he passed the Diploma Examination, 1939; Indore Christian College; while in the Christian College, joined the Officers' Training Corps at Indore and received military training for six months; had judicial and administrative training for four months and



training in agriculture at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Ascended the gadi, April 21, 1930; invested with full ruling powers, October 18, 1942; carried on the administration of the State situated in Central India and having an Area of 1,175 sq. miles, a population of 176,666 and a revenue of about Rs. 18 lakhs, with the assistance of a State Cabinet consisting of three elected popular ministers; President, State Cabinet; has fallen in line with the other Indian Rulers by having his State acceded to the Indian Dominion; is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Address: Barwani, Madhyabharat.

BASHIR, Captain Muhammad, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Edin.), Post Graduate (Hons.) in Mycology, Registrar, Univ. of the Punjab, b. July 9, 1905, s. of Dr. Feroze-ud-Din, F.C.M.S. (Retired); m. Mumtaz Begum, M.A., 1 s. and 1 d.; Educ.: Forman Christian College and Edinburgh Univ. Was Forest Officer under the Assam Govt. for two years; joined the Punjab Univ. and served as Asstt. Registrar, Deputy Registrar (Admin.); was Asstt. Recruiting Officer for about 24 years during the war. Recreations: Tennis, Table Tennis. Clubs: Gymkhana, Lahore. Address: University House, Lahore.

BASHIR, Sheikh Mohammed, Managing Director, Juggal Kaniappa and Steel Co., Ltd.; Partner in Indian National Tannery and Proprietor, Auto Service Garage, Cawnpore, b. September 1902, s. of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohammed Hallim; m. Four s.; Educ.: U.S.C., Allahabad; B.Com. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple), Member, Municipal Board and Cawnpore Development Board; Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area); Member, Iron and Steel Panels (both Major and Minor) of Govt. of India for Post-war Development; Ex-President, Rotary Club of Cawnpore and Merchants' Chamber of U.P.; was Honorary Magistrate; Captain, Indian Gymkhana Club in London, 1934 and 1935. Recreations: Shooting, Cricket and Tennis. Address: Bashir Lodge, Cawnpore.



BASU, Sukumar, C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1944), I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, b. 1900, s. of Girija Prasanna Basu, of Bankura, Bengal; m. Smriti, d. of Jnanendra Nath Ghosh, of Govindatham, Nalhati, Bengal, 1923; Educ.: Calcutta Univ. (B.A., 1921); Jesus Coll., Oxford. Appointed Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1923; was Dep. Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depts., 1934-35. Political and Appointments Dept., 1935-37 (also as M.L.C. Press Officer to Govt. of Bengal, and Home Dept., March to Dec. 1937 (also continuing as Press Officer to Govt. of Bengal), Secy., Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1938-41; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Agriculture and Industries Dept., 1941-42; Dep. Secy., Govt. of India, Education, Health and Lands Dept., 1942-44; Secy., Food Advisory Council, Govt. of India, 1942-47 and Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Agriculture Dept. 1944-47; Joint Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dept. of Agriculture, India, Jan. to Oct. 1947; a member, Foodgrains Policy Ctee., Govt. of India, 1943; Delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept. 1946. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. Address: Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

BASUR, Jaswant Singh, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Sardar Sahib (1-1-1946), Under-Secretary to Govt., East Punjab, Political Department, since Dec. 1948. b. Nov. 24, 1906, s. of Sardar Mehtab Singh Basur; m. the late Sardari Harbans Kaur, s. s. and two d.; Educ.: Qazian, Sanghol and Gujarkhan (Schools); Murray College, Sialkot and Govt.

College, Lahore; stood first in the Competitive Examination for P.C.S., Dec. 1930. Had training as an Honorary B.A.C. at Lahore and Sheikhupura, 1931-33; appointed B.A.C. on probation, 1933; Magistrate, 1st Class, Sheikhupura till Nov. 1935; Treasury Officer and Section 30 Magistrate, Rohtak, Delhi and Sardodha, 1935-41; Supdt., Sub-Jail, Sardodha in addition, 1939-40; Magistrate, Local Board, Multan Division, 1941-45; Additional District Magistrate, Gujrat, Montgomery and Ambala, 1945-48; Under-Secy., Medical, Local Govt. and Industries Departments, Jan-Mar. 1948. Address: Park 12, Simla-East.

BATGATE, Gordon Murray, O.B.E., C.A., R.A., Partner, A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches. b. May 3, 1888, m. Jane MacWhirter; Educ.: Glasgow High School, Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F., represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28; J.P., Bombay 1936-48; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1940-48; President, Calcutta India Society of Bombay, 1940; Joint Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Ctee., Canton Ctee., 1941-46; Ctee., Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1948-49. Clubs: East India and Sports, London; Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay. Address: Kammal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



BATLEY, Claude, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., Partner, Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. b. Oct. 1879; Educ.: Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich; practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. Prof. of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1924-43. Publications: The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes, 1934, second edition, 1940), in one volume, Oxford Pamphlet on "Architecture" in Indian affairs series and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Address: Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BATRA, M. L., I.S.E., B.A. (Hons.), C.E. (Roorkee), Superintending Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, b. July 1, 1903, s. of late L. Harikrishna Lal Batra, Bar-at-Law; m. Mrs. Shila Batra, d. of late R. B. L. Ram Rakha, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Irrigation; Educ.: Govt. School, Lyallpur; Govt. College, Lahore; Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. Joined Punjab Irrigation as Assistant Executive Engineer, 1927 and gradually rose to the present position. Address: Superintending Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, Hirakud Camp, Distt. Sambalpur, B.N.J.

BATRA, Ratan, Artist, b. Sept. 14, 1912, in Amritsar; Educ.: in Lahore and later in the Mayo School of Art, where he completed the courses in Commercial Painting and Fine Arts; was one of the six art students to work on the frescoes (Mughul Style) in the domes above the main entrance of the south block of the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi; recipient of a merit scholarship and John Lawrence scholarship for 3 years; won a prize of the Punjab Fine Art Society. Joined the "Times of India," Art Department, 1933; passed meritoriously the Advance Painting Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Arts; worked on his own and established Studio Ratan Batra, 1936; won recognition throughout India for his Commercial Art Work; later, founded Ranjit Sales and Publicity Ltd.; Director, Unique Printing Press Ltd.; joined the Art and Industry Movement in the latter period of 1945; acted as a member of the Bombay Regional Committee and Advertising Panel, 1946-47; elected member of the Council of Indian Institute of Art in Industry as

a representative of the Artist members; Life member, Art Society of India, Bombay Art Society; member, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art; member, All-India Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi; Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta; Associate Member, The Society for Education in Art, London; member, All-India Assoc. of Fine Arts; Commercial Artists' Guild. *Address:* Ilaco House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

BAVDEKAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice **Rajaram Shripad**, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), Addl. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 6. Sept. 16, 1898; *Educ.*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Deccan Coll., Poona; Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. *Address:* Crismill, Narayan Dabhokar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BAYA, Hon'ble Mr. Bhurelal, Minister for Transport, Communications and P.W.D., United State of Rajasthan. *b.* Shrawan Shukla 12, Samvat 1961, *s.* of Kanahiyalal Baya; *m.* Shrimati Sohan Devi; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Udaipur and Ratlam. Joined Mewar Govt. service; called to Bar; started business in Bombay, 1923; joined Bombay Congress, 1928, participated in Simon Commission Boycott Movement and Salt Satyagraha; took part in National Movements of 1932 and 1942; also in Mewar Prajamandal Satyagraha, 1938; jailed four times; one of the founders of the Mewar Prajamandal; was its Vice-Pres., General Secy. and Pres.; became Minister for Jagn and Supplies in the former Union of Rajasthan; took over all powers of jagirdars of Rajasthan. *Address:* Udaipur.

BAYATLI, His Excellency Yahya Kemal, Ambassador of Turkey to Pakistan. *b.* 1884, at Uskup; Professor, Univ. of Istanbul where he occupied the Chair of European Literature and Turkish Literature (1916-23); during the Revolution in 1919, worked with his students for the National Movement; his Political Review, "*Dergah*," won many adherents for the movement; accompanied Ismet Inonu to the Conference at Lausanne (1922); elected Representative from Uria in the Great National Assembly; Chairman, Turkish Delegation, Syrian-Turkish Border Commission (1925); Minister at Warsaw; Minister, Madrid and Lisbon; successively elected Representative to the Great National Assembly from Yozgat, Tekirdag and Istanbul; is the greatest living poet of Turkey. *Address:* Turkish Embassy, Pakistan, Karachi.

BECKER, Raymond J., B.A., American Vice-Consul, 6. January 8, 1922; *m.* Gloria C. Becker (nee Menzel); *Educ.*: University of California, U. S. Army, 1942-46. *Recreations:* Riding, Yachting. *Clubs:* Adyar Club, Madras; Royal Madras Yacht Club. *Address:* American Consulate General, Madras 1.

BEDEKAR, Gopal Vaman, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.Sc. Eng. (London), I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Home Dept. *b.* Oct. 10, 1908; *m.* Sumati, B.A., *d.* of Lt.-Col. Gharpurey, I.M.S.; one *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Miraj High School; Ferguson College, Poona; London University. Joined I.C.S., Nov. '33; *Asstt. Collector*, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas (Sind), 1933-37; under financial training, Nov. 1935-Feb. 1936; *Manager*, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, 1937-38; *Collector*, Sukkur, 1938-41; *Collector*, Kaira, 1941-43; *Additional Director of Civil Supplies*, Bombay, May-Nov. 1943; *Collector*, Thana & Bombay, 1943-46; *Deputy Secretary*, Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1946-49; *Chief Commissioner*, Ajmer-Merwara, 1947; on Special Duty (Merger of Baroda State), March-April, 1949. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

BEDI, Anup Singh, Managing Director, Bedi & Co. Ltd., Bedi & Co. (Rewa) Ltd.; Bedi, Sanghi & Co. Ltd.; Bedies (Hyderabad) Ltd.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Widely travelled on the Continent and the U. S. A. Director: The Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Ltd.; The Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.; The Bharat Refrigeration Corporation Ltd.; *Publicity and Marketing Service Ltd.*; The Nawa Samaj Ltd.; Partner, Ladha Singh Bedi & Sons, Calcutta.



Hobbies: Music, Swimming, Riding and Bridge. *Clubs:* The Gondwana Club, Nagpur, C.P.; New Club, Poona; Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Century Club, Bangalore. *Address:* Anjani Ambajhari Rd., Nagpur.

BEDI, Harikrishan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Dt. Mgr., Punjab National Bank Ltd., Bombay, C. P. and Madras Circle, 6. June 9, 1906; *m.* Sh. Sushila Devi; 2 daughters, Miss Raj Kumari, B.A. and Miss Ved Kumari, B.A., and three sons all studying; lineal descendant of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion; *Educ.*: D. A. V. Coll., Lahore, and University Law Coll., Lahore. Practised Law at Gurdaspur, 1926-28; Senior Professor of Economics, Fatchchand Coll. for Women for some time; entered banking in 1928; President, North Indian Association, Bombay, 1943-45; Committee member, Indian National Army Relief Fund, Bombay; member, Banking Ctee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Executive Committee, Indian Banks' Assoc., Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Economics Society, London; Editor, The Punjab National Bank Magazine, 1941-48. *Publications:* *A study of the Principles of Economics; Lahore—Old & New; Bombay—Old & New.* *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay and Delhi Cricket Club, New Delhi. *Bombay Address:* 520B, College Back Road, Bombay, 19; *Delhi Address:* 18/1, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.



BEDI, Lt.-Col. Kanwar Daya Singh, High Commissioner for India in the Commonwealth of Australia, since 1947. *b.* Jan. 27, 1899, *s.* of Raja Sir Gurbukhsingh Bedi, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E., of Kallar, District Rawalpindi, Punjab; *m.* Miss Anand Dhill; one *s.*, Tika Aridaman Singh Bedi and two *d.*, Manmohani Kumari and Shiela Kumari; *Educ.*: Early education in Rawalpindi; graduated from the Military Academy in Sandhurst, U. K., July 1921. Commissioned in the Indian Army, 1921; joined the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, Sept. 1928; spent the greater part of his official life (1935-1946) on the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan; appointed Political Agent, Quetta-Fishin, Nov. 1938; Political Agent, Loralai (Baluchistan), 1939-41; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Hazara (North-West Frontier Province), Jan. 1942-Sept. 1944; was then appointed as Political Agent, Kurram, the Agency bordering on Afghanistan; Political Agent, Orissa States, 1946-47. *Recreations:* Falconry, polo, tennis, hunting and coursing. *Clubs:* Rajputana Club, Mt. Abu. *Address:* 24, Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra.

BEDI, Maharaj Krishanlal, B.A., LL.B., L.S.G.D., C.A.I.I.B., F.R.E.S. (London), Manager, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Jodhpur. *b.* Dec. 1, 1910 at Dinagar, East Punjab. For sometime Manager, Fatchchand College for Women; worked marvelously at the time of great influx of refugees in Jodhpur State coming from Sindh and Bhawalpur State; General Secretary of the Refugees Society and Punjab Association, Jodhpur; popular amongst the officers and business circle of Jodhpur State. *Hobby:* Social Service. *Address:* Punjab National Bank Ltd., Jodhpur.



BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), *b.* Dec. 10, 1880; *Educ.*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Coll., Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay Educ. Dept., 1907; Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll., 1914-1934; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon. Secy., since April 1943; General Editor of the B. O. R. Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata; Editor of the Bhishmaparvan (pub. 1947), and of the Shantiparvan (in progress); recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur; President of the All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth Session; elected Hon. Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Twelfth (1943: Benares) Session; elected Hon. Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1946. *Publications:* "*Syndema of Sanskrit Grammar*"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "*Lata History of Rama*" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; critical editions with notes and translation of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhasya; Basu Malik Lecturer on Vedanta Philosophy (Calcutta Univ., 1925), and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) *History of Indian Philosophy* Vols. 2 and 7 (out of 8 projected); over 100 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned societies. *Address:* "Bilvakunja," Poona No. 4.

BELVI, Dattatraya Venkatesha, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (Bombay), Retired Advocate and Landlord, 6. January 14, 1866, of a humble family; *m.* has three *ss.* and eight *ds.*; *Educ.*: Sardar's High School, Belgium; Deccan College, Poona and Govt. Law School, Bombay, mainly with the aid of scholarships and prizes. Practised Law, 1893-1944; elected thrice by the municipalities in the southern division to the Bombay Legislative Council, 1911-21; elected twice to the Central Legislative Assembly by the S.D., 1924-31; elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Sholapur-cum-Bijapur-cum-Belgaum Districts defeating a congress candidate; strong opponent of the Bombay Tenancy Legislation. *Recreations:* Long walks. *Clubs:* Social Club, Belgium. *Address:* Belgium.

BENJAMIN, Ven. T. Kuruvilla, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922; formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922; Bishop's Commissary, 1923, Retired, May 1939; Bishop's Commissary, 1944, retired, May 1945. *Publications:* (In Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians; Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "*Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend*." *Address:* Maranion via Tiruvalla.

BENNETT, Cecil Harry Andrew, B.A., LL.B., Licence-es-Droit, Legal Adviser to the High Commissioners for the United Kingdom in India and Pakistan. *b.* March 14, 1898, *s.* of H. C. Dudley Bennett, The Ums, Allesby, N'Coventry; *m.* Cynthia Ernestine (née Elton); three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Pembroke College, Cambridge; University of Paris; Called to the Bar, 1922. Advocate-General, Sudan Government, 1938; Attorney-General, 1940; Chief Justice of the Sudan, 1943; Judge of the High Court, Patna, 1946. *Recreations:* Golf. *Club:* Gymkhana, New Delhi; *Address:* Hotel Cecil, Delhi.

BENNETT, Christopher Macaulay, B.Sc., Chief Engineer (B. & R.) & Secy. to Government of Orissa. *b.* February 15, 1903; *m.* Elaine Charlotte Stagg; one *d.* *Educ.*: Berkhamsted School, London University. Came to India, 1926. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

BENTHALL, Sir Edward Charles, Kt. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1945), Chairman, Bird & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and F. W. Heilgers & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* 26th November 1893, *s.* of Rev. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall; *m.* Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cullen, *d.* of first Baron Cullen of Delford, 1918, one *s.*; *Educ.*: Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19; (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19; Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-31; Governor, 1928-30; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36; Indian Army Retirement Office, 1931; Council of State, 1932-33; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1934-35; Bengal Leg. Council, 1937-38; Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41; Board of Trade, 1941-42; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport), July 1942-June, 1946. *Address:* C/o 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BEWOOR, Sir Gurnath Venkatesh, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E., Kt., I.C.S., Dir., Tata Industries Ltd.; since Sept. 1946; Managing Director, Air-India Ltd. and Air-India International Ltd. *b.* Nov. 20, 1888; *m.* M. S. Tungabai Mudholkar; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P. Dy., Commissioner, Chattri and Nagpur; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles; Dir. Genl. of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934-1941; *Addl. Secy.*, Defence Dept., 1941-42. Indian delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929, the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1927, Canberra, 1942 and London, 1945 and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944. *Secy.* to Govt. of India in the Posts & Air Dept., July 1942 to June 1946; member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, 1945; member, Transport and Communications Commissions of U.N.O., 1946; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce & Commonwealth Relations), July and Aug. 1946. *Address:* Shri Krishna Niwas, Poona 4; Bombay House, Bombay 1.

BHABHA, C. V., M.A., B.Com., J.P., Director, Central Bank of India Ltd., and Oriental Assurance Co. Ltd. *b.* July 22, 1910, *s.* of Khan Bahadur H. K. Bhabha; *Educ.*:



St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; Fellow of St. Xavier's College (1932-34); Fellow and Lecturer in Banking Law and Practice, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay (1932-33). *Bombay* (1932-33). Justice of Peace and Presidency Magistrate (Hony); Commerce Member, Interim Government of India, September 1946; member, Works, Mines & Power, Government of India, November, 1946; Commerce Minister, Govt. of India, 15th August 1947; resigned, April 1948; Leader of the Indian Delegation to World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947, elected Vice-President, International World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947. *Publications:* Contributions to Journals and Newspapers on Banking and Commercial topics. *Hobbies:* Riding, Swimming, Photography. *Address:* C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

BHABHA, Homi Jehangir, B.A. (Cantab.), 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.), 1934, D.Sc. Honoris Causa (Patna), 1944, F.R.S., 1941, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, India, 6 Oct. 30, 1969; *Educ.*: Cathedral and John Comyn High School, Elphinstone Coll., and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Newton Student from 1934; held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936. Became special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Adams Prize 1942; Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45; Hopkins Prize, 1948. *Publications:* Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation. *Address:* Mehrastr, 12, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill Bombay 6.

BRADERWA, His Highness Shrinant Mahendra (Namdar) Thakore Sahab, Shree Narayanji, Ranajitsinhji, Thakore Sahab of 6 November 29, 1903; m. Shree Jijirakshveria-ahob of Rajpur (Kathiawar), 1930; their apparent Maharaj Kumar Shree Sanjayjiyashiji, b. on October 21, 1942; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Succeded to the *adul* on the death of his father, April 26, 1953; was invested with full powers, October 7, 1955; has integrated the State with the Bombay Province, placing it in the Kaira District. *Address:* Palace, Bhadrava (Rewa-Kantha).



BHAGWANDAS, Dewan, B.Com. (Punjab), Businessman and Industrialist. *b.* 1912, of the respectable Dewan family of North India; *m.* in 1940; *Educ.*: B.Com. of Punjab University; also studied Law. Took up Journalism; has travelled extensively; Managing Director, Bombay Chemical Co. Ltd., the Commonwealth Publications (Eastern) Ltd., Dewan Brothers (1938) Ltd., Dewans Printers Ltd., Deputy Managing Director, Alfred E. McKenzie and Co. Ltd., etc. etc. *Hobbies:* Study, stamp collecting and photography. *Address:* 26, Errabalu Chetti Street, Madras.



BHAGWANDAS, Squadron Leader Nirush-walia, B.A., I.A.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Hospet. *b.* March 29, 1919; *s.* of K. Lakshman (retired Police Officer) and adopted *s.* of M. Narsappa; *m.* Pramila (nee Savarna), *d.* of Rao Bahadur N. N. Savarna, B.A., B.L.; 3 *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. As a scout attained the highest rank of Gold Cross King's Scout, Dushman Thong Holder; qualified for 45 Proficiency Badges; was awarded 'Thanks Badge' and Medal for Public Service; joined the Royal Indian Air Force, Aug. 1941 in the flying branch; became squadron leader, 1946; elected for I.C.S., 1946; appointed in the I.A.S., 1947; during Punjab riots served in Amritsar as Asst. Commr. (Refugees). *Publications:* Ways and means to improve Recruiting which won H. E. Sir Arthur Hopes' first prize of Rs. 500. *Address:* Sub-Collector, Hospet.

BHAGWAT, Bhalchandra Vithal, Superintendent, Empress Botanical Gardens, Poona. *b.* November 30, 1897; *m.* has two *s.* Worked as Professor in commercial subjects of the Poona School of Commerce; joined Empress Gardens in 1923 and had practical training under late E. Little, L.S.O.; took keen interest in horticulture; had been in the service of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India (started in 1830) for over 25 years; did laying of gardens for Indian Princes; was doing advisory work in matters of agri-horticulture during last World War; was elected a member of the Rotary Club of Poona (charterisation—Horticulture—Public Park Service), 1946; Hony. Secretary & Treasurer, All-India Seed Growers' and Nurserymen Association Ltd. (first body of its kind in India); worked also as Secretary, clubs and such other institutions; travelled practically all over the Continent England, Ireland, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc., studying the conditions of gardens and Parks, their administration, Seed Raising and Bulb Growing, etc. *Clubs:* Deccan Club, Poona; The Club of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona; Rotary Club of Poona, *Address:* Poona.

BHAGWATI, The Hon. Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* August 7, 1894; *s.* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati; *Educ.*: Baroda Coll. & Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Senior Daxina Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay; some time Professor, Government Law Coll., Bombay; some time member of the Bar Council. *Publications:* Translation into Gujarati of V. M. Mehta's *Co-operative Movement*, for the Gujarat Vernacular Society. *Address:* Anand Bhuvan, Bahubhath 2nd Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

BHAIRUN, Singhji Bahadur, Colonel Maharaj Sir Sir, K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Thikana Tejrasar, Bikaner State. *b.* Sept. 15, 1879; son and heir, Rajkumar Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib; Grandsons, Bhunwar Sir Pratapsinghji Sahib and Bhunwar Sir Roop-singhji Sahib; *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Appointed Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1936; accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896; appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secy. to His Highness; Senior Member of Council and Vice-President of Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner; also acted as President of Council during H. H.'s visits to Europe; Hon. Col. of the Sudut Light Infantry; uncle of H. H. the Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhadrabind and Rasikbind. *Address:* Bhadrabindus, Bikaner.

BHAKTAVATSALAM, The Hon'ble Sri M., Minister for Public Works and Information, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1897. Gave up practice at the Bar, 1927; was connected with 'India', a Tamil daily; Deputy Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1936 and was connected as member and Vice-President, Chinglepet District Board for 6 years from 1932; Vice-President, Tamil Natl Congress Committee, 1935; acted as Secretary, Tamil Natl Congress Committee for a number of years; member, All-India Congress Committee; Parliamentary Secretary to the

Minister for Local Administration in the first Congress Ministry, 1937; was also a member of the Prakasham Cabinet until he resigned in March, 1947. *Address*: Secretariat, Madras.

BEAL, The Hon'ble Shri Chandra, B.Sc., M.L.C. (U.P.), President, United Provinces Legislative Council, since March 10, 1949. *b.* Sept. 20, 1891. *s.* of Dr. Bhagvan Das, M.A., D.Litt. and Chanchi Devi. *m.* Kripa Devi, *d.* of Thakur Das of Haldaut (Bijnor, U.P.), five *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Central Hindu Coll. (Allahabad Univ.). Social worker, connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement; elected member, Banaras Municipal Board (1923-25); served on many of its committees; elected member, U.P. Legislative Council for three years (1927), Parliamentary Secy., Local Self-Govt. Dept., U.P. (1937-38), member, various Committees of the Provincial Legislature and Govt.; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Council, 1946; was unanimously elected by Pres., U.P. Leg. Council, Nov. 1948; interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press. *Recreations*: Formerly riding and other Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills. *Club*: Kashi Club, Banaras. *Address*: Shanti Sadan, Banaras Cantt.

BEALLA, Tejasvi Prasad, M.A., LL.B. Holder of King's Police Medal (1928) and Indian Police Medal (1947). Director-General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India. *b.* January 11, 1899, *s.* of Hari Prasad Bhalla; *m.* Shrimati Jamuna Devi. Four *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Lucknow; Kheri (U.P.) and Canning College Lucknow and subsequently the Lucknow University; joined the Indian Police Service; held charge of important districts in the U.P., e.g., Allahabad; was Anti-corruption Officer; served in the staff of the I.G.P. & C.I.D., U.P.; Transport Commissioner, U.P.; Secretary Member of Criminal Tribes Cttee., Anti-corruption Cttee., Economy Insurance & Resources Cttee., Member, Bureau of Research on Public Administration, U.P.; Director-General, Civil Aviation. *Recreations*: Reading, research and chess and riding. *Clubs*: Allahabad Club, Mahomed Reg Club, Lucknow. *Address*: Office of the Director-General, Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

BEHAN, L. Suraj, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), M.A. (Punjab), T.D. (London), M.A. Education (London), Principal, Central Institute of Education, Govt. of India. *b.* November 1, 1904, *s.* of late Dr. Tota Ram, Asstt. Surgeon (N.W.F.P.); *m.* Mohini; three *s.* *Educ.*: D.A.V. High School, Lahore; D.A.V. College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore; Univ. of London Institute of Education, London. Lecturer, D.A.V. College, Lahore; Principal, D.A.V. High School, Lahore; Principal, D.A.V. College, Sholapur; Asstt. Educational Adviser, Govt. of India. *Publications*: *Happy Childhood*; *Five Eminent Indians*; *Duganand*; *His Life and Work*. *Recreation*: Gardening. *Clubs*: Rotary (for 3 years). *Address*: Principal, Central Institute of Education, Convent Lines, Delhi.

BEHANDARI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amar Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, East Punjab, since Aug. 1947. *b.* November 21, 1899, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Naubat Rai; *m.* Padma Sahgal (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal); two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Punjab and Oxford Universities. Entered Indian Civil Service, Oct. 1924. By Commissioner, Gujrat, Siakot & Karnal (1929-32); Sessions Judge, Montgomery and Delhi (1933-39); Dy. Secy. and Secy. to Govt., Punjab Legislative Dept. (1939-42); Judge, High Court, Lahore, Feb. 1942. *Recreations*: Gardening and Travelling. *Clubs*: Simla Amateur Dramatic Club (President); Annandale Gymkhana Club (President); Gulmarg Club. *Address*: Fir Hill, Simla S.W.

BEHANDARI, Rai Sahib Billam Chand, Accountant-General, Jodhpur, since April 1947, at present on deputation to the United State of Rajasthan as Finance Secretary from May 18, 1949. *b.* July 1, 1898; started



career in Govt. service as Inspector, Food Stuffs, 1918; Superintendent, Budget and Compilation, 1925; granted Special reward for compiling Budget, 1928-29 against time, Superintendent, Finance and Budget Secretariat, 1929; Asstt. Secy., Govt. Finance Dept., 1933; rendered good service during 1939 share transaction trouble; awarded reward of Rs. 12,000; Secy., Finance Dept., May 1935; conferred the title of Rai Sahib, 1938; granted Palki Saropao, 1939; Gold Saropao, 1942; officiated several times as Asstt. to the Finance Minister and during Minister's leave shouldered entire responsibility of State Financial Administration; a social and public worker; Honorary Treasurer: All-India Lady Chelmsford League, 1935; Shree Hanuwant Benevolent Fund since 1942; Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. since 1947; Vice-Pres., Unaid Co-operative Credit Society since 1947. *Recreations*: Theosophy and Comparative Study of Religion and problem of human progress. *Address*: Paoth, Jodhpur.

BEHANDARI, K. N. RAJYA BHUSHAN RAJ BAHADUR RAJYA BANDEU, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker of Indore. *b.* 1888; *Educ.*: Privately; (founder and Managing



Director, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Chairman, The Rai Bahadur Kanhayalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. and the Central India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore; Proprietor, The Bhandari Iron & Steel Co., Indore and Malabarva Bhupal Electric Supply Co., Udaipur; Director, The Bank of Indore Ltd. and Honorary First Class Magistrate, Indore; Treasurer, Madhya Bharat University Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund (Holkar State), Indian Red Cross Society Holkar State Branch and Holkar State War Relief Fund; Vice-President, The Madhya Bharat Millowners Association; Member—Gyara Panch, Governing Body, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Refugee Employment Sub-Committee, Madhya Bharat Banking Enquiry Committee and Roberts Nursing Home Managing Committee, Indore; His family has upto now donated about Rupees 17½ lacs for Social, Educational, Medical and Religious uplift; has been running the Nandlal Bhandari High School imparting vocational training, a Boarding House and Maternity Home catering for the needs of the Mill labourers' families in Indore free of charge; is an orator and takes keen interest in Industrial uplift, Ayurvedic Medicines and Yogic sciences; has provided good amenities for his Mill labourers. *Address*: Nandanwan 18, Tukoganj, Indore.

BEHANDARI, Lt.-Col. Madan Gopal, C.I.E. (1942), M.B.E.S., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay *b.* Jan. 3, 1892; *Educ.*: Lahore. On active service, Dec. 1914-Dec. 1919 on military service up to Oct. 1924; Bombay Jail Dept., from Oct. 1924. *Address*: Oval View, Queen's Road, Bombay.

BEHANDARI, Purshottam Lal, B.Sc., Director of Information Services, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Ministry, Govt. of India. *b.* May 22, 1911, *s.* of K. C. Bhandari, Barrister-at-Law, Perampore; *m.* Leila (nee Gulati); two *d.* *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore, Asstt. Editor, 'Civil & Military Gazette', Lahore (1931-43); *Publicity*

Officer, Information & Broadcasting Department (1943-45); Information Officer for India in Canada (1946-47); Public Relations Officer to High Commissioner for India in London (1948) and Publicity Liaison Officer to Indian Delegation to Peace Conference in Paris (1946); Secretary-General and Adviser to Indian Delegation to U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva (1948); Public Relations Officer and Adviser to Indian Delegation to U.N. General Assembly in Paris (1948). *Address*: Director of Information Services, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Ministry, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

BEHANDARKAR, Vaman Prabhakar, B.Sc., O.B.E., Member (Transport), Railway Board. *b.* April 18, 1892. *s.* of the late Rao Bahadur Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar and *g.* of the late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., K.C.I.E.; *m.* Yamunabai Bhandarkar nee Sumati Patkar; three *d.* *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad, Joined Eastern Bengal Rly. as Asstt. Traffic Supt.; rose to the position of General Manager. *Publications*: Government Reports on Projected Railways in Bengal and economic condition of employees of E. B. Rly. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Clubs*: "300", Calcutta; "South Club"; "Delhi Gymkhana"; "Chelmsford". *Address*: 9, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

BEHARATAN, Arangode Srinivasan, B.A., Journalist; Joint General Manager, Press Trust of India and The Associated Press of India, since Feb. 1949. *b.* Oct. 31, 1902, *s.* of Arangode Bhadratha Srinivasa Iyer; *m.* Sow. S. Saraswati, *d.* of S. N. Srinivasa Iyer of Coimbatore; two *s.* and four *d.* *Educ.*: Pattambi, Palghat, and Madanapalli Theosophical College, joined as Editor, Bombay Scouts Magazine, a monthly devoted to Scouting, 1928; joined the Associated Press of India as Reporter, March 1930; was appointed Assistant General Manager, 1936 and Deputy General Manager of Reuters and Associated Press of India, in 1943; for 18 years closely connected with reporting of important political events such as Congress Sessions, Congress Working Committee meetings, Liberal Federation and Muslim League meetings, First Simla Conference, Cabinet Mission and the Second Simla Conference. *Recreations*: Expansion of the News Service and the Organisation. *Clubs*: Constitution Club, Delhi *Address*: Tulsi Vihar, 70 Marine Drive, Bombay.

BEHARATIYA, Shaligram Ramchandra, M.L.A. b. 1902; Educ.: Pachora English School; *m.* Miss Ratanbai, *d.* of Sheth Hanumanadas Ramdayal, prominent merchant, Dhulia; two *s.* and three *d.* Merchant, factory owner and businessman in several concerns; authorised dealer of Ford Motor Co. for East and West Khandesh Districts and Malegaon Taluka in Nasik District; leader of Agarwal Community; served as member of Dhulia Municipality for six years; Director, Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. for twelve years and chairman of the Bank for three years; chairman, Rajwade Peoples' Bank Ltd. for one year; President of Dhulia Go-Shala and Victoria Orphanage and Secretary, Dhulia Panjara Pole; Vice-President, Dhulia Education Society and Swodharak Griha; Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly for seven years; treasurer; District Congress Committee for ten years. *Address*: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhulia (West Khandesh).



BHARATPUR, Col. H. H. Shri Brijendra Sewai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung (Jai) MAHARAJA of. b. Dec. 1, 1918. Succeeded, March 27, 1929 and invested with powers, October 29; Salute 47 permanent, 19 local. Address: Bharatpur.

BHARDWAJ, H. Lal, B.A., A.A.C.A., A.A.P.A., F.C.I. (Birm.), Manager, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Ajmer, b. March 1, 1914, at Jundiala Dist., Jullundur (East Punjab).



educ.: D. A. V. College, Jullundur City. Started as an apprentice; gradually rose to the present position: first man to explore Rajputana field for Bank, resulting in a network of 21 branches in Rajputana; rendered yeoman service to refugees at the time of influx from Shind and West Punjab. Address: Punjab National Bank Ltd., Ajmer.

BHARGAVA, Rai Bahadur Pt. Brahma Dutta, General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer, since 1938. b. July 21, 1904 in a respectable family at Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara), *s.* of Pandit Beharilal, Lawyer, Ajmer-Merwara; *educ.*: Had a brilliant academic career, passing most of his examinations in the first class. Won a number of Trophies in Tennis, while at the Univ. Was returned to the Municipal Ctee. at Beawar, 1927; was elected as its Senior Vice-Chairman, 1928; established an Orphanage at Beawar, 1929; Asst. General Manager, General Assurance Society, 1937-38; elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, 1938; is connected with various social, educational and charitable institutions; got a decent hospital building erected at Village Saradhna; as Pres. of the Rotary Club, Ajmer, established a free dispensary at Nagra; a labour colony in Ajmer; Provincial Commissioner for Rajputana and Central India of the Hindustani Scouts Assoc.; has been instrumental in raising substantial funds for the construction of the Aryasamaj Bhawan, Beawar, Shri Savitri Girls' Intermediate College, Ajmer, Saradhna Hospital, Scouts' Movement and other institutions; Pres., Indian Life Assurance Offices' Assoc., Bombay, 1947-48. Address: General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer.

BHARGAVA, D. P., B.Sc., LL.B., Press Representative and Journalist, Jodhpur, b. March 10, 1905, at Ajmer, *s.* of late Pandit Dehdayal Bhargava, Hon. Magistrate First Class and founder-chairman.



The General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer and brother of Karambhusan Mahavir-prasad, retired Accountant-General, Alwar State and brother of the late M. P. Bhargava, Punes Judge, Gwalior High Court; *m.* of late K. B. Totadivi, d. of late Rai Bahadur Tribhoknath Bhargava; Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow; two d. Nirmaladevi and Munidevi; Secretary, Social Gathering Ctee., Govt. College, Ajmer, 1927 and 1928; Secretary, Law Society, Univ. of Allahabad, 1929; Vice-President, 1930; recipient of First Class Sanad as Supervisor, Census Operations, Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana, 1931; Managing Agent, Rajputana Films Ltd., Ajmer, 1936-37; Legal Practitioner, Ajmer, up to 1943; Supervisor, Punjab National Bank Ltd., 1944-45; Accountant, Bharat Bank Ltd., 1945-46; Judicial Officer, First Class, Thikana Bhopalgari, 1946-48. *Recreations*: Chess, Music; gives occasional recitals from Jodhpur Broadcasting Station. Address: Haji Building, opposite Rly. Station, Jodhpur.

BHARGAVA, Gajadhar Prasad, B.A., LL.B., Hon. Special Railway Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Allahabad, and Advocate (Federal Court and High Court, Allahabad); b. May 15, 1908, *s.* of late D. P. Bhargava, *m.* d. of the Late Rai Bahadur Tribhok Nath Bhargava, of Lucknow; five *s.* and two d. *Educ.*: Ewing Christian College and University of Allahabad, Professor of law. *Publications*: *Law of Income Tax in India*; *Commentary on the U.P. Encumbered Estates Act. Recreations*: Tennis. Address: 30-A, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

BHARGAVA, Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand, Minister for Finance, Excise and Taxation, Education, Medical and Public Health, East Punjab since 1949. b. March 1889 at Sirsa; belongs to an old respectable family of Hissar District; *educ.*: in his home town, Mission and College in Lahore. Practised as a doctor; entered into the political arena under the leadership of the late Lala Lajpat Rai; was elected member, Municipal Ctee. and Pres. Lahore Congress Ctee.; chosen as member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927; resigned in 1929 as a protest against the repressive policy of the Govt.; was General Secy., Reception Ctee. of session of Congress at Lahore; gave up practice in 1935 to concentrate on politics; arrested during non-co-operation movement in 1921 and in 1923; detained twice during C. D. movement, of 1940 and 1942; released in 1943; elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was elected as leader of the opposition; is essentially a constructive worker; is a trusted devotee of Mahatma Gandhi; was returned to the Assembly, 1946; was appointed member of the Partition Ctee.; elected leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the East Punjab; Leader, National Rural Reconstruction Movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi; President, Punjab Gram Seva Mandal; Trustee, Village Industries Assoc.; Hon. Agent, All-India Spinners' Assoc.; Pres., National Physical Institute, Secy., Gulab Devi Memorial Trust; Chairman, Lahore Hospital Society, Premier, East Punjab, August 15, 1947-49. Address: Secretariat, Simla, East Punjab.

BHARGAVA, Pt. Mahesh Dutt, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara), b. Jan. 30, 1911, *s.* of Pt. Beharilal Bhargava, an eminent Lawyer of Ajmer-Merwara; *educ.*: Beawar Mission High School till 1926; Ajmer Govt. College (1928); Graduate in Science, Agra College, Agra (1930); University School of Law, Allahabad (1932); member, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer; Gram Udhoyog Mandal, Ajmer; Mahila Shiksha Sadan, Hafundi; Godawari Kanya Pathshala, Beawar; Provincial Labour Advisory Board, Ajmer-Merwara; Vice-President, Bar Association, Beawar; Arya Samaj, Beawar; Trustee, Beawar Orphanage; Director, Educational Publishers Ltd., Beawar; Chairman, Mahesh Metal Works Ltd., Kishangarh; Secretary, Peace Ctee., I.N.A. Relief Ctee., Beawar, ex-Chairman, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Civic Welfare Ctee., Beawar; Past Secretary, Arya Samaj; Bar Association; Anti-untouchability League, Beawar; Rajputana Flood Relief Society; Chief Whip, Municipal Congress Party (1937-42); organized Voluntary Rationing in Beawar (1946-47); served cause of Hindu-Muslim unity; acted as Arbitrator, Beawar and Biljainagar Textile Trade Disputes (1948); Imprisoned 1942; a firm believer of Hindu-Muslim unity. *Recreation*: Tennis. Address: Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).



BHARGAVA, Bhushan Rai Bahadur Mithanlal, Advocate, Ajmer, b. Feb., 1870 at Jaipur, *s.* of Pt. Chatterbhushan; *m.*; *educ.*: B.A., Allahabad University, 1891, LL.B., 1892-93. Started practice, 1893; founded General Assurance Society Ltd., 1907; its Financial Manager and Managing Director, 1907-26; Chairman, Board of Directors, 1926-43; Resident Director since 1943; Chairman, Arya Samaj Mandal Ltd., Ajmer; Educational Publishers Ltd., Beawar; President: D. A. V. College and High School; Arya Samaj Educational Society; Dayanand Orphanage; Mathuraprasad Gulabdevi Kanya Pathshala; Pushkar Jagir Committee; Hindustan Scouts Assoc.; Government College Old Students Assoc.; Ajmer-Merwara Gausula Federation; Pushkar Gausula, Ajmer; Board of Trustees of the Krishnagopal Aushdhayala, Kalera-bogla; Shishu Shiksha Sadan, Ajmer; Moitima Sakdia Orphanage, Ajmer; Director: Rewari Electric and General Industries Co. Ltd.; Shradhdhanand Publications Ltd., Delhi; Peoples Co-operative Stores Ltd., Ajmer; Member: Managing Ctees. of District Board, Ajmer-Merwara; Victoria Hospital, Ajmer; Benares University; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Hindu Aushdhayala; Sanskrit Pathshala, Ananchetra; Rationing Advisory Ctee., Ajmer. Address: Jaipur Road, Ajmer.



BHARGAVA, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate and Public Worker, b. January 30, 1903 at Shalhpura State, *s.* of Pandit Binodlal Bhargava, Rais and Landlord, Beawar; *m.* Mrs. Radha Rani Bhargava, May 7, 1924; one d.; *educ.*: Maharaja Middle School, Shalhpura; Mission High School, Beawar upto 1920; Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1921-21; Allahabad University, 1924-26. Began career as a lawyer, 1927; soon came to the top in Beawar and shifted to Ajmer; elected President, Bar Association, Ajmer, 1947-48; member, All India Congress Committee for a number of years; offered Individual Satyagraha, 1941, convicted to 1 year's R.I.; was under detention, 1942-43; President, Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India Provincial Congress Committee, 1941-45; Ajmer-Merwara Khas Sabha for a number of years; member, Legislative Assembly (Central), since November 1945, Constituent Assembly of India (Dominion Parliament); Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway, Branch Advisory Committee, Ajmer; President, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, 1948-49; Vice-President, Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council for Ajmer-Merwara; Senior Chairman, Beawar Municipal Committee; *Recreation*: Tennis. Address: Advocate, Ajmer.



BHARGOVA, P. D., F.S.S. (London), F.I.S.S., F.I.S.I., Founder, General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer; General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd. from inception for over 30 years; retired, May 1937; is prominent in the history of Insurance in India; his bust installed in front of the Head Office buildings of the General Assurance Society at Ajmer and unveiled by Sir Govind Pradhan, ex-Finance Minister of Bombay, 1934; Honorary Magistrate, 1924-37; was a nominated member of the Municipal Board, Ajmer for several years; his name associated with various charities; has generously donated to several schools, Colleges and other institutions. Address: Bhargava House, Banj Imli, Ajmer.



BHARGAVA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phare Lal, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur (1943). Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. *b.* November 1893. *s.* of Ramchandra Bhargava. *m.* Shrimati Kalawati Bhargava. four *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Lucknow and Allahabad. Joined Provincial Civil Judicial Service in April 25, 1923, elevated to the bench of the Allahabad High Court in May 1948. *Address*: 36, The Mall Road, Allahabad.

BHARGAVA, Som Datta, Advocate Secretary. General Assistance Society Ltd., since 1943. *b.* January 14, 1907. *Agent* (Rajputana) of Rai Bahadur Milband Lal Bhargava and Shrimati Basanti Devi. *Educ.*: B.Sc. from Govt. College, Ajmer (Agra Univ.), 1928. M.L.I. Agra College, Agra, 1930. Practised at Ajmer Bar 1930-43. Director, General Assistance Society Ltd., 1930-43. member, Executive Office of the All-India Bhargava Sabha, Sangre Satyagrah. *Agent* Musu College, P.A.V. Agricultural & Industrial College, Arvansingh Educational Society, Director, Bharat Prapat Co. Ltd., Director & Secretary, Peoples' Cooperative Stores Ltd., Ajmer; member, Gomopoliya Circle, Executive Office of Shri Sri Krishna Sadan, Ajmer; interested in Education and Social Reform. *Address*: Jagan Road, Ajmer.



BHARGAVA, Vashishtha, B.Sc. (Hons.) M.Sc., Judicial Secretary & Legal Representative to F.P. Govt., since Feb. 1948. *b.* Feb. 5, 1906. *s.* of Chhotelal Lal Bhargava. *m.* Shrimati Vishnu Kumari Bhargava. four *s.* *Educ.*: Kashi Christian College, Allahabad; Allahabad Univ. and School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1930. Joint Magistrate, 1930-32. Civil & Sessions Judge, 1935-36. Addl. District Judge, 1937-38. District Judge, 1938-47. Addl. Food Commissioner, 1947-48. *Address*: 6, Butler Road, Lucknow.

BHARTIYA, Nawal Kishore, B.A., F.C.I., Managing Director, The Free India Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Kanpur, L. Dec. 4, 1896. *s.* of Seth Bhagwandas. *m.* Shrimati Sushila Bhartiya; four *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. Is a social reformer, Congress man and a self-made man; started life as a school master. Is a prominent insurance underwriter in the country; member, Insurance Advisory Office; President, Federation of Indian Insurance Companies; member, Executive Office, Indian Life Offices Assoc., travelled three in Europe and once in U.S.A. Is a Rotarian. *Address*: Kishore Sadan, 6/32, Civil Lines, Kanpur.



BHAT, Vishnu Ramakrishna, M.A. (1st Class), Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholar, LL.M., Principal, R. I. Law College, Belgium, since 1917. *b.* Feb. 2, 1911. *s.* of Rama Krishna Bhat. *Educ.*: Landow, Kanara District; *m.* Anshu Bhat. *and d.* of late N. S. Bhavani, Mangalore. One *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Dhawar and Poona. Practised in Kanara District till 1917; appointed Professor of Law, R. I. Law College, 1942. *Publications*: Contributions on legal topics. *Recreations*: Reading of light literature. *Address*: Dalvi Block, Bhakwadi, Belgium.

BHATTIA, Colonel Sohan Lal, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cant.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.R.C.S. (Bombay), C.I.L. (1916), M.C. (1918), LL.M.S., Honorary Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy (V.H.S.), 1917, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, since 1918 May 1917. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Madras Assam, from 1945 to 1953-47. *b.* 5 August 1881; *m.* Raj

Kishore. *Educ.*: Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, Clinical Assist., Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas' Hospital, London; joined I.M.S., 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology in 1920, Dean in 1925, and Principal, Grant Medical Coll. and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41. Additional Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1941-45. Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1943-45. Member of the Indian Scientific Mission, which visited U.S.A. and Canada in 1944. *Publications*: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address*: Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras.

BHATTNAGAR, Kalka Prasad, M.A., LL.B. (Ahl.) University, Principal, D. A. V. College, Kanpur, Dean of Faculty of Commerce, Agra University. *b.* May 29, 1896. *s.* of L. Bhawani Prasad; *m.* Sumati Devi Bhattnagar; three *s.* *Educ.*: Agra College, Agra, M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Started career as Professor of Economics, D. A. V. College, Kanpur, 1919. became Vice-Principal and subsequently Principal of the same. has been Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Agra University for 4 times. *Address*: 7/39, Tinkarna, Kanpur.

BHATTNAGAR, Sir Shanti Swarup, Kt (1931), O.B.E., D.Sc. F.R.S. (1943), F. Inst. P., F.I.C., F.R.C.I. (Hons.), D.Sc. (Hon. Oxford), Patna, Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), Secretary, Govt. of India, Deptt. of Scientific Research; Director, Industrial and Scientific Research. *b.* March, 1895. *Educ.*: Lahore, London and Berlin; *m.* Shrimati Jaywanti (died 3rd Feb. 1946). Univ. Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-23. Univ. Professor of Chemistry and Director, Univ. Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, 1924-1940. Research Scholar of the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain; Hon. Prof., Punjab Univ., Delhi Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ., Fellow-Syndic and Member of the Council of the Benares Hindu Univ.; Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938; General Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1935; Pres., National Institute of Sciences of India, 1947 and 1948; Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923. Centenary Celebrations of the British Assoc., London, 1931; Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931; Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931; Cambridge, 1936; member, Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Industrial Research Utilization Office, and all the Research Offices; founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab Univ. *Publications*: *Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry* (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Manchester, 1935). *Ham-El-Burg*, a treatise on electricity, Urdu, and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address*: 4, York Place, New Delhi.

BHATT, Gokulbhai Daulatram, Ex-President, Rajputana Provincial Congress Office, and Member, Constituent Assembly. *b.* 1890. *s.* of Daulatram Ramji of Mathal, Sirohi State, Rajputana; *m.* Rangubai; three *s.* *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Left studies to join Non-Co-operation Movement; actively participated in the national activities of the Indian National Congress; courted jail several times; occupied high positions in Congress; member, Working Office, Indian National Congress; A.L.C.C.; Trustee of several institutions in the Bombay Suburban District; Gujarati Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, etc., has been doing national work since 1919. *Publications*: Edited several Gujarati books; translated *Raman Gita* and other works in

Gujarati verse. *Address*: 33, Canning Lane, New Delhi; Sirohi, Rajasthan; 21, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

BHATT, Prabhashankar Ramchandra, J.P., and Jyoti, Magistrate. *b.* Feb. 10, 1909. *m.* Jyotsna; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College. Interested in Insurance and Export-Import Business; has donated Student's Hostel in Grant Medical College for over 250 students; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Shepherd After-Care Association; President, W.I.A.A.; Vice-Chairman, The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh and Passengers and Traffic Relief Assoc.; Treasurer, B.P. O.A., B.P.A.E.A.; Member, Advisory Cttee., J. J. & G. T. Hospitals, G.I.P. Rly., Bombay; Petrol Standing Advisory Cttee. of the Govt. of Bombay; is on the Managing Committees of several charitable and public welfare organisations. *Clubs*: Willington; C.C.I.; Radio; W.I.A.A. *Address*: 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHATTACHARYYA, Chopalakanta, M.A., B.L., Editor, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika." *b.* January 1901; *m.* Shrimati Lalita Debi; *Educ.*: Orthodox Sanskrit Schools; the Calcutta Aryan Institution, now the Saradacharan Aryan Institution; Presidency College, Calcutta University. Advocate of the Calcutta High Court; was Secretary, Bengal Bankers' Federation and Editor of its Journal; edited an English weekly "The New Era"; editorial staff of "Forward" of late Deshbandhu C. R. Das; Congress worker since 1920; member, Provincial Committee and the All-India Congress Committee; joined the Unity Conference at Allahabad, 1932, invited by late Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and also the Congress Nationalist Party founded by him, Secretary of the Party in Bengal; Member, Indian Association; Secretary, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bengal Akhil Bharat Devabhansa Parishad. *Publications*: "Congress in Revolution" in English; "Radcliffe Award—a case for Revision" in English; and several works in Bengali. *Address*: 24A, Hemendra Sen Street, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.

BHATTACHARYA, Dr. Dakshina Ranjan, M.Sc. (Ahl.) Ph.D. (Dublin), D.Sc. (Paris), Vice-Chancellor and formerly Professor of Zoology, University of Allahabad. *b.* Jan. 18, 1888. *s.* of late Hari Har Bhattacharya; *m.* Shrimati Sukumari Devi; six *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: M. C. College, Allahabad; Trinity College, Dublin; University of Paris. Professor of Zoology, University of Allahabad, 1910-47; President, Athletic Assoc., University of Allahabad, for a number of years. *Publications*: Over 25 research papers. *Address*: 7, Malaviya Road, Allahabad.

BHATTACHERJI, Dr. Mohini Mohan, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Sir Gorooodas Bannerji, Professor and Head of English Department, Cal. University. *b.* 1892. *s.* of late Rajanikanta Bhattacharji, Pleader, Rangpur and of late Kamundini Debi; *m.* Sudhirbala Debi, only *d.* of late D. N. Bagchi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1912; two *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Government High English School, Rangpur; 1st Class Honours in English; 1st Class in M.A., Presidency College, Calcutta; 1st Class in B.L., University Law College, Calcutta; Prema Chand Roychand Student, 1918. Professor of English, Scottish Churches College, 1914-15; Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ., 1917-40; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1917; Professor, Univ. Law College, 1920-40; as Sir Dashabharati Ghose Travelling Fellow in Europe did Research work in London University in 1936-37, and travelled in England, Scotland, Switzerland, France and Italy; studied the influence of the European Renaissance in Florence and Venice; Head of English Dept. of Calcutta Univ. since 1940; invited to deliver a course of lectures in Benares Hindu Univ., 1943. *Publications*: *Studies in Spenser* (1929); *Platonic Ideas in Spenser* (1935); "Courtney" in *Shakespeare* (1940); *Keats and Spenser*

(1944); Articles on Basic English and English Poetry in *Calcutta Review. Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: 72, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta.

BEATTI, Dr. Hamid Khan, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.N.I., F.A.S.C., Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore. *b.* February 7, 1895, *s.* of M. Husam Khan; *m. d.* of a Government official at Lahore; five *s.*: *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore; Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University; Professor of Biology, Islamia College, Lahore (1914); Professor of Biology, M.A.O. College, Aligarh (1919-20); Superintendent of Fisheries, Punjab (1920-28); Fisheries Research Officer, Punjab (1929-39); Game Warden, Punjab (1939-45); Warden of Fisheries, Punjab (1945-48). *Publications*: Author of "The Punjab Fisheries Manual"; "The Integument and dermal Skeleton of Siluridae"; "Oxidation in Fish"; "Fish ladders in the Punjab"; "Food of Brown Trout"; "Transport of dye fish in Organized Containers"; "Development of Fisheries in the Punjab"; etc. *Recreations*: Fishing and Shooting. *Address*: Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore.

BHAU, Sultane Bando, Jeweller and General Merchant, Kolhapur. *b.* 1907, *s.* of Bhanu Nath Sultane; *m.* Nalini Bai, three *s.* and one *d.*: *Educ.*: at Kolhapur. After education went into business as jeweller in Kolhapur; went to Japan in 1936 for commercial and industrial training; was Director of the Ratnakar Bank, Kolhapur; organised the Ratnakar Industrial Concern, known as Ratnakar Industries Ltd. (Vegetable, Glass, etc.), member, Committee of the Mercantile Manufacturers' and Employers' Assoc.; is Managing Director of Mahavir Co-op. Bank, Kolhapur since 1939; takes keen interest in the development of Commerce and Industries. *Address*: Gupari, Kolhapur.



BHAVNAGAR, His Excellency Commodore H.E. Maharaja Rao Sir Sri Krishna Kumarasinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. (1938). Maharaja of; Governor of Madras since Sept. 1918. *b.* May 19, 1912, *s.* of Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar; *m.* Maharanu Shri Vilijabai, *d.* of His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijayaji of Gondal; two *s.* and three *d.*: *Educ.*: at home under Major Lestage and A. P. Pattani; joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, 1922; proceeded to England for further studies in 1925 and joined the Rev. Brayer's School in Essex and then was admitted to Harrow; returned from England in 1928 and attended lectures in History, Politics, English, etc., at the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. Lieutenant in 1937; then Colonel; Hon. Commodore in the R.I.N.; attended meetings of the Round Table Conference, toured various parts of India, England and America; invested with ruling powers on 18th April, 1931; granted responsible government to the subjects of his State, Jan. 1948; Uparajapramukh of Saurashtra Union, Feb. 1948; Acting Rajpramukh, June 1948. *Recreations*: Riding, Hunting, Hockey, Football, Rowing, Fishing, Cricket, etc. *Address*: Madras Governor's Camp P.O., India.

BHIDE, M. R., B.Sc. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Home Secretary, East Punjab. *b.* Dec. 6, 1907, *s.* of K. G. Bhide, Nagpur; *m.* Lila, *d.* of late General Rajwade, Gwalior; three *s.*: *Educ.*: Nagpur and Cambridge. Indian Civil Service. *Publications*: *Marketing of Sugar-cane in United Provinces. Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India; Delhi Gymkhana; Roshanara Club. *Address*: Tovyarc, Simla Rest.

BHIDE, Mahadev Vishnu, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Justice, Madhya Bharat High Court, Indore since July 1948. *b.* Feb. 13, 1883; *m.* Godubai Pendse. *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S., 1906, posted to the Punjab as Asst. Commr. in 1908; worked as Asst. Commr., Dy. Commr. and Dist. and Sessions Judge in various districts, Legal Remembrancer and Secy. to the Punjab Govt., Leg. Dept. 1925-27; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927-45; Chief Justice, High Court, Patiala, 1945-45; Chief Justice, High Court, Indore, Nov. 1945-Jan. 1948; Prime Minister, Indore, Jan.-July 1948. *Address*: Chief Justice, High Court, Indore (Madhyabharat).

BHIDE, Vithal Sh. varam, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Ex-Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 23rd September, 1890; *m.* Yamunai, *d.* of the late M. V. Dande. Retired Judge, Kolhapur State; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona, and Fitz William House, Cambridge. (In Burma) Asst. Commr. and Additional Judge, 1915-18; (In Bombay) Asst. Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dt. Mte., 1919-37, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1937-39, nominated Member of the Central Leg. Assembly, 1937; Offg. Commr. S.D. and N.D.; Offg. Secretary to Govt., General and Educational Departments, 1938; Secretary to Govt., Revenue Dept. till 14th October 1941; Commr. C.D. Oct. 1941 to Nov. 1942; Chairman, Land Improvement Enquiry Committee. *Address*: C/o Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

BHIMJEE, Roshen Ali, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *b.* August 13, 1917; *m.* Miss Ranoo Mohdina. *Educ.*: Bhopal and Government College, Ajmer. Honorary Secretary, Ezraia Indian Association (1941); Rangoon Labour Mayor's Indian Evacuees (Overseas) Relief Offg., Bombay (1942-45); Hon. Secy. & Treasurer, Friends of Burma Society; Chairman & Director, Bhimjee & Co. Ltd.; Senior Partner, National Underwriters. *Address*: 17, Elphinstone, Bombay.



BHINAI, Raja Kalyan Singhji of, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana. Belongs to the Chandraseni Rather family of Jodhpur House Branch. *b.* 1913. *Ascended to Gadi*, 1917; *m.* 3rd daughter of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E., Sikar, 1932; three daughters and one Rajkumar; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; Passed Diploma, 1931; studied for three years for higher Diploma. Invested with powers, 1934; takes personal interest in the administration of his Estate, has granted numerous



reliefs to his tenants; To commemorate the Independence of India, he announced on 15th August, 1947, the remission of all sorts of cesses and Lags, abolished forced labour and proclaimed free entry of Harijans to all Estate temples. A Chandara Sen Public park and Shri Jagmal Library have been provided for the estate which are under construction, has organised a body for village uplift work known as "Gram Sewa Dal" and under its authority Panchayats have been formed in Bhinai and other villages of Ajmer-Merwara; has also established a "Shree Gandhi Sarwanjanik Aushadhalaya" at Bhinai for the relief of his tenants. 122 Sq. Miles in area, having a revenue of 2,25,000 rupees. *Recreation*: Squash, Hockey and Polo. *Address*: Bhinai.

BEJWANI, T. J., M.A. (Bom.) (English Literature and Persian), Regional Food Commissioner to the Govt. of India for the Western Region, Bombay, since May 1948. *b.* August 1891; *Educ.*: N. J. High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; was elected Dakshina Fellow, D. J. Sind College, after passing the B.A. Exam. Worked in the Karachi Municipal Corporation for about 28 years in various capacities and as Deputy Chief Officer and lastly as Chief Officer for the City of Karachi for about 10 years; organised the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Karachi, 1938, introduced many reforms in the Municipal Administration and Finance; was Chief Officer and conducted the Municipal administration of the City smoothly and without any labour trouble or strike during the war; left Karachi in March 1948 after the Partition of India. *Publications*: Annual Administration Reports and Budgets of the Municipal Corporation Karachi, for 10 years; Commentary on the City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1937, 1941; Karachi Municipal Corporation's Hand-book of Rules; Exhibition Guide and Prospectus and other literature; *Recreations*: Tennis and Reading. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.

BEHNSALE, N. K., B.E., M.I.E.E., Chief Engineer, P.W.D. & Irrigation, Madhyabharat. *b.* November 20, 1886, of a High Class Marathi Family, *m.* Dr. Mrs. J. Chavan, M.B.E.S., F.C.I.E.S., four *s.* and three *d.*: *Educ.*: Kolhapur and Poona. Hon. Major in Gwalior Army; Chief Engineer, Madhya Bharat Union; President, All-India Mechanical Engineers' Assoc., 1948; member, Central Board of Irrigation Govt. of India; member, Indian Road Congress; has travelled abroad. *Address*: Mahatma Park, Bungalow No. 5, Laskhar (Gwalior).

BHOPAL, Col. Air-Vice-Marshal His Highness Sikandar Sault Itikharul-Mulk Nawab Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (V.O. B.A., LL.D.), the Nawab of, *b.* September 9, 1894; *m.*, *d.* of Shahzada Humayun, a *qaz.* of Shah Shuja, a Shahzade Khel, 1905; three *d.*: *Educ.*: Bhopal; M.A.C. College, Aligarh; R.A. in 1915 had a further year's special study in law; underwent a thorough practical training in almost every branch of the State administration including the Chief Secretaryship of the Govt. of Bhopal. Assumed the *gadi* on the voluntary abdication of his mother, May 17, 1926; was throughout a prominent member of the Chamber of Princes, was its Chancellor, 1931-32 and 1944 to almost the lapse of paramountcy; as Chancellor, took an active part in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference held in London, 1931-32; is an all-round sportsman, is best known in India as one of the country's most polo-players; is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within and 10 guns outside his territories; had succeeded his State, now a centrally administered area, to the Dominion of India. *Address*: Bhopal.



BHOPATKAR, Laxman Balwant, M.A., LL.B. (Bom. Univ.), Advocate, Bombay High Court and Federal Court. *b.* May 10, 1880, *s.* of Balwant Waman Bhopatkar; *m.* Ambu Garjar, four *s.* and four *d.*: *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practising advocate; Professor of Law, Law College, Poona; Politician and Physical Cultivist. *Publications*: *Law of Torts*, *Indian Company Law*; *Law of Partnership*; *Wrestling*; *Fencing*; *My System of Physical Culture. Address*: 322/1, Sattashiv, Poona 2.

BHOSLE, Dattoji Rao Madhavrao, President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. *b.* 15th June, 1903. *m.* Anantayaban, 8th May, 1920; *Educ.*: Panchgani, St. Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore. Joined Kolhapur Government Service in 1929; Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929; Huzur Chattris, 1929; Acting Dewan 1930-31; Chief Secretary, 1931; Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933; Chief Secretary, 1933-1940; Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940-1942 when he retired; Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Savajirao Maharaj Gawkhar, Maharaja Sahib of Baroda presided; Director, the Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd.; Secretary, Kshatriya Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur; Assistant State Scout Commissioner, Kolhapur; Owner, Shahu Chitra (Cinema) Mandir, Kolhapur; Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1946, and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address*: Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.



BHUMKAR, Dinanath Yashavanti, A.C.I.S. & A.L.A.A. (London), M.L.A., Deputy Speaker, Former Kolhapur Legislative Assembly; Auditor & Income Tax Expert & Practitioner, *b.* Sept. 25, 1902.

of Yashwantrao Bhumkar Jeweller, m. Satodhinda *d.* of Sitarupant Acharya (nathra). Avarkar; five s. and two d. *Educ.*: St. Paul's and Ambabai College, Poona, Hishop College, Nagpur, Chartered Secretary & Certified Accountant, Hon. Lecturer for Banking, Company Law and Advanced Accountancy, D. C. Institute of Commerce, Poona. Chief Accountant & Auditor, Kolhapur. Hadha Panchayat (District Local Board), 1927-45, elected member, Kolhapur Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Combined Co-operative Societies' Constituency since 1933; President, Kolhapur Government Servants' and Hadha Panchayat Servants' Co-operative Banks for several years; Central Co-operative Store, Ltd., Kolhapur, for a long time member, Finance Committee of the Kolhapur Govt. and the Kolhapur Sahakari Mandir; takes keen interest in politics, social activities and especially in co-operation and allied activities; Auditor of a number of Govt. and semi-Govt. Institutions, Municipalities, Jajagars, Joint Stock Companies, Banks and Co-operative Societies. is an Income Tax Practitioner and Income Tax Expert. *Address*: Lakshimpur, Kolhapur.



BHUYAN, Dr. Surya Kumar, M.A., B.L., Ph. D. (London), Bababhadur, M.B.E., Provincial Director, Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam Executive Council member, Gauhati Univ., Selection Officer, *b.* January 1891, Nowgong; *m.* Laksheswari, three s. and three d. *Educ.*: B.A. and M.A. from Presidency College, Calcutta.



Professor of English, Cotton College, Gauhati since 1918, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1928-47; on study leave in England, 1936-38; attached to School of Oriental Studies, London; explored Assam, India Company records at India Office Lib-

rary; delivered lectures in Rome on Civilisation of Assam; Special Univ. Officer, Assam, 1940-41, 1947; Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley; Principal, Cotton College; Director of Public Instruction, Assam, 1948. *Publications*: *Nirmali*, poems; *Anandam Boroah*: *Anglo-Assamese Relations* (Doctorate thesis); *Lachit Barphukan*; *Annals of Jidhi Budshahat*; and collections of old Assamese chronicles, etc. *Address*: Uzanbazar, Gauhati.

BIKANER: Col. Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, B.A. (Hons.), *b.* April 21, 1924, s. of Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., Maharaja of Bikaner; *m.* Princess Sushila Kumari, *d.* of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, February 25, 1944; one s., Prince Narendra Singhji, *b.* on January 13, 1946; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; passed B.A. (Hons.) in History and Politics, is conducting post-graduate researches in Medi-



eval Indian History for Doctorate of Philosophy at the Indian Historical Research Institute under the guidance of Rev. Father H. Heras; visited the Middle East War Front in Nov. 1941 with his grandfather General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.R.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., I.L.D., awarded the Grand Commander of the Order of the Vikram Star (Bikaner); The Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of Honour (Bikaner); Africa Star, War Medal, Indian Service Medal, *Games and Hobbies*: Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Mechanics, Photography, Shooting, Social Service and Flying; has qualified for Private Pilot's License. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying, Bombay Presidency Golf (Bombay), Rohman, Delhi Flying (Delhi), Rajputana (Abn), Gymkhana, Goleenmund, etc. *Address*: Ladlgar Palace, Bikaner.

BILLIMORIA, (Mrs.) Gulestan Rustom (nee Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London; obtained various University and College Scholarships;



was for a number of years Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum; Secretary, Junior Red Cross; Chairman, Bombay Branch, All-India Women's Conference; Vice-Pres., United Women's Organizations (Ctee., Hon. Secretary, All-India Conference of Social Work; Member, Film Censor Board; President of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1942 and 1943 and is actively connected with various other associations; gave evidence before government commission on education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee; takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives; contributes articles to various papers; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. *Publications*: Joint Author of *Governance of India* and also of *Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities*, a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*. *Address*: Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Hormusji Rustomji, Share and Stock Broker, brother of Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria, Bombay. *b.* 14th Dec., 1884



at Billimoria; *m.* Miss Shirin, daughter of Mervanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay; *Educ.*: New High School, Bombay. Joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1904; joined Blackie & Son Ltd., Bombay, as Assistant Accountant, 1906; transferred to Madras, 1909 and to Calcutta, 1911, to reorganize both these branches; joined Batlivala and Karani, in 1912; rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd., as Manager of their Calcutta Branch; Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, 1917; bought his card and became a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; 1919; member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last fifteen years; elected Chairman of the Board for the current year. *Address*: 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Manchershah Burjorjee, B.Com., (1921), Cinellm Distributor and Cinefinancier. *b.* 24th February 1899. Began career as clerk in 1922; started own business, 1923; has donated more than Rs. 2,00,000 to cosmopolitan charities; one of the founders of Wadia Movietone and All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, Bombay; Vice-President, Motion Picture Society of India; Director, India Overseas Film Distributors, Ltd.; Trustee, Billimoria Parsee Panchayat Fund; Mukhi, Billimoria Vopary Mahajan; Chairman, Dominion Films Ltd. and Modern Films Ltd.; Director, Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., & Powell Industries Ltd., Jain Hind Publishers Ltd.; Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Paramount Pictures, Billimoria and Lalji, Goodwin Agencies and Independent Releases, Bombay. *Address*: Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Dr. Rustomji Bomonji, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Medical Specialist, I. M. Hospital during the War with honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery and a Prize in Midwifery; Grey's Medal for Anatomy; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical Coll., 1910-1913; Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and for years Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; and as Hon. Physician, Gueludas Tejpal Hospital; Examiner, Bombay Univ., in Bacteriology and in Medicine; Founder, Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, for Consumptives; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936; C. B. E. in 1946. *Address*: Waasiwall Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors. *b.* July 27, 1877; *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1908); *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate; member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28; member, Govt. of India Back

Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29; member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions; nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; member, Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Sheriff of Bombay, 1935; is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (K.C.); is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member, Extensions Committee for Asia; Director, Rotary International, 1943-44; Fiscal Agent, Rotary International, since 1948. Address: 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRD, Lt.-Gen. Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Chairman, Rhodesia Railways, b. Feb. 5, 1885; m. Dorothea Marian, d. of Major W. E. Nichols; Educ.: Cheltenham Coll. and Royal Military Academy. Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1904; to India, 1907; Indian Expeditionary Force, France, 1914-17; served with K.G.V.O. Bengal Sappers & Miners, Adjutant, 1917-20; Commandant, 1930-33; Staff Coll., Quetta, 1920-21; Chief Instructor, Field Engineering at S.M.E. Chatham, 1926-30; Army Course, School of Economics, 1925-26; Chief Engineer, Aldershot Command, 1935-39; Engineer-in-Chief, India, 1939-42; Master-Genl. of Ord., G. H. Q., India, 1942-44; retired, 1944; Regl. Food Commr., N. W. Region, 1944-45; Special Commr., Food Dept., Govt. of India, 1945-47; Ministry of Food, U.K., 1947-48; Fellow, Royal Society of Arts. Address: C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1; P.O. Box 782, Bulawayo.

BIRJE, Madhav Narayan, M.B.B.S., Medical Practitioner, Bombay. b. 1910, s. of Narayan Bhao Birje; Educ.: Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1948; member, Standing Cttee., 1948; J.P. and Honorary Magistrate, 1948; member, Bombay City Prohibition Cttee.; President, G. Ward Prohibition Cttee. Address: Birje House, Gokhale Road (South), Dadar, Bombay.

BIRLA, Ghanshyamdas, b. 1894, s. of Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing-Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd; member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly; resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country; member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Bengal Legislative Council, Labour Commission on Labour; Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. Address: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIYANI, Brijlal Nandlal, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, b. December 1896; m. Savitridevi; 1 s., 2 d.; Educ.: Graduated from Morris College, Nagpur; Member, Prov. Legislature, 1920-29; Council of State, 1937-47; President, Vidarbha Prov. Congress for 12 years; imprisoned four times in connection with freedom movements; President, Free Berar Committee; owns a Printing Press in Berar and is identified with numerous Newspapers and Industrial concerns; is connected with many educational institutions and many other organisations, President of All-India Marwari Sammelan; takes keen interest in social reforms; Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce; a popular figure in the public life of C. P. and Berar. Address: Akola (Berar).



BLANK, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abraham Lewis, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple), Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1942. b. May 19, 1891, s. of late Joseph Blank and late Matilda Blank (nee Jacobs). m. Deborah Freda Schulman, A.R.C.M., three d.; Educ.: City of London School, London; Wadham College, Oxford, I.C.S., 1915; District & Sessions Judge, 1926. Commissioner for workmen's compensation, Bengal, 1931; Legal Remembrancer, Assam, 1935; Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1939. Recreations: Reading. Clubs: Bengal United Service Club; Calcutta Club, etc. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

BODE, Dastur Framroze Ardeshtir, B.A. (Hons.), J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Parsi High Priest of Fasali Atash-Kadeh (appointed March 21, 1940) b. May 17, 1900. Educ.: J. N. Petit Orphanage for priestly vocation; worked as a priest in the Anjuman Atash Behram, Bombay; at the age of 20 started secular education and in one year completed all the seven standards and passed Matriculation; passed B.A. (Hons.) in 1925. Holds M.A. Diploma of Sir J. J. Madressa of Iranian Language and a Gold Medal of the Madressa. Worked as a religious teacher in the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute for 5



years and became the Principal of the Athornan Madressa, Dadar, Bombay; joined Poet Rahindranath Tagore's Shantimuktan in 1933 and stayed there for a year; started religious preachings in Bombay and Gujarat, served as Secretary of the A. S. F. Patel Charity Fund from April 1936 to June 1943; Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman Atash Behram, the Rahimnath Sabha, the Gatha Society, the Zoroastrian Research Society, etc., etc. Ex-Chairman, Tagore Society, Bombay; Committee Member of various Purse Associations; reformer and leader of progressive thought. Address: 44, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

BOKHARI, Syed Zulfaghar Ali, Controller of Broadcasting, Pakistan. s. of Syed Asadulla Shah Bokhari. Recreations: Poetry and Printing. Address: 92, Bhurgari Street, Karachi.

BOMBAY, R. C., Archbishop of, since 1937: Most Rev. Thomas d'Esteiro Roberts, S.J.; awarded Kalser-I-Hind Gold Medal (June 1946). b. 1893. Ordained Priest, 1925; Rector of St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, 1935-37; Bishop to Forces of the Crown in India and S.E.A.C. for duration of the War. Address: Archbishop's House, Bombay 1.

BOMON-BEHRAM, Sir Jehangir Bomonji, Kt. cr. 1934, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay Univ.), J.P., Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate; Chairman, Advisory Committee of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. Educ.: Fort High School, and St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay; Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar, Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919; entered public life, 1919; elected first Mayor of Bombay, 1931; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years, and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees; won great distinction by inaugurating, and serving as President of the Permanent Conciliation Committee to prevent communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay, and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the Goodwill movement of India; Director of Several Joint Stock Companies; past President, Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Trustee, Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, Clubs: Ripon (Bombay). Address: Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

BONARJEE, Neil Bruniat, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Commissioner, Bhagal, since June 1, 1949. b. March 10, 1901, s. of the late Debedra Nath Bonarjee, Bar-at-Law and the late Mrs. Bonarjee, Landlord and owner of Ranpore Estate, P. O. Gola Gokarnnath, Khari District, U.P.; m. Hans Kanti Badwar, d. of the late J. C. Badwar, I.C.S., one s. and one d.; Educ.: Dulwich College, London, Hertford College, Oxford, London School of Economics. Passed into I.C.S. 1924 (7th place), served as Joint Magistrate and subsequently as District Magistrate in various Districts of United Provinces; Additional and temporary Deputy Secy. Govt. of India, 1936-38; Education, Health and Lands Department; Secy. to Govt., U.P., 1944-45, Local Self Government and Medical Departments, Commissioner of a Division, 1945-46 and again in 1947-48; Chief Secy. to Govt., U.P., 1946-47; Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Andhra Pradesh Union, Rewa C.I., 1947-49. Publications: Note on the Sahitya-a Forest tribe of Bhansi District in the Census report of 1931. Recreations: Tennis, shooting, riding. Clubs: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana. Address: G/o the Allahabad Bank, Hazratganj, Lucknow.

BONERJEE, Karanjaksha, M.A., F.R.S.A., M.P.S., Consul for El Salvador; ex-member, Vysya-Bharati, etc. (poet and story-writer); s. of late Dr. Sir Benode Behari Bonerjee, m. late Subhanga Bonerjee, M.R.A.S., d. of late Ramendranath Chatterjee; one s., Kalyananksha, Address: Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta 6.

BOROOAH, The Hon'ble Shri Laksheswar, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, since Nov. 1947; Advocate, Assam High Court b. 1897. Was one of the oldest Congressmen of Assam; joined the Congress Movement, 1921; participated in all the phases of the National Struggle, 1921-42; suffered jail life all along; wife died during his incarceration, 1943; was one of the few Congressmen of Assam to join the Swaraj Party in 1922 under the leadership of late Mohd. Mehru, President Patel and C. R. Das, was elected to the Provincial Legislature from Dibrugarh Sub-division several times, 1929-46; appointed

Prohibition Commissioner of Assam, 1946; is responsible for bringing in the Assam Opium Prohibition Act, 1917. *Address:* Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

BOSE, Arun Coomarr, Merchant & Banker, Calcutta, b. December 8, 1924, in a Zamindar's family. *Educ.* La Martiniere & St. Xavier's. Entered into commerce after the business founded in 1870 by his grandfather.



father Priya Nath Bose & Frank Medland of Sussex. Enrolled as Managing Partner, Medland, Bose & Co., Executive Director, Medland, Bose & Co. (General Merchandise) Ltd., Deputy Managing Director, Medland, Bose & Co. Ltd., Founder Director, Kalyan Steel Ltd., Founder, Organiser General & Member, Governing Committee, National Tea Association. *Address:* Office, 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. *Residence:* "Prag Kuthi" 76, Anilshree Row, Calcutta.

BOSE, Ajit Kumar, B.A. (Allahabad), Assistant Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in Eastern Pakistan, b. May 1892, s. of Bose and Nag families of V. Telgharia and Baradai, Dacca. *m.* Miss Nalini Bala Choudhury of Kailash, Dist. Dacca; three s. and four d. *Educ.* Dacca (Bengal) and Agra (U.P.). completed M.A. and Law courses at Dacca when called for service. Retired Deputy Magistrate, B.C.S., Bengal District Supply Office, Mymensingh. Retired and Rehabilitation Officer, Govt. of Bengal. *Recreations:* Gardening, outdoor and indoor games, was a renowned sportsman in F. Bengal. *Clubs:* Wari, Dacca. *Address:* 3, D. C. Roy Road, Uttamohini, Dacca.

BOSE, Sudhansu Mohan, B.A. (C.U.), M.A. (L.B. Cantab.), History and Economics Tripos and Law Tripos, Barrister-at-Law Advocate High Court, Calcutta, b. June 2, 1878, ex. of Ananda Mohan Bose, first Indian wrangler and eminent religious and political leader. *m.* Homayun d. of G. C. Banerji, 1941 and Sessions Judge, three d.; *Educ.* St. Xavier's City and Presidency Colleges, Christ's Col., Cambridge, Foundation Professor, University Law College, 1909-37. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1920-2 and 1929-36; Member of important Select Committees, including those leading to the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1932 and the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932. Provincial Member of the Indian Franchise and the Delimitation committees, General Secretary, National Liberal Federation, of India, for 10 years. Secretary, Brahmo Samaj Education Society and Bohmo Girls' School and member, Nari Saksha Samiti; Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1937-43. *Publications:* *Bengal Municipal Act, 1932*; *The Working Constitution in India* (1921 and 1939); and *The Meaning of Dominion Status*, 1944. *Address:* 3, Federation Road, Calcutta.

BOURNE, His Excellency Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E., (1941), Indian Civil Service, Governor of East Bengal since 1947. b. Aug. 12, 1891, s. of late Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., Mayfield, Sussex; *m.* Heather Frances, d. of Lt Col F. W. Burbury, 1918. *Educ.* Royal Christ Church, Oxford, R.A. Served in the Bar, Queen's Own (R.W. Kent Regt.), 1910-1930 entered Indian Civil Service, 1929. Secretary to Government, Punjab, Electricity and Industries Dept., 1937-40; Secretary to Government of Punjab, Home Department, 1940-41. Chief Secretary to Govt., Punjab, 1941-43. Acting Governor, Central Provinces and Berar, May-Oct., 1945; Acting Governor of Assam, April-August 1946; Governor, C.P. and Berar, Sept. 1946-Aug. 1947. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Dacca.

BRAHMACHARI, S., Professor of Psychology, Spence Training College, Jubulpore, b. 1912; *Educ.* After obtaining degree of B.A. (Hons.) in Philosophy and Psychology, went to London and secured the degree of Ph. D. in psychology from the University of London in 1937. Psychologist, Tata Child Guidance Clinic, Bombay; Lecturer on child psychology in the Training College of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow; Lecturer in the University of Calcutta, B.T. Section; visiting Professor to teach Mental Hygiene to the B.T. students of St. Edmund's and St. Mary's Colleges, Shillong; Publicity Officer for the Gaudama areas of Bengal; Education Officer, Viceroy's Bhawan (Santiniketan) Publications; *A Look on Child Psychology: Man, Moral and Society*. (Extensive references made by Prof. Flugel on the Author's Findings); *Address:* Spence Training College, Jubulpore.

BRAMBLE, Courtenay Parker, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. (1948), Cotton Broker, b. 1909; *m.* Margaret Louise, d. of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I. U.C.S. (ret'd.), 2 s., 1 d.; *Educ.* Cranleigh School, King's Coll., Cambridge; Middle Temple. Joined the Bombay Company Ltd. in Bombay, 1923; Drennan & Co., 1933; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, 1931-1939; nominated Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1935-37. Member, Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1937 onwards wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938; J.P. and Hon. Pres. Magistrate, Bombay; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1940, 1944 (pro.), 1945. Chairman, National Service Advisory Committee, Bombay Area since 1940. Chairman, Bombay Branch, European Assn., 1942-44; United Kingdom Citizens' Assn., 1948-49; Member, Bombay Pres. War Committee; Hon. Lieut., R.I.N.V.R., Authorised Controller, Hattersley Mill, Aug. 1911-Jan. 1912, Vice-President, European Assn., 1944 and 1946; Trustee of Port of Bombay, 1946; by Pres. Associated Chambers of India, 1945. *Clubs:* United University Club, London, R. B. Yacht Club and Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Neville House, Bombay. Ayne Intrinseca, Sherborne, Dorset.

BRAR, Lieut-Colonel Shamsheer Singh, I.A.C.C. b. Dec. 21, 1917, Abul Kharana Village, Ferozepore Distt. (East Punjab), s. of late Sardar Harbans Singh Brar. *Educ.* Govt. School, Fazilka. Matriculated from M.I.M.I. School, Ferozepore Cantt. F.A. from R. S. D. College, Ferozepore City; graduated from F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Army, 1942, Commissioned, Nov. 1942 and posted to IX Jats; transferred to Indian Army Ordinance Corps early 1943; posted to 221 Advance Ordnance Depot at Kanghatongby, Sept. 1943; stayed there till end of War when the Unit came out of Assam and was stationed at Ranchi; volunteered to accompany British Commonwealth Occupation Forces to Japan with an A.O.D., landed in Japan, March 1946 and served there till October 1947; took over command of A.O.D. in Japan and returned to India when the Indian Forces were withdrawn after Independence, while serving in Japan in 1946, was called to appear before Services' Selection Board for Regular Commission for which he flew to and from India passing through Capital cities of Far East, i.e., Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok and Rangoon, promoted Captain, April 1944, Major, April 1947 and Lieut.-Colonel, October 1947; on return to India disbanded his Unit in Jubulpore and was posted to Ordnance Depot, Kirkee as Chief Ordnance Officer, Dec. 1947; keen sportsman, during College days won Colours for Hockey, Football and Athletics; represented District XI Captained by Dhyan Chand to play Madras Gold Cup Hockey Tournament, 1941.



BRISTOW, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1937), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. b. Dec. 28, 1887; *m.* Alice Mildred, d. of H. J. Crafer, Houghton, Norfolk; *Educ.* Bedford School, Christ's College, Cambridge. Arrived in India, 1911; Asst. Collector, Ahmedabad; on military service, 1915-19; Collector of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur; Settlement Commr., 1930-32; Collector of Kanara; Secy. to H. E. the Governor, 1935-38; Commr. N. D., 1938-40; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1941 April to 1946; acted as Governor of Bombay, Aug.-Sept. 1945. *Address:* Brinton Grange, Melton Constable, Norfolk.

BROWN, Michael Harvey Bampfylde, Editor, "The Illustrated Weekly of India," b. 1910; *m.* Marie Cuddy, 1938; *Educ.* Nunthorpe Grammar School, York. Sub-editor, *Yorkshire Herald*, 1928-33; Asst. Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India* 1933-41; Asst. Editor, *The Times of India* 1941-46; Hony. Adviser, Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia 1945. *Publications:* *India Need Not Starve* (1944). *Address:* c/o The Illustrated Weekly of India, Bombay.

BROWN, Oscar Henry, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., C.I.E. (1948), Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, b. July 4, 1896, s. of Frank and Winifred Brown; *m.* Daisy Cormae; two s. and three d.; *Educ.* Cathedral High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Gray's Inn, London. *Recreations:* Yachting, Philately. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana; Bar Gymkhana. *Address:* Heliopolis, Sassoon Dock, Bombay 5.

BROWNE, George Alleyne, Trade Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, since Aug. 14, 1947. Served for six years with the Canadian Forces in the Mediterranean and European theatres; commanded a Canadian Artillery formation; awarded the D.S.O.; entered the Foreign Trade Service after Univ. education in Law, and Business Administration; served in Bombay as the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. *Address:* Trade Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, Karachi.

BUCH, Nilkanthrai Mohanlal, B.A. (Hons.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., O.B.E. (1943). Joint Secretary, Ministry of States and Regional Commissioner, Western India and Gujarat States Region, since May 18, 1948. b. July 9, 1908; *m.* has three s.; *Educ.* Bombay Univ.; London School of Economics; Lincoln's Inn; and School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined I.C.S. October 12, 1931; returned to India, Nov. 1931; Asstt. Commr.; Sub-Divisional Officer; Deputy Commr., since July 1935 in Attock, Montgomery, and Amul; Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust, Nov. 1942; Director of Food and Civil Supplies and Addl. Secretary, Civil Supplies Dept., April 1943 to August 1943; Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, Aug. 1947; Reg. Commr., Nov. 1947; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to U.N.O. on Kashmir question, 1948. *Address:* Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, New Delhi.

BULSARA, Dr. Jal Feeroze, M.A., LL.B. (Bon.), Ph.D. (London), Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipality since 1941. b. August 20, 1899, s. of Feeroze Iestonjee and Sonabai Ruttonjee; *m.* Sooma Dinshawji Chotlia; one s. Sorab and one d., Shireen. *Educ.* St. Xavier's College; Govt. Law College; Univ. Departments of Economics and Sociology, Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science, London Univ. Secretary, Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, Bombay, 1930-41; Member, Bombay Housing Board, 1949. *Publications:* *Bombay, A City in the Making*; *Parsee Charity Relief and Communal Amelioration*; *Mass and Adult Education in India*; *Prevention of Destitution and on the Road to Uplift* (Gujarati). *Recreations:* Tennis; Table Tennis; Walking.

Clubs: Rotary Club of Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Bombay Flying Club. *Address:* Municipal Bungalow, Water Works Compound, Gibbs Road, Bombay 6.

BUNDI, Major His Highness Harendraji Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Raja Bahadur Singhi Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., Maharao Raja of.



*b. March 16, 1920; m. d. of H.H. Maharaja Sajjan Singh of Rathlam, April 1938. Her-aparent, Maharaj-kumar Ranjit Singh, born Sept. 13, 1939; Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer; administrative training at Police Training College, Moradabad, 1940; I.C.S. Probationers Course at Dehra Dun, 1941; succeeded to the dadi, April 23, 1945; entered the Army, 1942; posted to the Officers Training School, Bangalore; commissioned in the Infantry (India's Armoured Corps); served in the Burma campaign; mentioned in despatches; wounded, March 1945; awarded Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry during attack on Meiktila, April 1945; appointed an Hon. A.D.C. of H.M. the King, 1945; as A.D.C., attended the Victory Parade in London and the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh; is the head of the Hara Sect of the great Clan of Chaudhary Rajputs; is fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana and entitled to a salute of 37 guns. Up-rajpurnukh, United State of Rajasthan. *Address:* Bundi.*

BURN, Sir Sidney, Kt. (1939), B.A., J.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court of Madras, 1931-42 (Retd.). *b. June 19, 1881; m. Clara Blanche, d. of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool; Educ. Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's Coll. Oxford. Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-1909; Sub-Collector, 1911; Supd. Pudukkottai State, 1915-22; District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924; Madras, 1925; Coimbatore, 1928; Salem, 1931; Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932; Permanent 1934; Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, 1946-47. *Address:* Somerset West, Cape Province, S. Africa.*

BURTON, Arthur William, M.B.E. (1942), Principal U. K. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, since Oct. 1947. *b. Feb. 1, 1894, d. s. of late H. M. Burton, London; m. Daisy Sarah Malvina (née Haseman); two s. and one d.; Educ. Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, London. Joined Board of Trade, Jan. 1913; transferred to Dept. of Overseas Trade, 1917; Asstt., U. K. Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, 1929-37; Trade Commr., Sydney, 1937-47; served in Royal Navy, 1918-19. *Clubs:* Bengal, Saturday (Calcutta); Calcutta Swimming, Tollygunge. *Address:* 1, Harrington St., Calcutta.*

BUX, Haji Balder, M.F.S.C., M.L.A. (U.P.), Gotan Lime Syndicate, Jodhpur. *b. 1891, s. of late Sheikh Jamaluddin; m. in Ahmedabad State; six s. and four d.; Educ. Patan, Baroda State. Started life under poor circumstances; took up selling of lime in small scale; began kerosene oil trade also; got agencies of various companies for lime and kerosene; started a lime factory at Jodhpur, 1924; expanded the same and subsequently amalgamated it with two other factories under the common name of Gotan Lime Syndicate, 1938; elected Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, April 1947; Member, Forest Standing C'ttee.; Divisional Irrigation C'ttee.; Anti-Corruption C'ttee.; Executive C'ttee. of*



the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Dist. Haj C'ttee.; Gandhi Memorial Fund. *Address:* Halder Manzil, Gulabkhana, Agra.

CALCUTTA: Right Rev. George Clay Hubback, B.Sc., D.D., Bishop of: Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, since 1945. *b. 7th April 1882, s. of Joseph Hubback, J.P., Liverpool; Educ. Rossall, University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-05; in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1905-08; Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St. Anne's, Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17, Deacon, 1909; Priest, 1910; Bishop of Assam, 1924-43. Translated to Cal., 1945. *Address:* Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta.*

CAMBATA, Shiavax Cawasjee, J.P., F.C.C.S., Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay, Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee; Ex-Chairman Children's Aid Society, Bombay Suburban District; ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District; ex-Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay; ex-Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee; Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations; Managing Director of Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Director of the Hirtagarh Collieries Ltd.; and several other commercial firms, etc. Prop. The Rakhhol, Bhakra Nandru and Piparia Collieries, Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Managing Director Eros Theatre and Restaurant Ltd. *Address:* Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.



CARIAPPA, General K. M., Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, since Jan. 15, 1919. *b. Jan. 28, 1900, in Coorg, South India; Educ. Central High School, Mercara, Presy. Coll., Madras; good at hockey, cricket and tennis. Among the first batch of Indian cadets to be commissioned from Duly Coll., Indore, Dec. 1919; Adjutant, 2/125th Napier Rifles in Mesopotamia, 1920-22; in Waziristan with the 17th Dogras and the 17th Rajputs, 1922-25; went round the world visiting China, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy; first Indian Officer to enter the Staff College, Quetta, 1933; visited the Singapore Naval Base, 1935; appointed Dy. Asstt. Quartermaster-General, Deccan District, Oct. 1938; the first Indian Officer to hold a Grade II appointment; Brigade Major, Khojak Brigade, later known as 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, 1939; saw service in Iraq, Syria and Iran, April 1941 to March 1942, while in Iraq served under Major-General Slim (later General Sir William Slim, 14th Army Commander); raised and commanded a machine-gun bn. of the 7th Rajput Regt., 1942-43; appointed Asstt. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Eastern Army, March 1943; went to the Arakan as Asstt. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 26th Indian Division, July 1943; appointed Member of the Army Reorganisation Ctee., Nov. 1944; toured the United States and Canada visiting the American Military Academy at West Point in 1945 and conferred with high ranking American Officers; was the first Indian of the rank of Brigadier to visit the U.S.; on conclusion of the Ctee's work, took over command of the Bannu Frontier Group, Jan. 1946; went to England as one of the first two Indian students at the Imperial Defence College, December 1946; was called back from the U.K. to serve as a Member on the Army Sub-Ctee. of the Armed Forces*

Reconstitution Ctee., July 1947; promoted Major-General, July 1947; was Chief of the General Staff for some time; appointed G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Nov. 1947; succeeded Lieut.-General Sir Francis Tucker, being the first Indian Officer to become an Army Commander; promoted Lieut.-General; associated with the Indian Army for over a quarter of a century and has had wide experience of staff work and command; has travelled widely; as a Subaltern, made a world tour, and also visited Japan, with the object of studying the organisation and training of foreign armies; replenished his post as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, 1948 and succeeded Lieut.-General Russell as G.O.C.-in-Chief, D.E.P. Command, which has since been designated Western Command; became full General on Jan. 15, 1949; conferred "Legion of Merit" Degree of Chief Commander, by President Truman, Aug. 31, 1949. *Hobby:* Stamp collecting. *Address:* Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

CARLIER, Mons Georges, Belgian Consul-General, Bombay. *b. September 15, 1912; m. Beata Maria Bonde, one s. and one d. Belgian foreign service since 1936. *Clubs:* Wellington Sports Club. *Address:* 11, Carmichael Road, Bombay.*

CASSAD, Dhanjish Peshonji Ruttonji, M.Sc. (Eng.) (London), B.Sc. (Bomb.), M.R.S.I. (London), M.M.G.I., M.I.E., Chartered Engineer; Managing Director, The Central Provinces Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur and ex-officio Director, The Kanban Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Nagpur. *b. Sept. 16, 1907, m. Kamalruchi Byramji, two s. and one d. Educ. St. Paul's European High School, Bangalore, Bombay; Deccan and Peshawar Colleges, Poona; Leazes Hindu University and University College, London. Conducted Researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Rigid Frame Structures; formerly Consulting Civil Engineer, Bombay and Quetta; R.C.C. Engineer Designer, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Midhurst; Civilian Engineer, M.I.E.S.; Commissioned Officer, Corps of Indian Engineers; Professor, School of Military Engineering, Roorkhee; Chairman, C.P. Centre and Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India) member, Wellington Club, Bombay, Gondwana Club, Nagpur; keen Mason; widely travelled throughout Great Britain, Europe, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Burma. *Address:* The C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur. *Residence:* Shirin Lodge, Byramji Pown, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor, Warden Road, Bombay (26).*



CAVEESHAR, Sardul Singh, ex-Pres., All India Forward Bloc; Managing Director or Chairman of many business concerns. *b. in Ambikapur. Educ. Graduated from Punjab Univ. in 1900, started the "Sikh Review" in Delhi in 1912; elected fellow, Hindu Univ., 1917; in 1918 extended from Delhi, shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald"; elected Secy., All-India Sikh League in 1929, Secy., F.P.C. the same year; elected Pres., Sikh League, sentenced in 1919 for five years; transportation in connection with non-co-operation movement; presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference in 1925; elected Member All India Congress Working Ctee. in 1928, acted as Congress Pres. in 1932 and 1933 and sentenced nine times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement; resigned Working Ctee. membership on Office Acceptance question, elected Pres., Forward Bloc after Subhas Bose left India; charged with having contact with*



Subhas Bose and of being a party to his plans; detained for four years under D.I. Rules; Resigned, Presidency, 1948. *Publications*: Many religious and political tracts and books; "A non-violent Non-co operation"; "The Sikh Studies"; "India's Fight for Freedom"; "Gandhism versus Communism"; "Indian Politics"; "Successful Life Insurance Agent"; "Recreations: Cricket and Chess. Address: Sabzimandi, Delhi.

CAWTHORN, Major-General Walter J., C.B. (1946), C.I.E. (1943), C.B.E. (1941), Deputy Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, since 1948. *b.* June 11, 1896, *s.* of William Cawthorn, late of Victoria, Australia; *m.* Mary Wynman Varley nee Gillison; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Melbourne, Australia. Served European War with 22 Bn. A.I.F. in Egypt, Gallipoli, France (wounded-despatches), 1915-18; N.W. Frontier of India, 1930; Mohmand, 1935; served war of 1939-45; Egypt, 1939-41; Head of Middle-East Intelligence Centre, 1939-41; Director of Intelligence, India Command, 1941-45; Deputy Director of Intelligence, South-East Asia Command, 1942-45; Indian Delegation to United Nations Conference, San Francisco, 1945; Representative of C-in-C, India on Joint Chief of Staff, Australia, 1945-47. *Publications*: *Empire Settlement*, 1934. *Recreations*: Squash, Swimming. *Clubs*: Junior United Service, London. *Address*: Ministry of Defence, Pakistan, Karachi.

CHACKO, C. Joseph, M.A. (Columbia), Ph.D. Principal, St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, *b.* Jan. 6, 1899, Trichur, Cochin, *s.* of Joseph and Elizabeth Chirakkattarann Therattil; *m.* Dorothy Woodworth Dunning, B.A., Magua Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa (Smith College, U.S.A.), M.D. (Columbia Univ.), D.N.B. (U.S.A.), D.T.M. & H. (London), two *s.* Joseph and John, and one *d.*, Mary. *Educ.*: Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. Univ. Scholar in Politics (1928); Legislative Drafting Fund Incumbency in International Organization, 1929 and 1931; Gilder Fellow in International Law and Relations, 1930; President, Hindustan Assoc. of America, 1929; Delegate, the Second Imperial Conference of (British) University Students, Montreal 1929; Deacon, Chaldean Syrian Church; Prof., Political Science, International Law and Relations, Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Punjab Univ. 1932-35; Executive Councillor, Senator, Chairman, Politics Board, Agra Univ.; Executive Councillor, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Editorial Member, India and World Affairs, Calcutta, and Journal of Political Science, Lucknow; President, All India Political Science Assoc., 1949; Fellow, Royal Historical Society, London; American Society of International Law; Invited by the International Bar Assoc., Hague, Holland, April 1948 to address on International Law. *Publications*: "The International Joint Commission" between U.S.A. and Canada, New York, 1932. *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton. *Clubs*: Rotary Club; Gorakhpur Club; Lodges. *Address*: Gorakhpur.

CHADRA, Salig Ram, B.Sc. (Punjab), M.B.C.V.S. (England), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, *b.* Nov. 17, 1904, *s.* of late L. Gurditta Mall Chhadra, Landlord, Peshawar Cantt., N.W.F.P.; *m.* Shri Rajkoshalya; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Frontier High School, Peshawar; B.Sc. from D.A.V. Coll., Lahore (Punjab Univ.), M.B.C.V.S., London and Liverpool. Appointed Veterinary Investigation Officer, N.W.F.P. under Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, July 1935; transferred as V.I.O., Bombay Province, Dec. 1941; Asst. Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Province, since Sept. 1943-July 1945; Principal, Bombay Vets. Coll., 1945-47; A.D.V.S., 1947; reappointed Principal, B.V.C., November 1947. *Recreations*: All round sportsman; Hockey, Football; Tennis. *Address*: Principal & Professor of Surgery, Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay.

CHAGLA, The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Currim, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* Sept. 30, 1900; *m.* Mehrunnisa, *d.* of Dhanraj Jivraj; *Sr.* Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History, 1922; President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1922; President, Oxford Indian Majlis, 1922; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922; Prof. of Constitutional Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1927-30; Hon. Secy., Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1933-41; Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941-47; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, April-November, 1947. *Publications*: *The Indian Constitution* (1929). *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

CHAINANI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hashmatul Khubchand, B.A. (Cantab.), High Court Judge, Bombay, since Aug. 27, 1948. *b.* Feb. 29, 1904; *m.* Sati, *d.* of Diwan Ishardas Udharam, Advocate, Karachi, one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Magdalene College, (Cambridge). Joined Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1927; appointed Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, August 1933; District Judge, Poona, 1933-34; 1st. Judge, Solapur, Aug. 1934-March 1935; toured round the world and visited China, Japan, Honolulu Islands, U.S.A. and England, March-June 1935; was appointed as Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Legal Remembrancer; was the first Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Assembly constituted under the Govt. of India Act, 1935; drafted the rules of business of the Bombay Leg. Assembly and Council; again visited England, 1939; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of Bombay, 1942; was transferred to Govt. of India, Home Dept. where he officiated for some time as Joint Secretary; was posted to Surat as District Judge, and subsequently served in the same capacity at Ahmedabad; Commissioner, Central Division, Sept. 1947-Aug. 1948. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

CHAKRADEO, Ganesh Gangadhar, Chief Engineer, Laxmi Mills, Solapur since 1926 *b.* June 9, 1900, at Lunganpalli, Hyderabad State; *m.* Mrs. Krishnabai, *d.* of Hapnasahb Chhatre, Organizer, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co., Belgaum; one *s.*, Prakash and three *d.*, Prabhavati, Pratibha and Pramodini. *Educ.*: North-Cote High School, Solapur; passed Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Examination; received practical experience in Steam Power Plants in England and Continent, 1933; President, Solapur District Rotary Club; member, Textile Assoc. of India. *Address*: Chief Engineer, Laxmi Cotton Mills, Solapur.

CHAKRADEO, Lakshmikanth Mahadeo, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., C.I.L.S., Sole Proprietor, L. Kant & Co., Manufacturers of Neon Signs & Glow Signs. *b.* July 16, 1904, *s.* of Mahadeo Pandurang Chakradeo, Chief Accountant, M.S.M. Railway, Madras; *m.* Malati Talwalkar, B.A., B.E.; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Ferguson College and New Poona College, Poona; College of Science, Nagpur; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Research Scholar, Holder of British Indian Patents; Illumination Engineer; a pioneer in Neon sign and Glowsign Manufacture. *Address*: 318, Charui Road, Bombay 4.



Neon sign and Glowsign Manufacture.

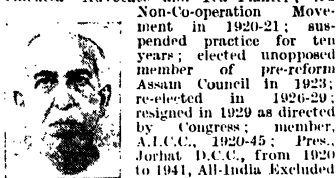
CHAKRAVARTHI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phani Bhushan, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta; now on deputation since Feb. 49 as member, Income-tax Investigation Commission. *b.* October 15, 1898; *s.* of late Shyama Charan Chakravarthi and late Benode Basini Devi; *Educ.*: Dacca Collegiate School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in English, Jagannath Intermediate College, Dacca, 1920-26; Asst. Editor and leader-writer, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1926-45; raised to the Bench, April 26, 1945; Legal Adviser to the Govt. of India for Income-tax matters in Bengal, 1940-45. *Recreations*: Long walks and reading. *Address*: P. 512, Aswini Dutt Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

CHAKRAVARTI, Niranjan Prasad, M.A. (Calcutta Univ.), Ph.D. (Cambridge), O.B.E. (1946), Director-General of Archaeology in India since 1948. *b.* July 1, 1893, *s.* of Hariprasad Chakravarti and Shashimukhi Devi; *m.* Miss Suzanne Elizabeth Flynn, Eire; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ.; awarded Calcutta Univ. Gold Medal and Hem Chandra Gossain Gold Medal and Sonamami prize; Govt. of India scholarship for study in Europe, 1921; Research student in the Sorbonne, Paris and the Univ. of Berlin, 1924-26. Lecturer in the Calcutta Univ., 1917-28; Asst. Supdt. for Epigraphy, 1929; Govt. Epigraphist for India, 1931; Dy. Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1940; Joint Director-General of Archaeology in India 1945; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and Hon. Member of the Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient, 1949. *Publications*: Writer of several books published in India and Paris and also reports and articles in Departmental and other scientific oriental journals in India and abroad. *Recreations*: Gardening. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: No. 16, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

CHAKRAVARTY, Birendra Narayan, B.Sc. (O.B.E. (1942)), *b.* December 29, 1901, *s.* of H. N. Chakravarty (deceased), retired Inspector of Schools in Bengal; *m.* Indira (nee Sanval); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1929 after competing in the I.C.S. competition held in London in 1928; held various appointments in Bengal districts and the Bengal Secretariat; Finance Secy., Bengal Govt., Nov. 1944; Secy. to Governor, West Bengal, August 15, 1947; Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Nanking, China, February 1948; Head of Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan with personal rank of Minister, June 1948-49. *Hobbies*: Photography and gardening. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 44/3, Hazra Road, Calcutta 19.

CHAKRAVARTI, Debabrata, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Glas.), D.I.C. (Lond.), Representative of India on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, since Dec. 1947. *b.* July 7, 1903, *s.* of Keph B. Chakravarti; *m.* Homa Sen; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Glasgow Univ. (Faculty of Engineering); Imperial College of Science (Univ. of London). Joined Civil Aviation Directorate, Govt. of India, Jan. 1931; was in charge of Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon Airports for several years; was Chief Aerodrome Officer; Deputy Director, Air Routes and Aerodromes; Director, Regulations and Information of the Civil Aviation Dept., Govt. of India; attended several international conferences on civil aviation in Paris, Calcutta, Geneva and Montreal as India's representative; was a member of the Technical Air Mission from India that visited Kabul, 1947. *Publications*: Articles on Civil Aviation and other subjects in magazines and journals. *Address*: C/o Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

CHALHA, Kuladhar, M.L.A. s. of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Phandhar Chalhah. Educ.: Cotton Coll., Gauhati and Presy. Coll., Calcutta Advocate and Tea Planter; led



Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920-21; suspended practice for ten years; elected unopposed member of pre-reform Assam Council in 1923; re-elected in 1926-29; resigned in 1929 as directed by Congress; member, A.L.C.C., 1920-45; Pres., Jorhat D.C.C., from 1920 to 1941, All-India Excluded Area Conference, Haripur Session (1939). All-Bengal Excluded Area Assoc. Conference (Kurseong), All-Assam Excluded Area Assoc., the Assam Provincial Congress Committee for a number of terms. Presided over Assam Congress Opium Enquiry Committee which recommended total abolition of opium. Visited Europe in 1935. Address: Manishi Lodge, P.O. Jorhat, Assam.

CHALKER, Robert P., A.B., M.A., American Consul, Madras, since Dec. 1947. b. March 16, 1914; m. Edna Wood, formerly of London, England; Educ.: Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.; Univ. of Chicago, Paris. (Private Instruction), Heidelberg, Germany. Instructor, Secondary Schools, Pensacola, Florida, U.S.A., 1933-38; Secy. of American Embassy, Berlin, 1939-41; interned, 1942. American Vice-Consul, Lisbon, 1942; American Vice-Consul, Birmingham, England, 1942-44. Secy. of American Embassy, London, England, 1944-December, 1947. Recreations: Reading, Swimming. Clubs: Madras, Adyar, Gymkhana, Madras; Boodles, London. Address: 92, San Thome High Road, San Thome, Madras.

CHAMBA, Major His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh, the Raja of Chamba, December 8, 1924; Educ.: Aitchison College, Lahore. Succeeded to the gadi, December 7, 1935; was invested with full ruling powers, May 4, 1945; is entitled to a salute of 11 guns; has followed the other Indian Rulers in having his state acceded to the Indian Dominion. Address: Chamba.

CHAND, Dr. Bool, Ph.D. Econ. (Lond.), M.A. (Econ.), B.A. (Hons.) (First class), Chief, Staff Training Division, Unesco, Paris. b. June 1, 1908, s. of L. Mahan Lal, m. Shrimati Ambika Devi, g. of R. Hans Raj of Jullundur; two s. and three d.; Educ.: Govt. College, Lahore; London School of Economics and Political Science. Professor of History and Political Science, Hindu College, Delhi Univ. (1932-40); Prof. of Political Science, Benares Hindu Univ. (1940-46); Principal, Megh Mathradas Arts and Science College, Andheri, Bombay (1946-48). Editor, Publications Division, Govt. of India, and Prof. of Public Administration, Indian Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi (1948); Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission since 1940; General Editor, Minerva Series on Govt.; is connected with many cultural and academic bodies; President, Jain Cultural Research Society; Education Board, Mahabodhi Society, Sarmath, etc. Publications: *One-Party State; German Government; Japanese Government; State in Political Theory; Legislative Council of India 1854-61; Indian Federation; Lord Mahavira*, etc., etc. and a host of papers published in Indian and foreign journals on Political Science and Public Administration. Recreations: Tennis. Address: 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris, 16c.

CHAND, Major-General Khub, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Head, Indian Military Mission, Berlin, since Feb. 1948. b. December 16, 1911, s. of Dip Chand and the late Mrs. Dip Chand of New Delhi; m. Nirmal Khub Chand (née Singh); two s. (Ashok and Ranjit) and two

d. (Aruna and Nita); Educ.: Univ. of Delhi; Oriel College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S., 1935 having stood first in the I.C.S. Competition in India; Joint Magistrate and later as Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore, 1935-39; Under Secretary to the Govt. India, Defence Dept. and Secy., Indian Soldiers' Board, 1939-43; District Magistrate, Azamgarh and Regional Food Controller, Benares Region, 1943-47; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence, 1947-48. Recreations: Riding, shooting, conversation. Clubs: Roshanara (Delhi), Chelmsford (New Delhi). Address: c/o the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, New Delhi.

CHAND, Kishen, Wrangler B. (Cambridge Univ.), M.A. Dean of Arts Faculty, Osmania University. b. Feb. 26, 1899, s. of Rai Ratan Chand, Bar-at-Law in Ram Dulari Devi, 1926; three s. and four d.; Educ.: St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Prof. of Mathematics, Osmania Univ., 1923; Provost, 1945. Rector, 1946; Acting Vice-Chancellor, 1947. Publications: *Treatise on Differential Equations; Elements of Differential Calculus*, etc. Pamphlets on Social and Economic Problems. Address: Hyderguda, Hyderabad (Dn.).

CHAND, Sumer, B.A. (Allahabad Univ.), C.E. (Roorkee), I.S.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., United Provinces, since Aug. 21, 1947. b. Feb. 14, 1906, s. of L. Shamphoo Nath Vaish Aggarwal; m. Shrimati Sunchi Devi; three s. and three d.; Educ.: Meerut College and Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; took Degree in Civil Engineering, 1918. Joined Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., United Provinces, Sept. 9, 1918; was confirmed as Asstt. Engineer, Feb. 1920, as Asstt. Executive Engineer, March 1923, as Executive Engineer, Oct. 1930, as Superintending Engineer, Oct. 1934. Recreations: Physical exercise. Address: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., Lucknow, U.P.

CHAND, Dr. Tara, M.A. (Ald.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, since 1948. b. 1888; Educ.: St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi; Meerut College, Meerut; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Queen's College Oxford. Professor of History, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad; Principal, K.P.U. College, 1925-45. Professor of Politics, Allahabad Univ., 1945-47; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Allahabad, 1947; Pres., Secondary Education Conference; Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U.P.; Indian History Congress; Pres., Indian History Congress. Publications: *A short History of the Indian People; Influence of Islam on Indian Culture, and Hindustani*. Address: Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

CHANDA, Asok Kumar, B.Sc., O.B.E. (Jan. 1945), Financial Commissioner of Railways, since March 1949, b. 25th October, 1902, 3rd s. of K. K. Chanda (Member, Imperial Legislative Council; Chairman, Bengal Home Rule League, etc.) and Chandraprabha Chanda; m. Monica, d. of late J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal, and g. d. of late R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Indian National Congress; two d. Anjali and Malabika; Educ.: Calcutta Univ., London School of Economics. Joined Indian Audit Service 1926, on deputation with Madras Govt., 1937-39; Deputy Financial Adviser, Munition Production, 1941; Joint Secy., Govt. of India, 1945; Member of Lend-Lease delegation to U.S.A., 1946; Additional Secretary, Govt. of India, 1947; Defence Delegation to U.K., Nov. 1947 and Feb. 1948; Sterling Balances Delegation, May-July 1948; Deputy High Commissioner for India in the U. K., Oct., 1948—March 1949. Recreations: Golf, Tennis and Swimming. Clubs: Delhi

Gymkhana, Calcutta, Shillong & Ranchi Clubs. Address: Financial Commissioner of Railways, New Delhi.

CHANDA RANA, Premji Devji, B.Com., Personal Asstt. to Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., M.L.A. b. 1898; Educ.: Bombay University; stood first among the successful candidates in the B.Com. Exam. Secretary, Sri Gangaji Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Mirzapur, 1921-25; Assistant to Langley & Co., Bombay, 1925-28; Manager, Jalan & Son, Patna, 1929-31; joined the J. K. Industries of Kanpur in 1932. Secretary, Central Board of Directors, J. K. Group, and Director, J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.; The Western India Shares Corporation Ltd.; J. K. Traders Ltd.; The National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; J. K. Woollen Manufacturers Ltd.; J. K. Distributors, Ltd.; J. K. (Bombay) Ltd., and The Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., Partner, Rupendrakumar Marapatras of Ahmedabad. Address: Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

CHANDAVARKAR, Sir Vithal Narayan, M.A. (Cantab.), Maths. Trip. Pt. I (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I (1911), Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912), Kt. (1941). Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913, Mr. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. b. 26 Nov., 1887, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; m. Vatsalabai, 3rd d. of Rao Saheb M. V. Kankini of Karwar (N. Kanara); Educ.: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge. Advocate Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39; Chairman, Law Office, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Office, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Office, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33; Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, March 1935 & 1942; Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1948 and 1949; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1933-39; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Pres., National Indian Liberal Federation, 1940-41, (Calcutta); Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935 and Chairman, since 1947; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M.L.A. (Central), 1941-45; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43. Address: 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHANDIRAMANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santadas Bulchand, B.A. (Hon.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (Hon.), (Lond.), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Allahabad (Lucknow Bench), since July 1948. b. Oct. 1, 1902, s. of Diwan Bulchand Parachand Chandiramani; m. Braupadi, d. of Diwan Rupchand Bilaram, Judicial Commissioner (Rtd.), Sind; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Hyderabad-Sind; Elphinstone College, Bombay; King's College, London. Joined the I.C.S., 1926; posted to United Provinces, 1927; served as Joint Magistrate in various districts till Oct. 1932; Civil and Sessions Judge, Oct. 32-Feb. '34; District and Sessions Judge from March 1934; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, U.P. Govt., 1945-47; Judge, Oudh Civil Court, 1947-48. Address: Terhi Kothi, Lucknow.

CHANDKARAN, Sarda Kunwar, Advocate, Federal Court; President, Bar Assoc., Ajmer; Ajmer Journalists' Association, Ajmer. *b.* June 25, 1888, *s.* of late Ramabai Sarda and *m.* of Haribai Sarda. *m.* late Shrinati Sukhada Devi, *d.* of late Jayva Mitra Atmarajni, founder, Arya kanya Mahavidyalaya Baroda; four *s.*, Shrikaran, Advocate, Ramesh Chandra, Ajmer; Kumar, and Umesh Chandra; and six *d.*, Mrs. Vidyavati Seth Vithal-dasji Ratia, Sarladevi, Leclavati Lakhotia, Mrs. Sumat-radevi Ganesi Dasji, Lila kumari and Sudha. Rendered women service during plague and floods; is a staunch Congress worker; suspended practice and suffered imprisonment in non-co-operation movement.



joined Shuddhi movement with late S. and Shasthanandaji, converted 40,000 Muslims (Ajapuri) and one lac Pithora, Aundhwa Muslims with Pandit Anandprasad Barolia, 1,000 and Muslim Chitas Mahatma Thakur and several thousand Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur converted to Hinduism; for sometime Secretary, All India State Peoples Conference, General Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha, 45th All India National Social Conference, Lahore; Golden Jubilee celebrations, Rajasthan Arya Panchayat Sabha, Secretary, All India Dayanand Saraswati, Secretary, President, Kishan Sabha, Labour Union, Arya Bharat Pariksha, Jaipur, Provincial Hindu Conference, Ahmedabad; Benar Arya Conference, Muzaffarpur, Jammu and Kashmir State Hindu Conference, Cow Conference, Nagpur; Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee; sometime Secretary, All India Arya Yojanma's Assoc., Prominent Leader, Aryasamaj, toured through India for Vedic Religion; was one of the dictators for removal of Saiyathi Prakashan in Shuj; helped distressed people on Hyderabad State borders prior to Indian Govt. Police action; is a good Hindi Writer, celebrated his Diamond Jubilee, 1948. Second dictator Hyderabad Satyagrah. Publications: *Sarda Aet: Shuddhi Chandrodaya*, *Padidhar*, *College Hostel*, *Modarant-Ky-pal Ashiyon*; *Satantabhrat Main Arjuna*, etc. Address: Sarda Bhawan, Ajmer.

CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur Harish, M.A., LL.B., Practising lawyer. *b.* August 26, 1897, *s.* of late Bhagratilal, *m.* Shrinati Memodevi; one adopted *s.*; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore; St. Stephen's College, Delhi Law College, Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in Delhi; later on as Advocate, High Court, Lahore (now East Punjab, Simla) enrolled as Municipal Commissioner on the Municipal Cttee. of Delhi for 12 years; also as its Junior and Senior Vice-presidents member, Academic and Executive Council of the Delhi Univ.; Law Lecturer etc. Clubs: Roshanara Club, Delhi, Chessford Club, New Delhi. Address: Residence: 16, Commissioner Lane, Civil Lines, Delhi; Office: Chandul Chowk, Delhi.

CHANDRA, Rai Govind, M.A., (Vishwamard Free lance journalist; *b.* November 19, 1906, *s.* of Rai Krishna Chandra, of the Rai family of Benares and descendant of Rai Ram Pratap Ali Khandan who was Officer in the Court of Akbar the Great; *m.* Rani Shyam Mani, *d.* of Rai Radha Raman of Allahabad, five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: The Benares Hindu University; Honorary Magistrate; member Legislative Council U.P.; member, Delimitation committee in U.P.; member, Legislative Assembly, U.P.; Chairman, Municipal Board, etc.; is a Mason. Publications: *Comedy in English*; *Short Stories in Hindi*; *Recreations Billiards*; *Clubs*; P. N. Union Club, Esli Club etc. Address: Kuchashahi, Benares Cantt.

CHANDRA, Ramesh, I.S.E., B.Sc. (Agr.), C.E. (Honours) descendant, (Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., Assam, *b.* March 17, 1917, *s.* of Bhagwan Dass; *m.* Shri Sheelvati

Devi; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Bijnor (U.P.); Meerut College; Agra College (B.Sc.); T.C.E. College (Roorkee). Appointed to I.S.E., 1920; in New Delhi upto December 1923; in Assam up-to-date. Address: Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., "ALAKA", Shillong (Assam).

CHANDRAMOULI, The Hon'ble Sri K., Minister for Local Administration and Co-operation, Govt. of Madras. Graduated in Aberdeen, 1924. Joined Congress 1926; took active part in all National Movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; was President, District Congress Committee, Guntur, for 4 years; member, All India Congress Committee for several years. Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for 2 terms and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Assembly for some time; President, District Board, Guntur, 1938-40; member, Madras Legislature, 1937; member, Parliamentary Board for selection of candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures; imprisoned 1930, 1941 and 1942. Address: Secretariat, Madras.

CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, D. H., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, Mysore. *b.* Oct. 19, 1896, *s.* of Pandit Sri Rudraiah Shastri and Shantamma, *m.* Srinathi Parvathamma; seven *s.*; *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Mysore and Law College, Bombay. Practised Law, 1923-41, elected member, Mysore Legislative Council, 1924-41; served on several public bodies like the Tank, Senate, the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, the Recruitment Cttee, the Inam Enquiry Cttee, the Constitution Reform Cttee, the Prison Reform Cttee, etc., the first non-official Pres. of the Legislative Council, 1941-45, was elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly from Mysore. Address: 59, Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

CHAPMAN, Lt.-Colonel Reginald Charles George, R.E. (Retd.), C.I.E. (1917), O.B.E. (1942), B.A. (Cantab.), Master, India Security Press, *b.* May 18, 1890, *s.* of S. W. Chapman of Anlover, Hants & Mrs. Chapman (decd.), *m.* Gladys May (nee Huxtable), two *s.*; *Educ.*: Southampton, R.M.A. Woolwich & Christ's College, Cambridge. Served as Royal Engineer Officer, 1915-18; entered civil employ of Govt. of India in 1934 as Deputy Master, India Security Press. Address: Caxton House, Nasik Road.

CHARAN, Satya, M.A., B.T., Commissioner for the Govt. of India in the British West Indies including British Guiana. *b.* July 5, 1907, *s.* of late Shri Bhanu Bahadur Lal and Shrinati Rajnati Devi; *m.* Shrinati Padmanvati Devi; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. Jubilee High School and St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur, Meerut College; Lucknow University, and Benares University. Professor, St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur; Headmaster, D. A. V. High School, Gorakhpur and Allahabad; member, Board of High School & Intermediate Education, United Provinces; member of the Senate, Agra University; Secretary, Overseas Dept., All-India Congress Committee. Publications: *The Torch-Bearers* (Oxford University Press). Address: Post Box 530, Port of Spain Trinidad, B.W.I.

CHARKHARI, His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sipahdarul Muik: Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of b. May 24, 1920, s. of Shree Maharaja Mahipati Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, C.S.I., Maharaja of Sarila; Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Was installed on the throne September 7, 1942; assumed the reins of Government at around durbat, August 28, 1947; is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Address: Charkhari, Vindhya Pradesh



CHATTERJEE, Akhil Chandra, B.A., O.B.E. (1939), Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Rly., since March 1948. *b.* Jan. 22, 1895, *s.* of late Sir Prathul Chandra Chatterjee, Ex-Judge, High Court, India; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore. Joined service, Feb. 1917; permanently promoted to the Senior Scale, Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Dept., from Dec. 1937; services lent to the Defence Dept., 1935; was responsible for Movement of Troops throughout India, 1935-39; conducted all movements of troops both personnel and stores during the war, 1939-45; was Dy. Movement Controller, N.W. Rly.; Divisional Supdt., N.W. Rly., Rawalpindi, Dec. 1946 to Jan. 1947; Chief Operating Supdt., N.W. Rly., Jan.-Aug. 1947; on the partition of India, was posted as Dir. of Transportation, Rly. Board, Aug.-Oct. 1947. Address: Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Rly., Bombay.

CHATTERJEE, Sir Atul Chandra, G.C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925), Member of India Council, 1931-36. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1942. *b.* 24 Nov. 1874; *m.* (1) Vina Mukherjee (deceased), (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge. Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh). First in 1st I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Revenue Secy. and Chief Secy., U.P. Govt., 1917-19; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1921-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927). President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31; Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1940-1941; President, Permanent Central Opium Board 1935-1946. Publications: *The New India*, 1945; Joint author of *Short History of India*. Address: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

CHATTERJEE, Indubhushan, M.Sc. (Agr.), I.A.E., Late Assistant Agricultural Commissioner. *b.* December, 1888; *m.* Bh. Asramoti Devi; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares; Agricultural College, Nagpur. Post-graduate course at Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa; Post-graduate course at Indian Institute Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Bangalore. Physiological Chemist, Bengal; Agricultural Chemist, Bengal (Short period); Asst. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India, I.C.A.R., New Delhi. Publications: Several papers on animal nutrition and agricultural subjects. Address: 119-B, Shambhazar Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, Surendra Nath, I.P., J.P., B.A., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* Oct. 31, 1901, *s.* of late Basanta Kumar Chatterjee; *m.* *d.* of Rai Bahadur Nalin Nath Baharjee; three *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. After completing studies, passed into the Indian Police, 1925; served in different districts as an Asst. Supdt. of Police and Supdt. of Police; for a period, was on special duty with the Govt. of India also. Recreations: Sports. Clubs: Member of all important Clubs in Calcutta. Address: 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, Anil Chandra, M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Dr. PH. (John Hopkins), Secretary, Medical & Public Health Dept., West Bengal, since May 1948 and Director of Health Services, West Bengal, since Aug. 1947. *b.* Dec. 21, 1891, *s.* of late Sri Protul

Chandra Chatterji, C.I.E. and Lady Basanta Kumari Chatterji; *m.* Srmati Savitri Devi; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Dayananda Anglo-Vernacular School & Forman Christian College, Lahore; Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta; joined I.M.S. 1917; D.P.H. (Cambridge), 1923; D.A.D.P.H., Kohat, (first Indian to be so appointed); Police Surgeon, Calcutta; Civil Surgeon, Serampore & Burdwan, 1927-28; A.D.P.H., Delhi & Health Officer, New Delhi, 1932-36; D.P.H., Bengal, 1936-41; South East Asia on active service, 1942; prisoner-of-war in Japanese hands, Feb. 1942; joined First Indian National Army, Sept. 1942; General Secy. & Finance Secy., Indian Independence League, Singapore; appointed Secy., Supplies Dept. in addition by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; first Finance Minister in Azad Hind Govt. of Netaji, Oct. 1943; appointed Governor-Designate of Liberated Territories by Netaji, 1944; First Foreign Minister, Azad Hind Govt.; returned to India, 1946; started actively partition movement in Bengal, 1946. Inspector-General of Prisons, 1947. *Publications*: *India's Struggle for Freedom*; *Elementary Hygiene and Prevention of Diseases*; *Elementary First-Aid and Elementary Nursing*; *Discourses on Cultural and National Subjects*; *First Primer on Hindustani*; *First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Boys*; *First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Girls (both in Bengali)*; *Recreations*: Gardening and Philately. *Address*: 8/5, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, U. N., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc., Fellow, National Academy of Sciences of India; Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. *Educ.*: Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the University of Allahabad, Lecturer, Agra College and Meerut College (Agra University); Assistant Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Publications*: Research Papers in Plant Respiration; articles on various subjects, *Address*: Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

CHATURVEDI, Rai Bahadur Pt. Brajendra Nath, M.A. (Economics), LL.B. (Lucknow), Rai Bahadur (1939), Chief Secretary to Govt. of Vindhya Pradesh and also a Minister in several Depts. *b.* 1903, at Firozabad, District Agra, U.P., *s.* of Rai Bahadur Dr. Gulzari Lal (Retired Civil Surgeon), U.P.; *Educ.*: Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares; Canning College, Lucknow; St. John's College, Agra; Lucknow Univ. Submitted thesis on Agnestic Serfdom, served Rewa State, in the capacity of Finance & Political Minister, Judicial Secretary, Industries Commr., Minister in Army, etc., 1927-42; was Regional Commr., Bundelkhand under Ministry of States, Govt. of India. *Recreations*: Tennis, Farming, Music. *Address*: Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh.

CHATURVEDI, Jugal Kishore, Deputy Chief Minister and Education Minister, former United State of Matsya. A leader of Congress and Praja Parishad Movement in Bharatpur State; courted imprisonment several times; a Journalist and Educationist. *Address*: Alwar.

CHAUDHARI, Jagesh Chandra, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law, *b.* June 28, 1862, *m.* Saraswathi Devi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee; *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyaasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896; Organising Secy., Indian Industrial

Exhibitions in Calcutta, 1901, 1902 and 1906-7; member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; promoted awadeshi movement; opposed partition of Bengal; member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921-23; resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification; for sometime Fellow of the Calcutta University; for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Vice-President, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council. *Publications*: *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, Bengalee Ed., *Nation in Making*. *Address*: 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta; "Devadwar," 34, Balliganje, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, Hon'ble Shri Girdhari Lal, M.A. (1940), Master of Exercise and J.D., *b.* November 16, 1912; *m.* Shrimati Parvati Devi of District Bijnor; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun, and Hindu University, Benares. One of the leading members of All-India Depressed Classes League; also an active member of the Indian National Congress; elected member, U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1946; same year included in the Provincial Cabinet; elected President of the U.P. Depressed Classes League, 1947. *Address*: Chukhu Mohalla, Dehra Dun.

CHAUDHURI, Hemchandra Ray, M.A., B.D., D. Litt., D. Sc., Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, since 1936; Fellow, Calcutta Univ., etc. *b.* 1892, *s.* of Manoranjan Ray Chaudhuri Zamindar, Ponabalia (Barisal) and Srijukti Tarangini Ray Chaudhuri; *m.* S. Lalabati Ray Chaudhuri; one *s.*, Dr. Anilkumar Ray Chaudhuri, M.B. *Educ.*: Brojomohun Institution, Barisal, General Assembly's Institution and Scottish Churches College, Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor, Bangavasi Coll., 1913-14; Professor, Presidency Coll., 1914-16; Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1917-30; Reader, Dacca Univ., 1928; Local Secretary, Indian History Congress, 1939; President, Section I Indian History Congress, Hyderabad, Decan, 1941; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1946; Acting President, History Section, All-India Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1955. *Publications*: *Political History of India*; *Early History of the Vaishnava Sect*; *Study in Indian Antiquity*; Joint Author of *Advanced History of India* (Macmillan) and of the *History of Bengal* (Dacca University), etc.; besides numerous papers on sundry subjects, *Recreations*: Music and study. *Address*: 6, Mysore Road, Kulghat, Calcutta 29.

CHAUDHURI, Major-General Joyanto Nath, O.B.E., Military Governor, Hyderabad State. *b.* June 10, 1906; *s.* of A. N. Chaudhuri, Barrister, Calcutta; *m.* Aruna, *d.* of H. D. Chatterjee of Calcutta; two *s.*, Arjun and Ranjit; *Educ.*: Hastings House, Bishops College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Highgate School, London and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Feb. 1928; served one year with 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regt., then posted to 7th Light Cavalry; during World War II saw service in the Middle East, Far East and was also instructor at Staff College; commanded 6th Light Cavalry in Burma and at end of war was Brigadier, i/c Administration, Malaya, commanded the Indian Victory Contingent to London, 1946 and attended the Imperial Defence College in London in 1947; on return to India officiated as Chief of General Staff and later commanded 1st Armoured Division; mentioned in despatches five times. *Recreations*: Polo, Study of political economy and music. *Clubs*: Cavalry Club, London and various others in India. *Address*: C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

CHAUDHURY, Dr. Emran Hussain, M.L.A. (A-sam), B.A., D.Sc., Pol. *b.* Oct. 24, 1914; *s.* of late Mohazuddin Chaudhury. *Jorhat*; *Educ.*: Jorhat, Aligarh, Berlin; graduated from Aligarh University, 1934.

How. Secy., Univ. Union, 1934-35; represented Univ. at All-India Interservice Debate, Lucknow (1935); gave evidence before Sami (Unemployment) Cttee, 1935; after completing M.A. (Econ.) LL.B. courses, joined Berlin Univ. as Alexander Von Humboldt Scholar, Nov. 1936; took D. Sc., Pol. (Econ.), Feb. 1939; Assistant Lecturer, Economics, Cotton (Govt.) College, Guahati, 1940-41; started Unofficial Bengal Famine Relief Cttee., 1943; but owing to Govt. policy, organization broke down; resigned post, joined Muslim League, 1945; returned to Assembly from Silasagar Dist. Constituency (Ma Bui 1946, elected President, All India Ry. Muslim Employees' League, June, 1947; resigned, Presidency, December 1947; organized Palestine Arab Refugee Fund, Assam, 1948; presided over Annual Conference, All Assam. Post and Telegraph Union, 1948; President, All Assam Ministerial Officers' Assoc., 1949; Chief Whip of Opposition, Legislative Assembly; divides time between Economics, Politics (national and foreign), religion and public service. *Publication*: *Der indische Arbeiter unter britischer Herrschaft* (in German). *Address*: Jorhat, Assam.



CHAUGULE, Keshav Appaji, B.A., LL.B., Pleader and a public worker in Sangli. *b.* 15th June, 1908; Graduated from the Willingdon College, Sangli, with Honors.



took his Law degree from the Sykes Law College, Kolhapur. Began practice in Sangli in 1934; takes interest in social & educational work, actively helps rural uplift movement, co-operative and educational institutions; is an elected member of the Governing Council of the Sangli Education Society, Sangli; was a Sub-Editor of the Marathi Weekly "Pragati & Jivajay" for about 8 years; is the chairman of the Jain Students' Hostel at Sangli; is a legal adviser to the Budhgaon Bank Ltd., The Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli, and The Ratnakar Bank Ltd., is the Director of the Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., The Vijay Industries Ltd., The Deccan Cement Products Co. Ltd., Sangli, The Ratnakar Industries Ltd., Kolhapur, etc.; was an elected member of the Constituent Assembly of the United Deccan State; President, the Sangli Rotary Club, Sangli, 1948-49 & 1949-50. *Address*: Pleader, Sangli (S.M.C.).

CHEEMA, Sardar Ganda Singh, C.I.E. (Jan. 1946), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc., Fruit Development Adviser to the Govt. of India, New Delhi. *b.* August 2, 1894; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore. Joined Govt. service on 13-6-1921; continued in his appointment in I.A.S. from 31-7-1924; officiated as Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona. *Publications*: *The Fig Industry in Asia Minor* (1925); *Development of the Kagit Lime Industry in Western India* (1928); *Notes on the die-back disease of Citrus Trees and its relation to the soils of Western India* (1928); *Papaya cultivation in the Bombay Presidency* (1929); *Report on the Export of Mangoes to Europe in 1932 and 1933* (1932); *The Cold Storage of Fruits and Vegetables* (1930); *Investigation on the cold storage of Mangoes* (1939); *Improvement of Brinjals* (Solanum Melongena, L.) by selection in the Bombay Province (1942); *A note on the cold storage of studies of Litsea fruit (Nephelium litsea) (1942); Fruit Research*

in India; its importance, history and scope (1934); *Investigations on the effects of Cold Storage on Mosambi (Citrus Sinensis); The Fruit Industry in India.* Address: 13, West Macart Road, East Kiree, Poona.

CHERIAN, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., D.I.O. (R.C.S.), F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.S.E., M.B.E. (1942), Ex-Principal, Madras Medical College, 6, July 9, 1893, s. of P. M. Varkey, Anchal Supt., Travancore State, m. Tara Jesudass, two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: C. M. S. College, Kottayam; Madras Medical College, London, Glasgow and Edinburgh; Temporary commission in the I.M.S., 1917-22; was in Iraq for 3 years; Asst. to Prof. of Surgery, Madras Medical College, 1923-25; specialised in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Vienna, 1925-27; Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, General Hospital and Prof. of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Medical College, Madras, 1927-43; Principal, Madras Medical College, 1943-48; acted as Surgeon General, Madras, 1947; retired, Aug. 1948; practises the specialty; member, Syndicate of Madras Univ., Alderman, Madras City Corp.; Senior Mason and Past Pres., Rotary Club of Madras; Pres., Faculty of Medicine, Madras Univ.; Ex-Pres., Board of Studies in Medicine, Madras Univ.; *Recreations*: Tennis, *Clubs*: The Presidency, Madras; Madras Gymkhana, Madras Cricket Club; Lamley Institute, Ootacamund. Address: 5, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

CHETTIAR, Dr. R. M. Alagappa, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister at Law, s. of late K. V. AL. Ramanathan Chettiar, b. April 1909; m.; has one d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras and Middle Temple, London. Had two years' training in all the departments of the Chartered School, London, being the first Indian to be employed there. Took Pilot Certificate while in London. Managing Director, The Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Cochin State; Unnival Weaving Establishment Ltd., Cannanore; Indo



Agencies, Ltd., Madras; West End Hotel Ltd., Bombay. Director, The Travancore Rayons Ltd., The Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., The Ayer Madas Rubber Estate Ltd., The Indian Bank Ltd., Chairman, The Modern Housing Construction & Properties Ltd. Awarded Honorary Cause by the Annamalai Univ. and LL.D., by the Madras Univ. Nominated Life Member of both Universities and also Member of the Syndicate of the Madras Univ. Donated to found College of Technology—Madras Univ.—Rs. 5 lacs; another Rs. 6 lacs for the College of Technology, Annamalai University. Donations to the extent of Rs. 15 lacs towards various charitable Endowments including founding of a Tamil chair in Travancore Univ.; endowment for a Fund for Mid-Day meals to school-going children in Cochin State; Seva Sadan Hostel for Girls in Madras; Maternity Ward and Hospital in Cochin. State mill compound opened by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and an endowment of land and money for the "Thakkur Bapa Vidyalaya" a Harijan School and Hostel in Madras, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mahatma Gandhi. Founded the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi, South India with an endowment of Rs. 20 lacs and run by the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College Endowment Trust. Donated Rs. 15 lacs for the Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India in 1948; Nominated Member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Government of India, New Delhi. Also nominated as member of the Indian People's Famine Trust, New Delhi by the Governor-General. Was awarded Knighthood

in 1946 but gave it up just before the Independence Day. *Hobby*: Gardening. Address: "Krishna Vilas" Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTIAR, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram, Banker, b. August 2, 1908, s. of late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar, one of the richest members of the Nagarathar community; m. in 1923; *Educ.*: Christian Coll. Chairman, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., New Guardian of India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mg. Dir., United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Dir., United India Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., M. Ct. M. Banking Corp., Ltd., Pudukottai, Ajax Products Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., Bombay, Reliance Motor Co. Ltd., Emcette and Sons Ltd., Indian Bank Ltd., Director, The East India Distilleries, Sugar Factories Limited, Madras, Travancore Rayons Ltd. and Trustee, Hindu High Schools, Triplicane; President, Lady Muthiah Chettiar High School, Madras, Hindusthan Scouts Assoc. and Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar High School; member, Board of Studies of Commerce for the Madras Univ. Ctee.; member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras; Ashok Motors Ltd. *Clubs*: National Liberal, London; Cosmopolitan, Madras Flying Club, Steward, Madras Race Club. Address: Bedford House, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTIAR, T. S. Avinashilingam, B.A., B.L., ex-Minister for Education, Madras, b. May 5, 1903 in Tiruppur, of an ancient family of merchants with large interests in the Coimbatore Dist.; *Educ.*: Tiruppur, London Mission High School, Coimbatore, Pachaiyappa's Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court, 1926; interested in public work from his young age; early influenced by the national ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and religious ideals of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda; mainly responsible for erecting the "Jalak's Bust in the Victoria Hostel and Gandhi's Bust in the Pachaiyappa's Hostel; joined the Salt Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was imprisoned for six months; in 1932 again courted imprisonment for one year in the C. D. Movement; jailed for six months in 1941 in the Individual Satyagraha Movement; in 1942 was detained under the Defence of India Act but was later released in 1944; is interested in Education; founded in Coimbatore District the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, run on the ancient Gurukula ideals; has been connected with the Ramakrishna Mission for the last 25 years and continues to be a Brahmachari with ideals of service; Pres., Dist. Congress Ctee., 1930-46; responsible for collecting and presenting Rs. 26,000 to Gandhiji during his South Indian tour in 1934, with which the Harijan Hostel was founded in Coimbatore and also for the collection of Rs. 24 lakhs from Coimbatore District for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund in 1945; M.L.A. Central, 1935-45 during which was member of several Committees; elected M.L.A., Madras in 1946 and appointed Minister for Education, Madras; is a leading writer in Tamil. *Publications*: *Thirukethara Yathirai*, *Anthia Porulathara Nool* and other books; has compiled and translated Swami Vivekananda's thoughts on 'Education'; translated in Tamil, Swami's Indian Lectures, keenly interested in the development of South Indian languages, particularly Tamil; President of the Tamil Valarchu Kazhagam (Tamil Academy). Address: Secretariat, Madras.

CHETTIAR, Al. V. P. V. V. Veerappa, Zamindar of Rettayambadi (Madura District), Proprietor of many other Estates in Madura, Ramnad, and Tanjore Districts. Landlord and Banker. b. at Lakshimpuram, Ramnad District, South India; was adopted by Al. V. P. V. Venkatachalam Chettiar; *Educ.*: at Devakottai, Ramnad District; m. Srimathi Unnamalai Achi, 1929; has one s. Director, The New Tone Studios Ltd., Madras; Sree Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Devakottai; President, Committee of Supervision, Sree Mayuranathaswami Temple, which was built by his family at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs at Mayavaram, Tanjore Dist.; his family have made endowments to various charities and funds organised by Government and Local Boards; has business concerns in Burma. Address: Devakottai, South India, 'Park Side' Bungalow 3, Prakasham Road, T. Nagar, Madras.



CHETTY, Rajasevasakta Pamadi Subbarama, Merchant and Industrialist; Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, Govt. of Mysore, since 1947 when the first Popular Ministry was formed. b. March 15, 1883, s. of P. Muduramiah Chetty; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore. Partner, Sree Renua Weaving Shed, Bangalore City; served 20 years as an active councillor of the Bangalore City Municipality continuously and was its elected President thrice; was member of Representative Assembly for over 13 years and President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce twice; was member, Mysore Legislative Council for 10 years; was Chairman, Vyasa Bank Ltd.; Director, Bangalore Chickballur Light Railway Co., Ltd.; was member of Political Affairs Committee and Reform Committee of Mysore State; Director, the Bank of Mysore Ltd., the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. Ltd., the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., and the Kollegal Silk Filatures Ltd., and President, Mysore State Harijan Sevaka Sangha; in recognition of his public services, was awarded the title of RAJASEVASAKTA by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the 1930s and of 1941. Address: Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, Bangalore.

CHETTY, R. K. Shanmukham, B.A., B.L., Hon'y. D.Litt. of the Annamali Univ., 1948; ex-Finance Minister in the Cabinet of the Indian Dominion. b. 17 Oct. 1892; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Chairman, Indian Tariff Board, Nov. 1945; member, Madras Legis. Council, 1920; Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923; visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legislative Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee; re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January, 1931; attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August, 1932; elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933; made K.C.I.E. in 1933; relinquished title in 1947; one of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept. 1938; Dewan of Cochin, 1935-41; Head of the Govt. of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42; appointed

Chairman, Industrial and Scientific Research Cttee., Feb. 1944; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Constitutional Adviser to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, August 1945-Oct. 1945. *Address*: Coimbatore.

CHETTY, Amatyasiromani Sir T. Thamboo, Kt. (1946), K.C.S.G. (1946), O.B.E. (1935), K. S. G. (conferred by H. H. the Pope in 1938), awarded titles of Rajasabhibhushana and Amatyasiromani by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in 1928 and 1942 respectively. *b.* 18th Aug. 1877; *m.* Gertrude, *d.* of S. Rajarathnam Chetty of Madras; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll. (Central Coll.), Bangalore. Joined Mysore State Service, 1904, as Asstt. Commr.; *App.* Asstt. Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; was Deputy Commr., 1921 and Huzar Secy. to H. H. 1922; given the status of a member of Council, 1929; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 21, 1942-Feb. 6, 1949. *Publications*: Articles on St. Philomena and other subjects to Catholic Journals. *Address*: "Alphonsa Manor", No. 6, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

CHIMNI, Major-General Bakshish Singh, O.B.E., Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters (India). *b.* 1906; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore. Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1924; was attached to the Royal Scots Fusiliers, for two years; was then posted to the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry; served with the Mahrattas as Q.M. and then as Company Cmdr.; for ten years; was transferred to the R.I.A.S.C.; attended a course at the Staff College, Quetta, qualifying in 1938; *Dy. Asstt. Q.M.G.*, 7th Indian Division, during World War II; was Asstt. Q.M.G., L. of C. Area, Burma Army; served with the 101st L. of C. Area, during the days of withdrawal from Burma; officiating Brigadier-in-Charge of Administration, 1944; was Asstt. Dir. of Supplies and Transport, 505 Burma Dist., served in various capacities in Akyab and Ramree Islands; commanded the R.I.A.S.C./R.A.S.C. units in Siam and was in charge of food arrangements for the Allied troops and released prisoners of war and 125,000 surrendered Japanese Army men; Colonel-in-Charge, Administration, Bombay Sub-Area, 1946; was Inspector, R.I.A.S.C., G.H.Q. (India); took charge in the initial stages of the mass movement of refugees in the Punjab after partition; founder and head of the Military Evacuation Organisation; joined the Eastern Command as Major-General in charge, Administration. *Address*: Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters (India), New Delhi.

CHINMULGUND, Pandurang Jairao, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Chief Administrator, Sangli group of States. *b.* October 20, 1913; *m.* in England, 1938; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Poona; London: Middle Temple, School of Oriental Studies. Joined the I.C.S., 1937; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province, 1945; Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, 1946-47; Food Controller, Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, 1947-48. *Publications*: Several papers in Journal of Numismatic Society of India. *Recreations*: Philately, Numismatics, Astronomy, Ancient Indian Culture. *Clubs*: Poona Gymkhana; Radio Club, Bombay; Rotary Club, Sangli. *Address*: No. 1, Motilal, Sangli (S.M.C.).

CHINYO, Sir Rahimtoola Meherally, Kt., cr. 1936, Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European Wars, 1914-18 and 1939-45; member, Municipal Corporation, 1918-1929; Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1928-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life member,

Indian Red Cross Society, 1921; its President in 1931; Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; member, Council of State (1936-47); President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-38; Director of several Joint-Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINYO, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt. (1939), J.P. b. February 16, 1885; *m.* Sherbanoo; one *s.*, four *d.*; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College. A pioneer in the Motor Car and Petroleum trade in India; responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39; President, Bombay Rotary Club, 1940-41; District Governor, Rotary 1 89th District; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., and other Companies; Chairman, The Manjiri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation*: Horse flesh. *Address*: Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHIPMAN, Warwick, K. C., B.A., D.C.L., High Commissioner-designate for Canada to India, since March 1949. *b.* in Montreal; *m.* Mary Somerset, 1922. Five children; *Educ.*: McGill Univ.; Bishop's Univ. Practised law in Montreal; served as Batonnier General of the Bar, Province of Quebec, 1942-43; was professor of Civil Law, McGill, appointed Canadian Minister to Chile, 1943; became Ambassador when the Canadian Legation there was raised to the status of an Embassy, 1944; Canadian Ambassador to Argentina, 1945-49. *Recreations*: Golf. *Publications*: Two volumes of poems and numerous articles on political and international affairs. *Address*: High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Aurangzeb Road, P.O. Box 114, New Delhi.

CHITALEY, Vaman Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b.* 1885; *Educ.*: Jaswant College, Jodhpur; *m.* Miss Ole in 1904; seven *s.*, one *d.*; first two sons Law Graduates doing business. Started practice in C.P. 1910; published C.P. Digest in 1920; started in 1922 All India Reporter, a legal monthly journal from Nagpur which stands first in British Empire and third in the whole world amongst similar publications; owns one of the biggest presses in India; fought against 1929 Bill which aimed at the prohibition of private law journals; from 1931 wrote commentaries on C.P., Cr. P.C., Limitation, T. P., Court Fees and Suits Valuation, Registration and Stamp Acts, all reputed for accuracy and annotations; at present working on Manuals and Indian Digest; built up Tanning Factory at Anba-Vishalak; founded Hindu Dharma Sawdrit Mandir in 1943; Presided over first Mahatma Jyotir Prasad Parashad, Poona, 1949. *Address*: Dhantoli, Nagpur.



CHITNAVIS, Shrimant Krishnarao Shankarao, Landlord and Banker, Nagpur, Central Provinces. *b.* July 1915, the only *s.* of the late Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis, President of the Legislative Assembly, C.P. and Berar; *m.* Shrimant Soubhagayavi Padmavati Baisaleb, *d.* of Sir K. Nadkar, Dewan of Dhar State, 1931; one *s.* and two *d.* Owns an extensive landed property consisting of several up-to-date farms, Cattle-breeding centres and Rice Mills; an all round sportsman; keen at big game shooting; a patron and lover of music; has built up a private library



consisting of modern books on various subjects; Director, The New Citizen Bank, Nagpur Branch, Nagpur Motor Factory Co., and Sahyadri Insurance Co.; Vice-President, Hindu Cricket Association, C.P. & Berar since 1934. *Hobbies*: Movie-Photography, Music, Shooting, Fishing, Cricket, Gardening, Tennis and Athletics. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur.

CHITRE, Atmaram Anant (Dewan Bahadur), Advocate (O.S.), J.P., Rethed Chel Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b.* 17th May 1877; *Educ.*: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Criminal Side of the High Court, 1907-16; acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928; *Ad. Judge* of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935; member, Arbitration Board appointed by H.E. the Crown Representative, as nominee of H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi, in Cutch-Morvi boundary disputes, 1910-41; Judge, High Court, Dharapur State, 1945-46; President, Kavastha Sabha, Dadar, Bombay. *Address*: 22, Perry Cross Road, Dadar.

CHOPRA, Mohinder Singh, Brigadier, Commanding Frontier Brigade Group, Amritsar, Indian Army. *b.* January 12, 1908; *s.* of Sardar Harman Singh; *m.* Jagjit Kaur; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned Aug. 30, 1928; attached to 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, for one year; joined 1st Battalion, The Rajput Regiment, 1929-32; transferred to 6th Royal Battalion (Scots), 13 Frontier Force Rifles as the First King's Commissioned Indian Officer in the newly Indiaised Battalion; proceeded to Aldershot to attend an advance physical training course; was also sent by Govt. to Denmark and Germany to study physical culture; after graduating from the Staff College in 1941, proceeded overseas as Staff Captain in the Palestine; promoted D.A.Q.M.G. after six months in the same H.Q.; returned to India and was posted G.S.O. II Operations at Hq. Sind District, Karachi; from end of 1943 active service with a Frontier Force Battalion in Burma; promoted Lt.-Col. and appointed Commandant at the Army School of Physical Training in Oct. 1944, first Indian to be so appointed; appointed Inspector of Physical Training, 1946; commanded the 1st Battalion, Assam Regiment, 1947; appointed Dy. Military Secy., Army H.Q., India after partition and given command of Frontier Brigade Group, Oct. 1947. *Address*: Commander, 123 Infantry Brigade, Amritsar.

CHOPRA, Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London) I.M.S. (Retd.), Kt. (1941), Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. *b.* August 17, 1882; *m.* Miss Perneshwar; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ., Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1908 and remained in Military Service till 1921; appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, 1921; Director,

School of Trop. Med., 1935; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1939-41; Director, Medical Services, Kashmir State; was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addition Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and President, National Institute of Sciences of India, Hon. Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; served in the Great War, 1914-1919; Director School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1936-41; Hon. Physician to the King, 1935-39; President, All-India Science Congress, 1947; Chairman, Indigenous Systems of Medicine Committee, Govt. of India; *Publications: Antibacterials and their Uses in Medicine and Veterinary Practice; Indigenous Drugs of India; A Handbook of Tropical Therapeutics*. (In press). *Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India 2 Vols*. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHHOTA-DEPUR: His Highness Maharajal Shri Virendrasinhji, the Maharaja of b. October 21, 1917. Assumed the Gads, October 16, 1946, while still a minor, after the death of his father in London, is now in the care of the Board of Regency, also his guardian. Address: Chhoti-Depur.

CHOTA NAGPUR: Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall, b. b. b. since 1906. 1 Dec. 25, 1891, s. of George Hall, Balloch Herts; Educ.: Bedford School; St. John's College, Cambridge; Bishop's College, Chesham, 1st Class Classical Tripos pt. I, 1913; pt. II, 1914; 1st Class Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915; B.A., 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916; M.A., 1918; Deacon, 1917; Priest, 1918; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1915-25; S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36; *Publications: The Seven Last Sins*, 1936; *Recreation: Idle conversation*. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.E.

CHOUDEHARI, Vaman Kishorlal, M.A. (Canton), B.Sc. (Bombay), Principal, Modhoo Jadhav Arts & Science College, Jalgaon (E.K.), since June 1945; b. June 12, 1913, s. of Kishorlal Ganpat Choudhary of Atural, E.K.; m. Mrs. Malathi Choudhary, one s. and two d.; Educ.: S.P. College, Poona; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Calcutta College, Cambridge; Prof. of Mathematics in Lingraj College, Belgaum, June 1937-May 1945; *Recreations: Music, Vocal & Instrumental, Games, Tennis, Badminton*. Clubs: University Gymkhana, Belgaum and Gorbaji Gymkhana, Jalgaon, E.K. Address: Principal, M. J. College, Jalgaon, (E.K.).

CHOUDEHURY, Mahendra Mohan, B.L. Advocate; Parliamentary Secretary, Education Ministry, Assam. b. April 12, 1908, s. of Dandiram Choudhury, m. Shramati Sukhalata Choudhury, Oct. 10, 1934; two s. and four d.; Educ.: Cotton College and Earle Law College, Gauhati; Advocate, High Court of Judicature, Assam. *Publications: Author of "Mahatma Gandhi"* (Assamese); Author of several published articles and stories. Address: Barpeta (Assam).

CHOWDBURY, Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Haq, B.Sc., B.L. Minister, Govt. of East Bengal, Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, Advocate, High Court, ex-Deputy President, Legislative Council, Bengal, and former Deputy Legal Remembrancer, High Court, Fellow, Dacca University, b. April 1903; m. Mrs. Hafiza Bannu; Educ.: Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School, and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. Address: Dacca.

CHUDASAMA, Mansinhji M., B.A., LL.B. (Bom. Univ.), Commissioner of Police, Bombay, since 1949; b. April 25, 1905, of a Rajput family, m. Manikerniverbhai s.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Law College, Poona and Ahmedabad, Joined Imperial Police, Dec. 1929; served as D.S.P. in several districts of this Province and in

Thar Parkar District in Sind where he had to deal with the Hun menace; appointed D.I.G.P., N.E., Ahmedabad, 1947; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Bombay Province, 1948-49; awarded I.P.M. in the same year for long and meritorious services. *Recreations: Tennis, Golf, Swimming, etc.* Clubs: Nasik Golf Club, Ahmedabad Gymkhana Club, Poona Gymkhana Club, W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay. Radio Club, Bombay. Address: "Brandon", 5, Yeravda, Poona.

CHUNDRIGAR, H.E. Ismail I. Ambassador for Pakistan in Afghanistan since May 1948; b. September 15, 1897; Educ.: Bombay Univ. Commenced practice at Ahmedabad; member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1924-27; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad Rural Constituency, Feb. 1937; began practice in the Bombay High Court, Sept. 1937; elected deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Bombay Assembly, 1938; Pres., Bombay Provincial Muslim League, 1940-45; member of the Working Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1943-47; Commerce Member in the Interim Cabinet, Government of India, Oct. 1946 to August 1947; Leader, Govt. of India Delegation to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Geneva, April to August 1947; Minister of Commerce, Industries and Works in the first Pakistan Cabinet, August 1947-May 1948. Address: Pakistan Embassy, Kabul.

CHUNILAL, R. Mandalia, B.A., LL.B. b. August 26, 1908; Educ.: Matriculated from Seth Goelias Ternal High School, Cutch-Mandvi in 1926; passed First Year and Inter Arts from Ferguson College, Poona, and graduated from Elphinstone, 1930; First and second LL.B. from Government Law School at Bombay. Local practitioner at Cutch-Mandvi, is taking keen interest in social and political activities; member of the A. C. P. C. Franchise Parishad, member of the Controlled Goods Committee, a trustee and Hon. Secretary of Shaladitya Vidyalaya and member of the local Committee of G. T. High School at Cutch-Mandvi; member, Taluka Congress Ad hoc Committee; trustee of Damodar Anandji Anshathalaya. Address: Mandalia Street, Cutch-Mandvi.



CLARK, G. Edward, M.A. Consular Attaché (Acting Public Affairs Officers), American Consulate-General, Bombay, India, b. Jan. 15, 1917, s. of Theodore G. Clark (deceased) and Kathryn J. Clark Middleton, New York; m. Lee E. S. Clark; one s., Theodore Edward, one d., Bonnie Lee; Educ.: Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y., Asst. Instructor, Syracuse Univ.; Production Manager, Publishing House, Army, 1941-45; Asst. Professor, Syracuse Univ., entered Foreign Service of U.S., Dec. 1946. *Recreations: Skiing, Fencing, Golf and Swimming*. Address: American Consulate-General, Bombay, India.

COARI, Charu Chandra, M.Sc., B.L. Secretary to the Govt., Law Dept. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Govt. of Orissa, since June 1948; Educ.: M.Sc. in pure mathematics and B.L. degree from Calcutta University, Joined Provincial Judicial Service, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1920, on separation of Orissa from Bihar, was specially asked to serve in Orissa; in 1935 was made a Rai Sahib and in 1942 a Rai Bahadur; confirmed as District and Sessions Judge, 1944; keeps in touch with

Literature regarding progress of science in modern days. *Recreations: Homeopathy*. Address: Secretary to the Govt., Law Dept., Govt. of Orissa, Cuttack.

COKE WALLIS, Leonard George, C.I.E. (1945), formerly I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan, Dacca, East Bengal. b. Mar. 12, 1900, s. of late G. C. Wallis; m. Frances Cheveley, d. of late C. H. Coke, 1932; two s. and one d. Educ.: University College, London; Christ College, Cambridge (double first in Historical Tripos). Entered I.C.S. 1924; Asst. Magistrate and Sub-divisional Officer, Bengal, 1924-29; entered Political Service, 1929; served successively in N.W.F. Province, on special duty in Political Dept., Secretariat, in Eastern States Agency, Cochi Behar State, Central India, Hyderabad, and Punjab Hill States; Resident for the Eastern States, 1944; Resident at Baroda and for the Western India States, 1947. *Recreations: Sailing, shooting, fishing, tennis*. Clubs: Bengal and United Services Club, Calcutta. Address: Deputy High Commissioner for U.K., Dacca, East Bengal.

COOCH BEER: Lt.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.B., the Maharaja of b. December 15, 1915, s. of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, d. of His late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda. Educ.: Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Succeeded to the gtd., December 20, 1922; invested with full Ruling Powers, April 6, 1936; had his State, with an area of 1,318.35 sq. miles, a population of 6,29,898 and a revenue of about rupees one crore, acceded to the Indian Union; in the 2nd World War, placed his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty; was on active service for 6 months as Liaison Officer of 4 Corps and subsequently served with 1st Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment, in Malaya; conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a State Council, of which His Highness is the President, and which has a Chief Minister and three Ministers. Address: Cooch Behar.



COOPER, Jal Manekji, F.R.G.S., Associate, British Philatelic Association Ltd.; Hon. Secy., The Empire of India Philatelic Society. b. March 29, 1905; m. Tehmi, d. of Hormusji Cawaji; one d. Member, Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc.; Editor and Publisher of the "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and Philatelic Vanner; Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories, etc. *Publications: Indian Rocket Mails, "Early Indian Cancellations and Stamps of India"*. Address: Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



COOPER, Dr. Rustom A.F., M.S., Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon, b. Feb. 2, 1904; m. Mehra S. Pochkanavala. Hon. Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon, Sir J. J. Batilvala Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Indian Military Hospital, B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital; Consulting practice (private). Address: Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

CORNELIUS, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alvin Robert, B.Sc. (Allahabad), Homusham Cox Gold Medalist, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, Pakistan, since June 22, 1948. *b.* May 8, 1903, *s.* of Professor I. J. Cornelius, M.A. of Indore (C.I.), *m.* Ione Mary, *d.* of Dr. L. Francis, P.C.M.S. (Punjab); two *s.*; *Educ.*: M. S. High School and the Holkar College, Indore; Muir Central College & the University, Allahabad; Selwyn College, Cambridge. Appointed to I.C.S. after Allahabad Exam., 1924; joined as Asstt. Commissioner, Ambala (Punjab), Nov. 1926; Political Asstt., D. G. Khan, 1928; President, Election Petitions Commission, 1937; Legal Remembrancer, 1944; Acting Judge, High Court, 25th Feb. 1946. *Recreations*: Cricket (Vice-President, Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan), Hockey, Tennis, etc. *Clubs*: Lahore Gymkhana. *Address*: Nedor's Hotel, Lahore, Pakistan.

COSSIMBZAR, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, A.A., M.L.A., Head of a premier Zemindar family of Bengal, *b.* 1891; *m.* Second Rajkumari of Dighapatia, 1917. *Educ.*: Calcutta University M.A., 1920. Ex-Minister, Government of Bengal, in charge of Irrigation, Communications and Works, 1936-41; presided over several All-India Conferences, *e.g.* inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (Amritsar, 1942), All India Anti-Hindu Code Conference (Benares, 1944), etc., etc., holds progressive views in politics.



member, Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924, and Congress Assembly Party, West Bengal; takes keen interest in literature, music and the arts. President, All India Music Conference; Ex-President, Calcutta Univ. Institute (Fine Arts Section); Vice-President and Trustee, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; Life Member, Viswa Bharati; Indian Science News Association, member, Bengal Sanskrit Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Royal Agri-Horti-Cultural Society of India; is also connected with several educational institutions; President, Governing Body, K. N. College (Berhampore), Mahara ja Manindra Chandra College (Calcutta), K. R. Mahabir College School (Berhampore), Manindra Chandra Vidyapathi (Saldabad), Maharaja Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute (Calcutta), Shaanbazar V. V. School (Calcutta), Maharani Kashiwari Girls' H. E. School (Berhampore); is an all-round sports man taking particular interest in Tennis and Billiards; Patron, Mohan Bagan Club; President, Bengal Lawn Tennis Association Bengal Table Tennis Association; Vice-President, Calcutta South Club; President, Hindusthan Chamber of Commerce, All India Investors Association; Ex-President, British Indian Association, Bengal Mahajan Sabha; member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President, Automobile Association of Bengal; President, Ramkrishna Sisumangal Pratishthan and Matri-Bhawan (Calcutta); Chairman, Board of Directors, Manindra Banking Corporation Ltd., Manindra Mills Ltd., Cossimbazar Coal & Mineral Co. Ltd., National Health Products Ltd., Campha Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., C. B. Syndicate Ltd.; Director, Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta National Bank Ltd., Jagta Coal Co. Ltd., New Jatinaga Tea Estate Ltd., Bengal Provincial Ry. Co. Ltd., Rajagon Stone Co. Ltd., etc.; Proprietor, Maharaja Cossimbazar China Clay Mines (Staghnum), Maharaja Cossimbazar Stone Works (Nallhati), etc. *Publications*: *Bengal Rivers and Our Economic Welfare*, *Bengal's River Problems, Food and Its Remedy, Rationale of Food Crisis*,

Danyu-Duhda, Monopathy, Which Way lies Peace (in Bengali, etc., etc.); contributes to the *Modern Review*, the *Hindustan Standard* and the *Arthik Jugat*, etc. *Address*: Sreepur Palace, P.O. Cossimbazar Itaj, Murshidabad and "Cossimbazar House", 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

COULTON, Frank Trevena, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chairman and General Manager, Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., Proprietors of the *Times of India* and allied publications since 1948. *b.* 1909 in London; *m.* Miss Louisa Henderson; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Dulwich College, London, and Jesus College, Cambridge, graduating in Law. Joined London Agency of Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., 1930; visited India, 1931, and appointed Assistant Advertisement Manager of *The Times of India* and allied publications, 1932; Advertisement Manager, 1934; made a Director, 1938; appointed the first Chairman of the newly formed Audit Bureau of Circulations Ltd. in India; Director, Justs Engineering Co. Ltd. and W. T. Coulton Ltd., London; Vice-President, The Rotary Club of Bombay; is well known for social work, served as officer in Intelligence Corps (India) in 1939-46 war. *Recreations*: Sailing, Golfing, Golf, etc. *Clubs*: Leander, Constitutional, East India and Sports, Willingdon, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay, etc. *Address*: C/o The Times of India, Bombay.

COUSINS, James Henry, *b.* Belfast, Ireland July 22, 1873; *Educ.*: Various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin. Private Sec., Lord Mayor of Belfast. Literary Editor, "New India," Madras. Principal, Theosophical College, Madhapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar, Madras, 1922-25. Professor of English Poetry, Keiojinika University, Tokyo, 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Organizer of Indian Art Galleries, Mysore, 1924, and Trivandrum, 1925; Head of the Department of Fine Art, Travancore University; Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore, 1934-48; Lecturer on Indian Art and Culture in India, Japan, Europe and America; a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival 1900, etc. *Publications*: Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition, and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940), twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc.; summarised in *A Study in Synthesis*, 1934. *Address*: "Sevachrama," Adyar, Madras, 20.

COYAJEE, Hon. Mr. Justice Narisang Hormazdyar, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1943. *b.* Nov. 24, 1897, *e.* & of Hormazdyar Coyajee, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.). *Educ.*: John Cannon High School; Univ. of Bombay; B.A., 1919; B.Sc. (Econ.) (London), 1923; Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn. Sometime Lecturer in Law and Officiating Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Govt. Law College, Bombay Advocate (O.S.), High Court of Bombay. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports; Kipon, Bombay. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

CUADRON, Juan Francisco, Doctor in Law, Consul for Spain, *b.* August 16, 1916, in Barcelona (Spain); *Educ.*: Valencia Univ. and Madrid Univ. (Spain). Professor of Economics, Univ. of Madrid, 1941-44; in the

Diplomatic Service from 1945; services at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid and Spanish Legation at Amman as Charge d'Affairs. *Address*: "Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.

DABHOLKAR, Laxmikant Shantaram, Businessman; Proprietor, Saldabakti Prakash Printing Press and Saldabakti Publications, *b.* July 20, 1897, *p.* of the late Hon'ble Mr. Narayan Vasdeo and *s.* of S. N. Dabholkar; *m.* Indumati, *d.* of M. V. Wagle; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Robert Money School and Davar's College of Commerce. Started business of printing and publication under the name of Saldabakti Prakash Printing Press and Saldabakti Publications; Director of several concerns. Trustee of several Charitable Trusts; Chairman, Gaud Saraswati Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.; Justice of the Peace (1946); Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banker Co. Ltd., June 1943; Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd., February 1943; Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co. Ltd., Aug. 1941; Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Sept. 1942; Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Feb. 1940; Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., Nov. 1940; Proprietor, Saldabakti Prakash Printing Press, April 1946; Indian Publications, Ltd., April 1947; AJIT Trading & Export Import Co., Ltd., April 1948; God Mung & State Minerals, Ltd., July 1948; Setras, Ltd., Oct. 1945; Honey Secy. Society of the Hon'y. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay; Vice-President, Property Owners' Association. *Clubs*: Orient Club. *Address*: 22, Alphonstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



DABOO, Raj Priya Dinshaw Ruttanji, B.A., former Nali Dewan and Member, Executive Council of Baroda State, Zamindar, Public worker and Philanthropist, *b.* 25th Sept. 1886.

Daboo family founded the Parsi General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions. Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bai Din-bai. *Educ.*: Alphonstone College, Bombay. Joined his

father's business of Forest and Public Works contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jernai, daughter of Dr. Muncherji Janasji Mistri, retired Civil Surgeon. Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-1925, again from 1940 onwards. Appointed Development Minister according to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H. H. Gokhwar. Member, Navsari Municipality, 1914-1942, its first elected President, 1923-1925, again 1934-1935. Member, Navsari District Board, 1917-1942, its Vice-President, 1918-1925, its first elected President in 1939, Director, District Co-operative Bank, 1922-1942, its first elected President, 1925-1942. Founded District Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank in 1936 and its President 1936-1942. Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic address by Public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925. Was awarded Titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H. H. the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. *Address*: Loonsikul, Navsari (Baroda).



De COSTA, Albert F. W., Major, D.T.M.
F.R.C.S., V.D. b. Jan. 13, 1889; m. Emilia
da Rocha Heredia. *Educ.*: Bombay
L. M. & S. Calcutta. D. T. M., Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Entered C. P.



Medical Service, 1913;
Commissioned I.M.S., 1914;
served as Medical Officer
23rd Gurkha Rifles, World
War I, Third Afghan War
and Frontier Expeditions.
Lecturer in Midwifery
Gynaecology, Pediatrics,
Hygiene, Surgery and Eye,
Ear, Nose and Throat in
Robertson Medical School,
Nagpur, 1921; Civil Surgeon
C. P., 1927; retired 1938, with the rank of
Major; Chairman, Board of Directors, Midland
Laboratories, Nagpur; General Secretary,
Catholic Union of India; member, All-India
Medical Services Association, Bombay Medical
Union and former member of British Medical
Association, recipient of Volunteer Officer's
Decoration, 1929. *Hobbies*: Photography
and Sport. *Publications*: "Early absence of
the Uterus"; "Atresia of the Vagina and
Cervix Uteri"; "Tonsils and Adenoids";
"Chlora"; "Strangulated Hernia".
Address: Chateau d'Emilia, Kamptee
Road, Nagpur.

DADABHOY, Sir Maneckji Byramjee,
C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E.
(1925); K. C. S. I. (1936); L.L.D.
(Nagpur University), 1940. B. President,
Council of State, b. Bombay, 30th
July 1865, 2nd son of
Byramji Dadabhoi, J.P.;
m. Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E.,
1884; 2 d. Joined Middle
Temple, 1884; called to Bar,
1887; Advocate of Bombay
High Court, 1887; member,
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
1889-90; Government
Advocate, Central Provinces,
1891; President, All-India
Industrial Conference, Calcutta,
1911; member of
Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12
and 1914-17; Governor of the Imperial Bank
of India (1920-32); elected to the Council
of State, 1921; nominated to the Council of
State, 1926, 1931 and 1937; member, Fiscal
Commission, appointed by Government of
India, Sept. 1921; member of the Royal
Commission on Indian Currency and
Finance, 1925-26; member, Round Table
Conference and Federal Structure
Committee, 1931; member, Municipal
Board, Nagpur, for 39 years; President,
Council of State, 1933 to November, 1946
when he retired. *Publications*: Commentary
on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces
and Commentary on the Central
Provinces Tenancy Act. *Clubs*: Royal
Societies Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta;
Willington Club, Bombay; Asan
Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi;
Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi;
Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club,
Nagpur. *Address*: Nagpur, O.P.



DADOO, Dr. Yusuf Mohammed, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), L.R.S.P., L.R.F.S.
(Glasgow), Medical Practitioner; b. September
5, 1909; *Educ.*: Johannesburg Indian Govt.
School (South Africa); Aligarh University;
Edinburgh University. Leader of S. A.
Indian people; conducted historic passive
resistance struggle since 1946; imprisoned
several times since 1940 for his political
activities; also arrested in London 1929 for
participating in demonstrations against Simon
Commission; visited India with Dr. Naicker
1947; President, Transvaal Indian Congress.
Publications: Number of pamphlets on S. A.
Indian question. *Address*: P. O. Box 2948,
Johannesburg.

DAFTARDAR, Bhagvant Ambaji, B.A.,
Journalist & Social worker, Sangli.
b. 1903; m. Miss Vimala Diwan; two d.;
Educ.: Sangli High School and Willington
College, Sangli; won medals in Elcution
Competitions in the College. Was for some
time a tutor (in history) to Sangli Princess
Shri Sou. Indumati Rajee (now Mrs. Rajwade);
was Head-Master, Model High School, Sangli
for some time; Pres. (1st elected), Sangli
City Municipality, 1910-42; Chairman, Sangli
Municipality, 1947; again elected Pres.,
Sangli City Municipality, 1948-49; deputed
as Sangli State Delegate to attend the Publicity
& Information Officers' Conference at New
Delhi under the auspices of The Chamber of
Princes, 1944; Managing Director, Deccan
Cement Products Co., Ltd., Sangli, 1947-49;
General Secy., Sangli Journalists' Assoc.;
Reception Chairman, Maharashtra Patrakar
Parishad (Maharashtra Journalists' Conference),
9th Session, Sangli, Jan. 1949;
member, Sangli District Supply Officer,
Vice-Chairman: Sangli District Rural
Development Board; Sangli Dist. Prohibition
Board; Reception Chairman, Merged Deccan
States Municipalities Conference, Sangli,
presided over by Hon. Mr. G. D. Vartak,
Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay and
inaugurated by H. B. Raja Saheb of Sangli,
1948. Chairman, Sangli Central Co-operative
Bank Ltd., Sangli. *Address*: Amba-Prasad,
New Colony, Sangli (S.M.C.).

DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing
Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd.;
Managing Agent, The Maharashtra Sugar
Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm
Ltd. m. three s. working
with him in his business.
Director, Dahanukar Sons
Ltd., New United Construction
& Eng. Co. Ltd., The
Amrit Oil Mills Ltd., The
United Commercial Bank
Limited, The Hindustan
General Insurance Society
Ltd., The Great Social
Life and General Assurance
Ltd., The Andia
Air Lines Ltd.; ex-Sheriff
of Bombay, ex-President, The Maharashtra
Chamber of Commerce; Employers' delegate
to the International Labour Conference,
Geneva, 1939; Ex-member of the Committee
of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce
& Industry, Indian National Committee of
the International Chamber of Commerce,
All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers;
member, Employers' Federation of India,
Provincial Housing Advisory Committee,
Regional Disposal Advisory Committee,
Bombay, Port Committee, Bombay
and other Government Bodies; Councilor,
Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932 to
1939), and Bandra Municipality (1930 to
31); takes active part in all commercial,
industrial and social activities. *Address*:
"Shree Sadan," Carmichael Road, Cumballa
Hill, Bombay; Industrial Assurance Bldg.,
Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.



Clock & Watch Mfg. Co. Ltd. b. Sept. 30,
1913, s. of M. L. Dahanukar; m. Lalini N.
Mastakar; three s.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone

College and Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay; College of Engineering, Poona;
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.; took practical
training in London with leading firms. Joined
business under the management of the Organisation;
carried out extensive construction
work for Military and Provincial and Central
Governments; manufactured and started
Distillery Plant attached to the Sugar Factory;
manufactured and started Sugar Confectionery
and Candy Plants; also designed and manufactured and put into operation the first
Hydrogenation Plant entirely to meet the
Government specifications; made a business
trip to Europe and England in October 1947.
Recreations: Physical culture and Indian
games, Badminton, Swimming etc. *Clubs*:
Willington Sports Club; Cricket Club of India
Ltd.; Bombay Flying Club; Bombay Presidency
Radio Club. *Address*: Office: Industrial
Assurance Bldg., opp. Churchgate Stn.,
Bombay 1; Residence: Shree Sadan, No. 4A,
Carmichael Road, Bombay.

DALAL, Sir Ardeshtir Rustomji, K.C.I.
E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Director & Partner,
Tata Sons, Limited; Director, Tata
Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated
Cement Cos., Ltd., The Andra-Valley Power
Supply Company, Ltd., etc. b. April 24,
1854; m. Maneklal Jamsheji Ardeshtir
Wadia; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College,
Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge.
Assistant Collector, Dhurwar, Colaba, Bijapur;
Superintendent, Land Records, Belgam;
Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals;
Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of
Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary,
Government of India, Education, Health
and Land Departments and Municipal
Commissioner, Bombay; member H. E. the
Viceroy's Executive Council (Planning and
Development) August 1944-February 1946.
Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

DALAL, Ardeshtir Sorabji, Member,
Bombay Stock Exchange, b. 20th July 1877;
Educ.: Port High School, Bombay;
m. Miss Shirinbai Nasservanji Hiramaneek,
April 22, 1926. Joined
the Bombay Stock Exchange at the early age of
18; on 29th April 1896,
became partner of Seth
Morarji Muji who gave
him a thorough training
in the Share Business,
on the retirement of Mr.
Morarji the partnership was
dissolved on 20th March
1926; since then has been
conducting his business in
his own name; was a
Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange,
1920-21. *Address*: 16, 17, Stock Exchange
New Building, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, Kehetranath, M.A., B.L.
b. December 6, 1890; s. of Nabakumar
Dalal, comes of a family possessing business
tradition since the time of the East India
Company; *Educ.*: Dacca
College, Managing Director,
Nath Bank, Ltd. and
National City Insurance,
Ltd.; Managing Director,
United Iron & Steel Corporation
Ltd.; Pres., Eastern
Chamber of Commerce;
Chairman, Dalal & Co. Ltd.;
took to law as profession
at Noakhali; founded Nath
Bank, Ltd., in 1926 at
Noakhali; started National
Ltd. in August, 1940; a
practical thinker and a writer on banking,
finance and industrial problems.
Publications: "Economic Problems and
Suggestions." *Address*: P. 398, Southern
Avenue, Calcutta.



DALAL, Merwanjee Bomanjee. b. 12th October, 1901. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919. Son of the late Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadabhai Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of its two active partners. He is now running a similar business in his own name. Address: 45-47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, Maneckji Nadirshaw. M. Inst. C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London). b. January 7, 1905; m. Perinbat, daughter of Hormusji Bhiwandwalla; Educ.: Royal Institute of Civil Engineers, London. Chairman, Council of State; Vice-Pres., Empire Parliamentary Assoc.; member, Central Advisory Council, Railway Board; Local Advisory Ctee., B. H. & C.I.; Civil Defence Ctee., Food Ctee., Industries & Civil Supplies Ctee., Supply and Munition Production Ctee., Roads Ctee.; member, Commonwealth Relations Ctee. and Industries & Supply Ctee.; member, Court Univ. of Delhi; Executive Ctee., All-India Tuberculosis Assoc.; member, Institute of International Affairs; Chairman, Indian Roads and Transport Development Assoc.; member, Family Relief Ctee., Executive Ctee., Passengers & Traffic Relief Assoc. Ctee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; member, Board of Communication, Bombay; Bombay Food Council and Bombay Provincial Food Advisory Board; member, Provincial Transport Authority; member, Bombay Traffic Advisory Committee, Bombay Merchant; Director, Palanpur Vegetable Products Ltd.; member, Advisory Committee, Bikaner Bank, Import Export Agent; Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor. Honourably mentioned Charles Hawksley Prize, 1931 of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London); member, Institute of Civil Engineers (London); Fellow, Incorporated Association of Architects (London) and Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London). Publications: "Whither Minorities," "Value of Gold," "A Plea for Industrial Development," etc. Address: No. 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.



DALAL, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw. Kt. (1942), C.I.E. (1936), M.R.C.P. (1931), M.R.C.S. (1895), L.R.C.P. (1895), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (1910), L.M. & S. (1894). b. July 27, 1868 at Broach, Gujarat, Western India; Educ.: Khan Bahadur R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, Gondal, Talpud School, Bhipinstone High School and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Coll. and University College London, King's Coronation Medal (1937); King's Silver Jubilee Medal (1935); Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1923). Resident Medical Officer, Finsbury Dispensary, London, 1896-97; Secretary of State's Doctor for Plague Duty in India, 18th November 1897; Dy. Sanitary Commr., Southern Registration Dt., Bombay, 14th June 1913; Asst. Dir. of Public Health, Southern Registration Dt., Bombay, October 1921; Dir., Vaccine Institute, Belgium, 23rd October 1923, retired, Oct. 1925; member, Indian Central Leg. Assem. from 1930 to 1945. Publication: Author of *Manual of Vaccination*. Clubs: Belgium English Club, Belgium Parsi Club and Mahalshwar Club. Address: 14, The Fort, Belgium, M. & S. M. Railway.

DALMIA, Jaidayal. b. 1905. younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; m. Shrimati Krishna; 6 s. and 2 d. Educ.: Privately. A leading industrialist and an able executive; has wide knowledge of machinery and plant; keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare; has travelled in India and Europe; has visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has made elaborate study of different processes of cement manufacture in Denmark and Germany; a keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering; Managing Director of Companies comprising the Dalmia-Jain Group; supervises and controls technical sections of sugar, paper, cement and chemical factories of the Group. *Hobbies:* Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography. Address: 2, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.



DALMIA, Seth Ramkrishna. b. April 7, 1893, s. of Seth Harjimal, one of the biggest industrialists and financiers of his ancestors, noted for their love of spiritual service, belonged to Dalmia, a village in the Punjab States, from where they migrated to Rajputana. Has three sons and seven ds. Educ.: Without the help of a tutor, by reading books in leisure time, practical experience and natural gift, acquired knowledge, specially in finance, banking, commerce, economics and philosophy; also acquired good knowledge of Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and English, all of which he speaks well and with ease; well read in Hindu scriptures. Started career at the age of 12 on Rs. 10 per mensem, as an apprentice with his maternal uncle; is the founder and head of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries consisting of many companies including banks, insurance and investment companies, chains of cement and sugar factories, chemicals, biscuit factories, woolen, textile, and paper mills, aviation companies, railways, collieries, publishing houses and newspapers, some of the important companies of the Dalmia-Jain Group being Rohtas Industries Ltd.; South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Dalmia Cement Ltd., Dalmia-Dadri Cement Ltd.; Dalmia Jain & Co. Ltd., Universal Bank of India Ltd., Dalmia Investment Co. Ltd., Rohtas Quarries Ltd., Dheris Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ltd., Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co. Ltd., National Safe Deposit and Cold Storage Co. Ltd.; Bharat Bank Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd.; Bharat Collieries Ltd.; Allen Berry & Co. Ltd.; Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., "The Times of India," "Evening News" & "Illustrated Weekly of India," "Sunday News of India," "National Call," "Navyug," "Indian News Chronicle," "Nav Bharat," "Daily Gazette," "Civil and Military Gazette," and "Bharat" (Bengali); Govan Bros. Ltd. (Managing Agents for Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Indian National Airways Ltd., Rampur Maize Products Ltd., Industrial Credit Co. Ltd., The Shevavoy Bauxite Products Co. Ltd., Delhi Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Raza Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur Distillery and Chemical Co. Ltd., The Rampur Engineering Co. Ltd.); Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd.; The Sir Shapurji Broacha Cotton Mills Ltd., Madhewji Cotton Mills Ltd., Indian Woollen Mills Ltd.; controlling interest in Lothian Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Albion Jute Mills Co. Ltd., and New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.; had numerous ups and downs in his career but his steadfastness and strong will power raised him to his present position; commencing



his industrial career fifteen years ago, he is today one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country; his industrial enterprises are of public benefit and utility, and his centres of activity have grown into self-sufficient towns, named after his ancestors and relations—Balmanger (Bihar), Balmipuram (South India), Dalmia-Dadri (Punjab), and Shantinagar (Karachi-Sindh); one of the biggest philanthropists of the present day, his charities include schools and other institutions such as hospitals, widows' homes, poor houses, and religious institutions being run by Dalmia Jain Charity Trusts; eats the plainest food and wears cheap and unostentatious clothing confining his personal expenses to the bare necessities of life; his connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with leading politicians, religious and social leaders, etc.; a staunch Hindu, orthodox in his living and having implicit faith in his own religion, he has respectful regard for other religions; has taken up the cause of protection of cows and is now working for the realisation of his dream of "seeing one day the abolition of territorial systems, all owing allegiance to one God, speaking one language—having at least bread, clothing and shelter without discrimination, leading simple, happy contented and peaceful life, realising Supreme Bliss 'Godhead'." *Hobbies:* Study of Hindu Philosophy and propagation of Adwait. Address: Dalmia Jain Nivas, New Delhi.

DAMLE, Sadashiv Chintaman. M.Sc., A.I.A. (London), M.Sc. 1st Class (Allahabad), B.Sc. 1st class with Honours (Cox Gold Medal for Maths. and Merit Scholarship (Allahabad), Consulting Actuary. b. August 8, 1908, at Benares, s. of late Pandit Chintaman Sadashiv alias Bhayaji Damle of Benares and late Shrimati Lakshmbai Damle; m. d. of Gopal Narayn Athavale, Cloth Merchant, Bombay, and Mrs. Athavale, 1940; Educ.: Harish Chandra High School, Benares, Queen's Indian College, Benares; Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ.; Univ. Research Scholarships and D.Sc. Research Scholarship; Department of Mathematics, Allahabad Univ. 1935 and 36; Member, Working Ctee., Allahabad Univ. Mathematical Assoc., 1929-30; General Secy., Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ., 1930-31; worked in Great Social Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1911-42; was the General Manager from Aug. 21, 1941; Progress Officer, Directorate General of Supply (Govt. of India), Jan. 1943-Dec. 1945. Publications: *A note on Sir Shah M. Subramany's New Theory of Relativity*, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad); Research Note: *Application of Subramany's Theory to Binara Stars*; published in Science and Culture (of Calcutta); on Cuttings published in the Bulletin of the Mathematical Assoc., Univ. of Allahabad. Address: c/o G. G. Athavale, 40, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DAMRY, Purvaz Nadirshah. B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.). Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 6 March 13, 1914, s. of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Damry; m. Zarin, Kothavala; one d. and one s.; Educ.: St. Paul's School, London; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Bombay Civil Service, 1937; Collector and D. M., East Khandesh, 1944; Collector and D. M., Sholapur, 1945; Collector and D.M., Ahmedabad, 1947. Recreations: Study of Greek Verse-Painting. Clubs: Dhulia Club, Sholapur Club, Jalgaon Club and Ahmedabad Club. Address: C/o Secretariat, Bombay.

DANDEKAR, Narayan. I.C.S., B.Sc. (Rcon.) (London) (Hons.), B.Com. (London) (Hons.), A.S.A.A. (Hons.), A.C.A., R.A., Member, Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee (States Ministry), Govt. of India. b. June 24, 1908, s. of M. K. Dandekar (decd.), Madras; m. Manoma, (née Sushila Kibe), d. of Sardar Kibe, Indore; three s.; Educ.: St. Mary's European High School, Madras; University College, Colombo, Ceylon; London

School of Economics, London; School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the I.C.S., 1931; after 3 years' service in the Customs Department, transferred to the Finance-Commerce Cadre of the Govt. of India, 1939 and posted to the Income-Tax Department, 1939; Commissioner of Income-Tax (1941-44) at Calcutta and then in Punjab, Delhi and N.W.F. Provinces (1944-46); on special duty with the Central Board of Revenue (1946-47) and then reported to Calcutta as Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal (1947-48). Member, Central Board of Revenue (1948); Joint Secretary, States Ministry (1948) and finally in October 1948, Member of an Expert Committee to enquire into Finance of Indian States with a view to integrating them into the Federal financial structure. Clubs: Presidency Club, Madras; Calcutta Club and '300' Club, Calcutta; Roshanara and Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi; Lahore Gymkhana. Address: C/o States Ministry, New Delhi.

DANDEKAR, Shankar Vaman, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Bombay), Principal, S. P. College, Poona, b. April 24, 1896, s. of Vaman Ganesh Dandekar, Landlord, Padhar (Dist. Thana); Educ. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona and Fergusson College, Poona; won Pradhani Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship at the B.A. Prof. of Philosophy, S. P. College; Rector, S. P. College; Superintendent, N. M. V. Marathi School, Principal, Ramnarayan Ritu College, Madhanga (Bombay); member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay; member, Court and the Executive Council, Univ. of Poona; for a number of years, Secretary, Warkari Shikshana Sanstha, Alandi (Dist. Dist. Poona). Publications: (Marathi) *A Short History of Warkari Sect. Lit. Works and Philosophy of Jnanadev*; and Contribution of a short article in English on the 'Mythicism of Ekant' to 'Mythicism in Maharashtra' edited by Prof. R. D. Ranade. Recreations: Visiting centres of pilgrimage. Address: 974, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

DANIEL, Dr. Jivanayakam, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., Dean of Education, Travancore University, b. June, 21, 1891, s. of Joseph Daniel and Emily; m. Susan Annammal; two s. and two d.; Educ. B.A. & M.A., Maharaja's College, Travivandrum; L.T., Training College, Travivandrum; Ph.D., Teacher's College, Columbia Univ., New York City; Lecturer in English & History, Maharaja's College, Travivandrum; Lecturer in Education, Teacher's College, Travivandrum; Asst. Professor & Professor, Teacher's College, Travivandrum; Principal, Teacher's College, Travivandrum. Publications: *Theory & Practice of Education*, 9th Edition, *Balton Plan*; Training Teachers for English Schools in Travancore. Address: "Teacod", Chille House Road, Travivandrum.

DAPHTARY, Chandra Kisan, M.A. (Cambridge), Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, b. April 1, 1893; m. Sushila, d. of the late A. C. Chatterjee, Officer, League of Nations Staff; Educ. St. Paul's School, London; Macdalen College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, January 1917, Advocate, O.S. High Court. Address: 68E, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

DAR, Mukat Beharilal, B.Sc., LL.B. (Allahabad), Secy., Local Self Govt. Dept., United Provinces, b. Jan. 1, 1898, s. of Kaulahya Lal Dar; m. Uma, d. of Ishal Narain Gurtu, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad & Benares Hindu University; one s. and one d. Recreations: Tennis & Hockey; **Musicalist.** Clubs: Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. Address: Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

DAROGA, Jehangir Dadabhoi, B.E., M.Sc. (Eng.) (London), A.M. Inst. C.E. (London), A.M.I. Mech. E. (London), A.M.I.E. (India), D.I.C. (London), M.I.S.E. (London), Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Dredging and Electrical, Bombay Port Trust, b. June 30, 1912; m. Miss Perin Aderji Tarporewalla; Educ. D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; Coll. of Engineering, Poona; City and Guilds

(Engineering) Coll., London; Imperial Coll. of Science & Technology, London. Served apprenticeship at the Loco. Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway and at the works of Mirrless Bickerton & Day, Stockport, Manchester; carried out research in Motive Power at the Goldsmith's Laboratory, Kensington, London, under Dr. C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc. (London), M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.; worked in the Water-works Dept., Bombay Municipality for about 11 years; since Jan. 1947 working as Asst. Mech. Supdt. (Shore Plant), Sr. Asst. Mech. Supdt., Dredging and Electrical, Bombay Port Trust. Address: Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay.

DARSHETKAR, Shridhar Sakharam, Merchant and Manufacturer, b. Dec. 23, 1908; Educ. Bombay. Started life as a businessman; Director, Feeders (India) Ltd.; Proprietor, Prabhat Woollen Co., and Prabhat Industries, visited most of the countries of Europe during his stay there; worked in various Swiss factories and collected necessary information regarding manufacture of clocks and time pieces. Publications: Contributes articles to some vernacular papers. Recreations: Small scale and Home Industries. Address: 271, Gurgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.



DAS, Rai Bahadur Atul Chandra, O.B.E. (1946), Rai Sahib (1935), Rai Bahadur (1943), b. Jan. 16, 1889, at Dacca; Educ. Dacca College, graduated, 1908. Entered Govt. Service, Nov. 1912; joined Central Secretariat, Oct. 1917; worked in Reforms Office formed to deal with all constitutional problems connected with the Govt. of India Act 1919 and 1935; sent on deputation to London during the Indian Round Table Conference; Asst. Secy., Eastern Group Conference, 1940; services lent to the Eastern Group Supply Council to organise the office, 1941; Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, 1941; Under Secy., 1944; Dy. Secy., Dec. 1944-Jan. 1949; took active part in social and educational institutions in Delhi e.g., Harcourt Butler High School, Union Academy, Lady Irwin School for Girls, Simla, and New Delhi Kali Bari Recreation Clubs, Literary Associations. Address: 3, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

DAS, Biswanath, B.A., B.L., b. March 1891. Gave up practice at the Bar early in 1921; was elected to the Legislative Council in Nov. 1920; and was the first elected President, Chhatrapati Taluk Board in Nov. 1920 when the Boards were first thrown open to election; resigned in Jan. 1921 as per Congress decision after sitting in the Madras Legislative Council from 1920-30; convicted and imprisoned for 1 year during Salt Satyagraha; elected to the newly created Orissa Assembly, Dec. 1936, and as Congress Party Leader, February 1937; became Premier, July 1937; resigned on 5th Nov. 1939 on the war issue and then continued as Party Leader; convicted and imprisoned for one year and Rs. 400 fine for anti-war propaganda, Nov. 1940; again, arrested, convicted and imprisoned June, 1942 under D.I. Rules for opposing Govt.'s denial policy; detained in Jail even after serving the term of sentence; released in mid Jan. 1945; took a leading part in the Oriya agitation for a separate Oriya Province; has started tenancy organisations since 1920; set up the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Assn., 1924 as also the Madras Proprietary Ryots' Assn. and carried on the tenancy agitation in Madras till 1927 when Sri N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. Central joined the movement. Address: Berhampur, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

DAS, Debesh Chandra, I.C.S., B.A. (Honours), Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Government of Assam, b.

Sept. 1, 1911, s. of Gopal Chandra Das, M.A., B.L., lawyer, Calcutta High Court and Srimati Sushila Das; m. Srimati Kamala Das, d. of K. C. Nag. Retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Mrs. Nag; one d. Anuradha; Educ.: Calcutta and London universities; first class first in English Honours; Middle Temple, London. Entered the I.C.S., by open competition, 1934; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, Home and Political Dept., 1938-40; Under-Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1940-43; Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1944-47; Civil Passage Controller, Govt. of India, 1946; rejoined Assam Govt. 1948; Pres., Bengali Literary Academy (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad) Shillong; General Secy., All India Bengali Literary Conference. Publications: *Premia Rag*, a book of love lyrics, and 'Europa', a book on Europe. Recreations: Music, photography and literature. Clubs: Shillong Club. Address: Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Jagannath, M.A. (Calcutta Univ.), Landed Proprietor, b. 1893; s. of late Radhashyam Das; m. Shreemati Promila Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Rajkisor Das of Cuttack; one s. and one d.; Educ. Cuttack Ravenshaw College and Calcutta University. Was managing his own Estate, 1921-27; became Executive of Balasore District Board, 1927; Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1930-33; member, Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1936-45; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1946-47. Recreations: Agriculture. Address: Village and Post Kantapari, via Rambag, Dist. Balasore, Orissa, B. N. Rly.

DAS, Kameswar, B.Sc. (1st. class Hons.), M.Sc. (1st. class), B.L., Univ. medal and prize holder, Advocate, Assam High Court; Chairman, Assam Public Service Commission, b. March 1, 1893, s. of Hanuswar Das and Promila; m. Choudhury, Gayatri; three s. and two d.; Educ. Barpeta High School; Gauhati Cotton College; Dacca College; Calcutta Univ. College; Calcutta Ripon College, Accounts Officer, Tata Industrial Bank, Calcutta (1919-20); business (1920-23); legal profession (1923-47); elected M.L.C. Assam (1927-29) for 2 terms; resigned, Jan. 1930 following Congress resolution; Chairman, Barpeta Local Board (1930-32); member for several terms: M.L.A., Assam (1937-47); resigned, Oct. 1947; imprisoned for Satyagraha (1940-41), Aug. 1942 Movement (1942-44); interned (1944-45); Founder Secretary, and Principal, Barpeta M. C. College (1939-47); Founder Pres., Bajali High School (1926-49); Ex-Pres., D.C.C.; (Grish Bidyapith); Barpeta; ex-member, A.P.C.C.; A.I.C.C.; Promoter and ex-Director, Bhaskar Insurance Co. Ltd.; Promoter and Director, Assam Industrial Corporation Ltd.; ex-member, Y.M.C.A. College Street, Calcutta and Gymnasium, Dacca College; Ex-Secy. and President, Edward Paul Library Barpeta. Address: Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Nabagopal, Ph.D. (Econ.) (London), I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, b. 20th Feb. 1910; m. Uma Gupta, 1934; Educ. Calcutta University and London School of Economics, University of London; Lord Irwin Gold Medalist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medalist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts). In the I.C.S. since 1932; served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture and Industries Department; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43; Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction, Chief, Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45; Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam, 1945-47. Publications: *Banking and Industrial Finance in India*; *Industrial Enterprise in India*; *Industrial Planning—Why and How*; *Agriculture in India—Past, Present and Future*; *Unemployment, Full Employment and India*;

a number of novels and short stories in Bengali. Address: 18, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

DAS, Pandit Nilkanta, M.A., M.L.A. (Central). 1924-30, again from 1935-45, Post and Editor, *b. August, 1881; m. Srimati Radhamani Devi (1905).* Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabadi on a new line; worked in flood and famine; appointed by Calcutta University for Post-Graduate Professorship in 1920; joined Non-co-operation; imprisoned four times, fined heavily; became Provincial Congress President, Uttal, and President, Uttal All-Party Conference; elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session; Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years; Chairman, Orissa University Committee. Publications: Author, books for children on new lines; Critical Treatises, Essays, etc.; a new thesis on the Gita with commentary; Evolution of Orisa Literature. Address: Editor, the Nababharat, P. O. Chaudhichowk, Cuttack.

DAS, Hon'ble Sri Omoo Kumar, B.A., Minister for Food and Supply, Govt. of Assam, b. 1886, at Tezpur; *m. Sita Puspapata Das, M.A., 1922; Educ.:* B.A. in 1917; joined Law College, but gave up studies in 1920 movement. Started his career as a journalist on a Calcutta daily; edited "*Jugah*," a cultural monthly magazine of Gaudiya; was editor of Weekly "*Assamika*," an Assamese weekly of Gaudiya; one of the student leaders of Assam since 1916; joined Non-Co-operation movement in 1920-21; imprisoned in 1930 movement; again gaoled in 1932, 1941, 1942 and detained till 1945; member of the A.P.C.C.; member, Constituent Assembly till 1947 when he resigned after his inclusion in the Assam Ministry; elected to Assam Assembly, 1937; again elected in 1946. Publications: Gandhi's "*My Experiments with Truth*," in Assamese. Address: Tezpur, Shillong (Assam).

DAS, Hon'ble Shree Ramnath, B.L. Minister in charge of Medical, Transport and Electricity, Government of Assam, since February 1946. *b. 1910, at Nazira, Assam; Educ.:* Cotton College, Gauhati; B.A., 1932; B.L., 1935. Elected member of Assam Legislative Assembly, since 1936; joined the Congress Coalition Ministry, 1938; resigned, 1939. Address: Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Hon. Mr. Justice Sudhansu Kumar, B.A., Permanent Judge, Patna High Court, since 1948. *b. Sept. 3, 1898; m. Rakanya Choudhuri of Patna, Bengal; Educ.:* Collegiate School, Krishnagar (West Bengal), Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination held in London in 1921; served in Bihar and Orissa as Asst. Magistrate & Collector; later as District & Sessions Judge; Registrar, Patna High Court; Judicial Secretary & Legal Remembrancer; Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar; appointed Officiating Judge, Patna High Court, 1944 and then Additional Judge since 1945. Address: Chhajjubag, Patna, Bihar.

DAS, The Hon'ble Shri Sudhi Ranjan, Chief Justice, East Punjab High Court, since Jan. 19, 1949. *b. Oct. 1, 1894, c. s. of late Rakhal Chandra Das; m. Swapana, 2nd. d. of late Rai Bahadur S. B. Majumdar, 1919. two s. and one d.; Educ.:* Tagore's School, Santiniketan; Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Univ. College, London; Graduated, Calcutta Univ. 1915; LL.B. (Lond.) 1st class 1st, 1918; called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1919; Lecturer, Univ. Law College; Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1942-44; Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1944-49. Recreations: Tennis. Clubs: Calcutta. Address: High Court, Simla, East Punjab

DASAPPA, H. C., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance & Industries, Govt. of Mysore, b. Dec. 5, 1894 at Mercara, Coorg, s. of Lokasevaniratha Rao Saheb late H. Channiah; *m. Srinathi Yeshodhara Dasappa, Agent, K.G.N.M. Trust Mysore State Branch; two s. Randuss & Tuladass; Educ.:* B.A., Presidency College, Madras, 1916; LL.B., Bombay University, 1918; Entered the Bar, 1919; settled in Mysore; had good practice; took part in various social activities as a member of the Municipal Council, Adikarnataka Institute, etc.; member; Representative Council, 1922; Leg. Council, 1922-38, as a result of the reunion of the 'Peoples Federation' and the State Congress became a member of the State Congress and was elected President twice; stayed twice at Sevagram at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi. Address: "Race View Cottage," High Ground, Bangalore.

DASGUPTA, Binaybhusan, M.A., Finance Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal. *b. March 1, 1904, s. of Mohendra Bhusan and Kamlabini Dasgupta; m. Srinati Bela Dasgupta; three children; Educ.:* Calcutta; Professor of Economics, Daulatpur Hindu Academy 1927-28; joined Govt. Service, 1928; Secretary, Indian Central Jute Office, 1942-43 and May-Dec, 1941; on deputation to the United Kingdom, United State of America, Canada and Australia, 1946-47. Publications: "*Provincial Taxation under Autonomy* (Oxford University Press); "*Financial Systems of the United Kingdom and the United States of America* (Govt. of West Bengal); "*Round the World by Air* (in Bengali). Address: 141, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta 25.

DASGUPTA, Dr. Bhupesh Chandra, B.Sc., (Hon.), M.B., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, *b. March 2, 1899; m. Tarulata Sen; Educ.:* Calcutta University; London; Dublin, U.S.A. (John Hopkins' University). Capt. I.M.S. in First World War; Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Govt. of Ceylon; ex-Dy. Director-General, Health Services, Govt. of India. Publications: "*Care of the Child in Ceylon*"; "*Teaching of Preventive Medicine & Training of Health Personnel in Ceylon*"; "*Study of Prenatal records with special reference to weight of baby at Birth*"; "*Beggars - A menace to Public Health*"; "*A few urgent needs for improving the health of our Country*." Address: C/o Bombay Municipality, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

DASGUPTA, Hiralal, B.A., Branch Secretary, Oriental Life Office, Dacca. *b. 1890, s. of a landlord of Jessore, who subsequently migrated to Barisal. m. Priobala Das Gupta; Educ.:* Calcutta University. Started life as a Publisher-Journalist, Calcutta, editing periodicals; interned under D. I. Rules; took leading part in Congress Movement in Barisal in close contact with Aswini Kumar Datta and Deshbandhu Das; joined Oriental Life Office, 1924; organised and founded the Company's Patna Branch; served as Branch Secretary there till June, 1940; then transferred to Dacca; member, Dacca Univ. Court; member, Rotary Club, Dacca, and Indian Merchants'

Chamber, Bombay; founded Clubs and Social Service Institutions. Publications: Short Stories; articles on unemployment and trade and industries, and on *Shakar*. Recreations: Big game shooting, Journalism, etc. Clubs: War Club & Rotary Club, Dacca. Address: Residence, Jadavpur, P. O. Jadavpur College, 21, Farganas (Calcutta).

DAS-GUPTA, Dr. Hirendra Nath, M.Sc. (First-class), D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Fuels & Metallurgy, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. *b. November 1904, s. of Surendra Nath Das-Gupta of Narasingha Das family of Fullaree; m. Sni. Parul Das-Gupta, B.A.; two s.; Educ.:* The University of Calcutta, Bengal. Worked as a Chemist under Bengal Paint and Varnish Mfg. Co., Dum Dum upto the end of 1929; awarded a Post-Graduate Research scholarship by the Govt. of Bengal for carrying on original investigation on organo-arsenic drugs, 1930-33; Lecturer in Inorganic Technology and Silicates in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1933-48. Publications: Published 35 papers embodying the results of original investigations in branches like organo-arsenic compounds; glass and silicates; Sulphur, Phosphorus, analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Address: Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad (Bihar).

DASS, Purohit Dwarka, B.A., LL.B., Finance Minister, Govt. of Jodhpur, since 1948. *b. March 19, 1906, s. of Pandit Shankarlalji Purohit, Urdu and Persian Scholar; Educ.:* Jasswant College and Aligarh Univ.; took LL.B. degree. Joined Bar, 1932; elected member, Municipal Board, 1933; is a social reformer; Chairman Municipal Board, 1944-48; entered politics, 1942; was interned for 2 years in various forts of Marwar; Convenor, Lok Parishad Constitutional Reform Committee, 1944; a pioneer in Kisan Movement; responsible for abolition of cesses, Jagirdars', judicial and police powers; introduced Tenancy Act and other necessary reforms; member, General Council, States Peoples' Conference, 1945-48; held portfolios of Finance, Supplies, Industries & Commerce, Law Courts and Hakumats; stabilized the finances of the State; worked hard for Famine relief; introduced District Administration and legal reforms; played important role to bring Marwar into prominence among other provinces; Chairman, Municipal Board, 1943-48; fought and attained full local self-Government rights, 1948. Address: Jodhpur.

DASTUR, Dr. Noshir, L.D. Sc., social and political worker, Kutch Mandvi. *b. Sept. 12, 1915, Navsari; Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Member, Kutch Pradesh



Congress committee; General Secretary, Mandvi District Congress Office; Secretary, Mahila Vikasagrah; Secretary, Mandvi Famine Relief Office (1949); member, Central Board of Famine; Vice-President, Medical Union (1949); President, Mandvi District Parishad Samiti (1947-48); Vice-President, Mandvi Municipality (1947); member, Executive Kutch Prajakiya Parishad; Secretary, Mandvi Control Com.; member, Kutch Govt. Food & Cloth Advisory Board; Secretary, Refugees Com.; Secretary, Reception Office, Final Session, Kutch Prajakiya Parishad. Address: Kutch Mandvi.



DATAR SING, Sardar Bahadur Sir, F.R.S.A. M.J.D., K.L., 1929; Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, & Addl. Secy, Ministry of Agriculture New Delhi, and President Indian Central Cotton, Coconut, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Tea, Cassia, Oil & Oilseeds Committees & Indian College Board; *Educ.* After completing studies in India went to England in 1919 and took Dairy Diploma from Midland Agricultural and Dairy Coll. & certificate from the British Farmer's Assn., returned home in 1921 and started an up-to-date Dairy Farm, a pioneer in dairying in India having an up-to-date machinery; represented India at International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, 1931 and Berlin 1937; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India for Trade Negotiations between H. M. Govt. in U.K. and Govt. of India and went to England in 1937 as such; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India in Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Central Board of Interview of Emergency Commissions in India; Central Food Advisory Council, General Policy Committee and Export Advisory Council; Examiner All-India Dairy Diplomacy since 1945; led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia & New Zealand in 1945; delegate to the International Wheat Conference held in London in 1947; member, Food Delegation to Australia and F.A.O. Conference, U.S.A., 1948. *Clubs:* Chelmsford, Lahore, & Gymkhana. New Delhi Address: 3, Hastings Road, New Delhi.



DATT, Dev., B.Sc. (Hons.) M.A. (Hon.) (Calcutta), Retd. Chief Govt. Inspector of Railways, 8 Sept. 2, 1891; *Educ.* P. Dass, m. Uma Devi, One d. *Educ.* School education at Peshawar, College education at Aligarh (India) and Glasgow Univ.; elected member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, 1932. Joined the Indian State Railways as Asst. Engineer, Oct. 10, 1915, worked as Executive Engineer, Superintendent, S.E. Divisional Super. Govt. Inspector of Railways and finally as Chief Govt. Inspector of Railways under the Ministry of Communications, Govt. of India; retired 1949. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club Ltd., Calcutta. Address: c/o Grindlay & Co., The Mall, Simla.

DATTA, Dr. Binode Behari, M.A. (Cal.) B.L., Ph.D. (Cal.) Princhand Raychand Scholar (Cal.) Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University, since 1918. *Educ.* July 1892 at Kanungopara Chittagong, s. of late Rasick Chandra Datta, m. Mrs. Saroproba Datta, four s. and two d. *Educ.* Presidency College Calcutta. Prof. of Mathematics, Tem College, Noakhali (1921-28), Asst. Controller of Examinations, Cal Univ. (1928-34); Controller of Examinations (1935-46); Registrar, Calcutta Univ. (1946-48). *Publications:* *Town-planning in Ancient India, Astronomy, Address:* Senate House, Calcutta University.

DATTA, N., B.A., G.D.A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. *Educ.* 14th July, 1892, in the district of Faridul, East Bengal; *Educ.* Graduated from the Dacca College in 1912. Joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917; was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June, 1933; was subsequently called upon to join the head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for some time as General Manager; in 1936; appointed Secretary and Chief Officer in 1937; ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association. Address: Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.



DATTA, Dr. Satchidananda, B.Sc. (Hons.), D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M., F.R.S. (Edin.), F.N.L. (Permanent) Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and Mukteswar, U.P. *Educ.* 2, 1899, s. of K. K. Datta of Survey of India, Dehra Dun; m. Kamala Datta; two d. and two s. *Educ.* Govt. High School, Dibrugarh, Assam; Scottish Church College, Calcutta; Govt. College, Rajshahi; Univ. College of Science & Technology, Calcutta; Royal Vety. College, London; also Pathology and Bacteriology Dept. of Edinburgh Univ., Lecturer, Bengal Vety. Coll., 1927-30; Vety. Research Officer, Ind. Vety. Res. Inst., since 1930; Army Service, 1941-47 in Ceylon, Manipur, Assam etc. *Publications:* Numerous original papers in various Indian and other scientific journals. *Recreations:* Tennis. Address: Izatnagar, Bareilly, U. P.; Mukteswar, Kumon, U.P.

DATTA, Sisir Kumar, B.A. (Hons.) (Cal.) U.C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, Dept. of Supply, since April 1946. *Educ.* 27, 1911, d. s. of Rai Bahadur Hom Ch. Datta and Mrs. Datta of Silehar, Assam; m. Shefali, *Educ.* d. of Rai Bahadur Ranajit Sinha and Mrs. Sinha of Raipur and Bhagalpur; two s., Ranjan and Gautam. *Educ.* Silehar Govt. High School; Presidency College, Calcutta; London School of Economics and Trinity College, Cambridge. Recruited to the U.C.S. in the open competitive examination in London, 1934; joined as Asst. Commr., Sylhet, Feb. 1937; Asst. Commr., Jorhat, Feb. 1938, Sub-divisional Officer, Sibsagar, 1939-41; Deputy Commr., Kamrup, Jan. 1942; Aug. 1945; Director of Industries & Prov. Textile Commr., Assam, 1945-46. *Recreations:* Tennis, Bridge, Music. *Clubs:* Shillong Club, Lady Kean Club, Shillong; Jorhat Gymkhana Club. Address: Lakeside, Shillong, Assam.

DAUDPOT, Shamsul-Ulama, Dr. Umak-B. Muhammad, M.A. (Bombay), First Class First and Chancellor's Medalist, Ph.D. (Calcutta), Director of Public Instruction, Sind, since March 1939. *Educ.* 4, 1897; m. Khadija Daudpot, B.A. (Alig.); two s. and four d. by deceased wife Karima K. Daudpot. *Educ.* Karachi and Cambridge. Principal, Sind Madrasah-ul-Islam, Karachi, 1927-30; Professor of Arabic, Ismail College, Jageshwar, 1930-39; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1928-48; Fellow of the Sind Univ. *Publications:* The critical editions of the *Tarikh-i-Masani, the Chachnama, Persian histories of Sind, The Influence of Arabic Poetry on Persian Poetry, Summary of Marx Education in India; The Lughat* (translation of Dr. Khairuddin's *Prolegomena* (under preparation). Address: Director of Public Instruction, Sind, Karachi.

DAVAR, Prof. Sohrab R., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Principal & Founder, Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. *Educ.* June 16, 1879; m. Shirin Davar. Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London. Advocate (O.S.), H. M. High Court, Bombay; First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935; Vice-President, Pers. Central Association & Political League member and founder; Examination Board of Indian Merchants' Chamber; delegate to World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress, London, from Corporation of Bombay, 1932; Hon. Registrar for India of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries (Lond.), and other British Professional Bodies Examiner to Universities; an Ex-Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay; author of standard text-books on legal and economic subjects. *Clubs:* Willington, Ripon and Cricket Club of India. Address: Residence—Ruhya Mansion, Nepan, Sea Road, Bombay; Chamber and College, Jehangir Wadia Building, 61, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., 6 August 19, 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar; m. Shrimati Prabhakumver; d. of Vithalji Naranji, a banker of Upleta; two s., three d.

Joined service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education, then joined service of Nawagar State where he organised a new insurance department; on retirement after the death of the late Maharaja, went to England and opened a business in London; has an extensive and very valuable collection of rare historical and archaeological specimens; has visited Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes; covered more than 100,000 miles by air; Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London; presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Luxor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. *Recreation:* Reading and Farming. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A. A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay. Address: Prabha Kunj, Rajkot, 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.



DAVE, Dr. Tulsidas Anandji, C.M.S., L.M.F. (Delhi), Medical Officer, Sheth Tokarshi Jivraj Charitable Dispensary, B. April 25, 1905; *Educ.* Primary, Porbandar and Daxina-murti-Bhavnagar; High School education at Rajkot as boarder of Kavalram Mavji Boarding; B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; left the School due to civil disobedience movement; joined the Tibbi College, Delhi, founded by Lord Hardinge and opened by Mahatma Gandhi; the first Gujarati student to join that college with the state Scholarship. Served as Medical Officer in several charitable dispensaries; visited Ceylon, Java, Singapore, Formosa, Philippines, China and Japan, 1927; recipient of Anvari Medal in Surgery and gold medal and first prize in cross word competition. Life member, various institutions; takes keen interest in philanthropic works. Address: Medical Officer, Sheth Tokarshi Jivraj (J.P.) Charitable Dispensary, Kandiyara, Kutch.



DAWOOD, Hajee Nasser, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist. *Educ.* 1890; m. Zainabai; 6 s. and 3 d. *Educ.* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Senior Partner, Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co., The Vijay Silk Mills, The Alliance Oil Mills and the Dinar Oil Mills; Chairman, The Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd., The Crescent Iron & Steel Corporation Ltd.; Director, The Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., and the Baydari Construction Co. Ltd.; President, The Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Boarding School, Mundra Catch and Jaffarbhoy Rahimulla Charitable Hospital Trust; Vice-President, The Cutch Famine Relief Committee and The Khoja Educational and Welfare Society; Member, Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn Advisory Committee; Managing Committee of the Woolen and Cotton Piecegoods Merchant Association; Trustee of a number of Trusts including the Shia College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faize Panjtanj. Member of the Indian Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1947. Has travelled extensively in Iraq, Iran, Syria,



Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, East and Central Africa, Malaya, China, Japan, England, France and Switzerland. *Receptions:* Reading. *Address:* Office, "Manika Chambers", 1st Marine Street, Dholi Talao, Bombay. *Residence:* "Belvedere", Warden Road, Bombay.

DAYAL, Bhagwat, India's Minister at Bangkok, Siam. *b.* March 23, 1900, *s.* of late Din Dayal of Naini Tal, *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of late Buland Iqbal, Feb. 1925; *Educ.:* Pillander Smith College, Naini Tal; Muir Central College, Allahabad; University College, London; Middle Temple, London, Warden, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad; Teacher, Dept. of English Studies, Allahabad Univ., 1925-45; *Office on Special Duty*, Dept. of Food, Govt. of India, 1945-46; appointed Indian Consul to Siam, Dec. 1946, later Charge d'Affaires, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Siam. *Address:* Indian Legation, Bangkok, Siam.

DEANE, Major Donald Victor, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.E. (Retd.), Master of India Govt. Mint, Bombay, *b.* 10-10-1902; *m.* Dorothy Doreen (Nee Guerdon); *Educ.:* Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, and R.M.A., Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 31-8-1922; posted to India in Jan. 1925; transferred to R. M. Mints as Dy. Mint Master in Dec. 1932; appointed as Mint Master, Calcutta, in Feb. 1938; awarded the O. B. E. in January 1942 and the C.I.E. in Aug. 1947; transferred to Bombay as Senior Mint Master in March 1947. *Address:* The Mint House, Ballard Rd., Bombay.

DEHEJIA, Venilal Tribhovandas, B.Sc. (Bombay), I.C.S., special Commissioner, Baroda, *b.* July 23, 1908, *s.* of Tribhovandas Dehejia, School Teacher and Nandavand of Bhavnagar; *m.* Tarunee Hiraji Kaji, B.A. (Hons.), *d.* of Dewan Bahadur H. K. Kap; three *s.*, Makarand, Harshavardhan and Jaykumar; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay; Royal College of Science, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1931; was Collector of Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Kaira, Dharwar and Poona; reorganised Excise administration in Sind; served in the Central Secretariat and in Sind and Bombay Secretariats, was Chief Secretary, Sind and Saurashtra. *Address:* Special Commissioner, Baroda.

DE LIGNE, H. H. the Prince, Candidate in Philosophie et Lettres, Ambassador of H. M. the King of the Belgians in India, *b.* Aug. 10, 1893; *s.* of Ernest Prince de Ligne and Diane de Cossé-Brissac des Ducs de Brissac; *m.* Philippine de Noailles des Ducs de Mouchy, two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* l'Institut Saint Louis (Brussels); Military School of Ypres (Belgium). Military and Diplomatic service. *Address:* Belgian Embassy, 24, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

DESAI, Chandulal Chunilal, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1945), Secretary, Commerce Ministry, New Delhi. *b.* April 27, 1900; *m.* Kamala Desai; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1917-1919 and Cambridge Univ., 1919-1923. Joined the I.C.S. in 1923 and was first posted as Assistant Commissioner in the C. P. and Berar; for sometime was Under-Secretary to Government and then became Deputy Commissioner of a District, 1927. Town Settlement officer in Berar from 1929-31 and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries in Central Provinces, 1930-35; became Secretary to Government in the Department of Local Self Government, Medical and Public Health, and Commerce and Industries, 1939; was also Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal in Central Provinces; services transferred in 1942 to the Government of India for employment as Deputy Director-General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small-scale industries in the country; Controller-General of Civil Supplies

in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct. 1945; was member and Secy. of the Indian Tariff Board and later became its President. *Publications:* "A Compilation on Nacul". *Address:* Commerce Ministry, New Delhi.

DESAI, Chimanlal Chhototal, M.C.S. (New York City), Merchant and Manufacturers' Representatives; Proprietor, Chimanlal Desai & Co., *b.* June 11, 1897; *m.*, three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay and New York (U.S.A.); graduated from the New York Univ., 1925. Started business in imports with Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; shortly afterwards established branches at Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Colombo (Ceylon) and Rangoon (Burma); has recently established a branch at Karachi also; visited United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Japan; represents manufacturers throughout the world in various lines such as Automobiles, Spare Parts and Accessories, Radios and Radio Parts, Cycles and Cycle Parts, Medicines, Chemicals, Hardware, Cinema Carbons, Electricals, etc. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Radio Club, W.I.C.A. *Address:* Gool Mansion, Homji street, Fort, Bombay 1.



DESAI, Chhototal Khooshaldas, B.A. (Cantab.), Chief Commissioner, Kutch, since May 1948. *b.* October 22, 1893; *s.* of K. R. Desai; *m.* Kashuben P. Ann of Virsod, Kaira Dist.; *Educ.:* Baroda High School, Elphinstone College and St. Catharines College, Cambridge (Science Tripos). Passed I.C.S., 1916, joined as Assistant Collector, Benares, December 1917, services ended, 1927; travelled in Europe and India; studied and practised Yoga at Kavalayatham, Tanjavur, under the guidance of Swami Kavalayatham, rejoined Service as Regional Commissioner for Decan States and Kolhapur (November 1947 to May 1948) when merger of 17 out of 18 Decan States was accomplished. *Address:* Chief Commissioner, Umed Bhawan, Bhuj (Kutch).

DESAI, Dhirajlal Bhulabhai, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Diplomat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for India in Switzerland and The Holy Papal See. *b.* June 22, 1908; *s.* of late Bhulabhai D. Desai the famous Indian leader and Advocate of the Bombay High Court; *m.* Madhavi Desai, Authoress of "To The Builders of Tomorrow", "Meet Gandhiji", etc. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay; Bhadra New High School, Bombay; Government Law College, Bombay Bar; ex-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Office; Director, Amcer Trading Corporation, etc. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis, Chess. *Clubs:* Willington Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Bhusman, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26.

DESAI, Rao Bahadur Dhirajlal H., B.A., Dewan, Chhota Udepur State and President, Executive Council, *b.* 11th April 1883; *m.* Shrimati Motigauri, *d.* of Thakardas Melita; has two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Baroda College, Baroda. Joined Bombay Revenue Dept. in 1907 and worked as District Deputy Collector, City Magistrate, Personal Assistant to Collector and, at the time of retirement in 1937, was Revenue Assistant Commissioner; was deputed by Bombay Govt. on special duty to Madras in connection with the Profession Tax and to Poona for improvement in the method of the levy of non-agricultural assessment; joined Chhota Udepur State as Dewan in 1937 and in the same year was conferred the title of Rao Bahadur; Director, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. (Jayant); Jayant Lead Mining Corporation Ltd., Natwarshimji

Glass Works Ltd. and Gujerat Marble Ltd.; Chairman, Panchajit Gymkhana. *Address:* Chhota Udepur, Gujerat.

DESAI, The Hon'ble Mr. Dinkerrao Narbheram, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Law and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bombay; Advocate, *b.* 1st July, 1890; *m.* Srimati Bhakumati; *Educ.:* Broach and Bombay; passed LL.B. in 1915. Joined the Broach Bar in 1913; began to take part in social and political work, 1917; was Pres. of the Municipality for 6 years; member of the Provincial Assembly, 1937, went to all several times. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay; Jowahar Bazar, Broach.

DESAI, Gunvantrai Dhirajlal, B.Sc., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, P. Desai Corporation and Arun Engineering, President, The Amalindgar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Director, The Paramount Insurance Company Ltd. *b.* September 17, 1898, *s.* of Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, Zannadar and Wafadar Broach Dist.; *m.* Shree Sinsaldhen, *d.* of H. P. Chhatrapati, B.A., 1920. *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Started life with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* 29, Ringta Park, Tazoor Road, Santa Cruz West, Bombay 23.



DESAI, Hiralal Maganlal, B.A., J.P. (Ceylon), Deputy Mayor of The Sena Sivan Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay, *b.* December 1893, *s.* of Maganlal S. Desai, *m.* Pushpavati, two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay. One of the founder members of Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society which pioneered Khat Model Suburb in 1922-23. Member, Bandra Municipality and Chairman, Municipal School Board, 1927-28. Chairman, Reception Committee, Third Primary Education Conference of Bombay



Presidency 1929. President, Indian Merchant Chamber of Ceylon, 1930-31; Founder-Secretary of Ceylon Indian Congress inaugurated by Pandit Nehru, led the Delegation to London in 1931 to represent questions affecting franchise and citizenship rights of 8,00,000 Indians in Ceylon and frequently to New Delhi. *Publications:* "India & Ceylon: a study in Outlook" (Indo Ceylon problems) with a foreword by H. E. St. C. Rajagopalachari, "Sanskrit Sanshodhan Library" appreciation of Gandhiji, Kalapi, Shelley and Wordsworth; "Colombo to Kachnar" (under print). *Address:* Pushp-Vatika, 12th Road, Khar, Bombay.

DESAI, Rao Saheb Hiralal Maganlal, B.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Cornell), U.S.A., Rao Saheb (1944), Principal, College of Agriculture, Dharwar since January 1947, *b.* April 27, 1891, *s.* of Desai family of Mata Dist., Kaira (Gujarat), *m.* Manabhai Desai, one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; College of Agriculture, Poona; Post graduate work at the Cornell Univ., U.S.A., while in U.S.A., had training in cotton classing and trading, tobacco growing and marketing, etc. Joined as a Demonstrator in Agricultural College, Poona, June 1917; was soon promoted Lecturer in Agriculture and Superintendent, Agricultural College Farm; transferred as the Inspector of Agriculture, Kaira District with



headquarters at Anand, 1932; Appointed Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona; Asstt. Director of Agriculture, 1932-46; Prof. of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, 1946-47; posted as Principal to organise and start a new Govt. Agricultural College at Dhurwar, 1947. *Publications*: Four technical papers on irrigated farming as bulletins of the Dept. of Agriculture, Bombay Province. *Address*: Principal, College of Agriculture, Dhurwar (S.M.C.)

DESAI, Jitendra Motilal, Advocate; Partner in the firm of Chudgor & Company, Importers of Heavy Textile Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, Oils and Waxes and Exporters of Mineral Ores, b. March 2, 1916, s. of Dr.



Motilal Desai, m. Bharti Chudgor; *Educ.*: Baroda and Bombay. *Bazari* Representative of Haxco Trading Co., 1935-39. Partner in Chem-Col Co., 1939-42; Partner in W. T. Suran & Co., 1942-44. Partner in Chudgor & Company since 1944. Secretary, Bombay Cotton and Chemical Merchants' Assoc.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Kamana Merchants' Assoc. *Recreations*: Study of most of the foreign business journals and P. & G. Watchhouse. *Address*: Nilgiri Cottage, Besant Street, Juhu, Bombay 25.

DESAI, Keshavprasad Chhotatal, B.A., LL.B., General Manager, The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., b. Nov. 20, 1888, s. of Dr. Chhotatal H. Desai, LL.M.S. and Bai Ishwari, d. of Narbharan Rognthada, late Govt. Bhandar, Ahmedabad; m. Bai Sharada, d. of H. D. Chhatratra, late Principal, Victoria Memorial Blind School, Bombay; one s., S. K. Desai; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad. Joined the Industrial & Prudential Assce. Co. Ltd. in 1920; Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; member, Executive Cttee., Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Publications*: About 10 books in Gujarati language. *Recreations*: Reading & writing. *Clubs*: C.C.I. and R.W.I. Turf Club, Bombay. *Address*: Juhu Seafare Bombay 23.

DESAI, Kanayalal Nanabhai, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly; President, Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee., b. January 19, 1886, m. Malvabai; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Bombay and Surat. Active political and social worker since 1901. member, A.L.C.C. and Executive Committee of the Gujarat Parliamentary Board; suffered imprisonment several times; was Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee since 1931; was General Secy., Harijara Session of the Congress. *Address*: Gopipura Surat.



DESAI, Manilal Jagdish, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London since December 1948, b. January 4, 1901; s. of Landowner of Abrama, District Surat, Bombay, the mother being from an agricultural family of Kalthan of the same district. m. Kanti, d. of Dr. B. N. Desai of Bombay and Surat; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay, School of Economics, London. Asstt. Collector and Collector in Bombay Province 1928-35; Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, 1936-38 and 1940-42; Deputy Secy., Revenue Dept., Govt. of Bombay, 1938-39; Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Revenue and Reconstruction Depts., 1942-46; Establishment Officer to the Govt. of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service

Training School, 1947-48; one of the Advisers to the Indian Delegation to the U.N. at the 1948 Session in Paris. *Recreations*: Tennis and riding. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Ltd. and Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address*: c/o The High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESAI, The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji, B.A., Minister (Home and Revenue), Govt. of Bombay since April 4, 1946, b. 29th February, 1896; m. Gajrabai, d. of Jangubhai Himabhai Desai; *Educ.*: Bai Avatal High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917, was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment three between 1930-1934: (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, 1934-37; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937, Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; participated in the Individual C. D. movement in 1940; was detained in Jail from Aug. 1942 to 1945; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly early in 1946. *Address*: C/o Dr. Nanubhai R. Desai, S. Swastik Society, Ahmedabad; Secretariat, Bombay; Ridge House, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

DESAI, Dr. Ranchhodji Dajibhai, B.A. (1st class honours), B.Sc. & M.Sc. with distinction, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I., F.R.I.C., F.A.Sc., F.I.L.Sc., Professor of Dyestuff Technology, Univ. of Bombay, b. May 4, 1897, of an agriculturist's family; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College; Wilson College; Indian Institute of Science; Bangalore; Imperial College of Science and Technology (London). Had a distinguished career at the Bombay Univ.; awarded R. R. Desai Gold Medal, Maneckji Limji Gold Medal and Prize; Ranjaji Daji Prize, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholar, Junior Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College, Reader in Chemistry, Muslim Univ., Aligarh; Specialist in Dyes, Fine Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs; member, Faculty of Technology; Board of Studies in Chemical Technology; *Publications*: A number of original publications on organic subjects in various journals like those of Chemical Society, London, Indian Chemical Society, and Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences; Research publications include studies in Stereo Chemistry, Retrosynthetic Compounds; Naphthalene Derivatives, Dyes and textile auxiliaries. *Address*: Dept. of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Bombay.

DESAI, Ravi Vadan C., B.Sc. (Bombay), Managing Director, Desai Bros. (India) Ltd.; President, Aeronautical Enterprises Corporation, b. August 24, 1917, s. of late C. N. Desai, landlord and Hon. Magistrate, Mahudha, Dist. Kaira. *Educ.*: R. C. High School, Ahmedabad; N. Wadia College, Poona. Started his own business in Textile Stores in Ahmedabad, 1912; came to Bombay and established a new Company, Desai Bros. (India) Ltd., 1944, became its Managing Director, came in touch with Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., the Aeronautical Engineering firm of Bangalore; began taking keen interest in aviation, started new firm Aeronautical Enterprises Corporation, dealing in Aircraft materials and parts. *Recreations*: Sports and Photography. *Clubs*: Bangalore Club, Bangalore; United Services Club; W.I.A.A. Club House Ltd., Bombay. *Address*: C/o Aeronautical Enterprises Corpn., Top Floor, Industrial Assurance Bldg., Churchgate Street, Extn., P.O. Bag No. 1910, Bombay 1.



DESAI, Surendrarai Bhaurai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (A.S.), b. 1907; Son of the late Rao Saheb Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai, a prominent social worker and member of several local bodies in the district of Panchmahals. *Educ.*: Graduated from Ferguson College, Poona in 1932; Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Law College, Ahmedabad (law degree, 1935). s. Upendrabai, d. of Manubhai Mahabai Desai, Headar, Baroda, 1933. One s., Sudhir, 18 years. Naniar and Land-Lord, Chairman, Panchmahals District Co-operative Board; member, Panchmahals District Supervision Committee; member, Panchmahals Co-operative Industrial Institute; member, Working Committee, Panchmahals Prathmic Kelavani Mandal; member, Harijan Sevak Sanstha, Panchmahals District Board; Director, Vishvabhai Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jodhpur; Practised at the Bombay High Court, appellate side, 1935-37; Managing Director, Godhra City Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1941 to 1943; Chairman, Gujarat Urban Banks Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd., Surat, 1942 to 1943; Chairman, Committee of Management of Panchmahals District School Board, 1944 to 1946; member, Gujarat Prathmic Kelavani Sammelan, Ahmedabad, 1945 to 1946; member, Panchmahals District Rural Development Board; J. Secy., Godhra Rotary Club, up to January 1949. *Recreations*: Uplift of Aborigines and Harijans, Indian Games, Physical Culture, Co-operative activities, Library, etc. *Address*: Shehera Bhagol, P.O. Godhra, District Panchmahals.



DESAI, S. B., b. 1889, of the Watandar Desai family of Salla in Badami Taluka, Bijapur District; m. Mrs. Gangava, d. of Virupakshgouda Patil, Watandar and Landlord, Koulur, Hyderabad Deccan; three s., Mallangowda, Shurangowda, Shivangowda, and three d., Neelava, Venkawa and Pranila-Devi. Entered public life at a very early age; member, Bijapur District Local Board for 30 years; elected its President, 1913; member, Dist. School Board for 6 years; Hon. Assistant Recruiting Officer during last War; member, Bombay Legislative Assembly for 15 years; Director, Bijapur Dist. Central Co-operative Bank since 1938, and is its Chairman; Chairman, Bagalkot Agricultural Produce Market Cttee.; is associated in all other public activities; practical agriculturist maintaining a model garden at Salla. *Address*: Badami Taluka, Bijapur District.



DESEHMUKHE, Sir Chintaman Dwarakanath, B.A. (untab.), C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1944), Adviser to the Ministries of Finance and Commerce for Europe and America, since Sept. 1, 1949, b. Jan. 14, 1896; m. Rosina Sileox; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1917. Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commr., Under-Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commr. and Settlement Officer, 1910-30; one of the Secretaries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of 1931; Revenue and Financial Secy., Govt. of the C.P. and Berar Feb. 1932-April 1939; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands; Officer in Special Duty, Finance Dept., Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and Oct. 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Governor for India on International Monetary

Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1946; Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 11th Aug. 1943-June 1949. *Address:* Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

DESHMUKH, Pandharinath Dwarkanath, B.A. (Hons.), (Bombay), LL.B. (Allahabad), Legal Remembrancer to Govt., C.P. and Berar, 6 Dec. 24, 1897, s. of late Dwarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, Pleader, Kolha, Kolaba District, Bombay Province; m. Miss Kusum Chowdhari, d. of R. H. Chowdhari, Retd. E.A.C. Amraoti, Berar; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Kolha, Bombay, Nagpur. Practised as a Lawyer at Yeotmal, Berar, 1922-27; entered service in the Judicial Dept., Aug. 1927; served as a Judge at various places; appointed Secretary to Govt., C.P. & Berar, in the Legal, Judicial, Legislative & Assembly Dept., Aug. 1947. *Recreations:* Tennis and Bridge. *Club:* Maharaj Bag, Nagpur. *Address:* Assembly Buildings, Nagpur.

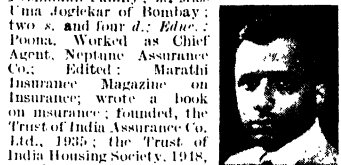
DESHMUKH, Hon'ble Shri Purbhosham Kashirao, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Education & Revenue, C.P. & Berar, since July 1948. b. Nov. 7, 1911, s. of Kashirao Bapu Deshmukh, Social worker of Berar; *Educ.*: The Theosophical School, Banaras; Banaras Hindu University, Banaras. Was President of the various Congress Committees; was member, P.C.C. and A.L.C.C.; was jailed in 1911, 1942 and 1944 in national movements; was elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1946. *Address:* Minister for Education, Central Provinces & Berar, Nagpur.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Federal Court; Political Member and Vice-President, State Council, Dewas (India) (1911-46). b. December 1898. *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona, M.A. (Hons.), Edinburgh; Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26; called to Bar, 1925, President, Shivaji Education Society, since 1937; Chairman, District Council, Amraoti, 1928-30; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables; member, C.P. Legislative Council, 1930-37; Minister (Education, P.W.D. and Agriculture), 1930-33; reduced school fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc.; Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40; member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37, Executive Council, since Feb. 1945; member, Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942-46; Vice-President, Martial Races Union; Chairman, Sahyadri Insurance Co., Nasik; General Secy., Central India and other States Group, 1941-44; presided over Kurma Kshatriya Maha Sabha, 1944; member, P. W. R. Policy Cttee.; member, Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee. and Council of Higher Technical Education; represented India as delegate on F.A.O. conference at Washington, Nov. 1948. *Publications:* "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." *Address:* Amraoti Camp (Berar).

DESHMUKH, Ramrao Madhavrao, M.A., LL.B. (Canterbury), Barrister-at-Law, Director of Reserve Bank of India. Graduated at Cambridge in 1946 and called to the Bar, 1917; President, Belgaum Marathi Conference, 1920 to 1930; M.L.C., Nagpur Council, except for 1926; 1926, M.L.A., first elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council, 1925; resigned his seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A.L.C.C.; 1925, President, Maharashtra Conference, Satara, 1927-28, appointed Minister, 1st Marathi to achieve honour in C.P. also member, A.L.C.C.; 1929, formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, resigned Ministry being ordered by Responsivist party to do so; 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay; 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation

for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur; 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; 1938, resigned with Dr. Khare; 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (A.L.) State and Secretary C.I. and other States group; 1941, elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Committee; Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt., 1941-44; member, National Defence Council, 1940-44; 1945 to 1947, High Commissioner for India in South Africa; 1947 to 1948, Prime Minister and Adviser to Raj Pramukh of Vidhya Pradesh, Morvi, Resigned in July 1948. *Address:* Morsi Road, Amraoti.

DESHMUKH, Vishwanath Hari, B.A., Manager and Director, the Trust of India Assurance Company, Ltd. b. May 15, 1909, s. of A. P. Deshmukh of Lokhabwadi Deshmukh Family; m. Miss Uma Jogekar of Bombay; two s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Poona, Worked as Chief Agent, Neptune Assurance Co., Edited a Marathi Insurance Magazine on Insurance; wrote a book on insurance; founded, the Trust of India Assurance Co. Ltd., 1935; the Trust of India Housing Society, 1948, was Director, Light & Power Suppliers Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Capital Investors Ltd., Rajagang Agriculture & Industries Ltd.; connected with the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industries and Regional Cttee. of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. *Publications:* Wrote a book on Insurance. *Clubs:* Club of Maharashtra Ltd. *Address:* 573/2, Jaughi Maharaj Road, Poona 1.



DESHPADE, D. D., B.A., Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd. b. 23rd October 1898 at Rahuri; *Educ.*: Took his B.A. degree from Ferguson College, Poona, in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher, passed the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accounts Ltd., Glasgow, and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929; promoted the Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona; was for 8 years its Managing Agent; retired voluntarily in 1936, sponsored the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director; is a student of economic and financial problems of India; has read papers before different conferences; interested in literary pursuits; periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address:* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay 1.



DESHPADE, Rajyasevapravina Major D. L., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Engr.) (Manchester), M.I.Mech.E. (Lond.), M.I.E.E. (India), Principal, Central Institute for Training Instructors, (D.G.R.L. Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India). b. Sept. 2, 1909, s. of A. S. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B. & Mrs. Savitri Deshpande; m. Saini, four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: C. H. School Shapur, Karnatak College & Baroda College, Univ. of Manchester & Univ. of Cambridge, British Scientific & Industrial Research Scholar; Asst. Engineer, Railways, Workshop Supdt. & Acting Loco & Carriage Supdt., G.B.S. Railway, Chief Engineer, S.I. Works; Professor & Principal, Engineering College, Trivandrum; Dean of Faculty of Technology; Univ. member, Educational Reorganization Cttee., Madras Univ. Inspection Commission, was a Member of All India Council of Technical Education. *Publications:* Number of publications in Engineering including problems in Hydraulics, Practical & Solid Geometry, Series, Orient Longmans, Ltd. *Recreations:* Photography. *Address:* Principal, Central Institute, Koni, Bilaspur, C.P.

DESHPADE, Dhondo Raghunath, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education & Joint Director of Civil Supplies, Sangli State, from 11-11-1946 to 1-3-1951. Sangli, b. 1906; *Educ.*: Majid High School, Savnur, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Willingdon College, Sangli, and Law College, Poona; m. Sou. Kamaabai Joshi, 1935; has three s. and one d.; began practice as pleader, Shirhatti Taluka (Sangli State), 1934. Vice-President, Shirhatti Taluka Local Board for three years and was member Shirhatti Municipality for 6 years; was Chairman, Lokhanya Vachanbaya for some time, elected member, Sangli Legislative Assembly, 1944 and elected Popular Minister of Sangli State, 1946; elected as member of the Constitution-making Body of the United Deccan State in November 1947. Member, Dhawar District Prohibition Committee. Has introduced many reforms in the educational department in Sangli State as a Minister; is a Life member of Karnatak Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore; took active part in Famine-Relief Work (Shirhatti) in 1934. *Address:* Shirhatti (Dist. Dhawar).



DESHPADE, Gangadhar Balkrishna, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Public worker, b. March 31, 1871, m., one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Belgaum Sardars' High School; Deccan College, Poona, Law College, Bombay. Practised as Lawyer, Belgaum, 1897-1906; Joint Editor "Dhruva", a Marathi weekly, Belgaum; worked in Lok. Taluk Party till his death in 1929; with Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress and other organizations formed under his guidance; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1921 and 1923, General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1924, Chairman, Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress held at Belgaum under the Presidency of Mahatma Gandhi, 1924, Pres., Dist. Congress, Belgaum and Karnataka Provincial Congress Cttee. for several years; member, A.L.C.C., 1920; Dictator, Congress, Satyagraha Movement, 1932; some time one of the Trustees of Gandhi Sewa Sangli and All India Charkhi Sangh; courted imprisonment several times. *Address:* Rande Galli, Belgaum.

DEVI, Rukmini, President, Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras, b. 1901, Madras, d. of Pandit Nilakanta Eastri; m. 1920, late Dr. G. S. Arundale, Pres. Theosophical Scty., 1934-43. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova; travel and research in dance, music, drama, in many countries; extensive tours in N. and S. India with dance recitals and lectures; works through art and education for India's cultural renaissance specializing in Bharata Natya, music, drama, painting and crafts. Dramatic productions include "The Light of Asia", "Incidents from the Life of Bhishma", "Karnatak Annagar" (Tamil); "Rukmini Sanyasaram" (Kathakali); "Kutrala Karamani" (Temple drama); "Kumara Samhara"; Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc.; Pres., World Federation, Young Theosophists, Director, The Besant Theosophical School; Adyar the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library; Pres., The Bharata Samaj; Gen. Secy., All-India Cttee., Besant Centenary Celebrations; inaugurated the Arundale Montessori Training Centre for teachers, Adyar; Vice-Pres., S.P.C.A. Editor: "The Young Citizen." *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

DEY, Biman Bihari, D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C., D.I.C. F.N.I., ex-Director of Public Instruction, Madras, b. November 1, 1889; m. Aniya Ghosh, only d. of J. C. Ghosh of Nagpur, C.P.; *Educ.*: City College and Presidency College, Calcutta; Imperial College of Science and Technology; Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London. Professor of Chemistry in Indian Educational

Service at Presidency College, Calcutta and Madras; Chemical Adviser to the Munitions Board, Simla (1916-20); Chemical Adviser to the Government of Madras and the South Indian Native States for Gas Warfare (1943-45); Principal, Presidency College, Madras. *Publications*: "Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry", Part I & II; Memoirs of Researches in Chemistry published in the Scientific Journals of India, Europe & America numbering more than a hundred. *Address*: 77, High Road, San Thome, Madras.

DEY, Dr. Birendra Nath, B.Sc. (Hons.), Engineering, Glasgow University (1915). Doctor of Science in Engineering of Glasgow University (1929). M.I.E. (Ind.), Consulting Engineer, Calcutta since 1945. *b.* August 5, 1892; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and University of Glasgow. Practising Consulting Engineer in London (1919-1929); Chief Engineer, Special Officer and Technical Adviser to the Corporation of the City of Calcutta (1929-1945); Planning Design and Execution of Drainage and Sewerage, Water Supply and Waterworks, Roads and Bridges, Irrigation, River Training, Multi-Purpose Dams, Hydro-Electric & Thermal Electric Power Installations, Docks & Harbours, Railways, Towns and Cities, Factories and Industrial Installations, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Works; toured Europe (1920-29, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1947) and America (1934-39, 1947) in connection with Engineering and allied matters; visited U.S.A. as Personal Envoy of the Mayor of the City of Calcutta to the Mayors and City Authorities of the various Cities of U.S.A. *Address*: 11, Lower Rowson Street, Calcutta.

DEY, Harendra Lal, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Member, Indian Tariff Board. *b.* November 1896; *m.* Champak Lata, May 1918; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College and Univ., College, Calcutta, and School of Economics, London. Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow Univ., 1921-33; Reader in Economics, Dacca University, 1933-36; Professor and Head of the Dept. of Economics, Dacca Univ., 1936-45; Member of the following Govt. Committees: Consultative Committee of Economists; Post war Reconstruction, Govt. of India, since 1941; Post-war Reconstruction Committee, Govt. of Bengal, 1943-44; Indian Central Jute Ctee., 1941-45; Bengal Industrial Survey Ctee., 1942-44; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1939-43; Bengal Price Control Advisory Ctee., 1941-42; was one of the 9 economists, who in August and September 1948, advised the Govt. of India on anti-inflationary measures. *Publications*: "The Indian Tariff Problem"—George Allen & Unwin, 1933; *Economic Problems of Modern India*, Vols. I and II, Macmillans, 1939-41 and about 60 original papers on planned economy, currency and banking, tariffs and agricultural economics. *Address*: Contractor Building, III Floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DEHADA, Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Siddha Raj, M.A. (Pol.), LL.B., Minister for Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Rajasthan; member, A.I.C.C. and Secretary, Rajputana Sevaks Sangh. *b.* Feb. 1909, s. of Munshi Gulabchand Dehadia, M.A.; *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Canoning College, Lucknow Univ. and the Allahabad Univ. Secy., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and various other Assos., sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore; has been connected with various political, social and cultural organizations; resigned Secretaryship of the Indian Chamber, Calcutta, Aug. 1942; and joined the 1942 Aug. movement; was arrested at Benares and detained (1943-45);

started Daily Lokrani from Jaipur, 1946; was its Chief Editor upto April, 1949; General Secy., Rajputana Provincial Congress Ctee.; Joint Secy., Reception Ctee., 55th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Jaipur (Gandhinagar), Dec. 1948. *Publications*: contributes to various English and Hindi periodicals. *Address*: Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.

DEAMDHERE, Krishnaji Hari, B.A. (Hons.), Importer and Exporter of Essential Oils. Avonatic Chemicals, etc., Bombay, (Cochin and Calcutta); *b.* June 9, 1898, s. of Dhamdhere Hari Ramchandra, Second class Sardar of the Deccan; *m.* Miss Kamda Laxman Vartak, Bassein (Dist. Thana). Four s. and Four d.; *Educ.*: Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School and Ferguson College, Poona; Started independent business at Bombay, 1928; Elected President of the Perfumery Raw Materials Association, Bombay, Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Maharashtra Chamber, Bombay and Marathi Chamber of Commerce, Poona; Ex. Gen. Secretary, Member, Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Ex. Vice-President of Bombay Prov. Hindu Sabha; Member of Senate of the S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University; Treasurer Maharashtra Utkarsh Mandal; Vice-President, Chitpavan Sangh, Bombay; Ex. Secretary, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; a social worker, *Clubs*: Dindar-club (Also called Tambe Club). *Address*: 169-A, Hindu Colony, Anant Nivas, Vincent Road, Dindar, Bombay.

DEANDA, Captain Harishchandra, B.A. (Hons. (Oxon.)), Bar-at-Law, Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur, ex-Deputy Prime Minister, Indore State, May 1947, *b.* June 18, 1908, s. of Lala Dhimad, Ambala; *m.* Miss Ratnaprabha Jadhav. *Educ.*: Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala; Government College, Lahore; St. Catherine's Society, Oxford; Inner Temple, London. Holkar State Service, 1932 as Honorary A.D.C. and Deputy Commissioner, Commerce and Industries, 1937; Municipal Commissioner, 1939; appointed Commerce Member, 1942 and Commerce Minister same year; member, Labour Committee, which recommended standardisation of wages of textile labour; as Adviser for States to Government of I.L.O., 1945; member, States Industrial Delegation which visited U.K. and U.S.A.; Leader on behalf of Government in Indore Legislature; Director, Indore Bank and Malwa Vanaspati Company; Governor, Indore Plant Institute; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay; appointed as Personal Adviser to His Highness Mahataja Holkar, Senior Up-Rajpramukh of the United States of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat), August 1948. *Address*: 2, South Tukoganj, Indore.

DEANUKA, Murlidhar Ganpatrai, M.Sc., Merchant, Akola. *b.* 15th April, 1914, s. of Seth Ganpatrai Dhanuka of Fatehpur (Jaipur) and Akola; *m.* 3 s.; *Educ.*: at Akola and Nagpur; passed



M.Sc. (Physics) and awarded Gold Medal, Director, the Kisanal Balinath Ltd., The Savatram Dairy Products Ltd., and the National Hosiery Mills Ltd., General Manager, the Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co. Ltd., and the Savatram Krishn-Karya Ltd. *Recreations*: Tennis, Ping-pong and Bridge, *Clubs*: Mitra Samaj, Savatram Sports and Rotary Club, Akola. *Address*: Dhanuka House, Civil Lines, Akola.

DEHARAKOTE, Raja Sri Sri Sri Padmanabh Singh Deo, Raja of; a prominent zamindar owning one of the premier estates in the Ganjam District. *b.* 8th Oct. 1925; *m.* Srimati P. K. Devi, great-granddaughter of the Maharaja of Chitota Nagpur on 25th Feb. 1947; *Educ.*: Stewart Higher European College and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed charge of the estate on 8th Oct. 1946 from the Court of Wards, Orissa. *Hobbies*: Newspapers and Magazines; *Politics*. *Address*: P. O. Deharakota, Ganjam District, Orissa.



DEHVALE, Sankara Balaji, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. *b.* Oct. 3, 1882; *m.* Kashiabai, d. of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Elphinstone College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Served in the I.C.S. retiring at 60 after 11½ years as Judge of the Patna High Court; then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser to H. H. the Rajasahib of Sangli and President of the Sangli Executive Council; worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions, 1944; President of the Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta, 1945. *Address*: Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

DEHESAR, Hon'ble Shri Uchhrangal Navalshanker, High Court Pleader; Chief Minister, Saurashtra, since 1948. *b.* Sept. 21, 1905; *m.*: one s., Prafulchandra; *Educ.*: Rajkot and Bombay. Joined as a Lawyer in the court of Western India States Agency, Rajkot, 1929; abandoned practice for active congress work, 1936; Secy., Kathiawar Political Conference, 1937-48; Secy., Gujarat Provincial Congress Ctee., since 1947; imprisoned thrice for taking part in Rajkot Satyagraha, for nearly 5 months, 1938-39; for Individual Satyagraha for 6 months, 1941; in the Quit India movement, 1942-45. *Address*: Samatrum, Rajkot.

DEHLON, Major-General Gurdip Singh, General Officer Commanding, U. P. Area, Lucknow since Jan. 1949. *b.* April 25, 1904, s. of Capt. Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh; *m.* Sardarini Rajinder Kaur; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Khalsa College, Amritsar; Royal Military College, Sandhurst; represented the College in hockey and cricket and got Atlantic Cricket Blue at Sandhurst. Commissioned at Sandhurst, Aug. 1924; joined the 14th Punjab Regt., 1925; took part in the Mohmand and Waziristan Operations; transferred to the R. I. A. S. C., 1938; saw action at Bahadur Khel, 1938; proceeded to the Middle East, Jan 41; attended Staff College at Quetta, 1942; promoted Lt.-Col., March 1943; posted to S.E.A.C., April 1944; Comdr., R.I.A.S.C., Imphal (Assam), June 1945; promoted Colonel, Dec. 1945; promoted Brigadier and appointed Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters, May 1947; took over the appointment of Director of Supplies & Transport as Major-General. *Recreations*: Tennis, Hockey and Cricket. *Address*: G.O.C., United Provinces Area, Lucknow.

DHOLAKIA, Markand Ratanlal, Rao Sahab (1942), L.C.E., Rtd. Govt. Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, b. Dec. 22, 1887; *Educ.* at Poona Engineering Coll. *m.* Dinvantbehen; entered Govt. service in Consulting Surveyor's Dept. in 1921; retired as Dy. Asstt. to Consulting Surveyor in 1942; re-employed as Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Hubli, 1942. Founder & President, Mother's Lodge, an institution of sisters and brothers for the propitiation of God as Universal Mother of all without caste, creed or



colour through love, service, devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender; explained Mother's creed at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, in 1933; delivered speech on Modern World and Motherhood of God at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona, in 1934; held several Mother's Lodge prayers for peace, plague subsidence, etc. *Publication: Mai-Poojam, Invitation to join Mother's Lodge, Mother and Mother's Thousand Names (in 2 Vols.), Mai Hindi Prarthana, Maigunyanambhakti, etc.* Address: Mother's Lodge (Mai-Nivas) Sarasvati Road, Santa Cruz (Bombay).

DHOLPUR, Lt.-Col. His Highness Raisal-Daula Sipahsalar-Mulk Saranand Rai, Rai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Uday Bhan Singhji Lokendra Bahadur Daler Jung Jai Deo, Maharaja Rana of. b. February 12, 1893; *m. s.* of the present Raisal of Badliukan, a very old House of the Phulkian States; *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer; won several prizes; Imperial Cadet Corps; made an educational tour of Western Europe; succeeded to the *gadi*, March 1913, his State having an area of 1221 sq. miles, a population of 286,901 and a revenue of Rs. 19,71,000, is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 Guns and a personal salute of 17 Guns; takes a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects; has established a number of banks to help the agriculturists with loans; has constructed many artificial lakes to supply the cultivators with water for irrigation, has electrified ten towns and has put up many buildings such as the Town Hall, Clock Tower, Orphanage and so on. Address: Dholpur.



DHOTE, Dr. Ramhari Kisan, L.C.P.S., Pharmaceutical Manufacturer, Litho & Offset Printer & Publisher. b. January 6, 1917, of Dhote family in Nagpur, C.P.; *m.* Miss Kanaklalkade, d. of Nagpur, 1943; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Sule High School, Nagpur; Ramnarain Ruia & National Medical Colleges, Bombay. Independent Medical practice upto 1944; thereafter entered business as sole proprietor, the Bombay Fine Art, Offset & Litho Works; extended his activities with sole proprietorship of Alta Laboratories, Dadar.



Bombay; Director, Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., Poona; Executive Director, Bharati Publications, Bombay. *Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards and Contract Bridge. *Clubs:* Dadar Club, Dadar; Shivaji Park Gymkhana, Dadar. Address: (Office): 10, Sussex Road, Victoria Garden, Bombay 27; (Residence): 132, Khareghat Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DIAS, Antonio Rosario; Merchant & Landlord. b. 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa; naturalised British subject. *m.* Miss Fekorilla Alves; 5 *s.* and 1 *d.* Founder of the firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Bombay. President, Tailors' Association for 10 years; member of several communal and charitable Institutions. Creator of seamless suit which won Gold Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Frederick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay. Toured Europe in 1934; granted audience by Pope Pius XI and visited the Holy Land same year. During last war was R.I.N. contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts. *Residences:* A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay and Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana. Office: Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



DIN, M. ZIAUD, M.A. (Aligarh), Ph.D. (Wales), Fellow of Royal Statistical Society (London), Head of Statistics Deptt., Punjab University, Lahore (Pakistan), since 1940. b. Jan. 5, 1906, *s.* of late Haji Mohi Mohd. Ibrahim; *m.* Majida, M.A.; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Panipat, Delhi, Aligarh, Edinburgh, Swansea (Wales). Professor of Mathematics, S. E. College, Bahawalpur (Punjab); Reader & offg. Head of Mathematics Deptt., Aligarh. *Publications:* 15 Research Papers published in British, American and Indian Journals; a book on Statistics; books on Arithmetic, Algebra Calculus and Geometry. *Recreations:* Hockey, Tennis. Address: Head of Statistics Deptt., Punjab University, Lahore.

DINKAR, Onkarnath, B.A. (Hons.), Sahitya Visharad b. June 6, 1914, in the family of Seth Radhakrishnan, landlord and businessman; *m.* Shrinmati Savitridevi, *d.* of Lala Lalaram; two *s.* and four *d.*; Brothers, Guru Daxal and Nirvikar; Journalist, author and printer; edited Chalachitra, Prakash, Vijaya (Weeklies), Karmabhoomi (Daily); Proprietor, Bhartiya Printing Press, Sahitya Niketan; publisher of many books, Secretary, Ajmer Sahitya Parishad, Ajmer Journalists' Assoc. and Press Owners' Assoc.; Reception Secy., Rajputana Provincial Sahitya Sammelan; Rajputana Journalists' Conference; Propaganda Secretary, Gram Panchayat Sabha; Executive Member, Arya Samaj Educational Society; Editor, Who's Who in Rajputana; has been instrumental in creating literary atmosphere in province; Printing Contractor, B.B. & C.L. Rly. and other Govt.'s Civil Deptts. *Publications:* Author of lot of educational books prescribed by Educational departments in Rajputana; published many books prescribed by the Board of High School, Intermediate Examinations in Rajputana and Central India. Address: Bharatiya Press, Ajmer.



DIVATIA, The Hon'ble Sir Harsiddhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (Jan. 1945), Chief Justice, Saurashtra; Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and Retired President, Industrial Court Bombay. *m.* Jolly Behn; *Educ.*: Gujrat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-33; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-31; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee,

1938-40. *Publications:* "Psychology" (in Gujarati language). Address: C/o "Sanskari," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DIVGI, D. G., B.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, since May 1947. b. Aug. 25, 1919; *m.* Mrs. Chandra Divgi; *Educ.*: Bombay & Poona. Executive Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Dec 1943-May 1947. Address: 5, Beryl House, Wode House Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIWAKAR, Ranganath Ramachandra, M.A., Minister of State Information and Broadcasting, Government of India; Member, Constituent Assembly and A.I.C.C. b. Sept. 30, 1884 in Dharwar; *Educ.*: Belgium, Hubli and Poona, graduated in 1916 from Ferguson College, Poona with Sanskrit and English Honours, took M.A. Degree, 1918 with English and Kannada Was Teacher and Professor of English, Victoria High School, Dharwar, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and K.E. Society's Arts College Dharwar, 1916-20; joined Non-co operation Movement in 1921 and started 'Karamveer', a Kannada weekly at Dharwar; suffered imprisonment for sedition, 1921-23; edited an English weekly, 1923-24, again sentenced to 2 years for sedition; released in 1926; was General Secy., Karnatak Provincial Congress (Ctee. and Editor 'Karamveer' upto 1930; Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress (Ctee., 1930-34; jailed for 6 months for breaking salt law in 1930; again jailed in 1932-34 for sedition; started and conducted No-Tax Campaign in Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas in North Kanara Dist.; courted imprisonment in the Individual C.D. Movement, 1941; took active part in 1942 struggle, after being underground for 2 years, surrendered to the authorities, Aug. 1944 and was interned for about a year, started National Literature Publication Trust at Hubli, 1935 and took over 'Samyukta Karnatak', a Kannada daily from Belgaum; still conducting 'Samyukta Karnatak', and 'Karamveer', Kannada weekly in Hubli as sole trustee; presided over the 23rd Annual Session of Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Bellary, 1933; member, P.E.N.; Author of a dozen Kannada books. *Publications:* Satyagraha, History and Technique (Eng), Glimpses of Gandhiji. Address: Hubli (Dt. Dharwar); Official Address: Minister of State, Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

DIVVEDY, Chandrasekhara Girijashankar, Managing Director, Vishva-Bharati Insurance Co., Ltd. Is the son of Ex-personal Secy. to H.H. Maharaja of Cutch; *m.* Mrs. Kamalaben; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad. Agency Manager; Asian Assn. Co. Ltd. (Life); Branch Manager; Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. (General), Ahmedabad. Club: W.I.A.A. Address: Phiroz Palan, Lakhmansi Nepu Road, Matunga, Bombay.



DIXIT, Anantlal Nandlal, B.A. (Hons.), GRAD. Inst. T. (Lond.), General Manager, G.B.S. Rlys. b. April 25, 1895; *m.*: two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Petlad High School; Baroda College; London School of Economics and Political Science; joined Baroda State Service; compiled Baroda State Gazetteers; worked in 1921 census; joined Railway service; was

Asstt. to the Ministers: was A.T.S., Dy. T.S., D.N., T.S., G.B.S. Rlys. *Publications:* *Monograph on co-ordination of road-rail transport. Recreations:* Indoor Games. *Clubs:* Pratapsinh Polo Gymkhana Club. *Address:* 4, Pratapnagar, Baroda 4.

DOAK, Sir James, Kt., C.A. (Glasgow), Managing Director, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madurai, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Director, A. & F. Harvey Ltd. b. 1904; m. Miss Helen Gayford, 1931; two s. Joined Madura Mills, 1928; member, Textile Control Board; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., Pannar Paper Mills Ltd., Pandyan Bank Ltd., and India Cement Ltd. *Recreations:* Golf and Shooting. *Address:* Pannar Hills, Madurai.

DOCTOR, Bhicaji Edulji, F.R.I.B.A. (London), F.I.A.A., M.R. San. I. (London), Chartered Architect. b. December 1901, s. of the late Dr. Edulji Pestonji Dhanamwala; m. Miss Juliette Degallier, Switzerland, 1923; one d. *Educ.:* Bombay, architectural course completed; Bombay Art Society's Medallist; England and Continent for advance studies, 1929-31; specialized in intricate schemes. Practising as Doctor and Vaccinator at Bombay and Ahmedabad. Visited England, France, Italy and



Switzerland on professional tour in the middle of 1947; a Trenchard Lodge "Boman." "Royal Arch Chapter Riding Star of W. L." *Clubs:* Radio Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Chembur. *Address:* "Dhanur," Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; Brahmin Vadi Building, Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

DONGERKERY, Sunderrao Ramarao, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Gold Medalist in Law (1920), Registrar, Bombay University, since 1931. b. Feb. 25, 1898, s. of Ramarao S. Dongerker and Ramabai M. Baindur; m. Kamala Ganeshrao Kulkarni Educ. St. Xavier's High School; Elphinstone College & Govt. Law College, Bombay. Solicitor, Bombay High Court (1923-1930) *Publications:* "The Ivory Tower" (Book of Lyrics in English) (East & West, Book Baroda); "Universities and Their Problems" (1938), (Hind. Kitab, Ltd.). *Address:* 3, Silal Mahal, 64, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

DONGRE, Ramchandra Vinayak, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Bombay Univ.); Partner, K. T. Dongre & Co., Bombay. Is the son of Dr. V. K. Dongre, M.B.B.S., J.P.; m. Miss I. D. Oku, d. of Dr. V. K. Oku, Anaraji; *Educ.:* Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay. *Recreations:* Reading, Chemical Research, Tennis. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A.; Club of Maharashtra. *Address:* 38/4, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

DONGRE, Vinayak Sadashiv, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. Social worker. b. Dec. 1905; m. Miss Manorama Bai, Katkade. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Capt. of College Eleven; head of Volunteer in Indian National Congress Session, 1915; was Capt. and cricket Secretary of Hindu Gymkhana; was member of Quadrangular Committee; started National Non-Brahmin Party; was Hon. Secy. of Bombay Presidency Cricket Association and member of Board of Control for Cricket in India; G.O.C. of Govt. Prohibition Guards; was imprisoned in 1942 for over a year; is a nominated member of Bombay Council since July 1946. *Address:* Dongre Mansion, Tardio Road, Bombay 7.

DONOVAN, Howard, Yale University, cum laude (1920), American Diplomatic Service, Counsellor of American Embassy, New Delhi, since 1947. b. November 12, 1895, s. of Dr. J. H. Donovan; m. Margaret Livingston; *Educ.:* Yale University, New Haven, Con-

necticut. Vice-Consul at London, England, 1922-24; Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, 1924-25; Consul at Bahia, Brazil, 1925-29; Consul at Kobe, Japan 1929-35; Consul at Hong Kong, 1936-39; Consul-General at Bombay, 1939-46; Deputy Chief of State, Washington, 1947. *Clubs:* Yale (New York); Hong Kong Club; Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

DOSHI, Ratilal Valabhji, Dairy Business. b. September 8, 1915, s. of Valabhji Laxmichand Doshi of Jetpur (Saurashtra); m. Mrs. Bhannudi, d. of Jagmohandas T. Parekh of Gondal; two s. and three d. *Educ.:* D. N. High School, Anand, and Ferguson College, Poona. Joined the firm of Messrs. Doshi Brothers, 1943 as a partner; then floated a Public Limited concern, The Anand Milk Products Ltd., 1947; became a Director and Partner in the managing agency firm of United Traders, active in the development of Dairy trade in Gujarat; member of the Central Committee of A.I.M.O.; member, Indian Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations:* Study of Politics, Economics and Rural Problems. *Address:* c/o Messrs. Doshi Brothers, Anand (Dist. Kaira).



DOSSANI, Gulamhussein Allidina, Sheriff of Calcutta for 1947. b. in Bombay, 1898, s. of Allidina Hajee Dossani and Jena Bai; m. Shirin Bai in Bombay, 1920; 2 s. Kassamali and Nazir, and 2 d. Muharakbai and Sherbanoo. Began career as a Jute and Gummi-broker and film distributor, 1916; Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Deccan; President, Rotary Club of Calcutta for 1947-48; Director, Dossani & Co. Ltd., Diamond Products Ltd., Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd., Orient Movietone Corporation Ltd., National Fisheries Ltd., Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation; F. Dossani, Dossani Bros.; Executive Committee, Muslim Chamber of Commerce; Society, Bengal Tuberculosis Association; Society for the Protection of Children in India; English Speaking Union, Calcutta Historical Society; Chairman, Advisory Board in Calcutta, Habib Bank Ltd., delegate to the Cleveland and Rotary Convention (International), 1939; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1932-34; Worshipful Master, Lodge Courage with Humanity, 1939. *Clubs:* Overseas League (London), East India Association (London), Willingdon Sports (Bombay), Cricket Club of India (Bombay), Royal Western Turf (Bombay), Royal Calcutta Turf (Calcutta), Lake (Calcutta), Three Hundred (Calcutta), Mohammedan Sporting (Calcutta), Muslim, (Calcutta), Punjab (Calcutta), Calcutta, (Calcutta), Darjeeling Gymkhana (Darjeeling). *Residence:* 14/1A, Lee Road Calcutta. *Office:* 60, Bentline Street, Calcutta.



DOTIVALA, Lt.-Col. Naval Maneckji Pestonji, M.C., M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. & H. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.), Drugs Controller, Bombay Province. b. Sept. 20, 1890, s. of Maneckji Pestonji Dotivala of Belgam; m. Miss Perin Nariman H. Doctor of Surat; three s. *Educ.:* Wilson and Grant Medical Colleges, Bombay; London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Army Medical College, Millbank, London; Royal National Heart Hospital, London. Joined Indian Medical Service, 1917; served as Dy. Asst. Director-General (M.S.) at Bangalore, Madras, Lahore and Bombay; retired from I.M.S., 1947; re-employed as Drugs Controller, Bombay Province; war services in World War I and

II; Mahsud Campaign; Waziristan Campaign; 3rd Afghan War. *Address:* 182, Wadia Buildings, Opposite Coopers, Stand, Bombay 1.

DOULATRAM, Hon'ble Mr. Jai Ramdas, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India; Journalist and Political worker. b. 1892, at Hyderabad (Sind); *Educ.:* Graduated in Law, 1915. Practised as a lawyer in Karachi, 1915-19; joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916; took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1917-1941; participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-21; Editor, "The Hindu", Karachi, 1921; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; Editor, "The Hindustan Times", Delhi, 1925-26; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1926-29; resigned on assuming charge of Secretaryship of All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee; joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930-34; wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1931-34; member, Congress Working Committee, 1928-41; jailed again 4 times during the political movement, 1930-34; released June 1934 and again arrested in Aug. 1942; released in April, 1945; Governor of Bihar, 1947. *Address:* New Delhi.

DRIVER, Darab Corsetji, Deputy Agent, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta. b. January 19, 1888; m. Piraja, d. of Mehrjibhai Ardeshir Kooka; one s. Jamshed, and one d. Sillou; *Educ.:* B.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay; M.A., Emanuel College, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law, Gray's Inn, London. President, Coal Consumers' Association of India, Calcutta, 1916-47, 1947-48, 1948-49; Past President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1947; and Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, 1943-46. *Address:* 23B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

DRIVER, Pestonji Nasserwanji, B.A. (First Class), Fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London, since 1933, Sir Daniel Hamilton Prize-man, First Prize, Institute of Social and Political Sciences, etc. b. April 5, 1910, s. of Nasserwanji Ratnaji Kharkikar and Goverbai Pestonji Nadirshaw; m. Alloo Erach Lalkaka, 1940; *Educ.:* Merit Scholar, Deccan College and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Prof. of History and Economics, Wadia Coll., Poona, 1933-37; S.L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, 1937-39; covered Bombay Educational service, 1945; worked as Prof. of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Poona and Head of the Agricultural Economics section of Dept. of Agriculture, Bombay, since 1945; Hon. Prof., Coll. of Co-operation, Poona; Specialist, Research in Rural Economics, specially in the several aspects of the Co-operative Movement; member, Editorial Board, *Bombay Co-operative Quarterly*; Consul for India in the Portuguese Possessions in India, July 1948-June 1949. *Publications:* Several research papers on different subjects; author of "Problems of Zamindari" and "Land Tenure Reconstruction" (New Book Co.). *Recreations:* Tennis, hiking. *Clubs:* Founder Member, Bombay Hiker's Club. *Address:* 2001, Saint Vincent Street, Poona.

D'SOUZA, Dr. Frank Gerard, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Medical School and Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad. b. 1899 of a respectable family in Mangalore; m. Miss Ena Alvares, d. of a Tile Merchant, Mangalore; *Educ.:* St. Mary's European High School, Bombay; St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College, Bombay; M.B.B.S., 1922; Bai Anni Prize and C. F. Khory Scholarship after a Competitive Examination at the Grant Medical College, 1922; first in Anatomy, Inter M.B.B.S., 1920; secured two Proficiency Scholarships during his College Course. Joined Bombay Medical Service, Oct. 1922 at Balsar, Surat Dist., 1922; affiliated

as Civil Surgeon, West Khandesh, 1927; proceeded to England, 1930 and took F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1931; Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, Oct. 1932 to June 1934; promoted to Bombay Medical Service Class 1, Oct. 1932; has held charges of various Civil Surgeoncies in Bombay Province and Sind; Civil Surgeon and Supdt., Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), 1937. Address: Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

D'SOUZA, Joseph Vincent, General Manager, Marosa & Co. Enterprises in Bombay and Goa; Businessman and Landlord of Mapuca. b. October 11, 1908 at Mapuca, s. of late Jose D'Souza, businessman of Portuguese India; m. Prisca Fernandes, d. of the late Camillo Fernandes of Mapuca; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Sacred Heart of Jesus High School, Paria. Joined the G.I.P. Ry. in 1927 and resigned to start business; left for Bulay to take up business with his uncle; underwent training in confectionery and after a successful apprenticeship joined C. D'Souza & Co. Italian Confectioners as an Assistant-mastered organization of confectioners during the term of office and was deputed to extend business in Goa; subsequently opened two more branches in Bombay of the above name; was appointed General Manager of the entire enterprises of Marosa & Co. in Bombay and Portuguese India; Partner, Indian General Industries, Bombay; Partner, Moore & Co. (Choc. Dept.); Life member, Mapuca Union; member, Goa Union, Bombay Catholic Union of India. *Hobbies and Sports*: Books on business organisation, Fishing and Agriculture. *Publications*: Contributions to the Press, articles in Konkani on *Social Life in Goa*. Address: Camito, Mapuca, 4, Tejpal Road, Vile Parle East; Villa Prisca, Duler, Mapuca, Goa.



D'SOUZA, Ligorio Placido, M.A., Principal, Prantia Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jubulpore. b. 1902; Educ.: St. Francis de Sales High School Nagpur and Morris College, Nagpur. Joined the Central Provinces and Berar Educational Service, Sept. 1926, posted first at the Morris College, Nagpur, and later at the King Edward College, Amraoti, as Professor of English; proceeded to Europe for study and research in Education, 1933 obtained the Post-graduate Teachers' Diploma (London) and then the M. A. degree in Education of the University of London; posted as Professor, Spence Trig. College, Jubulpore on return; during the war carried out the duties of Provincial Motor Authority, C.P. and Berar, 1942-44; on return to the Education Department worked as Divisional Supdt. of Education, Nagpur Division and Inspector of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, C.P. and Berar; transferred as Principal, Prantia Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jubulpore, formerly known as Spence Trig. College, Jubulpore, Dec. 1947; member of the Jubulpore Rotary Club and Vice-President, Catholic Gymkhana Club, Jubulpore. Address: Principal, Prantia Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jubulpore.



DUBE, Dashed Lal, M.A., LL.B., Resident S. D. O., Kawardha. b. July 7, 1901; m. Shrimati Champa Devi; Educ.: Primary and Secondary Education at Raipur, C.P.; College Education at Raipur. Pleader in Raipur, C.P., 1929; briefed for appeal in Second Civil Appeal before Privy Council; visited England in connection with Privy Council Appeal, June-Nov. 1932; enrolled as Advocate of Nagpur High Court, 1936; joined Nandgaon State service June 1938, as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate; also exercised powers of District and Sessions

Judge and of High Court Judge; deputed to Bastar State as Revenue Member, 1946, for 4 months; Revenue Member, Executive Council of the pre-merger, Nandgaon State; after merger of Nandgaon State, appointed Resident S.D.O., Kawardha. Address: Kawardha, C.P.

DUDHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, s. of RAI DUDH SING DUDHORIA RAHADER of AZIMGANJ. Zemindar and Banker. b. 1904; m. sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. Educ.: Privately. Hon. Magistrate.

Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd., Calcutta; Young Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Luxmi Narayan Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.; member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; member, British Indian Assn.; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Assn.; Marwari Assn.; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Calcutta Sports Assn.; Patron, Bengal Music Association. Clubs: Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Life member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club. Address: Azimganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal.



DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt., K.R.E. (1945), C.J.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon.), F.C.P.S., Colonel, I.A.M.C., L.M. & S., J.P., ex-Sheriff of Bombay; ex-Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, b. April 8, 1884; m. Miss Parekh; Educ.: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Para General Hospital, Bombay, in Private Ophthalmic Practitioner; Hon. member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, ex-Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; ex. O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Bombay; Pres., Jt. War Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications*: A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value and contributions to various periodicals. Address: "The Lawnside, Barksness Road, Mahabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNCAN, Simon Jenkins, B.A. (Calcutta Univ.), Secretary to Govt. of Assam, Finance & Revenue Depts., since 1946. b. May 4, 1897, s. of late W. A. M. Duncan, I.C.S.; m. Mildred Blanche Dunn, d. of E. W. Dunn, M.B.E., Retd. Asst. Engineer, Assam P.W.D.; two s.; Educ.: Shillong Govt. High School and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Joined Assam Civil Service (Junior), Jan. 1922, promoted Assam Civil Service (Senior), Jan. 1927, made Sub-divisional Officer, Manipur State; served Manipur State till 1941; speaks four different hill languages and Manipuri; appointed Under Secy. to Govt., Finance and Revenue Depts., 1941; when the Japanese overran Burma in 1942, was again sent to Manipur State as Asst. Political Agent to mobilise hill labour for constructing the important military road from Manipur to Burma; one of the two officers to lead a rescue party to the Chindwin to bring back General Stilwell of the U.S. Army; recalled to the Finance Dept. 1943; was attached to the Army for Intelligence Work, 1944 and was with G.H.Q. 33 Corps as Civil Intelligence Officer after the battle of Kohima till 33 Corps moved into Burma; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept., 1945. *Recreations*: Tennis, billiards and fishing. Address: Pheridale, Upper Shillong, Shillong, Assam.

DUNDAS, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E., 1947, C.S.I., 1946. b. April 14, 1899; m. Mary, d. of Rev. Canon Bracewell of Sheffield, 1931; Educ.: Harrow, R.M.A. Woolwich, and Christ Church, Oxford. Political Agent, North Waziristan, 1929-31; Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, 1934-36; Chief Secretary, N.W.F.P., 1937-41; Resident in Waziristan, 1941-43; Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1943-45; Defence Secretary, Govt. of India, 1946-47; A. G. G. in Baluchistan, Oct. 1947 to April 1948, Governor, N.W.F. Province, Pakistan, April 1948-July 1949. Address: Co Government House, Peshawar.

DUNGARPUR, His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1947), K.C.S.I. (1935), the Maharawal of b. March 7, 1908, of the Gholat, Ahira, clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and the eldest branch of the House of Jodhpur; m., has three s.; the heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, b. on August 14, 1931; Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Succeeded to the gadi, November 15, 1918; was invested with full ruling powers, February 16, 1928; is entitled to a salute of 15 guns; after according to the Indian Dominion in August 1947, the State, with an area of 1,460 sq. miles, a population of 2,71,000 and a revenue of Rs. 284 lakhs, was integrated in the United State of Rajasthan which was formed on April 1, 1949. Address: Dungarpur.



DURKAL, Jayendraray Bhagwanlal, M.A., D.O.C., Vidyanand, Sahitya Ratnakar, Swacharita Bhaskar, Author, Educationist and Publicist. b. Sept. 1, 1881, s. of Bhagwanlal, Chief Judge, Gondal State and Mrs. Jashvi, Gujarat poetess; m. Sanvakti, d. of Dr P. Divalvi; Educ.: Baroda and Ahmedabad; began career as Head-master, Anglo-Gujarati School, Calcutta, edited *The Beacon*, a religious monthly at Calcutta (1912); Prof. of English and Gujarati, M.T.B. Coll., Surat (1920), Principal, V.T. Hindu Gurukul, 1926; retired 1929, Pres., Samant Vedic Dharma Sabha, Gujarat; Vaidyanath Sammelan, Ahmedabad (1928), All-India Samantist Press Conf., Delhi (1941); All-India Vedic Hindu Code Convention, Jaipur (1948) Chairman, Organising Cttee., All-India Vaidyanath Swarni Saugh, Bombay, 1933; A.I.V.S. Saugh Special Conference, Guntayur, 1933; I.P. Swarni Saugh Conf. (1929), All-India Dharma Saugh Indian Constitution Cttee. (1941); awarded several titles on his Diamond Jubilee Celebrations by Jaganmohi Shankarabharas of Puri and Dwarka 1911, toured India with Swarni Saugh Deputation, 1933. *Publications*: "Conservative India" and several Gujarati standard works of prose, poetry and drama. Life member, Indian Philosophical Society; awarded Doctorate of Oriental Culture from Benares (1946). Address: Akasheth Street, Ahmedabad.

DURLABHI, Vinay Chandra, b. Feb. 15, 1901, at Morvi, joined business, 1917. Partner in the firm of R. V. Durlabhi, Importers & Exporters of Precious and Synthetic Stones; has built connections with U.S.A., U.K. and Europe by visiting foreign countries several times; Pres., Jaipur Chamber of Commerce (1948-50); Jain, Gurukul, Benwar; Subodh High School, Jaipur, Chairman, Traders, Assoc. Ltd., Jaipur; keen lover of education; spends yearly a substantial sum for the promotion of education; has donated a building for Montessori School in Jaipur; is running a



free maternity home with the co-operation of his partner, Khalilshanker D. Zaveri, follows hereditary religious tradition of his father. Address: Partner, Messrs. R. V. Jurlabhjee, Importers & Exporters of Precious and Synthetic Stones, Jaipur.

DUSTOOR, Phiroze Edulji, M.A., D. Litt., Associate Professor of English, University of Allahabad, b. May 27, 1898, s. of Edulji M. Dastoor and Humaira Khori; m. Dina Nusservanji Dastoor; Educ.: St. Joseph's High School and Presidency College, Calcutta, Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta (1922-25); English Department, University of Allahabad, since 1925; Univ. Librarian, 1933-47; Proctor since 1948; visited Europe, 1935-36; America and Europe, 1947-48; lectured extensively in U.S.A. Publications: Numerous learned papers on English, Germany, U.S.A. and India. Recreations: Reading, Motoring, Talking. Clubs: Rotary; P.E.N.; Friday Club. Address: 38, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).

DUTT, Birendra Chandra, B.A. (Hons.) (Economics), M.A. in Economics, Accountant-General, Bombay, b. Nov. 21, 1895, s. of late M. C. Dutt, m. Kamala (nee Bose), d. of late P. K. Bose, Bar-at-Law, three d.; Educ.: Calcutta University, Entered Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 1920, Currency Officer, Lahore & Calcutta, Dy. Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Examiner, Outside Audit Department, Calcutta, Chief Auditor, Railway Clearing Accounts, Delhi, Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal & Assam Bengal Railways, Calcutta, Comptroller, Orissa; Accountant-General, Bihar, Chief Auditor, G.I.P. & B.B. & C.I. Railways, Bombay. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Wellington Sports Club. Address: "Neela House", Pedder Road, Bombay.

DUTT, Subimal, B.Sc. (with First Class Honours in Chemistry), Addl. Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations since April 1948, b. March 13, 1901, s. of late R. C. Dutt, m. Romola Dutt, one s. and two d. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1928, served as Asst. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Collector Addl. Dt. and Sessions Judge, and Magistrate-Collector in Bengal till 1938. Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1938-41; Agent to Govt. of India in Malaya, 1941; Dy. Secy to Govt. of Bengal, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bengal and Secy. to Govt. of Bengal in the Agricultural Dept. till 1947, confirmed as Dt. Mag. and Collr., Bengal Govt.; Secretary to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Ministry from Aug. 47. Recreations: Gardening and Golf. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club. Address: 27, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

EASTLEY, Charles Mortimer, Solicitor and Notary Public; Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor, b. September, 2, 1899. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. Address: C/o Eastley Lam & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDGELEY, Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., C.B., C.V. (1947), b. C. (1919), M.A. (Oxford), F.S.A., Chairman, Southern District Valuations Board (Co.) Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946; m. Kathleen, Blanche Bridget Daley, 1914; Educ.: Switzerland and New Col., Oxford. Passed into I.C.S., 1910; Asstt. Magistrate, Bengal, 1911; Under-Secy., Political and Adm. Dept., 1916-1918; Registrar, Calcutta High Court appellate side, 1918-23; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1924; Dt. and Sessions Judge in Bengal and Assam, 1924-32; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1930; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer to the Govt. of Bengal, 1933; Offg. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1934; Addl. Judge, Calcutta

High Court, 1937; President, Bengal Election Tribunal, 1937; Pulse Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1939-48; Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1944-45; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1946; member, Central Archaeological Advisory Board, 1945-48; Trustee, Victoria Memorial Calcutta, 1946-48. Address: East India Sport's Club, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

ELMHIRST, Air Marshal Sir Thomas, Royal Air Force, K.B.E. (1945), C.B. (1944), A.F.C. (1918), C-in-C (R.I.A.F.) since August 15, 1947, b. December 15, 1895; m. Katharine Gordon, d. of late William Black of Fife, Scotland; Educ.: Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne & Dartmouth. Royal Navy and R. N. Air Service in First World War; Royal Air Force since 1919 to present day. Address: 23, Akbar Road, New Delhi; Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

ELWIN, Verrier, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.), b. Aug. 29, 1902, s. of Bishop Elwin of Sierra Leone; m. Kosi 1940, two s.; Educ.: Merton College Oxford, (Fowler Exhibitioner Charles Oldham University Scholar, Matthew Arnold Prize), First Class Eng. Lit. Final, First Class Theology Final, Vice-Principal, Wycombe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927; came to India in 1927 as a member of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona but after four years retired into lay life and in collaboration with Mr. Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumiyan Seva Mandal for the service of the aborigines on a scientific and humanitarian basis; the Mandal now maintains schools, a leper home, dispensary and a research department; appointed Hon. Ethnologist, Govt. of Orissa, State, 1940; Anthropologist, Anthropological Survey of India, 1946; F.R.A.I., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.E. Editor, *Man in India*, from 1942; awarded the Welcome Medal, 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945, B.B.R.A.S. Silver Medal, 1947. Rivers Medal, 1948. Publications: *The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *Songs of the Forest* (1933), *Leaves from the Jungle* (1936), *Phoenix of the Hills* (1937), *A Cloud that's Dragonish* (1938), *The Ranga* (1939), *The Agaria* (1942), *Murder, Madness and Suicide* (1943), *The Aborigines* (1943), *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Mirkal Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhatisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947), *Myths of Middle India* (1949), and many contributions to learned journals. Recreations: Controversy, photography and museums. Address: Patangarh P.O., Dindori Tahsil, Mandla Dist., C.P.

ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Phirozsha, Kt. (1915), B.A., LL.B., Ex-Advocate-General of India, b. Jan. 22, 1884; m. Jerbai Jamshedji Kanga; Educ.: Elphinstone College. Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938; Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept. 1942 to March 1945. Address: 1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

ENGINEER, Major (Dr.) Sorab Kaikhoashru, F.R.C.P.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936; Divisional Surgeon, Parvati Ambulance Brigade since 1919, b. 28th April, 1882; Educ.: Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin; The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh. Associated Officer, 1940, Associated Serving Brother, 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John



(1929), with Bar, 1934. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; first Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36; Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, for over 23 years; Hon. Major, I.M.S. since 1919; Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21; President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay branch, 1934-40; is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. Publications: Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice; Treatment of Diarrhoeas; Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. Address: 25, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

ERULKAR, Lt.-Col. Abraham Solomon, M.D. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.C.P.S., Hon. Lt. Col. I.A.M.C., Consulting Physician, b. 23rd Feb. 1887; m. Kate Acland Scott, d. of Capt. J. D. Scott of South Shields, England; Educ.: Guy's Hospital, London Univ. Formerly Pres., a Medical Council of India; formerly Pres., Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, Bombay Medical Union; Hon. Physician and Consultant Specialist, M.H. Bombay, K.R.M. Hospital, Bombay. Publications: Contributions to various Medical journals. Address: Javeri Mansions B, Little Gibbs Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay and Amar Building, Sir Phirozshahi Mehta Road, Bombay.

FAIZ, Faiz Ahmed, M.A. (English Lit., Punjab), M.A. (Arabic Lit., Punjab), Editor, *Pakistan Times and Mirror*, Lahore, Pakistan, b. Jan. 7, 1911, s. of J. Khan Bahadur Sultan Muhammad Khan, Bar-at-Law, Sialkot (Punjab), formerly Chief Secretary to H. M. Amir Abdur Rehman Khan of Afghanistan; m. Alys Catherine nee George of 44, Hoe Street, London; two d.; Educ.: Govt. College, Lahore. Lecturer in English, Punjab Univ., 1935-42; Commissioned Public Relations Officer at G.H.Q. (India), 1942; served at G.H.Q. (1) and Northern Command as Asstt. Director, Public Relations, 1942-45; promoted Lt.-Col. (G.S.O.I.) and served as Dy. Director, Inter Services Morale, Dec. 1945-Jan. 1947; awarded M.B.E. (Military), 1945; released, Jan. 1947 and appointed Editor, *The Pakistan Times* on its appearance in Feb. 1947; elected Vice-President, Pakistan T. U. Federation same year and attended L.L.O. conference at San Francisco, July 1948 as labour delegate from Pakistan. Publications: *Naghi-Farangi*, a volume of Urdu verse, 1943. Recreations: Books. Address: The Pakistan Times, Lahore.

FALSHAW, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donald, B.A., I.C.S., Additional Judge, East Punjab High Court, since Aug. 1947, b. January 22, 1905, s. of James Falshaw and Mrs. Falshaw of Morecambe, Lancs., England; m. Miss Joan Taylor (Dec. 17, 1938); Educ.: Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1927; came to India, 1928; District and Sessions Judge in various places, from 1933; Lahore, 1939-43; Delhi, 1943-46; appointed Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Feb. 1946; Additional Judge Dec. 1946. Recreations: Golf, racing. Clubs: East India & Sports Club, London. Address: Carlton House, Simla, East Punjab.

FARUQUE, Khan Bahadur Ghulam, B.A. (Allahabad), Member of the Institute of Transport, London, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1944), Khan Bahadur (1941); Secretary to the Govt. of Pakistan, since March 1948, b. Oct. 7, 1899, s. of Mir Aslam Khan; m. Zulfara Faruque; five s. and two d.; Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Assistant Traffic Supdt., 1921-29; Bengal

Nagpur Railway, District Traffic Supdt., 1929-37; promoted, Junior Administrative post, 1937; appointed Member, Railway Board, India Wagon Turndown Ctee., 1939; on deputation to the Tata Iron & Steel Works, Jamshedpur, in connection with the reorganisation of the transport system of the Steel Works; Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, India, 1940-42; Controller of Coal Distribution, Govt. of India, 1942-46; Transportation Manager, B.-N. Rly., 1946; transferred as Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Rly.; General Manager, E.I. Rly., 1946-48. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: Ministry of Education and Industries, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

FARUQUI, Nasir Ahmad, B.A., Chief Secretary to Sind Government. *b.* Dec. 15, 1906, s. of Dr. Basharat Ahmad; *m.* Salima Sadfar. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge (Cambridge Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay Presidency; Under-Secretary to Bombay Govt., Revenue and Home Departments; Under-Secretary to Govt. of India (Home Dept.); Under-Secretary to Governor-General (Public); Secy. to Governor of Sind; Collector of Karachi, Home Secy. to Sind Govt., Anti-Corruption Commissioner for Sind. *Recreations*: Tennis & Cricket. *Address*: Perveen, Brunton Road, Karachi.

FAWCUS, Louis Reginald, C.S.I. (1916), C.I.E. (1939). *b.* 1887, s. of Lieut.-Col. L. E. Fawcus; *m.* Irene d'A. Lesser, 1914. *one d.* Evelyn Mary and one s. Arnold Douglas. *Educ.*: Uppingham; Trinity College, Cambridge and University College, London. Entered I.C.S., 1911; appointed Officiating Commissioner of a Div., Bengal, 1936; member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bengal, 1945-46. *Address*: C/o Grindlay & Co., 6, Parliament Street, S.W.1.; C/o Grindlay & Co., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

FAZALBHOY, Yousufali Abdulla, J.P., Managing Director, General Radio & Appliances Ltd. *b.* November 19, 1906, 3rd s. of late Abdulla Fazalbhoy, *m.* Shirinbai, 1936; *one s.* Moarad, and one d. Nasreen. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm Abdulla Fazalbhoy & Sons (later on Fazalbhoy Ltd.) and now General Radio & Appliances Ltd., 1927; undertook first world tour for special study of film production and founded General Films Limited, 1932; promoted National Studios Ltd., 1939; Director: Mercantile Finance Co. Ltd.; Fazalbhoy Investment Co. Ltd.; Photophone Equipments Ltd.; Bombay Radio Co. Ltd.; Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd.; member, British Film Institute; Society of Motion Picture Engineers, British Kinematography Society. *Publications*: *The Indian Film, A Plea for Indian Newsreels*, and *"15 Years Ahead"*. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club; Rotary Club; Cricket Club of India; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Western India Automobile Association; Calcutta Club; The Club of Maharashtra, Poona; the Overseas League, London. *Address*: Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B.A., D.D., Bishop of Mysore, *b.* 24th Sept. 1886. *Educ.*: in Paris. Rector, St. Mary's Seminary, Bangalore; Vicar, St. Philomena's Church, Mysore. *Publications*: Ed., *"St. Philomena's Messenger"*, 1932-41; nominated Bishop of Mysore, 3rd April 1941. *Address*: Bishop's House, Mysore.

FINNEY, Alfred Douglass, M.A. (Oxon.), Senior Partner, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, since 1944. *b.* January 5, 1894, s. of Sir Stephen Finney, C.I.E.; *m.* Mary Alison, d. of Sir John Bell; *one d.* and two s.; *Educ.*: Winchester College, Oxford University. Served in the first World War in the R.A. and R.A.F.; saw active service in the Dardanelles and Egypt; joined Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 1919; President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1948-49; Shipping Representative in India, Burma and Ceylon, H.M. Govt.'s Ministry of Supply, 1942-44. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: Carlton Club, London. *Address*: Coombe Edge, Windlesham, Surrey.



FIRODIA, The Hon. Mr. Kundanlal Sobhachand, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *b.* Nov. 12, 1885 at Ahmednagar. *Educ.*: Graduated from the Fergusson Coll. in 1907; was a Fellow of the same Coll. for one year; passed LL.B., 1910. began practice as a lawyer, 1910; from college days, has been a Tilakite; Secy., Nagar District Conference, 1926; Secy., the Bombay Provincial Conference held in Nagar in 1919 and one of the five who bore the brunt of the loss incurred by the conference; one of the promoters of the National School at Nagar, 1920; took a leading part in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and worked in Nagar District with Mahatma, 1927; supported both the Movements by organising financial aid, 1930 and '32; took prominent part in the famine relief of 1918 and 1920 and worked as the Secy. of the Ctee.; member, Nagar Municipality and the D.L.B. of which he was elected Pres. in 1935; worked for twenty years as Secy. of the Pinjarapole; Pres., Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya since 1917; is on the Managing Ctee. of the Nagar Educational Society and the Chairman of the Merchants' Assn.; is on the editorial staff of the *"Sangha Shakti"*, the organ of the Congress in Nagar; Chairman, Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, 1930; Pres., City Municipality, Ahmednagar, 1940. *Address*: Ahmednagar.

FOROGBAR, Monsieur M., Charge d'Affaires of Iran in Pakistan. *b.* 1899; *Educ.*: Polytechnic College, "Dar-El-Fonoon", Tehran. Joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1917; Sub-Head of four different Depts. of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; First Secretary to the Imperial Iranian Consul-General at New Delhi (1932); Asst. Consul-General for Iran in India and the Vice-Consul for Iran at Quetta (1933); Consul for Iran at Delhi and Simla (1939); Consul for Iran at Karachi (1945); Charge d'Affaires, Imperial Iranian Embassy; soon after the establishment of Pakistan. *Address*: Imperial Iranian Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

FOWLER, Gilbert John, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S., F.N.I., F.R.S.E., F.R.S., *b.* 1886; *m.* Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott; *Educ.*: Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University; Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation; responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade effluents of Manchester; pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification; consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow; first visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal; from 1918 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society; is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Royal Institute

of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; has published many scientific papers, and discourses. *Address*: Central Hotel, Bangalore.

FRAMPTON, Henry James, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1947), C.I.E. (1941), M.C. (1918). *b.* August 14, 1897; *m.* Hilda Mary, d. of Rev. Alexander Brown; *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital and St. John's Coll., Oxford. Military service, 1916-1919; commissioned Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Jan. 1917; served in France and Flanders; demobilised with rank of Captain, 1919; joined I.C.S. in Dec. 1921; Asst. Mgte., Agra, Muttra and Roorkie till 1923; Dist. Mgte., Muttra and Jhansi till 1928; Asst. Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, Agra and Bahraich, 1928-1932; Dist. Mgte., Cawnpore and Jhansi till Oct. 1932; Dy. Secy., U.P. Govt., till March 1937; Dy. Commr., Lucknow, 1937-38; Dy. and Jt. Secy. to Govt. of India, 1938-43; Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, U.P., 1943-44; Chf. Secy. to Govt., U.P., March 1945 to July 1946; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1946-47; on leave preparatory to retirement. *Address*: Heathmere, Locks Heath, Southampton, England.

FYZEE, H. E. Asaf Ali Asghar, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos, 1924 (PT. I), and 1925 (PT. II), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Ambassador to Egypt, since June 1949. *b.* April 10, 1899; *m.* Sultana, d. of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge, England. Hon. Secy., Islamic Research Assoc.; Pres., Anjuman Taraqqi-ul-Urd; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; President, Bombay Cricket Assoc.; Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1938-1947; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, 1947-48; Past President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1947-48; *Publications*: *Introduction to Muhammadan Law* (Oxford 1931), *Islamic Law of Wills* (Oxford 1933), *Islamic Culture* (1944); and about 35 papers of a technical character on Law and Islam subjects. *Address*: Indian Embassy, Cairo.

GADGIL, Hon'ble Shree N. V., Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Govt. of India, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* 1896, in Rajputana; *m.* Miss Chhapkhar, 1920; *Educ.*: Newnham, Baroda and Poona; graduated in 1918 with Honours in Economics and Politics; LL.B. from the Govt. Law College, Bombay. Joined Poona Bar; was Secy., District Congress Ctee., Poona and of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Ctee.; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress Ctee.; member, A.I.C.C.; Vice-Pres., Poona Municipality; imprisoned several times in connection with Satyagraha; intimately associated with Youth Movement in Bombay Province; was elected to the Central Assembly, 1934; acted as Whip and Secy., Congress Party till he became Minister in the Central Cabinet. *Publications*: Has written books both in Marathi and English on Economics, Finance and Politics. *Address*: 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi; 419, Shanvar Peth, Poona 2.

GADKARY, Rao Bahadur Dwarakanath Atmaram, B.E. (Civil), A.M.Inst.C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Rao Sahib (1939), Rao Bahadur (1946), Director of Agricultural Engineering, Bombay Province, Poona. *b.* March 27, 1902, s. of Atmaram Anant Gadkary; *m.* Miss Hira B. Deshmukh; *one s.* and three d.; *Educ.*: Poona City; Bombay University. Worked in various capacities as Assistant Engineer, Executive Engineer, Deputy Secretary to Government of Bombay, P.W.D., Superintending Engineer. *Recreation*: Bridge. *Address*: Cama Cottage, Cannanught Road, Poona 1.

GADKARY, Sadasaiv Atmaram, B.E., M.I.E.E. (London), C.P.E. (Tech.), M.I.E. (India), Member (Hydro-Electric), Central Water Power, I.N. Commission, Govt. of

Muslim League and All Pakistan Muslim League, since 1932; took part in securing the restoration of the Masjid al-Azhar Mosque, Sukkur and in placing the Muslim case before the Tribunal; Mayor of Karachi, 1941-42; member, Karachi Municipal Corporation; Bombay Legislative Council, 1933-36; Sind Legislative Assembly, since 1937; Pakistan Constituent Assembly, from 1946; Karachi Port Trust Board; Chairman, Pakistan Railway Grainshop Enquiry (Ctee., attended Havana conference of the I.T.O., Sept. 1947—Feb. 1948; Inter-

Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948, and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London, Sept.-Oct. 1948 as representative of Pakistan; Ex-Minister, Law and Order, Govt. of Sind; Address: "Qasranaz", Garden Lane, Ghandhi Garden, Karachi.

GHADIALI, Sheth Haiderbhai Ebrahim, President, Excelsior Watch Co., Ltd., Bombay. b. March 1916 at Surat, s. of late Ebrahim Mulla Abdullah Hussain; m. Sarabai; two s. and five d.; Educ.: Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Bombay. General clerk in a watch company, 1925-30; started his own business in watches, 1930; made his mark as a promising businessman in the watch trade; expanded his business, 1938; after World War II, visited Switzerland, France and England and contacted leading watch manufacturers there; visited important watch factories there and studied the working and new developments; agitated on behalf of the employees of the watch trade for a day's holiday in a week; is one of the founders of Watch Manufacturers' Merchants' Assoc. and has been its Hon. Secretary since its inception in 1944; Vice-Pres. since 1944; took a leading part in starting the Bombay Watch Importers' Assoc.; is a member of its Managing Cttee.; took active part in the negotiations on behalf of his Assoc. with the Govt. in connection with price fixation when price control was imposed by the Government on Watch materials and tools. Recreations: Cricket. Clubs: W. I. A. Club House. Address: Excelsior Watch Company, Ltd., 61-64A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.



GRANDY, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Mem. of the Instt. of Engineers (India). Fellow of the Instt. of Fuel (Great Britain). Mem. of the Iron & Steel Inst. (Great Britain), C.I.E. (1941). Kt. (1945). Director, Tata Industries Ltd.; Mg. Asst., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. b. Nov. 18, 1896; Educ.: B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), Bombay Univ., U.S.A., School of Business, Columbia Univ., U.S.A.; B. Met. (Eng.), Carnegie Technological Institute, U.S.A. Joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921; Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923; Asst. General Supdt., 1925; Gen. Supdt., 1930; Dy. Genl. Manager, 1937; Genl. Manager, 1938; Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd., 1944; Director, Tata Industries Ltd., 1946; Chairman, Metals Cttee., Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; President, Indian Institute of Metals; Chairman, St. John Ambulance Assoc., Jamshedpur Centre; Asst. Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) Singhbhum Sub-District; Associate Commander of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Address: The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur; and 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GRANSEYAMDASS, Sanghi Nagarseth Major Mohanlal, Chairman, India Motors Limited, Ajmer; Abu Motor Service Company Limited, Abu Road; Director, Bhilwara Textiles Limited, Bhilwara; belongs to the Sanghi family of Jodhpur; Founder of the firm Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices in important towns throughout Rajputana and Central India. Address: Sanghi Bros., Jodhpur.



GHARPURE, Dattatraya Ramchandra, M.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), Gold and Silver Wares and Jewellery Merchant, b. July 10, 1830; Proprietor of Hari Keshav Gokhale, Gold Merchants, Bombay; one s. and four d.; Educ.: Ferguson College, Poona; Founder and Professor, New Poona (now Sir Parashram Bhau) College, 1916; Promoter and Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona, 1920-26; Vice-Chancellor of the same, 1937-45; member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Vice-President, 1929-30; took leading part in all civil disobedience and other movements of the Congress since 1920; member, Bombay Municipality 1939-48; member, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay since 1934. Address: Topiwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



GHARPUREY, Lt.-Colonel Khanderao Ganpatrao, I.M.S. (Retd.), B.A. (Cal), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. b. July 28, 1880; m. Miss C. Jog (Anraoti), (died 1939); Educ.: Morris College (Nagpur), Presidency College (Calcutta), Medical College (Lahore), School of Medicine (Edinburgh), University College (London). Passed competition into I.M.S. in February 1906; Somaliland (1909); Civil Surgeon in Bombay Presidency and Aden; In First World War 1914-1918 in East Africa and Persian Gulf; acted as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, 1934-1935; retired 1935. Publications: "Snakes of India"; "Snakes in Maharashtra" (in Marathi); "Animals & Health" (in Marathi); Articles on Snakes in the Bombay Natural History Society journals. Address: "Pranod", Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GHATGE, Sakharam Madhav, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (India), Engineer and Contractor, Kolhapur, b. November 12, 1910, s. of Madhavarao Ghatge; m. Shri Lalaba Galgale; two s. and four d.; Educ.: Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay. Started business as contractor and engineer in Kolhapur; Proprietor and Partner, Ghatge Power and Co., engineers and contractors; Modern Builders, engineers and contractors; Cement Products, Kolhapur; Ghatge and Power Hardware Shop; The Jayasingpur Electric Company Ltd.; Managing Agent, Jayasingpur Electric Co., Ltd.; has been a successful businessman in Kolhapur, is a rotarian; worked as Secretary and Vice-President, Rotary Club, Kolhapur, 1946-48. Recreations: Tennis and Badminton. Clubs: Laxmi Gymkhana, Deval Club, Kolhapur and Rotary Club. Address: Sykes Extension, Kolhapur (Shahupuri).



GHOLAP, Laxman Triambak, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, since Aug. 1949. b. 14th Oct. 1902; m. Manik Patwardhan, B.A., B.T.; Educ.: Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, London School of Economics and Political Science; Inner Temple, Joined I.C.S., 1927; Asst. Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana; Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind); Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind; Secy., Sind Govt., Home, General and Legal Deptts., Finance Secy., Sind Govt., Dy. and Joint Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India; Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secretary

to the Govt. of Bombay, Health and Local Govt. Dept. and Education and Industries Dept., till Aug. 1949. Address: "Chateau Marine", Marine Drive, Bombay.

GHORPADE, Dinkar Ramchandra, B.A., Journalist and Social and Political Worker, Miraj, b. 1918, s. of Mr. R. S. Ghorpade, S. A. S.; m. Vinod, d. of M. G. Badarayani, Plead., Tasmann; Educ.: Willington College, Kupwad. Member, Standing Cttee., Marathi Journalists' Conference, Secy., Miraj Congress Cttee.; Secy., Miraj Vidyarthi Sangh (1941-45), Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Miraj State People's conference (1942, 1944), the late Dr. M. T. alias Madhav Julian Patwardhan Memorial, Miraj (1941); Maharashtra Dramatic Society, Miraj State (1941); Constitution Cttee., Miraj State People's Conference and its Parliamentarian Board (1946-47); Miraj-Jamkhedkurnandwadi Journalists' Assoc. (1941-46); member, Executive Body, Deccan States' Journalists' Assoc. (1942), Provision Working Cttee., Miraj Vidyarthi Samiti (1942); Working Cttee., Deccan State's Peoples' Conference (1946); Central Body, Miraj State Peoples' Conference. Publications: Writes articles in English and Marathi Periodicals. Address: Miraj.

GHOSAL, Sir Josna, Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1929), B.Sc. (1918), K.J.H. Gold Medal (1912), b. June 13, 1871; Educ.: Metropolitan & St. Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta University College, Oxford. Passed into the I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1895; retired as A2. Executive Member of Council, 1930; since then upto 15th Aug., 1947, Member, Council of State, and Government Whip. Address: 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GHOSE, Debes Chandra, Merchant, b. July 3, 1903, 2nd s. of late Joges Chandra Ghose (of Jalpaiguri) and late Subhasini Ghose; m. Gita Ghose (nee Gita Mitter); two s. and two d.; Educ.: Bareilly School, Scottish Churches' College, and Calcutta Medical College. Member, Export Advisory Council, Central Advisory Council of Industries, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Executive Cttee., 1943-49; Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust, 1945 & 1946; member, Indian Tea Licensing Cttee., 1944-48; Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 1936-47; President, Indian Plywood Manufacturers Assoc. and Teachers and Plywood Trades Assoc., Calcutta; Vice-Pres., Indian Tea Planters' Assoc., Jalpaiguri, 1941-46; member, Executive Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1938-44; served as a Director, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta Area; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1946-48; Managing Partner, Ghose & Sons, R. J. Akcor & Co., Bengal Agency & Stores Syndicate; Managing Agent and Director, Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd., Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd., Kadambini Tea Co., Ltd., Bijoynagar Tea Co., Ltd., Bengal Vener & Saw Mills Ltd., etc.; Recreations: Tennis, Games, etc. Clubs: Calcutta Club Ltd.; East Bengal Club; Cricket Association of Bengal; South Club; Rotary Club of Calcutta. Address: 7, Burdwan Road, Alipore (Calcutta).



GHOSE, Hemendra Prasad, Author and Journalist, b. 24th Sept. 1870, s. of Girindra Prasad Ghose; m. Manorama; Educ.: Calcutta Presidency College, B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London, was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917; representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918; Chairman, Recreation Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Calcutta. Publications: Press and Press Laws in India, The Famine of 1770, etc. Address: 12-10, Ganga Bagin Street, Calcutta; "Niladrinkaya" Basulihahi, Puri (Orissa).

GHOSE, Hon'ble Sir Sarat Kumar, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Kt. (1948), Chief Justice, Jaipur; ex-Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, 6.3rd July 1879; m. Belle, d. of B. De. M.A., I.C.S.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. *Magistrate*, Bengal; District and Sessions Judge; Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed, 1929. Retd., 1939; Board of Judicial Advisers, State of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1943; Chief Justice, Jaipur, July 1943-46; Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir; Chief Justice, Jaipur (1948). *Address*: Jaipur.

GHOSE, Sir Jnan Chandra, Kt. (1943), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc., Dir.-Gen., Industries and Supplies; Dir., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1939. b. Sept., 1894; m. Miss Nilima Palit; *Educ.*: Girdih High School, Calcutta Univ. and Univ. of London. Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1915; Prof., Dacca Univ., 1921-39; Pres., Indian Chemical Society, 1937 and Indian Science Congress, 1939; Pres., National Institute of Science; member, Indian Council of Agri. Research; member of the Board and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Member, Indian Scientific Delegation which visited U.K. and U.S.A. during the war; Member of the Delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference, London (1946). President, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India). Member, All-India Council for Technical Education. *Publications*: Numerous articles in scientific journals on problems of physical chemistry. *Address*: Shajalain Road, New Delhi.

GHOSE, Dr. Jogesh Chandra, D.Sc. Chief Chemist, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. b. March 1892, of the well-known Ghosh family of Babugunge, Hooghly. m. Sri Krishna Mohanti, d. of late



Asutosh Biswas of Kumartuli, Calcutta; six s. and five d. *Educ.*: General Assembly's Institution of Scotland Mission and Metropolitan College, Calcutta, and Univ. Philotech. of Brussels. Member of the British Association of Chemists, London. Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society.

Member of the Basic Ferrous Metals Committee and the Bitumen and Tar Products Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi; joined Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. as an Asst. Chemist (1913); Asst. Chief Chemist (1922); Chief Chemist (1948). *Publications*: Many scientific and literary articles. *Recreations*: Game shooting and hunting and travel. *Clubs*: Past member of the Governing Body of Jamshedpur Sporting Assoc. and the 'Milance' Club, and Vice-President of Jamshedpur Association. *Address*: 5, Phagu Road, Jamshedpur.

GHOSE, Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra, B.A., M.Inst.T. (London), O.B.E. (1942), Director-General of Transportation and Secy., Home (Transport) Dept., Govt. of West Bengal, since March 1949. b. Dec. 20, 1890; m. Pratiba Dutt; *Educ.*: Scottish Church Coll. and Calcutta Univ. and later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics. Joined East Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept. In 1913; confirmed as Dist. Traffic Supdt., Feb. 1925; Divisional Supdt., Indian State Railways, March 1934; ran the biggest Kumbh

Mela at Harwar 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt., Moradabad; appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta, to help in the movement of coal traffic; Chief Operating Supdt., E.I. Ry. (1940); President, Greater Bengal Section of Bengalee Literary Conference at Cawnpore, 1944; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1945-46; and Bengal Provl. Br of Indian Red Cross Society, 1946-47; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Council of Edn., Bengal; Jadabpur Eng. College; Gen. Mgr., E.I. Ry., April 1944-Oct. 1946. Member, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, November 1946-Sept. 1947; Ministry of Communications, Sept. 1947. Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, 1947 to Feb. 1949. Pres., Aeronautical Society of India, 1948-49. *Address*: 41, Gariahat Road, P.O. Dlakoria, 24 Parganas.

GHOSE, Shusil Chandra, Managing Proprietor, Universal Trading Co., Calcutta; Managing Director, South Jambad Coal Co. Ltd., New Bishnupur Coal Co. Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines. b. in Calcutta on February 15, 1888. Twice elected as Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940); nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1934). elected President, Geological Mining & Metallurgical Society of India, 1946-47; served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32); Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927); Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33); Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34); Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board); Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33); E.I. Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, 29, 31, 33). Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal; Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal); Assam Mines Board of Health; nominated by the Govt. of India as Delegate to the International Coal Mining Conference held in London in December 1945. *Address*: 33, Canning St., Calcutta.



GHOSE, Tushar Kanti, B.A., Editor, 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta and Allahabad. b. Oct. 4, 1899; m. Bibharani Dutt; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Coll. Started as sub-editor, 1920; founded 'Jugantar' (Calcutta) Bengali daily; founded 'All-India Patrika'; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); President, Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (1948-49); represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946, and travelled extensively in Europe; President, Indian Journalists' Assoc., Calcutta; Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona, 1939; All Jammu and Kashmir Journalists' Conference; Bengal Film Journalists' Assoc. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941; Director, Press Trust of India; Director, United Press; Rabindra Nath Tagore's Personal nominee for three years on the Council of Shantiketan; Director-in-Charge, 'Amrita Bazar Patrika'. *Address*: 'Patrika House', 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta; 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.



GHUZZNAVI, Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hasan Khan, Kt. (1935), Landlord and Merchant. b. Nov. 11, 1876, s. of late Abdul Hakim Khan (Ghuznavi); m. in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (decd.). Member, Constitu-



ent Assembly (India); elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, (Dacca cum Mymensingh Muhammadan Rural Constituency, 1926-45); Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; member, consultative committee in India (1932); Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Court University of Aligarh upto (1945); Royal Asiatic Society; Governing Body, I.M.M.T.S. (1947); upto (1947); Industrial Research Utilization Committee (1947); Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Fellow, Calcutta University; President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta; Chairman, Trustees of Indian Museum, Calcutta; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-1940); Sheriff of Calcutta (1934-35); President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1945-46); member, advisory Committee, Central Bank of India Ltd.; Chairman, Lionel Edwards Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Director of J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd., United Press of India Ltd., and of many Collieries and Sugar Mills; Member, B. N. Ry. Local Advisory Cttee., Calcutta (upto 1947); Clubs: Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; New Delhi Aero Club and Gymkhana Club. *Residence*: 18, Canal Street, Entally P.O., Calcutta 14. Country House, Santikunja, Tangail (Dist. Mymensingh E. Pakistan).

GILDER, Hon'ble Dr. Manchercha Dhanjibhai Dhorabji, B.A., L. M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Minister (Public Health and Medicine & Public Works Department), Govt. of Bombay, 6. November, 1882; m. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Gouludas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital, Hon. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. *Publications*: 'The Human Electrocardiogram' (with Sir Thomas Lewis); 'The Pulse in Aortic Disease. Address: 67F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, Sir Padarnji Pestonji, Kt. (1927), B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Burn & Co., Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd. and Burn & Co., Ltd.; Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal; Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.; British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London); Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. b. Nov. 1875; m. Frenzy Rezonji; *Educ.*: Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1899. Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asst. Govt. Advocate, 1916; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930; resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference, 1933; President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941; Chairman, Iron and Steel Major Fund, 1945; Chairman, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, 1947. *Address*: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GIRI, V. V., Barrister-at-Law, High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, b. Aug. 10th, 1894, in Berhampur; *Educ.*: National University, Ireland. Trade Union leader for many years; General Secretary and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation; twice President of the All-India Trade Union Congress; Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1926; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for several years; Minister for Labour, Industries and Co-operation in the Madras Ministry during 1937-39; Minister in the Madras Government in 1940. *Address*: High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Colombo.

GITARAM, Garg, B.A., C.E., RAI BAHADUR (Jan. 1943), Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, East Punjab since Nov. 1946. b. Sept. 30, 1894, s. of L. Harprasad, Banker, Karnal (Punjab) and Shrimati Sukh Devi; m. Sh. Bhagwati Devi; two s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Karnal; Govt. College, Lahore; Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Scholarship holder since 8th class. Joined Irrigation Branch, Punjab, in Sept. 1918 as Engineer; as Sub-Officer was associated with the Thal Survey and Projects and prepared Patti or lesser Thal Project; Executive Engineer, 1926-40; held charge of important Divisions such as Headworks Divisions; Superintending Engineer, March 1940-44 held charge of important circles; was appointed in January 1944 as officer on Special Duty to assist the Chief Engineer in the administration of Western Canals and was responsible for the administration of all the circles of Sutlej Valley Project. *Recreations*: Reading religious books. *Address*: Chief Engineer, Ellerslie, Simla East.

GODBOLE, Keshav Vinayak, B.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State, b. September 21, 1889; m. Miss Thakutai, d. of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Jogekar, March 18, 1910; *Educ.*: New English School and Fergusson College, Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Entered Phaltan State service as First Class Sub-Judge, October 1921; on special duty as Personal Representative of the Ruler of Phaltan; attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences in 1931 and 1932; represented the States of Aundh, Akalkot, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurmidwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before a Committee specially appointed by the Cabinet and also gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; always took a leading part in political questions affecting the Deccan States; was a prominent worker in the cause of the Union of the Deccan States; started, in the middle of the year 1948, a movement for the abolition of castes among Hindus, for which a new Assoc. was founded in Poona on Jan. 16, 1949. *Publications*: *Maharashtra Shakuntala* and a marathi booklet entitled *The Unity between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and the means to achieve it*. *Address*: 895, Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GODBOLE, Yeshwant Anant, B.A. (Bombay), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1944), C.I.E. (1941), Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay since July 1947. b. Jan. 4, 1889 at Bombay; m. Kamala, d. of G. P. Joshi of Nimboli, Dt. Amravati; *Educ.*: Nuttal Marathi Vidyalaya & Fergusson Coll., Poona and Cambridge. I.C.S. (1913); Off. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1920-21; Magistrate and Collector 1928 and Divisional Commissioner, 1941; General Manager, Banaili Raj, 1925-31; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-37; Commr. of Patna, 1938-39; Chief Secy. to Govt., 1930-43; Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, 1944 to March 1946; member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, April to July 1946; Secy. to Governor-General (Public), August 1946 to April 1947. *Address*: P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay; Sudarshan Bungalow, Poona 4.

GODFREY, Walter, United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, since Dec. 1947. b. Dec. 14, 1907, s. of Frank Godfrey and Edith Preston; m. Elizabeth Houston; three s.; *Educ.*: Battersea Grammar School and Jesus College, Cambridge. Appointed an Intelligence Officer (Cadet) of Overseas Trade, Oct. 22, 1929; appointed Assistant to H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, Oct. 1930; served temporarily at Bombay, Nov. 1930-Jan. 1931; Commercial Secretary (Grade III), H. M. Embassy, Paris, Oct. 1938-June 1940; assumed duty at the Dept. of Overseas Trade, June 25th, 1940; served in Secretariat of Willingdon Mission to South America, Nov. 1940-March 1941; Commercial Secy. (Grade III) at Washington, April 1941-Jan. 1942; Private Secy. to Secy. for Overseas Trade, Jan. 1942-Nov. 1943; promoted Commercial Secy. (Grade II) and transferred to Algiers (French Ctee. of National Liberation), Nov. 1943; 1st Secy. (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Paris, Oct. 1944-Aug. 1946; H.M. Trade Commissioner (Grade I) at Calcutta, August 1946-Feb. 1947; acted as United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, Delhi, Feb.-Nov. 1947. *Clubs*: Bengal, Sind, Saturday, I.D.G. Delhi Roshana (Delhi). *Address*: 230A, Somerset Street, Karachi.

GODREJ, Kaiki Byramji, Naval Officer (Commander) on Army H.Q. as Assistant Adjutant-General in India (Recruitment), b. December 25, 1901, s. of Byramji Muncherji Godrej and Bhicamaji; m. Miss Tehni B. Talati, 1933 (deceased 1943), Miss Tehni (Rati) Jamshedji Mistry, 1945; one d. (Olave) and 2 s. (Byram & Freddy); *Educ.*: Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School, Bombay; Parsi High School, Panchgani; St. Xavier's College, Bombay & Sydenham College, Bombay. Acetl., I.M.M.T.S. "Duffin", Bombay, 1928-42; joined the R.I.N. as a Commissioned Officer; Lieutenant, July 1942; Lt. Commander, Sept. 1944; Commander, 1948; joined the Boy Scouts, 1914, started 33rd Bombay, 1922; held responsible positions in Bombay City Boy Scouts Assoc. till 1937 when worked as Provincial Secretary & Asst. Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Bombay Province till 1947; Provincial Scout Commissioner for Bombay Province and Member of Headquarters Council of Boy Scouts Association in India and Deputy Camp Chief and Akila Leader; President, Hikers Club, Bombay. *Publications*: Editor, *Bombay Scout*, 1937-47. Published in *Gujarati Scout Spirit*. *Recreations*: Camping and Hiking and propagation of Scouting throughout the country by visits, through Press and Platform. *Club*: Old Scout Club, Hikers Club. *Address*: Chinnil Mehta Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay; 17A, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt. (1934), C.I.E. (1928), Rai Bahadur (1925), B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zamindar, b. 1883, a Hindu Marwari and s. of late Ramchandra Goenka, m. Manorama, second d. of the late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Rais of Farrukhabad, United Provinces, 1899; Educ.: Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, 1905. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass; one of the Proprietors of Khairi Raj Estate; Chairman, Board of Directors; Hukumchand Jute Mills Limited; Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.; New India Investment Corp. Ltd.; Kamala Mills Ltd.; Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd.; Hind Cotton Mills Ltd.; Imperial Bank of India; Director, Railis India Ltd.; Hindustan Motors Ltd.; Reserve Bank of India (Central Board), 1935-41; President,

Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1945-46; Marwari Association, 1928-30; Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1941; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: "Goenka Nivas", 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

GOENKA, Keshav Prasad, Millowner, Merchant, b. 1912, s. of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., Partner, M.A. Ramdutt Ramkissendass; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Member, Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President, Indian Insurance Association, Calcutta; Member, Import Advisory Council, Govt. of India; Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust; Member, Indian Central Jute Committee (1939-42); Bengal Economic Enquiry Committee (1938-41); Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd. (1943-40); Hindustan Airways Co. Ltd., Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd., Indian Malleable Castings Ltd.; Director, The Tatagur Paper Mills Ltd., The Amokramated Confields Ltd., Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., Anglo-India Jute Co., Ltd., Balhouse Jute Co. Ltd., Carow & Co., Ltd., Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd., Indian Rubber Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Karampura Coal Co. Ltd., National Tobacco Co. Ltd., Nazira Coal Co. Ltd., New India Investment Corporation Ltd., New Samanbagh Coal Co. Ltd., North Western Cachar Tea Co. Ltd., Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd., Petch Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Tanegunge Coal Association Ltd., Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd., Tezpur Tea Co. Ltd., Trilon Insurance Co. Ltd., United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd., Upper Changus Sugar Co. Ltd. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: "Goenka Nivas", 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

GOKAK, Vinayak Krishna, M.A. (Bom.), First class in English, B.A. (Oxon.), First Class in English, Language and Literature Principal & Professor of English, Vijnagar College. b. Aug. 9, 1909, s. of Gokak Krishna Rao and Sundrabai; m. Bhairavi, Betadur, one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Majid High School, Sasaur; Karnatak College, Dharwar; Jesus College, Oxford; Prof. of English, Fergusson Coll., 1931-36; Prof. of English and Principal, Willington Coll., Sangli, 1938-44; Prof. of English, Osmania Univ., 1944-46; Wilson Philological Lecturer in English, Bombay Univ., 1945-44; Pres., Kannada Poets' Conference, 1934; Karnataka Educational Conference, 1943. *Publications*: *The Song of Life*, a collection of lyrics in English; *The Poetic Approach to Language* (O.E.P. in press). *Address*: M.N. College, Vijnagar (N.G.).

GOKHALE, Bhalchandra Krishna, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1st Jan. 1946), C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1942), Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power since July 1946 b. July 23, 1892; m. Chhabu Oka in June 1916; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona, Wilson Coll., Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge. Asst. Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cutack, S.D.O., Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. and subsequently Finance Dept.; Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa; Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh. *Publications*: Final report of the Survey & Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927; Final report of Revision Survey &



Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Estate. Address: 20, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

GOKHALE, Keshav Govind, B.A., Pleader; Managing Director, The Motor Owners' Mutual Ins. Co. Ltd., and the Mahatma Gandhi Glass & Ceramics Ltd., Belgaum. b. Sept. 16, 1896, s. of late Govind Krishna Gokhale, Retd. Dy. Collector and ex-Divn of Ramdurg and Kurundwad State; m. Miss Kashibai Bhandarkar; 3 children. **Educ.:** m. Miss Kashibai Bhandarkar; 3 children. **Educ.:** m. Miss Kashibai Bhandarkar; 3 children.



Law College in 1920 to join N.C.O. Movement; courted imprisonment eight times at Congress Command; practised as Pleader; worked as teacher and conducted Law Class; topped the Poll as M.L.A. (Bombay) in 1937; worked as insurance agent; Founder-Member, Karnataka Law Society and *Sanyukta Karnataka Kanarese Daily Paper*; started the Motor Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., and Mahatma Gandhi Glass & Ceramics Ltd., Belgaum; ex-Member, A.I.C.C.; ex-Secy., Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and Dist. Congress Committee; correspondent and contributor to many Marathi Dailies, Weeklies and Magazines; a good orator in Marathi, Kanarese and English; Offy. Secy., Bombay Legislature Congress Party, 1938-39. **Publications:** Author of Marathi Books; *Nine Jewels of India* and 7 volumes of *All round progress of Soviet Union and Indian Citizens' Hand Book*, etc. **Decorations:** Drama and singing. Address: "Kishina Kunj", 1484, Baswan Galli, Belgaum.

GOLLAN, Herbert Roy, Distinguished Service Order (1910) and Military Cross (1917), three times despatches, High Commissioner for Australia in India. b. August 29, 1892, s. of Robert Harper Gollan (deceased) and Harriet Gollan; m. Muriel May Hyett; **Educ.:** Central School, Bendigo, Journalist; Hamilton, Sport for and political writer *The Argus*, Melbourne; Managing Editor *The Star*, Melbourne; Manager *The Argus*, Melbourne; Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India, 1937-45; Senior Australian Trade Commissioner, 1945-48; High Commissioner, 1949. **Recreations:** Golf, Tennis, Squash, Clubs: Naval and Military, Melbourne; Bengal and Royal Golf, Calcutta; Royal Bombay Yacht Club and Willington, Sports, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana, Delhi. Address: 24, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

GOLWALLA, Eruch Rustumji, Principal and Proprietor, Golwalla's Fort Tuition Classes. **Educ.:** Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges; Fellow of the Indian Education Society; m. Miss Goolcher Dhondy of Lahore; two d. and one s. Started the Golwalla Classes in 1910; has published several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums; is a prominent figure in the Parsi community as he has been doing very useful social work; is well known as a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet; takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular; is also the Hon. Secretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc., of several Societies. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. He is a very keen Mason and is at present the Ruling Master of Lodge



Benevolence, 1411 S.C.; his work entitled "The Perfect English Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments, as also by many native States. **Other publications:** "Zoroaster's Gathas in Gujarati Verse", "Typical Errors in English Corrected", "The Greatness of Ancient Iran", "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism". Address: Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOMES, John Francis, Retd. Assistant Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Rly. and Landlord of Bombay and Goa. b. July 16, 1880 at Majorda-Goa, s. of late Jerome Paixao Gomes and Mrs. Clementina Braganza; m. Maria Paula Estefania Rodrigues, d. of the late Pedro Francisco Rodrigues of Anjuna and Chancellor, Spanish Consulate, Bombay; five s. and two d.; **Educ.:** St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Joined the G.I.P. Rly. in the G.T.M.'s Office, 1904; Left Property Inspector, 1914; Head of Establishment Section, C.T.M.'s Office, 1923; promoted D.C.I., 1925 and subsequently Senior Commercial Inspector; was recognized as authority on Establishment and Agreement matters during the transfer of the Railway to State Control; promoted Asstt. Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Rly., 1927; awarded the King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his services; member, Property Owners' Assoc., Bombay; ex-Dir., Associação Goana de Murtas Auxilio Ltd., Bombay; ex-Pres., Goan Union; ex-Trustee, Society of Our Lady of Piedade, Bombay; ex-Member, first Mg. Cttee., St. Sebastian's Housing Society, Bandra; member, Cttee. of Enquiry appointed by the Portuguese Govt. to report on the Indo-Portuguese Emigrants in British India; ex-Pres., Instituto Luso Indiano, Bombay; reappointed by Goan Community, Pres., Special Cttee. of Goan Union, 1948-49 to investigate into the month old strike of the Little Flower of Jesus School, Bombay, and was solely responsible for an immediate settlement of the dispute; Veteran Leader of Goan Politics and a prominent member of the community. Address: "Gomes Building", Horta-Baixa, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2; Gomes-Vaddo, Majorda, Salcete-Goa.

GOMES, Joachim P., Managing Director, Excelsior Drapers Ltd., Bombay. b. Dec. 10, 1888; m. Emma Parris Gomes; six s. and four d.; **Educ.:** Seminary, Rachol; St. Joseph's High School, Arpora. Began his career as a clerk; finally became a businessman in Bombay; was the first to introduce cotton and silk watch straps to replace leather straps; introduced in India genuine rolled-gold jewellery under his own registered trade mark and for this purpose entered into an agreement with a factory in France; switched over to cloth business during World War II. Address: 17, Premji Chambers, Barrack Road, Marine Lines, Bombay.



GOMES, Peter Adrian, B.Sc., Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, General Central Service, Class I. b. April 26, 1911, s. of S. F. Gomes and Mrs. S. F. Gomes of Timim; m. Clementina, d. of J. F. Gomes, Asstt. Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Rly. (Retd.) & Landlord, Bombay and Goa, June 22, 1947; **Educ.:** St. Xavier's High School & St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Manager, Golden Chemicals Ltd. & Golden Tobacco Co., whom he represented on the Association of Indian Industries; All-India Manufacturers' Assoc.; All-India Bichrome Manufacturers' Assoc. and Indian

Chemical Manufacturers' Assoc. (Committee Member, Bombay Branch, 1944-46); joined Govt. service, 1945; Member, Regional Unskilled Labour Cttee. (Govt. of Bombay), Ahmedabad; Founder Member, Bombay Biological Assoc.; General Secy., Timimnenses Union and Village Welfare Assoc.; Member, D.S.S. & A. Board at Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik and Ex-Officio Member of Sub-Regional Employment Advisory Cttee. set up by the Central Govt. on recommended tripartite basis to advise the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jalgaon, E. K.; Director and Secy., Rotary Club of Jalgaon. Address: "Gomes Building", Horta Baixa, Bombay 2; and Jalgaon (E.K.).

GONDAL, Her Highness Maharani Shri Rajkunverba Saheba, of. b. November 7, 1890, d. of Rana Shri Banesinhji of Vana; m. Yuvraj Shri Bhograjji Saheb, the present Maharaja Saheb of Gondal, 1905; two s. and five d.; **Educ.:** Privately; well-versed in Gujarati, English and Canarese. Takes keen interest in the education of girls, for whom a spacious residential school called the Rajkunverba Rajput Kanya Vidyalaya has been opened in Gondal; moves freely without restrictions of Purdah; a lady of advanced views on social service, religion, etc.; President, Gujarati Hindi Women's Assoc. meeting held at Bombay, June 1909. Address: GONDAL.



GONDAL, Yuvraj Shri Vikramsinhji, Heir-Apparent of Gondal-Dhoraji. b. October 13, 1914; m. Nayankunverba Sahiba, s. of the Raja Dhiraj of Achrol, 1937; two s. and two d.; **Educ.:** Bangalore. Has been associated with the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhograjji Bahadur in the administration of the State; interested in the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, especially agriculturists; was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly, United State of Saurashtra, by a huge majority of votes from the Gondal Constituency. Address: GONDAL.



GONDAL-DHORAJI: His Highness Shri Bhograjji Maharaja Thakore Saheb of. b. January 8, 1883; m. Rajkunverba, d. of Rana Shri Banesinhji of Vana, Jan. 25, 1905; two s. and five d.; Heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Vikramsinhji; **Educ.:** Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Ascended the *gadi*, March 9, 1944; at the time of ascending the *gadi* announced donations worth Rs. 60,00,000 for various works of public utility; has since increased the amount to Rs. one crore. Address: Gondal.

GOOSSE, Monsieur Marcel, Ph.D. (Political, Economic and Social Sciences), Charge d'Affaires of Belgium in Pakistan. Entered the Belgian Diplomatic Service, 1921; served in a Consular or Diplomatic capacity to the Foreign Department in Brussels, Berlin, Ottawa, Montreal, Belgrade, Alexandria, Calcutta and Bombay; was Consul-General in Bombay till 1946; was appointed a few months later as Economic Adviser with the rank of Colonel to the Belgian Military Mission in Berlin; served in World War I and holds the Belgian War Cross with Palm; is an Officer of the Order of Leopold II (Military Division), a Knight of the Order of Leopold I and of the Crown as well; has also been awarded many foreign orders. Address: Belgian Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

GOPALAKRISHNAN, P. A., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), Finance Secy. to U. P. Govt. b. Dec. 20th 1909, s. of Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Anantha Narayan Iyer; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras; Univ. College, London. Joined the I.C.S. after passing the competitive exam. in London, 1932; served in many districts of the U. P. *Address*: 1, Secretary's Bungalows, Lucknow.

GOPALASWAMI, Ramaswami Ayyangar, I.C.S., O.B.E. (1944), Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India since 1948, b. Aug. 18, 1902; m.; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: University of Madras and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S., 14th October 1927; served in Madras as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate; Sub-Collector and Jt. Mag., March 1930; Jt. Secy., Board of Revenue, Madras, Feb. 1939; Dy. Secy., Home Department, Govt. of India; Secretary, National Defence Council, Aug. 1941; Dy. Secretary, Civil Defence Department, Govt. of India; Director-General, Civil Defence, 1943; Secy., Famine Enquiry Commission, 1944; Jt. Secy., Agriculture Dept., 1945; Regional Food Commr., Madras, 1947; Member-Secretary, Foodgrains Policy Ctee., 1947; Secy., Ministry of Food, 1947. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana and Presidency, Madras. *Address*: C/o Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

GOPALAWSAMY, Kurma Venu, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Registrar, Andhra University, since 1947. b. Dec. 19, 1903, s. of Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.L.C.; and Lady Laxmikanthamma Kurma; m. Seshu Bai, d. of Rao Sahib Polisetty Ranganayakulu Naidu; one d. and one s.; *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Ellore; Christian College, Madras; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple, London. Pres., Oxford Majlis H. T., 1927; Prof. of History, Anglo-American Universities College, Madras, 1928-29; Private Secy. to the Agent of Govt. of India in S. Africa, 1930-31; Advocate, High Court of Madras, 1933-42; Independent candidate for election to the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937; elected Registrar, Andhra Univ., 1942; First Univ. Prof. of Law, Andhra Univ., 1945; Pres. Rotary Club, Guntur, 1944. *Publications*: *Limitations of Diarchy as a First Step Towards Representative Government*; *Stories and Plays in Telugu* in collaboration with Mrs. Seshu Bai Gopalaswamy. *Recreations*: Bridge. *Clubs*: The "Presidency," Madras; Waltair Club, Waltair; Century Club, Vizagapatam; etc. *Address*: University Camps, Waltair.

GORADIA, Jethalal Premjee, b. 1887; m. Diwalbhai Bhagwandus; four s., Kantilal, Harish, Prayuchanda and Manoharlal; *Educ.*: Anndli (Gujrat). Proceeded to East Africa at the early age of 15 on a small salary; later emigrated to Aden where he started business on a small scale; is now the Chairman of J. Premjee & Co. (England) Ltd., London; J. Premjee & Co. (Italy) Ltd., Milan; J. Premjee & Co. (Aden) Ltd., Aden; J. Premjee & Co. (Eritrea) Ltd., Asmara (with Branches at Massawa and Assab);



J. Premjee (India) Ltd., Bombay; Proprietor, J. Premjee & Co., Aden; Berbera, Hergessa, Djibouti; Timor Trading Co., Poonia. *Address*: 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GORDE, Dr. D. P., Specialist Surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat, b. 1907; *Educ.*: at Ahmadnagar and Christian Medical School, Miraj; m. Miss Vimala (Ruth) Dutt in 1938. Served the Medical Centre at Miraj as a Surgeon and Specialist (Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat) for eight years; was a Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the Medical School for 8 years; has to his credit the Corneal Transplantation Research; takes keen interest in social and public activities; was President of Miraj Municipality in 1939; is founder and was President of the Maharashtra Mandal at Miraj (Medical Centre); was editor of the Medical School magazine for several years; now conducts Gorde's Clinic at Miraj as a Specialist Surgeon; was member of the Miraj Senior State Legislative Assembly for three years; was a member of the Bakhali Constitutional Reforms Committee for Miraj Senior State in 1944; takes keen interest in church affairs. *Address*: Dr. Gorde's Clinic, Miraj (S.M.C.).



GORDON, Devapriam Samuel, M.A., LL.B., B.T., A.M. (Columbia), Dip. Edn., Registrar (on leave), Mysore Univ., Mysore, b. Dec. 22, 1893, s. of Rev. D. Devapriam, B.A., LL.B. and Mrs. Devapriam; m. Jayamani, d. of Daniel Joseph, B.A., Tahsilidar, Tanjore; two s.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Univ. Law College, Allahabad; Maharaja's College, Mysore; Teachers' College, Columbia Univ., New York. Professor of Education, Mysore Univ., 1929-42; Registrar, Mysore University, 1942-49. *Publications*: *The Teaching of English in India*; numerous articles of educational interest in professional journals. *Clubs*: Century Club, Bangalore. *Address*: Registrar (on leave), Mysore University, Mysore.

GORDON, Lt.-Col. Jeffrey William Campbell Lincoln, M.B.E., Postmaster-General, Central Circle, Nagpur, b. Nov. 18, 1894; m. Dorothy Kathleen Corbett; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Privately. *Address*: Postmaster-General, Central Circle, Nagpur.

GOSWAMI, Shriman Prafulla, Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee; member, All-India Congress Committee, b. 1911; s. of Pandit Pratapchandra Goswami; m. Usha Goswami, constructive worker. Left College to join national movement, 1930; since then a staunch revolutionary Congress worker; builder of progressive movement in Assam specially among students and youths once expelled from College for address delivered and published as Union Secretary; home interned during war and three imprisoned in national movement; formerly Organising Secy., Kasturba Memorial Trust, Assam; Asst. Secy., Assam Tribal and Labour Welfare Works; has toured extensively and worked among tribal people; writer and journalist. *Publications*: *Firingbird*, book in prose-poems, and other literary works in Assamese. *Address*: Nalburi, Kamrup Dist., Assam.



GOUNDER, K. N. Palani Swami, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupur; Agriculturist, Banker, Cotton Merchant (Coimbatore), b. June 1911, of a respectable family of Konga Vellala community. Entered public life, 1931; member, Tirupur Municipal Council, 1931-38; unanimously elected Chairman, Tirupur Municipal Council, 1938-47; re-elected Member and Chairman, 1947; member, Dt. Board, Coimbatore, 1934-37; Dt. Education Ctee., Coimbatore, 1936-47; Senate of the Madras Univ., 1940-43; Lady Nye Provincial Welfare Fund, since 1947; Tirupur Cotton Market Ctee., 1936-40; elected Chairman of the Ctee., 1940-47 and still continues to be member; Hospital Advisory Ctee., Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore and Tirupur; President, Palladam Taluk Education Advisory Ctee., Tirupur, 1937-40; Tirupur Co-operative Union; Tirupur Co-operative Milk Supply Union; Tirupur Co-operative Stores 1943-46; Tirupur Cosmopolitan Club and a number of other local associations; Director: Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank; Co-operative Sales Society; Co-operative Central Bank of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, and the Perundurai Jubilee Sanatorium, since 1938; Secretary, All India Regional Cattle Shows, since 1944; Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, Tirupur; is a ceaseless worker for public causes; always ready to help the needy; has been solely responsible for securing for the Tirupur Municipality Rs. 5 lacs by way of donations for public purposes. *Address*: Tirupur.



GOUR, Sir Hari Singh, Kt., cr. 1925; D.Sc., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Founder (1946) and Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Saurgar; Elected member, Indian Constituent Assembly, b. Saurgar, Central Provinces, India, 26th Nov. 1866; s. of Bhakur Takhat Singh Gour; m. (wife d. 1941); four d.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Saurgar; Hishop College, Nagpur; Downing College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, Lond.; B.A. 1892; M.A. 1895; LL.D. 1905; is also LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; Hon. D. Litt. and First Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ.; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., 1936; Leader of the Opposition, Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; President, High Court Bar Assoc., Nagpur; President, Hindu Assoc.; Indian Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Ctee. on Govt. of India Bill, 1935; Chairman, Quinquennial Conference, Universities of the Empire, 1936; is a social reformer, speaker and jurist. *Publications*: *Law of Transfer in India and Pakistan*, 2 Vols. (7th Edn. 1948); *Penal Law of India*, 2 Vols. (5th Edn. 1936); *Hindu Code* (4th Edn. 1938); 2nd Reprint revised (1940) now being codified by the Legislature; *Future India*, 1934; *Randon Rhythms*; *Stepping Westward*; *The Spirit of Buddhism*, 14th reprint, 1929; 21st reprint 1940; *His Only Love*, 1930; *Passing Clouds*, 1930; *Lost Souls*; *The Story of Indian Revolution*, 1935-36; *The Truth about India*, 1943; *Facts and Fancies*, 1948; contributor to English magazines. *Address*: Model House, Saurgar (C.P.).

GOVINDARAJAN, N., B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer (Retired), b. Dec. 10, 1899; m.; one d.; *Educ.*: Kumbakonam for the Arts Course and Engineering College, Madras. Started as an apprentice Engineer; was successively Asstt. Engineer, Executive Engineer, Suptg. Engineer, Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Chief Engineer, Special-in-Charge of execution of Thungabhadra project and investigation of Ramapadasagar project; was on deputation in U.K. and U.S.A., Oct. 1945—March 1946, in connection with the purchase of machinery for the Thungabhadra project and forming a Board of Consulting Engineers for the Ramapadasagar project; inspected many dams in U.S.A. and U.K.;

has also seen the Assuan dam in Egypt, some dams in Switzerland and the Gessiat dam in France. *Recreations*: Tennis and Billiards. *Address*: 66, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras.

COWDA, Rajamantra Pravina H. B. Gundappa, Rajamantra Pravina conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1913); President, Mysore Legislative Council, since 1945. *b. Dec. 20, 1899*, s. of H. Rorannah; *m. Shri. mathi dayalakshmi Ammal*, six s. and five d. *Educ.*: B.A., from Mysore Univ.; B.L. from the Madras Univ. Practised as lawyer for 13 years; elected Pres., District Board, Hassan for 10 years; member, Leg. Council for 22 years; member of Senate, Univ. Council for 3 years; 1st. Non-official Minister under the new reforms, Mysore Govt., 1941-45; 1st. elected non-official president of the Leg. Council, Chairman, Ctee. appointed by Govt. to go into the question of the Revision of the Land Revenue System in Mysore; Pres., Mysore State Congress, 1938. *Recreations*: Agriculture. *Clubs*: Century Club, Bangalore. Bangalore Race Club. *Address*: President, Mysore Leg. Council, Bangalore.

COWDER, Rao Bahadur Hoobathalai Bellie Cowder, A.I.A. (Madras Univ.), Rao Bahadur (1913). Planter and Contractor.

b. Dec. 4, 1893, s. of Rao Bahadur H. J. Bellie Cowder; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras. Member and leader of Hill tribes of the Nilgiris; President, Madras Provincial Backward Classes League; elected member, Madras Legislative Assembly, 1923-24; President, Nilgiris Dist. Board, 1939-1946; travelled widely in Europe and America.

A toured round the world; led All-India Scouters' Contingent to World Jamboree of Scouts at Godollo, Hungary, 1933; responsible for social reforms in his community. *Address*: Johell, Mount Pleasant, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

GRACE, Oliver Gilbert, C.I.E. (1915), O.B.E. (1934), Inspector-General of Police, N.W.F.P. *b. Feb. 10, 1896*, s. of Charles Sebastian Grace of Fairfield, Tring, Herts; *Educ.*: Berkhamsted School. Army, 1914-20; Captain & Adjutant, Green Howards; Staff Capt. & Brigade Major, 189 Inf. Brigade; entered Indian Police, 1920; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, 1935-47; mentioned in despatches, Afghan War, 1919 and Ahmednagar Sublet Operations, 1940. Medals, 1914-18 War; 3 N.W.F. Medals with honours Afghanistan, 1919; Waziristan, 1921-23. N.W.F.P., 1930-31, 1936-37, 1937-39. *Recreations*: Walking. *Clubs*: East India Sports, Peshawar Club. *Address*: J. N. Circular Road, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

GRACEY, General Sir Douglas David, K.C.I.E. (1918), C.B. (1941), C.B.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1942), M.C. and Bar (1917-18), Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army since 11th February 1948. *b. Sept. 3, 1894*, s. of H. R. Gracey, M.B.E., C.B.E., and Mrs. M. A. Gracey, M.B.E.; *m. Cecil Gracey nee Spring*; one d. and one s. *Educ.*: Blundell's School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned 10th August 1914; Great War, 1914-18; France, India, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine and Syria; Instructor R.M.C., 1925-27; N.W.F.P., 1920-22; Staff College, 1928-29 (P. S. C.); A.S.O. H.G.H.R. (1), 1930-34; G.S.O. II and H.G.S. (Western Command H.Q.) 1936-38; Command, 23 G.R., 1939-40; Assistant Comd., Staff College, Quetta (Colt.), 1940-41; Comd., 17th Ind. Inf. Bde. (1941-42) in Iraq; raised 20th Mid. Division (Major-General) and Comd., 1942-46; Ceylon, Assam, Burma, French Indo-China. Comd., 1st Indian Corps, 1946-47 (Lt. Genl.); Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, 15th August

1947 to 10th Feb. 1948. *Recreations*: Fishing, Shooting, Golf, Philately. *Clubs*: Army & Navy Club, St. James Square, London, S.W.1. *Address*: C-in-C's House, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

GRACIAS, Joao Baptista Amancio, Retd. Chief of Revenue Department, *b. April 8, 1872* at Loutolim, s. of Sebastiao Gracias and Luciana Borges; *m. Graziela Gracias*; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Nova-Goa (Lycium); a matriculate of the Bombay Univ. Entered service as a clerk; rose to the position of the Chief of the Revenue Department; is a member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences; knighted with the order of St. James of literary merit. *Publications*: *Short Sketch of D. Joao de Castro; Medecine in Goa in the XVI-XVIII centuries; Caminho-de ferro e porto de Mormugao; Subsídios para a historia economica financeira da India Portuguesa; Primeiros Cristaos em Salrete (Goa); Almeida India nos Seculos XV-XVIII; Ingleses em Goa; Address*: Nova-Goa, Portuguese India.

GRACIAS, The Right Rev. Valerian, D.D.M., Agt., Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay, *b. October 23, 1900*. *Educ.*: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, St. Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore; The Papal Seminary, Sandy, Ceylon and The Gregoriana Univ., Rome, Italy, to the Archbishop (1929-1936); Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929; Editor of "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (1935); Co-Editor of "The Examiner" (1938); Rector of the Pro-Cathedral since Dec. 1941; appointed Titular Bishop of Tampus, Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 16th May, 1946. *Publications*: *Features of Christian Life; Heaven and Home; The Vatican and International Policy*. *Address*: Cathedral House, Bombay 1.

GRAFFTEY-SMITH, Sir Laurence Barton, K.B.E. (1917), C.M.G. (1941), O.B.E. (1939), High Commissioner for the U.K. in Pakistan, since Aug. 1947. A career officer of H.M. Foreign Service; commissioned in Levant Consular Service (1914); served at Alexandria, Cairo, Jeddah and Constantinople and in the Oriental Secretariat of the Residency, Cairo (1925-35); H.M. Consul at Mosul and Baghdad (1935-39); H.M. Consul-General, Albania (1939-40); attached to British Embassy, Cairo for special duties (1940-42); Chief Political Officer, Madagascar (1942); H.M. Consul-General, Madagascar (1943-44); H.M. Minister for Saudi Arabia (1945-47). *Address*: High Commissioner for U.K. in Pakistan, Karachi.

GRAVELY, Frederic Henry, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I. (Retd.) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, *b. 7th Dec. 1885*; *m. Laura Halling*; *Educ.*: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester; Asst. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asst. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India; Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications*: Various papers on Indian Biology and Archaeology, mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address*: 52, London Road, Reading, England.

GRUBB, Diwan Bahadur S. G., B.A., Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission *b. March 15, 1890*, s. of P. Sivasubramanian; *m. Siromoni Knight*, 3 s. and 2 d.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; graduated in December 1908; Served as a School Assistant, 1909-14; joined the

Tinnevely Collectorate as a Probationary Revenue Inspector, February 1914; promoted to Deputy Collector's Grade, 1927; became Sub-Collector in March 1939 and Collector in 1940; was Provincial Controller of Food Rationing from 1942; retired in 1945 and was re-employed by the Government of Madras; was appointed Member, Federal Public Service Commission in November 1945 and was President of the Civil Selection Board for a year for the selection of war-service candidates for the I.C.S. and I.P.S.; re-appointed as an additional Member of the Federal Public Service Commission from 9th December 1946. *Address*: 20, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

GUE, Rai Bahadur T. G., B.Sc., B.E., C.E., A.M.I.E., Rai Bahadur (1944); Chief Engineer, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, *b. Feb. 2, 1902*; s. of late A. C. Gue; *m. D. R. Gue*; two s. and two d.

Educ.: Benares & Calcutta (Ben. Engineering College). Started his life as the Resident Engineer of a big Engineering firm of Calcutta; joined Rewa State Service in P.W.D.; rose to the position of Chief Engineer, 1933, had a successful career all through; appointed Secy., P.W.D., 1944; awarded Rai Bahadur by the Govt. of India for having executed heavy defence works under adverse circumstances, 1941. *Recreations*: Reading books. *Address*: Chief Engineer, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa.

GUHA, Dr. Biraja Sankar, A.M., Ph.D. in Anthropology, Hennessee and Winthrop Fellow, and Winthrop Scholarship in Anthropology (Harvard Univ.); Amundale Gold Medal in Anthropology, from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942; Hon. Membership of Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient, Director, Dept. of Anthropology and Anthropological Adviser to the Govt. of India, *b. August 15, 1891*, s. of the late A. S. Guha, P.A.S. *m. Sreemati Uma Bose, d. of S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law*; three s. and one d. *Educ.*: India (Cal. Univ.) and America (Harvard Univ.). Asst. in Anthropology (Harvard Univ., 1923-24); Lecturer, Physical Anthropology, Cal. Univ., 1926-27; Anthropologist, Zoological Survey of India, 1927-45; Fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, National Institute of Sciences of India; Foundation Secy. of Indian Anthropological Institute; Hon. Secy., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; member, Permanent Council of the International Congress of Anthropology; Pres., Anthropology Section of the Joint Meeting of the British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science and the Indian Science Congress held in Calcutta, 1938; Vice-Pres., Section of Physical Anthropology and Human Biology of the Second Session of the International Congress of Anthropology held in Copenhagen, 1938; member, Research Ctee. of the Standardization of Anthropological Methods of the International Congress of Anthropology; Comité International de preparation scientifique de l'Institut International d'Anthropologie de Paris; Comitato Internazionale per l'unificazione dei Metodi E per la Sintesi in Anthropologia ed Engenia di Bologna; mem. Sub-Ctee. (No. 6) of the International Congress of Anthropology for revision of the technique of the measurements of the Head; attended International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at London, 1934 and at Brussels, 1948, as Govt. of India Representative. *Publications*: Author of the *Racial Aspects of the People of India* (Consensus of India, Vol. I, Part III, 1931); *Racial Elements in the Population of India* (O. U. Pamphlets) and numerous Memoirs and Papers in Scientific publications of India and abroad. *Address*: Department of Anthropology, Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.



GUHA, Dr. Bires Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I., Member, Damodar Valley Corporation, b. 7th June 1904; m. Miss Phulrenu Datta, M.A. (Cal.), D.Litt. (Paris); Educ. Calcutta, London and Cambridge; specialised in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition at Univ. Coll., London, and at Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge. Professor of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta Univ. since 1936; on loan to the Govt. of India in the Food Dept. as Chief Technical Adviser, July 1944-June 1947; President of the chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress (1945); serves on many scientific bodies; scientist of international reputation. *Publications*: numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. *Address*: 5, Janak Road, Calcutta.

GULABCHAND, Hiralal, Merchant and Landlord, b. 1876; m. Miss Sunderbhai; one s.; Educ. Dhulia English School. *Leader* of Digambar Jain community and Sar-Panch of Digambar Jain Temple, Dhulia; Member, Dhulia Municipality for twenty-seven years continuously; acted as Chairman, Standing Committee and President, Dhulia Municipality for two years; Vice-Pres., Dhulia Municipality for three years; took keen interest in co-operative movements and was Director, first co-operative society, which was afterwards formed as Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank; acted as Chairman of the Bank; Jail visitor for twenty-four years; Pres., Panjarol for twenty years; presided over the Jain Digambar Conference held at Sidwar-Kut in Indore State; "Rao-sahab" (1918) and relinquished (1930); Hon. Second Class Magistrate for twenty years; Pres., Cumine Club, Dhulia; acted as sole cotton agent for the Japan Cotton Trading Company and Khandal Develchand Company for West Khandesh and East Khandesh for twenty-five years; member, Varley Blind Relief Assoc., Dhulia; member, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; member, Agricultural Assoc. *Hobby*: Agricultural and Gul making; *Address*: Jannalal Bajaj Road, Dhulia State (West Khandesh).

GULAMJILANI, Bijlikhan, Sardar, Nawab of Wai, First Class Sardar of the Decan and a Treaty Chief, b. July, 28 1888, m. sister of H. H. the Nawab Sahab Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930; Educ. Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was additional member, Bombay Legislative Council; and member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929; was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address*: The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULHATI, Nirjan Das, I.S.E., M.I.E., C.E. (Roorkee), Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, since October 1948, b. Nov. 15, 1904, s. of L. Rallia Ram Gulhati; m. Mrs. Shakuntala Gulhati; two s. and one d.; Educ. Govt. College, Lahore; Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Apprentice-Engineer, 1926-27; Assistant Executive Engineer, 1927-36; Executive Engineer, 1936-41; Under-Secretary to Govt., 1941-44; Officer on Special Duty, Jan-April, 1945; Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, 1945-48; awarded Kennedy Medal and Punjab Engineering Congress Medal. *Publications*: Papers to the Punjab Engineering Congress; *Sillanaleki Drain* (1935); *Diagrams for the design of an A.P.M.* (1939); *Irrigation Outlets* (1944); *Hydrologic Data: Its Importance and Collection* (1947); *Rainfall Runoff* (C.B.I. Annual Report (Tech.) for 1943); *The Role of the Engineer in Post-War World* (Journal of the Institution of Engineers—India), March 1946; Central Board of Irrigation—Popular Series—*Irrigation in India* (1947); *Irrigation Research in*

India (1947); *New Projects for Irrigation and Power* (1947); *Waterways of India—Their problems and the administrative machinery required for obtaining maximum benefits* (1947); Editorials and several notes in C.B.I. Journals, since Jan. 1946. *Address*: Deputy Secretary (Technical), Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

GUPTA, The Hon. Mr. Chanshyamsingh B.Sc., LL.B., Malguzar of Drug & of some other villages in Drug District; Speaker, the Central Provinces and Berar Leg. Assembly from 1937 to date; member, Constituent Assembly of India; President of Committee set up for rendering Draft Constitution of India into Hindi; President of the All India Refugee Relief Finance Committee and Refugee Athlete Committee of C.P. & Berar, b. 1886; m. Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta in 1911 as a social reformer out of the narrow limits of his sub-caste; Educ. Raipur, Jabalpur, Allahabad; President, M. C. Drug, 1925-28; Chairman, Dt. C. Drug, 1931-34; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug, for some years; member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1926-29); member A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; President of the Arya Samaj of C. P. and Berar, 1924-40; President, International Arya League; led successfully Arya Samaj Satyagrah movement for religious liberty in Hyderabad State, 1937-41. *Publications*: *Bharat Shiksha Adarsh* (Ideal of Rational Education), Commentary on Arya Marriage Act XIX of 1937 which he piloted through the Legislative Assembly. Pres., Satyarthi Prakash Defence (tree), set up to deal with situation created by the ban on Chapter 14 of Satyarthi Prakash the sacred book of the Arya Samaj; Champions Hindi as State and national language. *Address*: Drug, C.P.



GUPTA, Hansraj, M.A., LL.B., Managing Proprietor, H. G. Gupta & Sons, Managing Agents of Delhi Iron Syndicate Ltd., Hansraj Gupta & Co. Ltd., Raj Enamel Works Ltd., Raj Engineering Works Ltd., Evening Pictures Ltd., Delhi and Meerut Match Works Ltd., Meerut b. 1905, s. of late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer (B.E. & C.I.); m. 1924; four s. and two d. Managing Director and Chairman: Raghu Engineering Works Ltd., Delhi; the Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut; Tilak Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi; Director: The Scientific Apparatus and Chemical Works Ltd., Agra; Indian Porcelain Ltd., Delhi; The Hindustan Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., Agra; Vital Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi; Kropki Oil Mills Ltd., Mainpuri, Pratap Bank Ltd., Delhi; The Rohtak & Hissar District Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Hissar; Vice-President All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi; President, The Delhi Iron & Hardware Merchants' Assoc., Delhi; Director-in-charge: Delhi Registered Stockholders (Iron & Steel) Association Ltd., Delhi; Delhi Iron & Steel Stockists (Civil Supplies) Assoc. Ltd., Delhi; Punjab Pipe Merchants' Association Ltd., Delhi. *Address*: 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.



GUPTA, I. D., B.Sc. (Punjab), Manager and Secretary, the Punjab Registered (Iron and Steel) Stockholders' Association Ltd. and the Punjab Steel-Scrap Merchants' Association Ltd., Ambala Cantt. b. November 12, 1916, s. of Dr. Raghubar Dyal Gupta, P.C.M.S. (Retired); m. Maina Sundari, d. of M. L. Jain, District Magistrate, Nahan; two s. and one d. Educ. Lyallpur and Lahore. After leaving College, joined B. R. Herman & Mohatta, Ltd. Engineers and Shipbuilders, Lahore; worked in their Steel Agency Department, May 1937 to April 1943. *Recreations*: Literature, Music and Travel. *Address*: 168, G. T. Road, Ambala Cantt.



GUPTA, Ranjit, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. Home Secy., West Bengal Govt. b. Feb. 1, 1906, s. of S. C. Gupta, C.I.E., m. late Mrs. Uma Gupta (nee Das); two s. Educ. Simla and Cambridge University. Joined the I.C.S., 1928; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1937-45. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club; Calcutta South Club. *Address*: 4, Lee Road, Calcutta.

GUPTA, Ram Gopal, s. of late Lala Ramcharan Agrawal, of the House of Beharilal Ramcharan of Cawnpore. Managing Director, Meyer Mills Ltd. and Aurangabad Mills Ltd.; Director, Lakshminandan Cotton Mills Ltd., Garmouh Dunkeley & Co. Ltd., Cawnpore-Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.; B. R. Sons Ltd.; Lakshminandan Engineering Works Ltd., India Supplies Ltd. and other commercial and industrial institutions, connected with a large number of public institutions; undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40 and continental tour in 1948-49. Recreations: Music, sport and travelling. *Address*: Behari Niwas, Cawnpore, Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



GUPTA, Satyendra Nath, I.C.S. (Retd., Oct. 1943), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1935), b. 20th July, 1895; m. Frieda (nee Rogge); Educ. St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed I.C.S. Examination, 1917; joined service, 1918; Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, 1925; Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37; Collector of Customs, 1937; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939; Collector of Customs, Karachi, 1940; Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, 1942-43; Economic Adviser, UNRRA, London, 1945-46. *Publications*: *Annual Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg*; *Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi*. *UNRRA Economic Surveys on Finland and Yugoslavia*. *Address*: C/o Grindlays Bank, London, S.W.1; National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

GUPTA, Seth Ramratan, b. Sept. 21 1906, s. of the late Lala Beharilal, founder of the firm of Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers, Millowners and Industrialists. Entered business at the age of 17, with control of all the concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan, especially their import, export and banking departments; rapidly built up a reputation for himself in India's industrial, commercial and national life; works hard for a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines; staunch nationalist; started public life at

the age of 20; joined Congress, 1925; was Vice-Pres., Local Congress Ctee. for several years; courted imprisonment during 1929 and 1931 Civil Disobedience Movement; on return from jail, went on a world tour, including England, where he represented the case of Indian Commerce and Industry before a Select Ctee. for Indian Constitutional Reforms; elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1943; President, All-India Marwari Youth Conference, 1943; visited Australia as a member of the non-official Indian Trade Delegation, 1945; Chairman, L. Beharilal Charitable Trust; has contributed generously to various public institutions and charities; founder, Radha Devi Free Charitable Dispensary; now organising a T.B. Sanatorium for U.P., specially Kanpur; Chairman, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur; Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad; U.P. Stock Exchange Assoc. Ltd.; founder of several industrial concerns, viz., India Supplies, Kanpur; Gwalior Thermalite Corporation Ltd.; Engineering Works of India Ltd., Calcutta; Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Bombay, etc.; Promoter and for two years Pres., Merchants' Chamber, U.P.; one of the founders of Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, Kanpur; also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns. *Publications:* *World Before the Second Great War in Hindi* (two volumes); *Time for Decision* in English, and *Australia as seen in Hindi*. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

GURMANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, Minister for Kashmir affairs, Government of Pakistan, b. 25th October 1905. m. Hajira Sultan Begum, d. of the late Col. Z. A. Ahmad, I.M.S.; *Educ.*: M.A. O. College, Aligarh.



Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1930-36. Member of the Standing Committees on Land Rev., Agriculture, Jails and Industries. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Health, Punjab, 1937-42. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, Joint Development Board, Punjab. Director, Punjab Advisory Board on Books and Publicity, Government of India, 1942-45. Director-General of Resettlement and Employment and Joint Secretary to the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), 1945-47. Planned and organised Employment Exchange Service in India. Delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Montreal (Canada), 1946. Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947-48. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Abbott Textile Mills, Sadiq Soap Factory and Sadiq Hydrogenerated Oil Co., Ltd., the Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd., Bahawalpur Flour Mills Ltd. and the Pak Airways Ltd., 1947-48. *Address:* Karachi and Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh, West Punjab.

GUZDER, Nusserwanji Sorabji, Parsee Zoroastrian, b. 6th May 1871. Partner, Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Landing and Shipping Contractors. Has widely travelled several times in China, Japan, America and Europe; Freemason of 42 years standing; a Past Master, appointed Hon. Dep. Grand Master, A.S.F.I. in 1942; a Rotarian of 15 years standing; was the only person from India to fly by Graf Zeppelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres via Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back, a distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days; first 5,000 miles non-stop in 66 hours. *Office Address:* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



GWALIOR: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Scindia, Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqdir, Rafiush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohat-Asham-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hissam-us-Saltanat, Alhaj Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1946), G.C.I.B. (1941), Malik-i-Munazzam-i-Raf-iud-Daria-i-Istislan, Maharaja of; H. H. the Raj Pramukh of United State of Gwalior-Indore-Malwa (Madhya Bharat). b. June 26, 1916, s. of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajrajraja Scindia; m. Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi; one s. Prince Madhav Rao Scindia and two d. Princesses Padmaraje and Usharaje Scindia; *Educ.*: Privately under distinguished tutors; passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division of Ajmer Board; attended Victoria College, Gwalior; received Settlement and Revenue Training at Lyallpur (Punjab); administrative training at Bangalore and Military training at Poona and Bombay. *Recreations:* Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading. *Clubs:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; The Roshanara Club, Delhi; The Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; The Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Rotary Club, Gwalior. *Address:* Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).

GWALIOR: H. H. Maharani Vijaya Rajes Scindia of Gwalior, the former Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, and the d. of Shriman Thakur Mahendra Singhji and Princess Chunda Divyeshwari Devi, d. of Prince Khadga Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, late C-in-C of Nepal; lost her mother when only nine days old; grew up under the fostering care of her grandmother Rani Bhumkumari Devi (wife of Prince Khadga Shumsher) at Saugor in Central Province; m. H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, February 1941; one s. the Heir Apparent, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia, b. Feb. 1942, and two d. Princesses Padma Rajes Scindia and Princess Usha Rajes Scindia. Fond of Indian Music and Painting. Keenly interested in child and female education and uplift and progress; started a Montessori school for little children, which has been visited and inspected twice already by Madame Montessori herself who very much appreciated the work done there; directly supervises and controls two Girls' High Schools at Gwalior; the Padma Vidyalaya and the Gajra Raja High School and one College, the Kamalrajia Girls' College resulting in improved efficiency; elected President and Patron, Gwalior branch of All-India Women's Conference; under her presidentship this Gwalior branch has opened 11 sub-branches in different districts of Gwalior State and has also started adult literary classes for women, industrial homes and nursery schools, etc.; founded Vijaya Ladies Club, Gwalior, under whose auspices cultural activities such as libraries, debating societies were established and different hobbies viz., gardening, home decoration and embroidery and other classes are also held. *Recreations:* Music and Painting. *Address:* Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior.



GWILT, E. Leslie C., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Managing Director, H. J. Foster & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Branches, b. October 11, 1899, m. Anna Thom, 1942; two d. Served 1914-18 War; enlisted London Scottish, commissioned Fourth R.G.A., Nov. 1915; transferred Royal Flying Corps, June 1916 (15th Squadron); represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Municipality 1938-39; elected by the Bombay European Constituency to Central Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, 1939-47; Whip, European Group, 1941-47; *Clubs:* Bombay; Yacht, Gymkhana and Willingdon Sports; London; R.A.F. and Oriental. *Address:* White House, Gamadia Road, Bombay 26.

GWYER, Sir Maurice Linford, G.C.I.E. (1948), K.C.B. (1928), K.C.S.I. (1935), C.B. (1921), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Travancore), Fellow of All Souls' Coll., 1902-16; Hon. Student of Christ Church, 1937; Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902; Hon. Benchers 1937; K.C. (1939); Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University since 1938. b. April 25, 1873, s. of late John Edward Gwyer; m. Dec. 18, 1906, Ailsa Helen Marion, d. of Sir Henry C. Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Dec. 18, 1906; one s., John Maurice Arthur; two d., Edith Miranda and Elizabeth Ailsa Helen. Solicitor to Insurance Commissioners, 1912-16; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Ministry of Health, 1919-26; H. M. Procurator-Gen. and Solicitor to the Treasury, 1934-37; and Chief Justice of India, 1937-43. *Publications:* Editor of Anson's Law of Contract (12th to 16th Edns.) and Vol. I (Parliament of Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution, and Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act. *Clubs:* Marlborough-Windham, Garrick and Bedford. *Address:* Delhi University, Delhi; 14, Keppelstone, Eastbourne, England.

GWYN, John Mervyn, B.A. (Oxon.), Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, b. Mar. 18, 1909; m. Dorothy Stanger, A.R.C.A.; *Educ.*: Cranleigh School, Exeter Coll., Oxford, Asst. Master, Aitchison Coll., Lahore, 1931-16; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1946-47. *Address:* Principal, Aitchison Coll., Lahore and Lloyds Bank, Caterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

GYYE, H. E. Sir Maung, M.A., Bar-at-law, Burmese Ambassador in India, since March 1949. b. 1886, at Shwegyin; *Educ.*: Studied law at Rangoon, Calcutta, London and Oxford; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1911; Practised as Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma; Law-Lecturer, Rangoon Coll. and Dy. Registrar, Chief Court till 1920, when he resigned and entered politics; organised, and was Pres., Council of National Education for several years; appointed Minister, Education and Public Health on the introduction of Dyarchy; vacated office and resumed legal practice, 1925; defended the Reverend U Ottama and other political leaders in trials for sedition; was Vice-Chairman, Bar Council, Pres., Freedom League, Chairman, Lancan Labour Bureau, Pres., National Sporting Club, Chief of the National Volunteer Organization; elected Pres., Senate, 1937-40; appointed Councillor to the Governor, 1940; during the Japanese occupation was appointed by the Burmese Govt. as Judge, Supreme Court; Member, Executive Council, in charge of Public Works and Rehabilitation (1946-47); High Commissioner for Burma in U.K., Nov. 1947-Jan. 1948; Ambassador, Jan.-Dec. 1948; is keen on sports and athletics; Pres., Burma Olympic Assoc. till he left for U.K. in 1947; *Address:* Embassy of the Union of Burma, New Delhi.

GYLSETH, Sverre, Knight O. St. O. 1st. Class, Consul for Norway; Managing Director, Norinco Limited, b. July 3, 1910; m. Liv Gylseth (née Jacobsen); three d.; *Educ.*: Oslo Handelshøgskulen, Oslo University. *Address:* 18, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

HABIB, Mohammad, B. A. (Allahabad), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Professor of History and Political Science, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, U.P. b. June 6, 1895, s. of Mohammad Naem of an old family of Oudh Maliks; m. Shadila Tayyabi, d. of the late Abbas Tayyabi, (one of Mahatmaji's disciples); two s.; *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh; New College, Oxford (1916-21); worked at the Jamiat Millia, 1921-22; joined the Muslim Univ., Dec. 1922; M.L.C., 1926-31; prepared the U.P. Univ. Inquiry Committee Report (Agra Univ.), 1940; assistant delegate to the U.N.O., 1948. *Publications:* *The Desecrated Bones and other Stories* (Taraporevala, Bombay); *Campaigns of Allauddin Khilji; Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni;*

Hareet Amir Khuran of Delhi; also Indian medical research studies being printed in a complete volume. *Recreations*: Detective Fiction. *Address*: Badar Bagh, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, U.P.

HABIBULLAH, Ali Bahadur, B.A. (Cantab.) M.B.E. (1947). Textile Commissioner, Govt. of Pakistan, since 1948. b. April 17, 1900. s. of late Sheikh Muhammad Habibullah and Begum Habibullah, M.L.A.; m. Attia, d. of late Sheikh Shahid Hussain, Taluqdar of Gadia, U.P.; one s. (Waris) and one d. (Shama); *Educ.*: Rottmenden, Clifton College and Queen's College, Cambridge; Classical Scholar; took a History Tripos at Cambridge; Vice-Pres., Indian Majlis, Cambridge; took active interest in debates under the Cambridge Union and was on many occasions Speaker on Paper; returned to India, 1930; worked in Sales Dept., New Victoria Mills, Cawnpore, 1930-33; managed Taluqdar estates, 1933-35; was one of the first disciples of Qaul-e-Azam Jinnah; member, Working Ctee., Provincial Muslim League, U.P. All-India Muslim League Council, 1936-40; Chief Organizer, Provincial Muslim League, 1935-38; Director of Purchases of Defence Materials and Director of Disposals, Bombay, 1938-47; Indian Supply Commissioner, England, 1947; opted for Pakistan on partition of India; Pakistan Trade Representative, London; speaks a number of foreign languages. *Recreations*: Hockey, Cricket, Boxing, Golf, Rackets and Rugby; obtained colours for these at Queen's College, Cambridge; represented Clifton Coll. at Cricket at Lords. *Recreations*: Race-golfing and development of breeding of racehorses. *Clubs*: R.W.I.T.C., Bombay; Karachi Turf Club; Dorset Rangers Cricket Club; Free Foresters Cricket Club. *Address*: Office of the Textile Commissioner, Karachi, Pakistan.

HAIN, Henry William Theodore, C.B.E. B.Sc. (Hons.), Civil Engineering, M.E. Dir., Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta since 1935. b. Aug. 17, 1899; m. Dorothy Eileen Wyard; *Educ.*: Warwick School, Army, 1918-19; Commissioned, Royal Garrison Artillery, Univ. of Birmingham; joined Braithwaite & Co., Engineers Ltd., Westminster, Aug. 1923; served in various capacities in Bombay, 1923-26; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1926-28; England, 1928-30; transferred to Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Beh. Mgr., Bombay, 1930-34; Dir., Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Chairman, Indian Engineering Association, 1939-43; member, Bengal Chamber of Commerce Ctee., 1947; member, Iron & Steel Advisory Ctee., 1948-49. *Address*: Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Post Box No. 427, G.P.O., Calcutta.

Haji, Abbas Ali, B.A., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), N.K.D., Chairman, Board of Directors and Managing Agents of Amraoti Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Amraoti. b. 1895, of an ancestral and well-connected family in Burhanpur, Central Provinces; m. Fizza Begum of Burhanpur; five s. and four d. *Educ.*: Robertson College, Jubbulpore; graduate of Allahabad Univ. Founded the Amraoti Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; was a member and Vice-President of the Municipal Ctee. of Amraoti Camp for several years; has served

as an Honorary Magistrate, Amraoti District, for a number of years; served on the Managing Ctee. of many educational institutions in the Province; during 2nd World War served as a member of District War Ctee. and Refugee Relief Ctee.; is a Freemason, a Rotarian and a Clubman. *Hobbies*: Gardening and Shikar. *Address*: Haji Mansion, Camp, Amraoti.

HALL, John Talbot Savignae, C.I.E., Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Naval Squadron since Aug. 1948. b. Nov. 30, 1896; m. Agnes Maud (nee Sheoven); one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Elstow School, Bedford and Training Ship "Mersey". Naval service, Aug. 1914 to March 1921; transferred to Royal Indian Navy (the R.I. Marines), March 1921; Chief of Staff, 1940-44; Senior Naval Staff Officer, India Office, 1944-46; Commanded H.M.I.S. "Kistina", 1946, H.M.I.S. "Delhi" (then "Achilles") 1947; appointed Flag Officer Commander, Royal Indian Navy, Aug. 15, 1947. *Clubs*: U. S. Club, Pall Mall; Royal Bombay Yacht Club. *Address*: H.M.I.S. "Delhi", C/o H.M.I. Naval Office, Bombay.

HALVAD-DHRANGADRA: Major His Highness Thaldhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Raj Mayurdhwaj Sinhji Thala-Makhwana, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja Rajsaheb of b. March 3, 1923, m. Maharaj Kumar Shri Briraj Kumari, a d. of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, March 3, 1943; two s., the Heir-apparent Namdar Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrughn Deo, born on March 22, 1944 and Maharaj Kumar Shri Jawahir Deo; *Educ.*: Dhanga-dhra; Heath Mount School and Haileybury College, England; St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun, where he passed the School Certificate Examination in the first grade with distinction; succeeded to the gadi, Feb. 4, 1942; assumed the reins of Govt., Oct. 8, 1943; integrated his State into the United State of Saurashtra, March 26, 1948; is the Uprajpramukh of Saurashtra. *Address*: Dhanga-dhra.

HAMID, Lt.-Col. M. Abdul, former Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. b. November 1836. *Educ.*: Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932; Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club, 1936-1940; Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940; awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937; Campaign Awards, 1914-18, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Africa Star 1943, 1939-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma Star 1945, Defence Medal 1945; A.A.G., A.G.'s Branch, G.H.Q. (I), 1944-46; military service overseas during the War, Additional Member, Federal Public Services Commission, New Delhi, 1946, re-visited U. K. 1948. Appointed joint Director of Public Instruction, Madras Feb. 1949; Member, Royal Automobile Club, National Liberal Club, London. *Address*: C/o Grindlay's Bank, Madras.

HAMID HUSAIN KHAN, Syed, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., Rula Waskadar, Iffe Magistrate, Lucknow; b. May 1895. A public and social worker, has constructed the Hamid Park, Gwynne Clock Tower and a public well at Lucknow; Chairman, District Excise Licensing Board; Member, General Charity Committee, Provincial Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis League, U.P.; Trustee, Shia Int. College, Lucknow; travelled in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. *Address*: Sultanat Manzil, Hamid Road, Lucknow.



HAMIED, Dr. K. A., B.Sc. M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), F.C.S., F.S.C.I., F.R.I.C. (Lond.), F.I.A.Sc. (Ind.), M.L.C. (Bom.), J.P. b. October 31, 1898; *Educ.*: Graduated in Science from Allahabad University in 1920. Was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923; in 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin Univ. where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich; obtained Doctorate from Berlin Univ., 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry; Settled down in Bombay in January 1931; soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines; Managing Director and Technical Expert, Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., a public limited company, promoted by him in 1935, briefly known as "Cipla"; Director of several firms in Bombay; Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U. K. and U.S.A., 1945-46; member, Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Govt. of India; *Address*: 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.



HANCE, Sir James Bennett, K.C.I.E. (1940), C.I.E. (1939), O.B.E. (1920), Knight of Grace Order of St. J.J., M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. b. April 21, 1887; m. 1st, 1916, Catherine Henriette Lawson, s. d. of late Charles Lester Leonard, A.M., M.D., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., 2 d.; 2nd, 1938, Frau Richlids von Kaan, y. d. of late Richard von Warton of Vienna and Ehrenhausen, Styria; *Educ.*: Oundle Sch., Cambridge Univ., Guy's Hospital, House Surgeon, Royal Surrey Hospital, Guildford; entered I.M.S., 1912; Field Service, France, 1914-16; South Persia, 1917-19 (despatches twice); Agency Surgeon, Foreign and Pol. Dept., Govt. of India from 1919; services lent to Jodhpur State as P.M.O., 1925-28; Chief Medical Officer, States of Western India, Rajkot, 1928-33; Residency Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933-40; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health, C.P. & Berar, 1940-42; Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1942-43; Director-General, I.M.S., 1943-46; Medical Adviser to Secretary of State for India 1946 to August 15, 1947. *Publications*: Articles in Guy's Hosp. Reports, 1926-28, Ind. Med. Gazette, 1929 and 1938. *Address*: C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1

HAO, Muhammad Abdul, M.A. (Madras) (1st Class 1st), Afzal-ul-Ulama (1st Class), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Principal, Presidency College, Madras, since Nov. 1948. b. July 1, 1901, s. of late "Shamsul-Ulama" Moulana Muhammad Umar; m. Salmah Begum; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Arabic and Persian at Madrasa Islamiah, Kurnool, under his father; Govt. Muslim Coll. and Presidency Coll. and finally at Oxford (St. Caths.) for doctorate, Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu at Govt. Muslim Coll., Madras, 1924-39; Principal of the same College, 1939-47; Dy. Director of Public Instruction, 1947-48. *Publications*: "Madras Kay Urdu Akbar" *Address*: Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, Major Sirdar, Bar-at-Law, ex-Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); b. September 1905.



Educ.: F. O. College, Lahore. b. Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London. Called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England); m. Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S.,

F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bhanu Singh, I.S.E. of New Delhi; two s. and five d. Has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice; President, Khalsa Jatha (Association), British Isles (1926-27); Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga; member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36), Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37), District Board, Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Festivals and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board: Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37); elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; member, Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34); Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34); Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34). In 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a member of the Court of Delhi University; practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932. Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, 1936-42. In-charge of the Departments of Law and Justice, Jail, Municipalities and P. W. D.; was invested with powers of Jilms-i-khas (1938-42); held charge of Education and Medical (1930-40); was also President, Claims and Advances Committee, and State Scout Commissioner, 1938-42; resigned office as Malerkotla State for joining the Army for the duration of the war and served as Deputy Assistant Welfare General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Indian Army from 1945-1947. Now Chief Labour Officer, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Kanpur (a combine of all sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar). *Recreations*: Riding, Gardening and Tennis. *Address*: Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

HARES, Walter Pollin, B.A. (Durham), M.B.E., 1st class Camb. Prelim., 1903, C. M. S. Missionary, b. 12th April, 1877; m. Marlon Pollin; *Educ.*: at King's Lynn, Durham University. Principal and Warden of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, 1912-1913; Missionary in Charge, Narowal, 1906-1911 and 1913-1916; Missionary in charge, Gojra, 1916-1939; Hon. Canon of Lahore, 1928; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore, 1916; Staff Major of Civil Liaison Organisation General Headquarters, 1940; Archdeacon of Sind and Baluchistan, 1946; Chief Reviser of Panjab Prayer Book. *Publications*: An English-Panjab Dictionary; Compilation of 900 Panjab proverbs and 6,000 idiomatic sentences in Roman Panjab; History of the Christian Church of the first Six Centuries, in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition); *The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission*; *The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India* (3rd Edition), etc. *Address*: Holy Trinity Vicarage, Karachi 3.

HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, J.P., Proprietor, Harkisondass Lukhmiddass; Director, The Native Share & Stock brokers' Assn., The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., October 31, 1904. *Educ.*: Bhanda New High School in Bombay. Joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers Aspinwall Lukhmiddass & Co., in Bombay, at the early age of 18; soon after was taken as a partner; associated with his father's business as well as shipping and export houses; became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1932; set up the firm of Harkisondass Lukhmiddass in 1932; has developed a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall-charts as well as special surveys of the Industries; has given financial assistance privately to many institutions and individuals. *Address*: 5, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



HARNAMSINGH, M.A., B.Sc., Agr., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S., Fellow of the East Punjab University since partition; Member, Royal Agricultural Society (England), P.E.S. (Class I); Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division, b. 12th Dec. 1898; m. 2 s. 1 d. Head of the Economics Dept., Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1924-36, added member (Ph. Univ.) member, Board of Studies, Economics (Ph. Univ.); President, Tennis Club and the Khalsa College Co-operative Society; Senior Lecturer in Economics, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1936-41; Pres., Coll. Rifle Club and Round Table Club; member, U.T.C., King's Commission, April 1939; received training 10/8th and 14/8th P.B. Regt., Lahore; offered unconditional services for war; Asst. Divisional Inspector of Schools at Rawalpindi and Lahore, 1941-45; O.C., "C" Company at Rawalpindi, 1941 and "A" Company at Lahore 1942 (6th P.B. Urban Infantry) in addition to own duties; enrolled many recruits to the Urban Infantry and also technicians under the Technical Training Scheme (Govt. of India); contributed to several funds; resigned King's Commission, 1943 on disbandment of the Unit; Asst. Provincial Scout Commr. since June 1945. *Publications*: "Thesis on Agricultural Education in the Punjab"; "Intermediate Economics"; "English Grammar and Composition"; *Address*: Inspector of Schools, Ambala.

HASAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam, Knighthood of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for humanitarian services; Chairman of the Provincial Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association; Senior Judge, High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench); m. Aisha, d. of M. A. Ghani, Retired District & Sessions Judge, U.P.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Panjab & Aligarh; Advocate & Reader in Law before being raised to the Bench; was Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court till 25th July 1938, when it was annulled with the Allahabad High Court; on deputation to the Govt. of India as Chairman of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer, Enquiry Committee since 14-1-1949; *Address*: 4, Chena Bazar Road, Lucknow.

HASAN, Dr. Mahmood, M.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Diploma in Phonetics, I.P.A. (Paris), Barrister-at-Law, Khan Bahadur (1936), Educational Adviser and Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Pakistan, since Oct. 1948. b. March 1898; m. I. F. Khuda Bakhsh of Lahore; *Educ.*: Aligarh, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris. Was Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Provost of Muslim Hall, Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Dacca till Oct. 1948. *Publications*: Book on Nathaniel Lee and Restoration Tragedy to be published by Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Address*: Education Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

HASAN, Said, Accountant-General, East Bengal. b. in a Kashmiri family, s. of Khwaja Ghulam Jilani, Amritsar; m. Shamim, d. of Khwaja Mohd Bakhsh of Lahore and Perth (Australia); *Educ.*: M.A.O. High School, Amritsar; Foreman Christian College, Lahore; joined Indian Audit and Accounts service by competition; worked in Civil and Railway departments; was on special duty, Supply Dept., Govt. of India during War, to establish small scale industries throughout India for the production of raw materials; on partition, was appointed on the Supplies and Industries Partition Cttee., Govt. of India; services lent to Bengal for partition; represented East Bengal before the Arbitral Tribunal; represents East Bengal on the Cttee. for the settlement of affairs connected with partition; Secy., East Pakistan Society of Economic Affairs; travelled extensively in the Middle East, Islamic Countries, Europe, America and Canada. *Recreations*: Travel, literature, Book reviewing. *Address*: Accountant-General, East Bengal.

HASNAIN, Khan Bahadur Syed Ghulam, B.A. (Alig.), Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, b. January 13, 1891, s. of Syed Ghulam Imam; m. d. of Mir Ghulam Shahir; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: M.A. O. College, Aligarh. Guardian of Their Highnesses the Nawab of Kurwai and the Nawab of Kadiana Baoni in the Chiefs College at Indore; Attache of His Highness the Ruler of Malerkotla State; Under Secy. and Deputy Secy., Legislative Assembly Deptt. of the Govt. of India; Under Secy., Constituent Assembly of India. *Address*: Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Karachi.

HATTIANGDI, Gopal Shankar, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.I.C. (London), senior member, American Chemical Society (1947); Phi Lambda Upsilon (1948); Sigma Xi (1948); Research Associate, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (U.S.A.), b. Dec. 15, 1921; m. Malati Kowshik; *Educ.*: University of Bombay and University of Southern California; Research Scholar at the University of Bombay (1943-45); Technical Secretary Heavy Chemicals & Chemical Industries Committee, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945-47); Research Assistant, U.S. Office of Naval Research, Los Angeles (1947-48); U.S. National Bureau of Standards (1948-49); Lever Brothers (India) Limited, 1949. *Publications*: Numerous scientific papers on the Behaviour of Soap-Oil system; X-Ray Diffraction and Electron Microscopy of lubricating greases, soaps and soapless detergents; articles on the Chemical Industry in India; short stories and essays. *Address*: 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

HAVAL, Anant Balwant, B.E. (Civil), Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, since 1947, b. October 8, 1903, s. of B. V. Haval, Chitnis to Dewan of Kolhapur; m. Shri Rukminibai Bhakane; five d.; *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Ferguson College and N.E.D. Civil Engineering College, Poona; Karachi. Started his official career in Kolhapur as Assistant Engineer, Kolhapur, 1926; Engineer, Dakia Panchayat, Kolhapur, 1928-45; Executive Engineer, Road Project Division, 1945-47; designed and constructed the H. Wilberforce-Belle Bridge on the Kolhapur Gargoti Road at a cost of about Rs. 1,20,000 and also a number of small bridges; successfully tackled the problems of Rede-dohs and Bakare-dohs at a very low cost, thus removing the interruption in the traffic during monsoon on the Kolhapur-Ratanagiri Road; also surveyed and constructed the Gargoti-Patgaon Road. Club: Maharani Lakshmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur. *Address*: Shukravarpeth, Kolhapur.



HAYATE, Mahomed, B.E. (Mech.), Mysore, B.S.E.E. (U.S.A.), M.I.E. (India), Chief Electrical Engineer to the Govt. of Mysore; Chairman, Radio and Elec. Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bangalore; Chairman, Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore; Member, Central Board of Irrigation, Govt. of India, since 1941. *b.* June 7, 1899, *s.* of Mahomed Imam, Gachi Makhan, Shimga, *m.* Halima Begum, *d.* of Mir T. N. Nizamuddin Ali Khan; four *d.* and three *s.*; *Educ.*: Mysore Univ. Engineering College, Bangalore; Union Univ., Schenectady, New York, U.S.A. Joined Mysore P.W.D. as a Sub-Engineer, 1924; Hydraulic Operator, 1925; went on deputation to U.S.A. to take up the course and degree of Union Univ., N.Y., 1929; Electrical Asst., Sivasamudram and Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer 1934; Supdt., Mysore Power and Lighting, 1937; General Supdt. of Generation, Sivasamudram 1941. *Recreations*: Billiards and Golf. *Clubs*: Century Club, Bangalore; Bangalore Golf Club. *Address*: No. 2-C, Andree Road, Langford Town, Bangalore.

HAYLES, Alfred Arthur, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail*, *b.* March 7, 1887, *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928; *Educ.*: London and Paris. *Freelance Journalism*, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; *Asst. Editor*, *The Mail*, 1921; became Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India; Chairman, Madras Fathers Protection Society and P. D. G. W., Madras. *Publications*: "10,000 Miles in Africa." *Address*: Sunnyside, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HAYLEY, Thomas Theodore Steiger, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Oxon), F.R.A.L., F.R.E.S., I.C.S., Secretary, Govt. of Assam, Departments of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Co-operative Societies and Textiles; Director of Rural Development, Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Weaving; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Provincial Textile Commissioner and Honorary Director of Ethnography, Assam, *b.* 4th Oct. 1913; *Educ.*: Clifton Coll., Bristol; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Exeter Coll., Oxford. Field work in social anthropology in Uganda, 1936-37; *Asstt. Commissioner*, Assam, 1938-40; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Assam 1940-43; Director of Publicity and Rural Development, Govt. of Assam, 1943-46; Deputy Commissioner, Nibagarh District, Assam, 1946-47. *Publications*: *The Anatomy of Lama Religion and Groups*. *Address*: C/o The Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

HAZARIKA, Mofazzuddin Ahmed, Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), poet, speaker, social worker and pioneer among modern Assamese literateurs; Government Literary Pensioner; *b.* August



1870, of a respectable Assamese Muslim family with great Military traditions, and 2nd *s.* of late Muhammad Himmattuddin Hazarika of Dibrugarh. Elected President, All-Assam Literary Conference, Golaghat Session, 1929; retired as civil peahkar of Dibrugarh Court, 1926, when he was awarded literary pension by Assam Government; member, Central Text-Book Committee, Assam; has been associated throughout his life in various capacities with many Government and public organisations and institutions; Founder, Cosmopolitan Night School, Dibrugarh, 1902; joint founder, Madrasa-i-Faiz-i-Aam, Dibrugarh, 1902; Corresponding Member, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, since 1933; Annual Associate, Indian Red Cross Society (1935-37); member, Prisoners' Aid Society (1936); Assam Provincial Museum Committee (1936); Assamese Spelling Committee, Shillong (1939); etc. *Publications*: *Jnan Malini*, a book of poems in modern Assamese, and prescribed

as text-book for M.A. examination of Calcutta University and B.A. examination of Dacca University during pre-partition days; manuscripts awaiting publication; *Maliner Ben, Tatta Arriyat* and other poetical works and some of his presidential speeches. *Address*: Choukidingi, Convey Ltd., Dibrugarh, P. O. Rehahari, Assam.

HEANEY, George Frederick, Brigadier (late Royal Engineers), C.B.E. (1943), Surveyor General of India since October 1946. *b.* 1897; *m.* Doreen Marguerite Hammersley-Smith, 1929; two *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Lawrence, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Cambridge University. Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1916; served War 1914-18, served in France, wounded, twice mentioned in dispatches; joined Survey of India, 1921; War 1939-45; Dy. Director, Survey in Persia-Iraq, 1941-43; Director of Survey, S.E.A.C., 1944-45. *Address*: Old Secretariat, Delhi.

HEBATBOY, Mahomedally, Merchant in Papers, Boards, Printing Machinery, Import & Export, *b.* January 4, 1900; *m.* Fatema T. Barma of Hongkong; *Educ.*: The Bharda New High School; Ebrahim Nooruddin Scholarship in Matriculation Examination of Bombay Univ., 1917; Elphinstone College, Bombay; joined the Import and Export business of his father Hebatullah Abdull, 1918, and afterwards put in charge of the paper Dept. of his father's firm; left for a tour of the Far East for reasons of health. July 1921; was able to further his knowledge of the paper trade, by visiting several straw-board and paper mills in Japan; had an extensive tour of Siam, Malaya, Straits Settlements and China; has been utilising his whole-hearted efforts to the sale of the Indian made products since the Congress Nationalist movement of 1918-19; had many set-backs in the beginning before protection was given to the industry; became a prominent dealer in Indian made paper; gave helpful advice to the manufacturers on the marketing of the various qualities of paper. *Clubs*: Islam Club; W.I.A.A. Club House, Bombay. *Address*: 15, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.



HENDERSON, H. E. Loy Wesley, B.A., United States Ambassador to India, since Nov. 19, 1948, and E.E. and M.P. to Nepal since December 3, 1948. *b.* June 28, 1892; *m.* Elise Marie Heinrichson, Dec. 3, 1930; *Educ.*: Northwestern U., 1915; student, Denver University Law School, 1917-18. Served in France with American Red Cross, 1918; member, Inter-Allied Commission to Germany for Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Inspector of prison camps of prisoners of war in Germany, 1919; with Am. Red Cross Commission to Western Russia and Baltic States, 1919-20; appointed Vice-Consul of U.S., 1922; Vice-Consul, Dublin, 1922-23, Queenstown, 1923-24; assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs of Department of State, 1924; appointed Consul, 1925; *Reg.* in diplomatic service, 1927, 3rd Sec., Riga, Kovno and Tallinn, 1927-29; assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs, 1930; second Sec., Moscow, 1934-36, First Sec., 1936. Charge d'affaires ad interim, 1936, 1937 and 1938; became asst. chief Div. of European Affairs, Oct. 10, 1938; appointed inspector of diplomatic missions and consular offices, 1942; Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'affaires, 1942; reassigned as asst. chief Div. of European Affairs, 1943; appointed E. E. and M.P. to Iraq, June 1943; became Dir. Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, 1945; appointed career minister of U.S., Nov. 1946, Del., 17th International Geological Congress, Moscow, 1937. *Address*: American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

HEREDIA, James Nathaniel, B.Com., General Manager and Director, The Asian Assurance Co. Ltd.; Consul for Brazil; Managing Director, The Hardez Electric Co. Ltd. *b.* October 1908, Bombay, of a well-known Goan family, *d.* *s.* of late Dr. M. A. de Heredia, ex-Consul for Brazil and Mrs. A. Rocha; *m.* I. A. de Silva; two *s.*, and two *d.*; *Educ.*: North Point, Durwelling, St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Appointed Secretary of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd. and Vice-Consul for Brazil, 1932; member, Mg. Committee of the Indian Life Assurance Officers' Association; Manager, 1940; subsequently General Manager and Director. Has cosmopolitan interests and is a keen all-round sportsman. *Address*: Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.



HIDAYATULLAH, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, O.B.E. (1946), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, *b.* Dec. 17, 1905; *m.* Pishpa, *d.* of A. N. Shah, I.C.S. 1948; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Raipur (1922); Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926); B.A. 2nd Order of merit, Malak Gold Medalist, Trinity College, Cambridge (1927-30), English and Law Tripos, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (1930). President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge (1929); Advocate, Nagpur High Court (1930-46); Lecturer, University College of Law (1935-43); Government Pleader (1942-43); Advocate, General, C.P. & Berar (1943-46); Puisne Judge (1946); member, Nagpur Municipal Committee (1932-33); member, Nagpur Improvement Trust; member, Nagpur University Academic Council, Court, etc. (1934-47); Dean of the Faculty of Law 1949; member, Nagpur Bar Council, 1943-46. *Publications*: Miscellaneous papers. *Address*: Byramji Town, Nagpur.

HIMATSINGKA, Prabhu Dayal, B.A., B.L. M.C.A. (Indian Parliament), Senior Partner P. D. Himatsingka & Co., Calcutta, *b.* Aug. 16, 1889; *Educ.*: Graduated from the Scottish



Church College, Calcutta, 1911; Degree in Law, 1914. Leg., Calcutta, 1914. Enrolled as Attorney of High Court, Calcutta, 1921; arrested for political activities, Aug. 1942; later prosecuted in the Rowbazar Conspiracy case; but discharged after trial; exterminated from Bengal, under the Defence of India Act, March 1916; home interned at Dumka, May 1916 to Jan. 1, 1920; connected with various public bodies; Founder-member, Marwari Relief Society; returned unopposed to the Bengal Leg. Council for several terms from the Calcutta West Constituency; resigned from the Council in obedience to Congress mandate, 1930; elected member, Calcutta Corp., 1924-43; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust representing the elected Councillors, June 1927-36; Vice-Pres. and Pres., Barabazar Congress Ctee., for some years; elected M.L.A., Bengal from Calcutta West Constituency, 1937; resigned June 1938; started in Calcutta a branch of the Seva Saniti Boy Scouts Assoc., 1927; Provincial Commr. of the same in Bengal (now called Hindustan Scout Assoc.); Pres., Marwari Girls' High School, Matree Seva Sadan, and of several other physical, cultural and public Assocs.; Director of several public companies; returned

to Assam Legislative Assembly, 1946; resigned, Feb. 48; elected M.L.A., West Bengal; elected member, Constituent Assembly of India (Indian Parliament), June 1948; resigned from West Bengal Legislative Assembly; enrolled as Agent, Federal Court of India, 1949. *Address:* 61-A and 61-B, Garisbat Road, Calcutta 19.

HIMATSINGHI, Major-General Maharaj Shri, C.I.E., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, since Dec. 1947. *b.* August 12, 1897, *s.* of H.H. the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar; *m.* Chandra Kumari, *d.* of Colonel Thakur Prithi Singhji of Kotah; two *d.* Rajkumari Ratna Kunver and Rajkumari Mahendra Kunver; *Educ.:* Rajkumari's College, Rajkot; Malvern College, England. No. 4 Officer Cadet Bn., Oxford. Commissioned in the Indian Army from No. 4 Officer Cadet Bn., Oxford, Oct. 1917; Asstt. Mily. Attache to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1926-29; Mily. Secy. and Home Minister, Jamnagar, and Member, Advisory Mily. Cttee. to the Chamber of Princes, 1931-39; represented the States Forces at the Jubilee, 1935 and Coronation, 1937 in London; Asstt. Mily. Secy. and subsequently first Secy. to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1940-42; General Staff Officer, Grade I, Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., 1942-44; promoted Col.; Dy. Dir., Public Relations and Inter-Services Publicity Liaison Officer, Washington, 1944-45; on special mission to various fighting fronts in Imphal, Arakan, Iran, Iraq, Italy, etc., 1942-45; Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., India, 1945; Dy. Dir. of Welfare, G.H.Q., 1945; M.L.A. representing Indian Armed Forces, 1946-47; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947; member, Defence Consultative Cttee.; Advisory Cttee. for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and Posts and Telegraphs Dept.; member, Union Constitution Cttee.; Scouts Commr., Nawanagar State, 1932-47; Chief Political Liaison Officer with Kathiawar Defence Force in the Junagadh operations, Kathiawar, Oct.-Nov. 1947. *Recreations:* Cricket, Golf, Rackets, etc. *Clubs:* Wellington Sports Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Sumer Club, Jamnagar. *Address:* C/o Central Bank of India Ltd., Jamnagar (Saurashtra).

HIMMAT Singhji Sahib, Lt.-Col. Maharaj Shri, second s. of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Umald Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Air-Vice-Marshal, Lieut.-General, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D. *b.* on 21st June, 1925; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; received Police training at Police Training College, Phillaur (Punjab); held portfolio of Home Department. *Address:* Jodhpur (Rajasthan).



HINGORANI, Hardasmal Banasing, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Chairman, Sind Public Service Commission, since February 1948. *Educ.:* Graduated from St. Xavier's College and Government Law School, Bombay. Entered the Sind Judicial Service, 1926; was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Sind Government, 1938; became Member, Sind

Public Service Commission, August 1947. *Address:* Sind Public Service Commission, Napier Barracks, Block No. T/2, Karachi.

HIRACHAND, Seth Ratanchand, M.A., J.P., Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* at Sholapur; *Educ.:* Sholapur; graduated in Arts from the Deccan College, Poona, 1927; studied privately and passed M.A., 1930. Joined business; has been Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. for nearly eighteen years; Director, Premier Construction Co. Ltd., and Ravalgaoon Sugar Farm Ltd.; has served on the Engineering Industries and Horticultural Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee; has been successively Chairman of the Engineering Association of India, Bombay Presidency Branch, since 1946. *Address:* The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.



HIRAY, Bhauroo alias Bhausaheb Shakaram, B.A., LL.B. (First Class), President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee. since 1948. *b.* March 1, 1905, of an agriculturist family. *m.* Rewatibai Hiray; two *s.* and five *d.* *Educ.:* Nasik upto Matric; Baroda upto B.A.; Poona Law College for LL.B. Began practising at Malegaon, Dist. Nasik; took to Social and Co-operative activities immediately; was elected to District Local Board, 1934 and Bombay Provincial Assembly on Congress Ticket, 1937; was Parliamentary Secy. to Home and Revenue Depts.; resigned with Congress Ministries; had been convicted for Satyagraha, 1940 and was detained for 15 months, 1942; was elected to Central Assembly in 1945; is a social worker and congress worker. *Address:* Agra Road, Nasik.

HORA, Rai Bahadur Dr. Sunder Lal, D.Sc. (Punjab-et-Edin.), Fellow of the Royal Society of London (1938); Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1930); Foundation Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India (1935); Hon. Member, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (1946); Hon. Prof., Scientific Institutes, Netherlands (1948); Rai Bahadur (1936); medals awarded from the School, Univ., Govt. and National Geographical Society of India; Director, Zoological Survey of India, since 1947. *b.* May 2, 1896, *s.* of Lala Gobind Sahai Hora of Ram Nagar and Shrimati Lakshmi Devi of Hafizabad; *m.* Kumari Vidya Vati Batra, 1929; one *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* S. D. A. S. High School, Jullundur; Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1913-19; Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, 1919-21; Edinburgh Univ., 1927-28; Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1921-42; was Offg. Supdt.; Dir. of Fisheries, Bengal, 1942-46; Hon. Dir., Central Inland Fisheries Research, 1947. *Publications:* Over 300 papers, mostly on fish and fisheries of India, Zoogeography, Animal Ecology, Anthropology, etc. *Recreations:* Official and technical correspondence concerning fish and fisheries with specialists in India and abroad; study of the knowledge of ancient Hindus concerning fish and fisheries; advisory and administrative work for various learned societies. *Address:* Museum House, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

HORWILL, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt. (Jan. 1948), A.B.C.Sc. B.Sc. (1st Hons. Maths.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 19th September 1890; *m.* Vera Merrick Walker, M.B., Ch. B. (Ed.); *Educ.:* Plymouth Technical School; Royal College of Science; University College, London; and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in October 1915; served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-19; Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-24; appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929; Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40; Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18, 1940. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

HOSAIN, Mirza Akhtar, M.A. (All.) (in Arabic), Controller of Examinations, Univ. of Dacca, since Sept. 1948. *b.* 1896, *s.* of Mirza Ata Hosain (deceased), and Anwar Begum; *m.* Zohura Begum; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* M. A. A. College, Aligarh (now Muslim Univ., Aligarh). Asstt. Registrar, Aligarh Muslim Univ., 1921-25; Asstt. Registrar, Patna Univ., 1925-43; Registrar, Patna Univ., 1943-45; Registrar, Delhi Univ., 1945-47. *Recreations:* Hockey and Gardening. *Address:* University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca (East Pakistan).

HOSAIN, Dr. Syed Moazzam, M.A. (Dac.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since Oct. 1948. *b.* August 1, 1901; *m.* A. N. Anwara of Balladi; *Educ.:* University of Dacca, B.A. Honours, 1922; M.A., 1924; Govt. of Bengal Research Scholar, 1924-26; State Scholar, 1926-30; University of Oxford, D.Phil., 1929; made an educational tour on the Continent and in Near East, 1929-30. Reader, Dacca University, 1930-35; Professor, 1935-48. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1937-40; Proctor, 1940-42; Provost of Salimullah Muslim Hall, 1942-48; Representative of the Govt. of Pakistan at the third General Conference of UNESCO held in Beirut from 17th November to 12th December, 1948. *Publications:* Early Arabic Odes, Univ. of Dacca; the Poems of Suraqah b. mirdas al-Barqi, Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain; Al-Hakim's Ma'arifat-u-'Ulum-i-T-Hadith, The State Publication Bureau of Hyderabad Dn.; Kitab al-Rumuz, Arabic Academic, Damascus. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HUSAIN, Dr. Iqbal, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Senior Professor of Persian, Patna College. *b.* 22nd November 1906. *Educ.:* Patna and Law College, Patna; University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research Scholar, first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; appointed to Class I of the Bihar Educational Service, 1944; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36; Asstt. Prof. of Persian, Patna Coll., 1938-44; nominated by H.E. the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the Senate of the Patna Univ., 1943; Member of the Faculty of Arts; Member of the Faculty of Law; Member, Boards of Studies in Persian and Urdu of Patna University; Member, Committee of Courses and Studies in Persian, Lucknow University (1948-50); Member, Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board, 1938-44; Examiner in Persian upto M.A. standard in various Universities of India and Pakistan; Convenor, M.A. Board of Examiners in Persian of Patna University; Representative of Patna Univ. to the 12th

and 14th All-India Oriental Conference held in Benares and Darbhanga; Member, Governing Body of the Madrasa-Isilamia Shamsul Huda, Patna; Member, Editorial Board of the Patna Univ. Journal. *Publications:* *The Early Persian Poets of India and the Tuhfa-i-Sami*. Address: Patna College, P.O. Patna University, Patna.

HUSAIN, Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Deputy Minister for Defence, States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan. b. 1907, s. of late Fida Husain Khan; m. Sultan Jahan Begum; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Aligarh, Etawah and Delhi and finally at Heidelberg (Germany). Reader in Modern History, Dacca Univ., 1933; Provost, Fazlul Haq Muslim Hall, Dacca Univ., 1944; Professor of International Relations, Dacca Univ., 1948; member, Indian Consensus, 1946; member, Pakistan Parliament, 1947; Secy. Muslim League Parliamentary Party, 1949. *Publications:* *Quest for Empire* (1937); Urdu Translations of Rousseau's Social Contract and Machiavelli's Prince, with Introductions and Notes. *Recollections:* Contract Bridge. Address: C/o Ministry of Defence, States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

HUSAIN, Mohammad Afzal, M.Sc., (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Pakistan Public Service Commission. b. March 1889, s. of (Mian) Hussain Baksh and Patch Bibi; m. Ghulam Janat; one s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore & Christ's College, Cambridge; Prizeman, Govt. Coll., Lahore; Scholar, Univ., Punjab; Prizeman & Scholar, Christ's Coll.; Prizeman, University of Cambridge. Entomologist to Govt., Punjab & Professor of Zoology and Entomology, the Punjab Agricultural Coll., Lyallpur (1919-25, 1927-29, 1933-38); Offc. Imperial Entomologist, Agric. Res. Inst., Pusa (1925-26); Locust Research Entomologist of I.C.A.R. (1930-33); Principal, Punjab Agric. Coll., Lyallpur (1933-38); Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab (1938-1944); member, Famine Enquiry Commission (1944-45); member, National War Memorial Academy C'ttee., 1945; member and Chairman, West P. & N.-W.F.P. Joint Public Service Commission (1945-48); Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India; General President, Indian Science Congress, 1946. *Publications:* Numerous publications in Zoology & Entomology. Address: Pakistan Public Service Commission, Karachi.

HUSAIN, Nasim, M.A., M.B.E. (June, 1941), Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Jan. 1948. b. Oct. 21, 1906, s. of the late Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Executive Councillor to the Governor-General of India; m. Shamim Sultana, d. of the late Haji Ghulam Samdani, Army Contractor, Peshawar; two s., Iftekhar Husain and Afzal Husain; *Educ.*: Sacred Heart, Central Model Schools and Govt. College, Lahore. Joined Punjab Civil Service, 1929; accompanied Govt. of India Political Delegation to South Africa, 1931-32; Private Secy. to the High Commissioner for India in London, July 1937 to Dec. 1941; Administrative Officer, Central P.W.D. Deptt., Labour, Govt. of India, Jan. 1942-Jan. 1946; Chief Administrative Officer, India Meteorological Deptt., June 1946-Aug. 1947; Director-General, Pakistan Meteorological Deptt., Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1948. *Recollections:* Tennis, Photography, Fishing. Address: Dy. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karachi.

HUSAIN, Syed Ashfaq, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law at Lincoln's Inn, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Education Dept., b. March 21, 1905, s. of Syed Ishfaq Husain; m. Azharunnisa; one s., Hassan Masood and two d., Naz and Kusum; *Educ.*: Magdalen College, School; Oxford and Oriel College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar for 3½ years; Lecturer in History and Political

Science and Reader in Economics, Aligarh Muslim Univ.; A senior Lecturer at Mayo College, Ajmer; Information Officer, Govt. of India; lately Deputy Educational Adviser and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education. *Publications:* Various articles in different journals and newspapers from time to time. *Recollections:* Listening to music. Address: Embassy of India, Education Department, 2111, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D. C., U.S.A. and Sitapur, U.P., India.

HUSAIN, Zahid, M.A., Governor, State Bank of Pakistan, b. Jan. 6, 1895, s. of M. Murtar Husain; *Educ.*: Old M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. (now Muslim University). Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts, 1918; occupied various positions: was Finance Adviser, Supply Dept., during the war; was Financial Commissioner, Railways. Address: 235, Stall Lane, Karachi.

HUSSAIN, Sir Ahmed, Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, the Nizam's Own Colonel, C.S.I. (1911), Nawab (1917), K.C.I.E. (1922), Confidential Minister to His late Highness as well as to H.E.H. the Nizam from 1896 to 1935. b. 11 Aug. 1863; m. Ayisha (1882) who died in 1907; Fatima, Lady Amin Jung who died in 1948; four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Miller's Prizeman, 1882; Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885; B.A. (1886), B.L. (1889), M.A. (1890), LL.D., Osmania (1926). High Court Vakil (1890); Advocate (1928); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secy. to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secy. to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. Law member, Nizam's Executive Council, 1922-28; one of Hyderabad Delegates to the First Round Table Conference, St. James Palace, London, 1930-31; member of the Hon'ble Sarkikhas Committee, 1904-1930; retired, 1937. *Publications:* *Notes on Islam, Philosophy of Faqirs* articles in Periodicals. Clubs: Cosmopolitan (Madras), Secunderabad and Calcutta Club. Address: Amin Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, Mrs. Iqbalunnisa, B.A., Gold Medalist, Dip.-in-Education, Writer & Social worker. b. January 21, 1898; m. Syed Ahmed Hussain, Asstt. Engineer, Mysore Govt.; *Educ.*: Univa. of Mysore & Leeds (England). Started educational career after marriage; graduated in 1930; worked for the social uplift and educational progress of women; represented India at the World's Girl Guide Conference, Switzerland in 1934; led Indian Delegation to the International Women's Congress at Islamabad, 1935. *Publications:* *Changing India, 1940; Purdah & Polygamy; Harem House* a play has also been published; *Razia* a novel published in 1949; another novel *"The biography of an Indian Muslim Woman"* is being written. Address: 1 C, Palmgrove Road, Bangalore.

HUSSAIN, Javad, Barrister-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (India) since March 1947. b. February 11, 1893, s. of late Nawab Muhammad Razakhan, B.C.S., Collector and Dt. Magistrate; m. Shahjehan Begum; two s.; *Educ.*: Madras; Dublin (Ireland now Eire). Started as Member, Madras Provincial Civil Service; promoted Collector and Dt. Magistrate in 13th year of service; while yet in service nominated member, Madras Public Service Commission; nominated from there to the Federal Public Service Commission. *Recollections:* Reading and Walking. Address: 33, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.

HYDERABAD: Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, the Nizam of b. April 16, 1886; m. Duthan Pasha, d. of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family, 1906; Heir-Apparent, Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar; *Educ.*: Privately. Ascended the gadi, August 29, 1917; is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. Address: Hyderabad (Dn.).

HYDERGARH BASODA: Nawab Mohammad Masood Ali Khan Bahadur Firozjang, Nawab Sahib of, b. April 17, 1917; s. of Nawab Mohammad Asyub Ali Khan Bahadur Firozjang; m. Badre-uz-Zul Nawaibzad Mohammadzaman Begum Sahiba, e. s. of the present ruler of Mohammadgarh State; three s. and three d., Heir-Apparent, Nawabzada Kishwar Ali Khan; *Educ.*: Duly College, Indore. Succeeded his father, 1940. *Recollections:* Cricket, Hockey and Football; was Captain of the College Hockey XI of the Duly College. Address: Mumtaz Mahal Palace, Hydergarh Basoda, via Bilhasa.



IBRAHIM, A. Rashid, B.A. (Honours, 1st Class), Under-Secretary to the Cabinet, Govt. of Pakistan, since Sept. 1947. b. Nov. 26, 1948, s. of Shaikh and Begum Moid. Ibrahim of New Kchal, Abbottabad; m. Sultana Akhtar de Akhtar Qadir; one d. and one s.; *Educ.*: Islamic College, Peshawar, N.-W.F.P.; was Vice-President of the College Union, Editor of the College Magazine, and Member, Seniors' Club. Joined the Audit & Accounts Services, 1942; Accounts Officer, N.W.R., Headquarters, Lahore, 1942-45; Divisional Accounts Officer, Ferozepur & Rawalpindi, 1945-46; Divisional, Personnel Officer, Karachi, 1947. *Recollections:* Philately, Music and Tennis. Clubs: Karachi Club. Address: 25, Bleakhouse Road, Karachi.

ICHALKARANJJI: Shrimant Govindrao Narayanrao alias Abasaheb Ghorpade, Pant Sachiv, Jahagirdar of, b. 1935; is still a minor and is receiving his education at Banagalore in the Bishop Cotton Boys' High School; adopted by Shrimant Gangabal Mahasab, Kanisabab of Ichalkaranji, after the demise of Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, the late Chief Sahab of Ichalkaranji with the permission of the British Govt. and the Kolhapur Regency Council, August 1946; adoption temporarily upset by the Kolhapur Durbar by placing Meh. V. N. Ghorpade, their own nominee on the gadi of Ichalkaranji; restored to his former position by the States Ministry overruling the decision of the Kolhapur Durbar; the minor Jahagirdar owes much to the late Chief Sahab Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, who was responsible for developing the Ichalkaranji village into an important industrial town and who contributed liberal donations to educational institutions throughout the country and who also represented the Sardars and Inamdar of the Deccan in the Bombay Legislative Council for a long time; the Jahagirdar with an annual income of about six lakhs of rupees has now merged in the Bombay Province, along with the Kolhapur State. Address: Ichalkaranji.



IDAR: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shree Himatsinghji Sahab Bahadur, the Maharaja of, *b.* September 2, 1899; *m.* Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, *c. d.* of the Raja of Khandala in the Jaipur State, 1908; two *s.*, Maharajkumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the *Heir-Apparent*, and Amar Singhji, *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer where he had a brilliant academic career; at the college won every single class prize from the fifth form to the diploma, five for English and eleven



for various other subjects. Was equally distinguished in the playing fields; represented the Mayo College against the Aitchison College in tent pegging and tennis; captained one of the other of the junior football or cricket teams, was one of the best polo-players at the college all through; won the first prize for riding in 1915. On leaving the college plunged into the administration of the State, working under the close supervision of his father His late Highness; went on a tour of India in 1929-30 and acquired further practical experience of politics and administration; ascended the *gadi*, July 11, 1931; scored important successes in the Turf; won the Eclipse Stakes of India, 1937, the then Blue Ribband of the 'Indian Turf'; has also won three of the five Indian Classics, the Indian Derby, the Indian Two Thousand Guineas and the Indian One Thousand Guineas, 1948. *Recreations*: Hunting, pigsticking, horse racing, music, painting and photography. *Address*: Pratap Palace, Himatnagar.

IDHAM, Representative of Indonesia in Pakistan, since Oct. 1947. *b.* 1918, at Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia; *Educ.*: Grammar School and High School, Djakarta, Java; worked in Laboratory for Chemical Research at Bogor, West Java (1938-39); *Chemist*, Chemical Research Laboratory, West Java Experimental Station, Bogor; research work in Chemistry of tea, cinchona, rubber (1939-43); arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese Military Police for anti-Japanese activities (1944-45); Chairman, Indonesian Republican Council for Youth Affairs for West Java (1945); Political Adviser to the Special Commissioner for West Java for the Republic of Indonesia (1946). *Address*: Representative of Indonesia in Pakistan, Karachi.

IKRAMULLAH, Mohammad, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Aug 1947. *b.* Jan. 15, 1903, *s.* of K. R. H. M. Wilayatullah; *m.* Shafista Akhtar Noor Saharwardy; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Morris College, Nagpur; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S., 1927; served in the Central Provinces for six years; Under Secy., Industries and Labour Dept., Govt. of India, 1933-37; appointed India's Deputy Trade Commissioner in London, 1937; was Adviser and Secy. to the 24th and 25th Labour Conferences held in Geneva; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept., 1940; later became Joint Secretary, Adviser to the Indian Representative to the U.N. Commission, 1945; member, Indian Coalfield Cttee., 1946; was Joint-Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India. *Recreations*: Shooting. *Address*: 56, Clifton, Karachi.

ILKAL: Allisaheb Nabisaheb, B.A., LL.B., Pleader and M.L.A., Bijapur. *b.* 1899, at Ilkal, Hungund Taluka, Bijapur Dist.; *s.* of Nabisaheb, Merchant & *m.* Mrs. Fatmabi, *d.* of Khadisaheb Annigeri, Landlord, Annigeri; six *s.*, three *d.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona; Wilson College, Bombay; passed LL.B., 1925, joined Bijapur Bar, 1929, member, Bombay Legislative Assembly since 1937; awarded Khansahib, 1944; renounced 1947; member Bijapur Municipal Borough for 3 years; District Local Board and Dist. School Board for five years; Hon. Recruiting Officer in the last War; Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-I-Islam, Bijapur; Bijapur After-care Association and Remand Home; Dist. Road Advisory Cttee.; Dist. Rural Development Board; Dist. Prohibition Cttee. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: Pleader, Bijapur.



INDIES: His Eminence the Most Rev. J. G. Peters, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., Archbishop of, *b.* October 26, 1903; *Educ.*: Voorhees College, Vellore, India; graduated from Webster



Univ., U.S.A., Catholicism of the East, Primate and Metropolitan, Apostolic Church of the Indies, commonly called the Eastern Orthodox Church and incorporated as the Church of India, Ceylon and Malaya by the Govt. of India Act XXI of 1860; consecrated in St. George's Cathedral Church, Ambur, March 6, 1938; appointed as Exarch in the Indies by His Beatitude the Lord Patriarch of Glastonbury in London, England, 1948. *Address*: Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, India.

INDORE: Her Highness Shrimati Sahayawati Maharani Indirabai Holkar, granddaughter of Bahadur Anand Rao Ramkrishna, J.P., and late Rao Bahadur Mukund Rao Ramachandra, *m.* H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913; *Educ.*: Privately; has been thrice to Europe. Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and connected with the Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All-India History of Indian Philosophy, village uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923-24. *Address*: Lalbagh Palace, Indore.



INDORE: Major-General H. H. Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawal Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, C.I.E. (1935), LL.B., Maharaja of, *b.* Sept. 6, 1908; *m.* first, Savitribai (*d.* 1937), *d.* of the Chief of Kagal Junior (Kolhapur), 1924; one *d.*; second, Fay Crane, 1943; one *s.*; *Educ.*: England, 1920-23; Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29. Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1926; assumed full ruling powers, 1930; has a salute of 21 guns within his territories and 19 outside; invited delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931; assumed charge of the Office of the Senior Up-Rajpramukh (Senior Vice-President) of the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat), May 28, 1948. *Recreations*: Tennis and shikar. *Address*: Indore.

INGLIS, Robert James, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner in India, since 1948. *b.* July 5, 1909, *s.* of Robert Campbell and Adelaide Inglis; *m.* Elsa Mary Sayle of Sydney, N.S.W.; one *d.* Served in New Zealand Govt. Departments, Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Greymouth, also Melbourne and Sydney; Adviser to N.Z. Delegation, Eastern Group Supply Council, New Delhi-Simla, 1941; New Zealand member, E.G.S.C., 1942; N.Z. Observer, Indonesian Conference, New Delhi, 1949. *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana. *Address*: "Villa Ramona", 37, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

INIGO-JONES, Commodore Henry Richmond, R.N., C.I.E. (1st January 1948), Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, *b.* August 26, 1899; *s.* of Rev. & Mrs. R. W. Inigo-Jones (deceased); *m.* late Hester Rhoda Inigo Jones (née Smith); has one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: Elstow School, Bedford; Thames Nautical Training College, H.M.S. Worcester, British Navy, 1917-20; transferred to R.I.M. later R.I.N., 1920 to date. *Recreations*: Golf, *Clubs*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Willington Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana Ltd., etc. *Address*: Northbrook House, R.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay.

IRANI, Mrs. Motibai Khodamovad, *b.* 1901 in Poona; *m.* Khodamovad Jamshed Irani, 1918; three *s.* two *d.*; *Educ.*: in Poona. First Woman President of the Poona Suburban Municipality, elected unopposed; was its Vice-President and Chairman, Standing Committee; Member, Municipality for the last 7 years; keenly interested in social work, Women's welfare and uplift of labour class women and their children; founded maternity home at Yeravda for the benefit of the poor residents of Poona suburbs; Chairman, Food Grains Advisory Committee, Poona Suburbs; Member, District Excise Advisory Board and Sassoon Hospitals Advisory Committee. *Address*: 42, Sassoon Road, Poona 1.



ISHWARDAS Lakhmides, Sir, Kt. (1936), J.P., Merchant and Landlord, *b.* 1872, of a distinguished family which settled down in Bombay nearly 300 years ago, and which, since then, has been holding a high place in the community. Kapole Banias. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; was President of the community for a time; second Sheriff of Bombay and fourth Knight in the family; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for many years; Director, Port Canning & Land Improvement Co., Ltd., Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., New Union Mills, Ltd., Khandala-Lonavla Electric Supplying Co., Ltd. and Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products, Ltd., etc.; President, Managing Council, St. Harkissandas Narotandas Hospital, Bombay; Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage; Member of the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay; Trustee, Pechey-Physon Sanatorium for Women and Children, Naskik; Trustee of Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Vurgeevandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School; The Amrell Kapole Boarding School; Shree Barbhay Vanita Bala Orphanage; Member of the Committee, Bombay Vigilance Association; served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for a number of years and was President in 1927-28;



served on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School; represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Municipal Corporation and Port Trust for several years; Sheriff of Bombay in 1924-25; travelled widely in Europe, Australia, Japan, China and India; a keen Freemason under both Scottish and English Constitutions; holds progressive views in politics and has made a mark in public life by social work. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ISLAM, Muhammad Ziaul, Associate Editor, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Karachi. *b.* January 27, 1911; *Educ.:* Agra, Aligarh and Delhi Universities. U.P. Civil Service (1935-47); Simla-Delhi Representative, the *Eastern Times*, Lahore and the *Star of India*, Calcutta, 1932-34; correspondent from Rajputana and later from various U.P. towns of the *Statesman* and the *Pioneer*, 1935-45; Secretary, Publicity Planning and Co-ordination Board, Govt of Pakistan (Nov. 1947-March 1948); Editor, *Pakistan*, Ministry of Information's cultural and literary magazine (April-September 1948). Deputy Editor, the *Daily Gazette* (Sept. 1948-Jan. 1949). *Publications:* *The Revolution in Kashmir, Side-lights on Muslim Politics, Hamaz Shaura Key Khut, Dawi-Khagad and Adul-Purey* (Urdu), and several monographs and pamphlets. *Recreations:* Tennis. *Clubs:* The Karachi Club, Karachi. *Address:* 8, Kutchery Road, Karachi.



ISMAIL, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M., K.C.I.E. (1936), K.T. (1924), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923). *b.* 1883; *m.* Zolinda Begum; *Educ.:* Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asstt. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41; Prime Minister of Jaipur, June 1942 to July 1946; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, August 1946 to May 1947; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandung (Java), 1937; delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944, and Benares Hindu University in 1945. *Address:* Bangalore.

ISMAIL, Haji Hasham Haji Moosa, Hon. Presy. Magt. & J. P.; Pres., Memon Chamber of Commerce, Far East Indian Evacuee Merchants' Association; Vice-Pres., Muslim Educational Service League; Hon. Secy., B. P. Radio Club Ltd. *b.* Amrli, 1906; *Educ.:* Dava's College of Commerce, Importer and Exporter. *Address:* Haji Moosa Ismail & Sons, 21/17, Nagdevi Street, B o m b a y 3; *Residence:* No. 1, Club Road, Ismail Manzil, Byculla, Bombay 8.



ISMAIL, Mohammad, Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, since April 1948. *b.* 1884. Practised in Gorakhpur (1908-32); appointed Government Advocate (1932), member, United Provinces' Legislative Assembly (1920-32); Judge, Allahabad High Court (1937-44); went to the Eastern States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh to establish a High Court, April 1947; resigned to serve on the Arbitral Tribunal. *Address:* High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi.

ISPAHANI, His Excellency Al-Haj Mirza Abol-Hassan, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of Pakistan to U.S.A., since Sept. 1947. *b.* 1902; *Educ.:* St. John's College, Cambridge; called to the English Bar (1924); joined the family business of M. M. Ispahani (1925); elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1933); resigned to work for the introduction of separate electorates in the Calcutta Corporation, 1935; re-elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1940); elected Dy. Mayor, Calcutta Corporation (1941-42); M.L.A., Bengal, (1937-47); member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; represented the Muslim League in *New York Herald Tribune Forum* (1946); Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Middle East (1947); Dy. Leader, Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. (1947); Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Havana Conference on Trade and Employment (1947); member, Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. over the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; was Director of M.M. Ispahani Ltd., and various other Commercial Houses; Pres., Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; takes a keen interest in sports and welfare work. *Address:* Pakistan Ambassador to U.S.A., New York.

ISIRANI, Siroomal Vishandas, B.A. (Bomc), Advocate, Chief Court, Karachi-Sind; Dy. Speaker, Sind Assembly. *b.* July 21, 1900. *m.* Parpati, *d.* of Kewalchand Dudani; one *x.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* D.J. Sind College, Karachi; graduated, 1921. Edited "*Larkana Gazette*" for two years; entered Legal Profession, 1923; elected to A.L.C.C., 1937; went to Jail twice in 1942 movement; elected to Sind Leg. Assembly, 1916, securing largest percentage of votes in the Province; on partition of India continued to remain in Sind; after liquidation of Congress in Pakistan, organised "Sind Hindu Conference" which is a permanent and representative political organisation of Sind Hindus; elected leader, Sind Hindu Assembly Party and therefore leader of opposition in the Sind Legislature; elected unanimously as "Deputy speaker" of Sind Assembly, March 1949; strong advocate of Peace and Goodwill between Pakistan and India. *Address:* Diwan Razdrimal Lane, Larkana (Sindh).

ISVARAN, V., B.A., Chief Secretary to the Government of Saurashtra. *b.* July 31, 1908; *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut and Madras Christian College. Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay Province from 1942; Director of Agriculture, Sind and Bombay. *Clubs:* Poona Gynkhabana. *Address:* Chief Secretary to Government, Rajkot.

IVANIOS, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mar. O.L.C., M.A. (1907), D.D., LL.D. (1936), Archbishop of Trivandrum. *b.* Sept. 8, 1882; *Educ.:* Syrian Seminary; The Madras Christian Coll. Principal, Mar Dionysius Seminary High School, Kottayam (1908-14); Prof. of Economics and Syriac, Serampore College, Bengal (1914-19); founded Bethany, the Monastery and Convent of Nuns (1919-25); was consecrated Bishop of Bethany (1925); was installed Metropolitan of Bethany with Suffragan Bishop (1928); reunited with the Catholic Church along with the Suffragans, Monks, Nuns, and others (1930); visited H. H. the Pope and received Sacred Pallium from the hands of Pope Pius XI (1932); received in audience by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace; lectured at the Catholic International Universities' Conference, Switzerland; assisted at the International Eucharistic Conference, Dublin; appointed head of the Malankara Rite by Pope and Metropolitan Archbishop of Trivandrum (1932); visited America in 1947; assisted at the Marian Congress, Ottawa; was received in audience by President Truman; received the Honorary Degree of 'Doctor of Laws' from the Univ. of San Francisco (1948); has been permitted to start a First Grade College at Trivandrum. *Address:* Archbishop's House, Trivandrum.

IYER, E. V. Ganapati, B.Sc., M.C.S., Director, The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. *b.* 26th Nov. 1899. *m.* Jayalakshmi, *d.* of late Chief Justice Rajadharanpravalua C. S. Doraiswami Iyer, 1922; *Educ.:* The Central Coll., Bangalore; took 1st rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination, Jan. 1920; passed Govt. of India Finance Enrolled Officers' Examination. Was Auditor, Mysore State Railway; Secretary, Stores Purchase Cttee.; Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies. Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and Kadur Districts; Government Director and Chairman of the following concerns: Sandalwood Oil Factory, Porcelain Factory, Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Factory, Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.; Director, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore from Sept. 1914 to March 1945 and again from June-Aug. 1946 and from Nov. 1917; Vice-Chairman, the Indian Institute of Culture, Basavanagudi, Bangalore. *Publications:* A handbook of Land Mortgage Credit in Mysore, Economic and financial aspects of Tanks, Development of Cultivation in the Irwin Canal Area, Trade, Industry, Wartime Controls and Post-War Planning. *Recreations:* Riding, Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* The Century Club, Bangalore; Sports Club, Mysore. *Address:* "Jaya Bhavan", Sir Krishna Rao Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.



IYER, K. Rajah, B.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras, since July 1945. *b.* July 15, 1890; *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Madras, and Law College. Apprenticed to and worked with S. Srihivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General; Chairman, Committee for the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary. *Address:* "Haridwar", 163, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras.

IYER, T. S. Subramania, B.A. (Hons.) (Hist. & Econ.), M.A. (Madras), Accountant-General, C.P. & Berar. *b.* June 11, 1897, *s.* of N. S. Subramania Iyer; *m.* Vimala, *d.* of K. Ramachandrar, B.A., Pleader, Negapatam (Tanjore Dist.); three *s.*, Ramakrishna, Ram Chandra, Viswanathan and one *d.*, Mrs. Annapurna Ravindran; *Educ.:* High School, Tripunithura (Cochin); Maharaja's College, Brinkulam; Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. started as a School Master in the Cochin Educational Service, 1918; passed the Competitive Examination for entry into the I.A. & A.S. held in Dec. 1921; joined the Indian Audit Dept., Feb. 1922; served in various Audit and Accounts Offices: Civil, Commercial and Railways. *Recreations:* Gardening, Hiking and Physical Culture. *Address:* 28, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

JADHAV, Bhaskarrao Vithojirao, M.A., LL.B. *b.* May 1867; *m.* Bhagirathibai. *Educ.:* Wilson College, Elphinstone College and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member; started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satyashodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception; represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England, 1919; was nominated member of the Legislative Council, 1922 and 1923; Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-30

Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30; elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Revenue Member of the Revenue Council. Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

JADHAV, Daulatrao Gulaji, B.A., LL.B., Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Southern Zone, Bombay, 6 Sept. 4, 1908, Gulaji Tukaram Jadhav, Agriculturist of Kandesh East; m. Sarojini, d. of A. V. Chitre, an ex-M.L.A. of Bombay; two d. and two s.; Educ.: Poona; free boarder of Govt. Hostel for Backward Class Boys and Govt. Scholar throughout college career. Started Night Schools for adults at Poona and Boarding Houses at Chalisgaon and Jalgaon while a student; is the same harijan boy who met Gandhiji in Yeravada Jail several times; Gandhiji broke his epic fast of 21 days at Parnakuti by sipping orange juice offered by him; contested reserved seat of Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937 and elected on I. L. P. Ticket; joined Govt. service in 1943 as Conciliation Officer and Supervisor of Railway Labour; attended I.L.O. 47th session at Paris as Govt. Adviser; had training of labour problems with Ministry of Labour and National Service in U.K.; appointed adjudicator in several industrial disputes by Central Govt. Address: 6, Silver Foli, Navroji Gamadia Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

JADHAV, Ganpatrao Govindrao, Editor, "Pudhari," daily, Kolhapur, since 1939. b. May 4, 1908; s. of Govindrao Jadhav; m. Shri Indralal Telvkar; one s. and three d.; Educ.: Kolhapur. Started his career as a journalist, 1927; and worked as editor, "Kainari," Bombay; started the "Serak," weekly Marathi newspaper in Kolhapur, 1933; takes interest in the uplift of the backward classes and in their education.



tion; President, Satyashodhak Samaj, 1943-47; Kolhapur Journalists' Association; Press Owners' Assoc., etc.; was member, Kolhapur Debt Conciliation Board; member, Municipal Civic Board, Kolhapur. Address: Pudhari Office, Kolhapur.

JAFFER, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon, Businessman, b. August 9, 1909; s. of the late Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; m. Maryam, d. of late Saif Haji Ebrahim Ismail of Belgaum and Bangalore; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Anglo Urdu High School, Poona; Deccan College, Poona. Was elected to the Central Assembly, Delhi, 1934; again in 1945; Vice-Pres., Karachi Rotary Club; Pres., Karachi Aero Club and Karachi Cosmopolitan Club; Pres., Pakistan Olympic Association. Recreations: Philately, Tennis, Squash, Golf and Polo; Cine-Movies. Clubs: Karachi Rotary Club; Karachi Aero Club; Karachi Cosmopolitan Club; Karachi Gymkhana Club; Karachi Boat Club; Karachi Yacht Club; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; T.W.I.E.C., Ltd., Bombay; Poona Club, Ltd., Poona; Karachi Golf Club; Lahore Gymkhana Club; Rawalpindi Club; Royal (unmanned) Boat Club, Poona; Karachi Race Club, Ltd., Karachi; Pakistan Photographic Club. Address: "Jaffer Chambers", Victoria Road, Karachi.



JAGDISHPRASAD, Shalite, B.A. (Hons.), M.R.M.S. (New York), M.B.I.P. (London). Landlord, businessman, photographer, artist, Radio Engineer and Raish of U.P. b. Oct. 16, 1914; m. three s. and three d.; Educ.: Sentansam for Senior Cambridge and Government College, Ajmer. Took part in congress and Civil Disobedience movements since college days; President, Students Union, 1931; joined Territorial Forces, 1932-33; worked in Indian films for about six years as technician; edited "Parvatan," and "Film Journal," joined Congress, 1938 and since then executive member; General Officer Commanding, Rajasthan, Central India and Ajmer-Merwara Congress Sewa Dal since 1947; Prop., Wilson Studio, Kanai Publications, Ajmer; Vice-President, Kasturba Harijan School; Secretary, International Arts Society; member, Radio Mfg. Society. Address: Ajmer.



JAGTIANI, Tuljaram Metharam, R.Sc. (Edin.), M.I.E. (India), F.P.W.I. (London), General Manager, N.S. Railway, since Oct. 16, 1948. b. Oct. 21, 1900, s. of M. D. Jagtiani and Mrs. Jagtiani of Hyderabad Sindh; m. Ruki, d. of Tolasing K. Advani of Karachi; one s. and one d.; Educ.: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D. J. Sindh College, Karachi; graduated as Civil Engineer from Edinburgh Univ., 1922. Started career as an Asstt. Engineer in the military land scheme, Bombay Development Dept., Feb. 1923; joined the J.B. & C.I. Railway, Oct. 1923; gradually rose to the ranks of Executive Engineer. Deputy Chief Engineer and Deputy General Manager. Recreations: Photography. Address: General Manager, N.S. Railway, Secunderabad.

JAIN, Pratap Chand, b. July 9, 1913, of a prominent industrialist and business family of Jhalrapatan City; Educ.: Christian College, Indore. Took to Insurance, with the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Kanpur, as Branch Manager, Central India and Rajputana Branch, Ajmer, 1941; Founder member and Director, Past, Secretary, Vice-President elect, The Rotary Club of Ajmer; Chairman, International Service Committee; entrusted with labour upliftment schemes for Ajmer and Rajasthan; Scribe, The Royal Arch Chapter, Ajmer; Treasurer, Lodge Kindred Hope S.C., Nasirabad; member, Executive Cttee., Chairman, Finance Cttee., Hindustan Scouts, Patron, Ajmer Sangeet Samaj and Ajmer Music College; member, Council of Affairs, Cosmopolitan Circle, Ajmer. Recreations: Tennis. Hobbies: reading and Service Institutions. Address: Free India House, Ajmer.



JAIN, Praveen Chandra, M.A. (Sanskrit & Hindi), Sahitya Ratna, Shastri, Principal, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali (Jaipur), b. Jan. 6, 1909; Educ.: Jaipur and Kanpur. Member, Faculty of Arts & Cttee. of studies, Rajputana University; Life member, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; member, All India Educational Conference; All India Adult Education Assoc.; All India Oriental Conference; Jaipur State Teachers' Assoc. (Ex-Secy. & Vice-President); Lecturer, Poddar College, Nawadgarh; Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Ex-Editor, "Lok Jivan," Publications: "Rajasthan, Sainik Life of Maharaja Man Singh I; Ai Ka Jaipur," etc. Clubs: Boy Scouts Association, Jaipur. Address: Saraswati Sadan, Ajmer Gate, Jaipur.

JAIN, S. P., B.Sc., Managing Director, Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, b. 1912; m. Shrimati Rana, d. of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; two s., Ashok and Alok; one d., Alaka; Educ.: Benares Hindu University and Agra University. Possesses wide experience, extending over 12 years, of the various industrial and commercial units of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, owning Collieries, Banks, Insurance Companies, Air Transport, Automobiles and a chain of Factories producing cement, sugar, paper, chemicals, plywood, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, spun pipes,

JAIN, Surendra Kumar, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Econ.), LL.M.; member of Section, International Labour Office, Geneva. b. December 22, 1922, s. of P. S. Jain, Postmaster-General, Bombay. m. Chakresh Kumar, d. of Ch. Jai Prasad Jain, Saharanpur; one s.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Delhi; Govt. College, Lahore; Univ. of Lucknow, Lecturer in Law, Univ. of Delhi (1945-46); joined International Labour Office, Geneva (1946) Secy., Cttee. on Labour Policy, International Labour Conference, 30th Session (1947); Secy., Committee on Programme of Action, Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of I.L.O. (1947); member, I.L.O. Mission to Far-East (1948-49) and I.L.O. representative at consultative meetings in several Asian countries on the Organisation of Co-operative Development; member, Indian Council of World Affairs. Publications: Contributions to the International Labour Review and other publications of I.L.O. Address: 11, Rue Ernest Picet, Genève, Switzerland; C/o I.L.O., Geneva or New Delhi.

JAIN, Sahu Shriyans Prasad, Controlling Authority of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries and commercial institutions in the Bombay Presidency, b. 1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad (Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberality and public service; has rendered invaluable service to the people of his town and district; has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment; has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education, Seva Samitis and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the province in general; President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor; and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years; has outstanding executive ability and a knack for big business; Chairman, Sahu Rubbers Ltd., Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi; Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd., Delhi; Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd., Allahabad; the Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd.; the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd.; the Madhewji Dharansi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Dhrangadhra Trading Co. Ltd., Dhrangadhra; a leading figure in the Jain Community; patronises a number of important institutions and reform schemes; particularly interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length Documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture; President, All-India Digambar Jain Sangh, and Rishabh Brahmacharyashram, Muttra; Member, Working Committee, All-India Digambar Jain Parishad, Delhi. Address: "Shikhar-kunj", 29-A, Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



JAIN, S. P., B.Sc., Managing Director, Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, b. 1912; m. Shrimati Rana, d. of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; two s., Ashok and Alok; one d., Alaka; Educ.: Benares Hindu University and Agra University. Possesses wide experience, extending over 12 years, of the various industrial and commercial units of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, owning Collieries, Banks, Insurance Companies, Air Transport, Automobiles and a chain of Factories producing cement, sugar, paper, chemicals, plywood, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, spun pipes,



etc.; is keenly interested in around extension and development of Indian industries and in raising the standard of life of Indian masses; his charities run into millions; has special knowledge of finance, economics, and statistics; visited the Dutch East Indies in 1936 and also Australia in March 1945, as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation; Managing Director: Rohtas Industries Ltd., Bharat Collieries Ltd., Bharat Bank Ltd. (Hony.). Director: Dalmia-Jain & Co., Ltd.; Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.; Dalmia Cement Ltd.; South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Co., Ltd.; Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd.; National Safe Deposit & Cold Storage Ltd.; N. K. Jain & Co. Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain & Co. (Patna) Ltd.; Patna Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd.; Allahabad Law Journal Co., Ltd.; Maheshpur Colliery Ltd.; Javan Bros. Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Collieries Ltd.; The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Agencies Ltd. President: All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association. President, Indian Sugar Mills Association; Vice-President, India Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; President, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Life Member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs; Founder, Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy), Benares. *Hobbies:* Collection of Statistics, Riding and Tennis. *Address:* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

JAIPUR: Lt.-General His Highness Saranad-i-Rajabai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1947), G.C.I.E. (1935), LL.D. (Agra Univ.), Rajpramukh, United State of Rajasthan, since March 30, 1949, and Maharaja of b. August, 21, 1911, adopted s. of Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D.; m. firstly the sister of Air Vice-Marshal His late Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, O.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of Jodhpur, Jan. 30, 1924; secondly d. of His late Highness Sir Sumar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, April 24, 1932 and thirdly the y. s. of Lt.-Col H. H. Sir Jagadipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cooh-Behar, May 9, 1940; three s. and one d.; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. *Succeeded,* Sept. 7, 1922; assumed full Ruling Powers, March 14, 1931; celebrated the Silver Jubilee, Sept. 1947; Commander-in-Chief, Rajasthan Army; Colonel of the Sawai Man Guards and Rajendra Hazari Guards, Jaipur; commissioned in His Majesty the King Emperor's Life Guards (1939); attended Staff College course at Quetta, 1943; entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and to a local salute of 19; hereditary member, Court of the Benares Hindu Univ.; Pres., General Council, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Indian Polo Assoc.; Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta and States Forces Club, Jaipur; Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London; National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi; C. C. I. Ltd.; Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer; Aero Club of India and Burma; Jaipur Flying Club; Jaipur Medical Assoc.; Vice-Patron, R.T.N. Benevolent Assoc., New Delhi; Life Member and Vice-Pres., Indian Rifle Club, England; Founder-Member, International Club of India; member, General Council of the King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore; is an International Polo player. *Recreations:* Polo, Tennis, Shooting and Flying. *Clubs:* Marlborough, Guards, Cavalry, Hurlingham, Roehampton (London), Jaipur,

Willington Sports Club, Ootacamund (Nilgiris), Jodhpur Flying, W.I.A.A., Bombay and the Wardroom Club, London. *Address:* The Palace, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India).

JAIPURIA, Seth Mangta Ram, Millowner, Merchant, Financier and Zamindar, b. 1900, of the famous Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur State). s. of late Seth Anandram Ji Jaipuria; m.; two s. and one d. Chairman, The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Director and/or Managing Director of many Joint Stock Companies which own Vegetable Ghee factory, Collieries, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Rolling Mills, Mica and China Clay Mines, Real Properties, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Plastic Factory, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, etc., etc. Managing Director, Jaipuria Brothers Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd., etc., etc.; Deputy Chairman, Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, Kanpur; member, Cttee. of various Chambers of Commerce, and Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta; member, Textile Advisory Committee, set up by the Govt. of India; Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, Calcutta; Seth Anandram Jaipuria High School, Anandnagar (District Gorakhpur, U.P.) and Seth Anandram Jaipuria Eye Hospital, Nawalgarh (Jaipur State), in memory of his father; founder of and donor to, a large number of Educational and Charitable Institutions; greatly interested in Social Reforms. *Address:* Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur, U.P.



JALAN, Baijnath, Millowner and businessman, b. 1896 in Katangarh, Bikaner, s. of late Seth Hardecodas Jalan, m.; one s. and four ds. Entered business at the age of 14. Senior Partner, Messrs. Soorajmull Nagarmull, owners of Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press, Managing Agents of Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopulpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., International Shipping Co., Ltd., and Secretary, The Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors of General Assurance Society Ltd.; Director, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Western Bengal Co., Ltd., Orient Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Atlas & Union Jute Press Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Star Paper Mills Ltd., Krishna Behari Tea Co., Ltd., The Hanuman Estates Ltd., Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Jute Baling & Trading Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopulpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Aricha Trading Co., Ltd., International Shipping Co., Ltd., Port Shipping Co., Ltd., Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd.; recognised authority in jute and hemp business; sound businessman, experienced in Banking and Insurance; shows keen interest in economic and financial prosperity of the country, and its industrial advancement. *Address:* 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



JALORI, Hon'ble Shree Takhatmal, Finance Minister, Madya Bharat Central India States Union since its formation, resigned recently on account of differences in approach and solution of Administrative Problems. b. in Bilhisa in 1895; m. at the age of 16; *Educ.:* at the local school and passed his Gwalior State Pleaders' Exam. Joined bar in 1914, first non-Official President of the Bilhisa Municipal Cttee., 1939-40; sponsored a number of schemes of public welfare during this period. Secretary, Gwalior Pleaders' Conference for several years and once President of the same Institution; member, Working Cttee. of the Gwalior State Congress and Pres., Bhind District Political Conference, 1939; Chairman, reception Committee All India Dikhanbar Jan Parishad held at Bilhisa; member, Working Committee Bharat Jain Mala Mandal. Convener of the 1st Meeting of Public Workers of Gwalior State, which resulted in Constitution of Gwalior State wide Sarwanik Sabha later on named as State Congress; was appointed as the first non-official Minister in charge of Rural Welfare and Local Self-Govt., Gwalior Govt.; resigned in 1942 due to differences with the Govt.; inaugurated the Indore State Local Self-Govt. Conference, 1942; member, Gwalior State Harjan Board which works under the auspices of All-India Harjan Sewak Sangha; was member, Majlis-Am and Majlis-Qawoon of Gwalior Govt.; one of the founders of Jain High School, Bilhisa; organised various Institutions of Bilhisa as Vyayamshala; appointed Minister, Gwalior Govt. in 1947; as Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt. on the establishment of Responsible Govt. in Gwalior in 1948. *Address:* Lashkar, Gwalior.



JAMES, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold (1920). b. 1891; m. Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). War service, 1914-20; General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1924-29; Political Adviser, United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, 1929; Planting Member, Madras Leg. Council, 1929-32; Member, Central Leg. Assembly, 1932-45; Chief witness for European Assoc. before Joint Parliamentary Cttee., 1933; Director, Rotary International, 1934-35; First Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon, 1935; Chairman, International Commission on Rotary Administration, 1936-37; organised the Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1938; Knighted, 1941; Joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1941; Member, Defence Consultative Committee, 1942-45; Hon. Coffee Controller, 1942-43; Hon. Coffee and Rubber Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1942-46; Managing Director, Tata Limited, London. *Address:* 18, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

JAMMU & KASHMIR: Lt.-Gen. H. H. Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur, Indar Mahindar, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of, Salute 21 guns. b. 1895; *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer and Imperial Cadet Corps, Delhi; Hon. LL.D., Punjab and Benares Univs.; Hon. Lt.-Gen. in the Indian Army; a Representative of India in War Cabinet, 1944; Chancellor, Ben. Hindu Univ. (Aug. 1943); K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), G.C.I.E. (1929), G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.V.O. (1946); being temporarily out of the State, has delegated his powers to his son Yuvaraja Karan Singh. *Address:* Winter: Jammu-Tawi; Summer: Srinagar, Kashmir.

JANI, Shival Amerjee, Merchant, Proprietor, Shival Amerjee & Sons. b. June 18th, 1900; m. Shrinati Prabhakur, d. of Jeshi Jiwandas Jethabhai of Cochin, Malabar; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: R. D. School, Mumbai (Kulthi); Bhandar New High School, Bombay. Joined service after one year ventured as Bullion & Seed broker; started partnership business in Bombay; left Bombay in 1929; started foreign import business at Cutch-Mandvi; developed automobiles & oil lines; represents Caltex (India) Ltd., the Duple Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., Glaxo Laboratories, Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Peninsular Motor Corporation, Ltd.; associated with commercial, social and public service. *Address*: Jani House, Cutch-Mandvi.



JANJIRA: His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan, the Nawab Sahib of b. March 7, 1904; m. Nawabzadi Rabia Sultan Jehan Begum Sahiba, d. of H.H. the Nawab of Jaura, November 14, 1935; Four d.; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Deccan College, Poona; had administrative training in the Mysore State. Ascended the *gadi* on the death of his father, May 2, 1922; was invested with full powers, Nov. 9, 1933; State administration conducted by his mother H. H. Kulsum Begum Sahiba as Regent, during his minority. *Address*: Janjira.



JARIWALA, Lallubhai Chakumar, D.Sc., J.P., Industrialist and Businessman. b. December 31, 1900; m. Savitadevi, d. of Vithaldas Zaverchand of Patan and Kanpur; 2 s. and 1 d.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Sydenham Colleges, Bombay; Universities of Vienna (Austria) and Frankfurt-on-Main (Germany); took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfurt. Director, Solar Batteries and Flashlights, Ltd., National Electrical Industries Ltd., Jaya Bharat Publications Ltd., Estrela Batteries Ltd.; Chairman, National Ceramics Ltd.; Partner, J. C. Jariwala & Co. (Industrial Plant and Machinery), Bombay. Vithaldas Zaverchand (Cloth Merchants & Commission Agents), Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad. Ceramics Agencies (Ceramic Wares), Bombay and Kadi; Vice-president, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. Vice-president, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi; President, Association of Indian Industries, Bombay in 1946-47; Member, Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye (U.S.A.) in 1943; First Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry in India; visited Europe several times and U.S.A. for Battery, Carbon and Allied Industries and on business. *Address*: 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



JARRING, Gunner, Ph. D. (Lund, Sweden), Swedish Minister to India, since 1948; b. October 12, 1907; m. Lilian Charlter; *Educ.*: Lund University, Sweden. Assistant Professor, Lund University, 1932-39; Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1940; served in The Swedish Legations in Ankara, Tehran and Baghdad, 1940-45; Charge d'Affaires in Addis Ababa, 1946-48. *Publications*: A series of papers on Central Asian ethnology and linguistics. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Swedish Legation, New Delhi.

JASANI, C. V., M.L.A. b. 4th Feb. 1900 at

Bombay; *Educ.*: Calcutta. Joined Congress in 1917 for the first time as volunteer in Calcutta; came to Gondia (C.P.) in 1920 as working partner of Messrs. Sicaa & Co., enrolled as Congress Volunteer in 1922 in Gondia (C.P.); looked after the arrangements of National Flag Satyagraha, 1923; elected Secy., Tilak Vidyalaya, Gondia, 1926; organised Gandhi Purse, 1926; collected Rs. 5,551, earmarked by A.I.S.A. for starting Khadi Bhandar in Gondia; Secy. and Pres., Gondia Tehsil Congress Ctee., 1926-30; elected Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Gondia, 1928; elected first Director, Bhandara District War Council, 1930; courted jail for organising first satyagrah, 1930; released after 7 months during Gandhian Irwin Pact; again arrested in 1932 and sentenced for 6 months, released after full term; member, A.I.C.C. & P.C.C., since 1932; Pres., P.C. Ctee. since 1939 and in 1934 organised the Boycott of the reception of Sir Montague Butler at the time of his visit to Bhandara; in 1934 nominated by All-India Harijan Seva Sangh as the Pres. of Bhandara District Harijan Seva Sangh, elected M.L.A. on Congress Ticket from Bhandara Nagpur Constituency, 1937; nominated member, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Ctee. during Congress regime; Pres., Tumsar Rastriya Vidyalaya; Chairman, District Council, Bhandara, 1939-41; Pres., Municipal Ctee., Gondia, 1939-40; offered Individual Satyagrah and sentenced for 6 months, 1940; in 1941 arrested for delivering speeches; in 1942 organised Bhandara Zilla Sahayak Samiti; elected Pres.; started about 100 cheap grain shops; one Gram Udyogha Bhandara and Khadi Karyalaya; in 1942 arrested at Malkapur while returning from A.I.C.C. meeting; kept as detainee for nearly 3 years; released on 21-7-45; re-elected as member A.I.C.C. in 1948; organised village Co-operative Societies in 34 centres of Gondia Tehsil covering 350 villages; member, Gond Seva Mandal (Central Board, 1945; re-elected M.L.A. on Congress Ticket, 1946. *Publications*: "Bharatme Angreji Rajya" Gujarati Edition for Jasani Publication Trust. *Address*: Gondia, C.P.



JASDANWALA, A. A. b. June 24, 1899; *Educ.*: Bhandar New High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Partner, Adanji Lookmanji & Co.; Managing Director, Alco Insurance Co. Ltd.; Director of several other joint stock concerns; President, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Cricket Assocn.; Debenture Trustee of the Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Chairman, Safety Association of India, Ltd.; New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd.; Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1946. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Radlo, Cricket Club of India, Orient Club. *Address*: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALA, G. A. *Educ.*: Bhandar New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adanji Lookmanji & Co.; Director, Alco Insurance Company; New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd.; Proprietor, Adanji & Company; Director, Adanji Lookmanji (Petroleum Ltd.), Adanji Lookmanji (Iron & Steel) Ltd., Montana Ltd. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address*: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALA, Y. A. *Educ.*: Bhandar New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adanji Lookmanji & Co.; Chairman, Alco Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Adanji Lookmanji Iron & Steel Ltd.; Adanji Lookmanji Petroleum Ltd.; Montana Ltd.; Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd.; New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address*: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JATHAR, Lt.-Colonel Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1938), D.S.O., I.M.S. (Retd.), Inspector-General of Prisons, C.P. & Berar (Retd.). b. 26th May, 1887; m. Durgabai (died 1922), 2nd Vimala, d. of B. S. Dixit of Sangor, C.P. (died 1941), 3rd Maina Bai, d. of Mr. Ghoti of Dewas; *Educ.*: Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College, London. Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-18; awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches; was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seizure of Kut; served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20, and was awarded Bar to his D.S.O.; joined Jail Department, C.P. & Berar, 1922; Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934. *Address*: Neel-Sadan, 411, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

JATHAR, Ganesh Bhaskar, Natural Science Tripos (Cambridge), History Tripos (Cambridge), M.A. (Econ.) (Edin.), Principal, K. F. Board's Arts College, Dhawar, b. July 10, 1887, s. of Rao Bahadur B. Y. Jathar and Annapurna Bai Jathar; m. Manulal Bhat; one s., *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Cambridge (England); Edinburgh (Scotland). Revenue Department, Baroda State, 1911-14; Department of Education, Bombay Province, 1916-42; Indian Educational Service, 1920-42; Principal, Elphinstone College, 1937-42. *Publications*: *Indian Economics* (2 vols. in collaboration with the late Professor S. G. Beri, etc.). *Recreations*: Music. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: "Chandrasadan," Station Road, Dhawar.

JAVLE, Dr. Moreswar Chintaman, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1912-48. b. 28th Oct. 1880; m. Miss Mogre; *Educ.*: Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years; elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Schools Committee, 1922; Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934; President, Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar; Member, Advisory Board, Kaila Coll., Matunga. *Address*: Mayor Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAWHAR, Ft.-Lt. His Highness Maharaj Shrimant Yeswantrao Patangshah Vikramshah, b. December 11, 1917; m. Shrimati Priyamwada Rajee, sister of the Rajasab of Jath, May

1938; heir-apparent Shrimant Yuvraj Maharaj Durgayashah; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Blundell's Old Public School, England; received some administrative training in England; had further practical administrative training in India under the Collector of Nasik. Ascended the *gadi* and was invested with full ruling powers, January 16, 1938; is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Recreations*: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Address*: Jawlwas Palace, Jawhar.



JAYAKAR, The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Mukund Ramrao, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C. Honorary Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, since April 1948. *Educ.*: Bombay University. Practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life, 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition until his

resignation after the meeting of the Congress, 1925; entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930; *Y. Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March*; leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session; was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Ctee.; member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Ctee. on the White Paper; appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India, from October 1937; appointed member of the Judicial Ctee. of the Privy Council, January 1939; resigned in March 1942; Member, Constituent Assembly; resigned from the Constituent Assembly early in 1947. *Publications*: Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address*: Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYARATNAM, Thomas Cooke Samuel, I.C.S., C.S.I. (1944), C.I.E. (1941), F.A. (Cantab.), I.R.C. (1940), Financial Commr., C.P. b. 10th October 1893; *Educ.*: Royal Coll., Colombo, Clare Coll., Cambridge. Asst. Commr., C.P.; Under Secy., C.P. Govt. and Home Dept., Government of India; Deputy Secy., Labour Dept., Govt. of India; Jt. Secy., Franchise Committee, 1932; Settlement Commr., C.P.; Commr., Jabalpur; Chief Secy., C.P. Govt. (1941-45); ex-Chief Minister, Rewa, C.I.; Financial Commissioner and President, Board of Revenue, C.P. & Peshawar. *Address*: Nagpur, C.P.

JEFFORD, James Wilfred, O.B.E., Rear-Admiral, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy b. March 22, 1901; *m.* Dorothy Kate Caswell on Nov. 27, 1926; *Educ.*: H.M.S. Worcester (Thames Nautical Training College), Midshipman, Royal Naval Reserve, 1918; apprentice in Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 1920; Sub-Lieut., Royal Indian Marine, 1922; Commander, R.I.N., 1941; Captain, R.I.N., 1946; appointed Flag Officer Commanding, R.P.N. in Rank of Rear Admiral, 15 Aug. 1947; served aboard and ashore in World Wars I & II. *Address*: Admiral's House, Manora, Sind.

JEHANGIR, Sir Cowasji, (Bart.), M.A. (Cantab.), G.B.E. (1944), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1908), M.L.A. b. February, 1879; *m.* Hirabai, Kaisari-Hind (Gold Medal), with Bar M.B.E.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation, 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; Pres., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920; Hon. Secy., War Loan Ctee., 1917-1918; member of the Legislative Council; member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-1922 and 1923-1924; elected member, Legislative Assembly for the city of Bombay, 1930-1947; delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives at the Coronation, London, 1937; Chairman, Bank of India, Ltd., and a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., The Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and several other companies; succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Clubs*: Marlborough and St. James', London. *Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willington, Bonin*. *Address*: Ready money House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JERU, Ivor Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1948). Editor, *The Times of India*, *The Sunday News of India*, *The Evening News of India*, b. Oct. 21, 1908; *m.* Joan Mary (née Weir), January 1944; *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. Sub-Editor, the *Glasgow Herald*, 1931-32; Joined *The Times of India* as Asst. Editor, September, 1932; War Corre-

pondent on North-West Frontier, Mohmand Operations (1935), Waziristan (1938); Special Representative, *The Times of India*, with Govt. of India, 1938-40; appointed Director of Public Relations, Defence Department, with rank of Lt.-Colonel, June 1940; promoted Brigadier in charge of Inter-Services, Public Relations Directorate, India Command, April 1942; released to return to *The Times of India*, July 1945. *Address*: Malabar Court, Riddle Road, Bombay.

JERATH, Harbans Lal, B.A., M.S.P., F.R.Econ.S (Lond.), Dip. F. (Lond.), Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, since Sept. 1947, b. July 29, 1898, s. of Kap Chand Jerath, B.A., Advocate, Hoshiarpur; *m.* d. of Rai Bahadur J. Saharwal; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Joined the Indian Postal Service as Probationer, Dec. 1919; served as Divisional Supdt. of Post Offices and R.M.S. and Asst. Postmaster-General, Bombay and U.P. Circles; posted as Personal Asst. to the Director-General and later on as Asst. Deputy Director-General, 1937-41; was deputed as a plenipotentiary delegate of Govt. of India to the 11th Universal Postal Congress held at Buenos Aires, 1939; Postmaster-General, Bihar, 1912; Director, Posts and Telegraphs in charge of Sind, Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Circle, 1943-47; posted as Dy. Director-General, Postal Services, March 1947; was placed on the P. & T. Partition Ctee. *Clubs*: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: 15, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

JETLY, Brij Bhushan Sharan, M.A., LL.B. (Lucknow). Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad-Deccan, b. July 10, 1900, s. of Pandit Shiva Churan Jetly, Banker and Zamindar, Moradabad District, U.P.; *m.* Shanti Devi, d. of Pandit Ram Narain Mishra, Educationist and Public Worker, Benares (U.P.), two s. and five d.; *Educ.*: Sambhal, Dist. Moradabad (U.P.), upto 1914, Chandausi (U.P.), 1914-17; St. John's College, Agra (U.P.), 1917-19; D. A. V. College, Gwalior (U.P.), 1919-21; Lucknow Univ., 1921-23. Joined the Indian Police, 1924; underwent training in the Police Training College, Moradabad (U.P.); held charge of very difficult districts like Budaula, Hardoi, Dehra Dun and Meerut as Dist. Supdt. of Police; took special interest in the welfare of troops in Dehra Dun and was largely responsible for starting the Amalindia Institute for Indian Troops posted in Dehra Dun, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Western Range (U.P.), 1947-48; successfully maintained law and order in the Meerut and Agra division when communal rioting was at its height in East Punjab, Delhi, Bharatpur, etc. just across the border in Sept. and Oct. 1947; Director of Enforcement, Textiles, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Govt. of India, Aug. 1948-Jan. 1949; formulated the Textile Enforcement Scheme. *Recreations*: Music and Art Collections. *Clubs*: Wheeler Club, Meerut; Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad. *Address*: Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad-Dn.

JHA, Aditya Nath, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B., Secretary to Govt., Agriculture and Development Dept., U.P., since May 1947, b. Aug. 18, 1911, s. of Sir Gangadhar Jha; *m.* Adya Ray; three s.; *Educ.*: Queen's College, Benares, The University of Allahabad; Jesus College, Oxford. Joined service, 1930; Joint Magistrate and Asst. Commissioner, Fyzabad, 1936-March 1939; Cite Magistrate, Benares, March to Nov. 1939; Political Service, Nov. '39 to Jan. '42; Adh. Collector, Kanpur, Jan. '42 to Feb. '43; Regional Food Controller, Feb. '43 to June '45; Dy. Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept., U.P. Govt., June '45 to May '47. *Recreations*: Tennis, Cricket, Riding, Books. *Club*: National Liberal Club, London; Calcutta South Club, Calcutta; Mohammadnagar Club, Lucknow; Nainital Boathouse Club. *Address*: Council House, Lucknow, U.P.

JHA, Prof. Amaranath, M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D. (Hon.), F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1947, Chaitanyan, Public Service Commission, U.P., since April 1947, b. Feb. 25, 1897; *m.* Satyabhama Devi (d. 1946); *Educ.*: Govt. High School and Mair College, Allahabad, Prof. of English, Mair Coll., 1917; Univ. Prof. of English, 1930; Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1936 and 1945; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941; addressed Conventions at Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Mysore, Santiniketan and Bombay; President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940; Member of League of Nations Ctee. on the Training of Youth, 1934; President, U. P. Lawn Tennis Association; All India Lawn Tennis Association; Allahabad Gymkhana; All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the All-India Adult Education Association; Member, Indian Delegation to United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, 1945; Vice-Chairman, National War Academy Committee; ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. *Publications*: *Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillan, 1920); *Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison* (Macmillan, 1923); *Hamlet* (1946); *Mercantile of Venice* (1930); *Literary Studies* (1930) *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931); *Readings of Galsworthy* (1935) *Occasional Essays and Addresses* (1940); *Pachardhara* (1948). *Address*: George Town, Allahabad.

JHA, Chandra Shekar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, since 1947, b. Oct. 29, 1909; *Educ.*: M.Sc. in Chemistry, Patna Univ., 1929; Bachelor of Laws, Patna Univ., 1930; *m.* Lakshmi Mishra, 1931; two s. Entered I.C.S., 1933; Sub-Divisional Officer, Buxar (Bihar), 1935-36; Under Secy., Govt. of Bihar, Finance Dept., 1936-39; Adh. Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad, 1939; Dy. Secy., Govt. of Bihar, Finance Dept., 1939-40; Dy. Commissioner, Hazaribagh, 1940-41; Dist. Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack (Orissa), 1941-42; joint Secy., Home and Finance Dept., Govt. of Orissa, 1942-43; Controller of Supply and Transport and Secy. to Govt. for Orissa (Supply and Transport Dept.), 1943-46; Dy. Secy., Commonwealth Relations Dept., Govt. of India, 1946-47; member and Secy., Govt. of India's delegation to East Africa, headed by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, 1946; Adviser to the Indian Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly, 1946 and 1947; Secy.-General to the Indian Delegation to the 2nd Session of the General Assembly, 1948; Alternate delegate and Secy.-General to the Indian Delegation to the second part of the third session of the U.N. General Assembly at Lake Success, April 1949; member, Govt. of India's Goodwill Mission to the Persian Gulf States, 1948. *Recreations*: Tennis, swimming. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: 17, Carzon Lane, New Delhi.

JHA, Lakshmi Kant, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., M.B.E. (1946), Chief Controller of Exports, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, b. November 22, 1913; s. of S. K. Jha and Mrs. S. K. Jha; *m.* Mekhala Acharya, d. of Dr. P. K. Acharya, I.E.S.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Hindu Univ., Benares, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Under Secy., Govt. of Bihar, Local Self Govt. Dept.; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept.; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Commerce Dept.; Adviser to Indian Delegations to United Nations Transport and Communications Commission and Economic and Social Council; Delegate, United Nations Maritime Conference; Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana and Calcutta Club. *Address*: 26, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

JHA, Dr. Veni Shanker, B.A., Ph.D., Secretary to Govt., C. P. and Berar Education Department. *b.* at Bah Dist., Agra, U.P. *s.* of Pandit Lajja Shanker Jha, B.A., I.C.S. (Retired) and Mrs. Jha; *m.* Mrs. Pushpa Jha; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Robertson College, Jabalpur; Univ. College, London. Started as Professor of Philosophy, Morris College, Nagpur; served as Inspector of Schools, Dy. Director of Public Instruction, and Director of Public Instruction, C. P. & Berar; represented India at the Regional Conference of the U.N.E.S.C.O. at Nanking, 1947. *Publications*: Several reports on Educational Subjects. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis, and Walking. *Clubs*: Gondvana Club, Nagpur. *Address*: 50/1, Lawrence Road, Nagpur.

JHAVERI, Krishnalal Mohanlal, Diwan Bahadur (1929), M.A., LL.B., for some time Officiating Judge, Bombay High Court; (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928, Dec.); Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice, Palanpur State, 1929-48; *b.* December 1868; *m.* 1886; *Educ.*: Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay; B.A. (First Class Honours, English and Persian) 1888; Gairi Shankar Gold Medalist; Perry, Prizeman of Jurisprudence; Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian; Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905); Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905); Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Hindi and Library Officer, University of Bombay; knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages, has travelled extensively, connected with about thirty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside. *Address*: Plide Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.



JHIRAD, Jerusa Jacob, M.B.B.S. (London), F.R.C.O.G., M.R.C. Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology. *b.* March 21, 1891; *Educ.*: High School for Indian Girls, Poona; Govt. Medical College, Bombay; London School (R.F.H.) of Medicine for Women. Obstetric Assistant, Elizabeth Garrett Quid. Hospital, London, and later House Surgeon; Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Lady Hardinge Hospital, Delhi; Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore; Hon. Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay; Medical Officer I.C. Cama Hospital, Bombay; retired, 1947. *Publications*: *Investigation into Maternal Mortality in Bombay under I.R.F.A.*, 1937-38 (Health Bulletin 29); several papers in medical journals. *Address*: Ruby Mansion, Parashaw Road, Bombay 26.

JHUNJHUNWALA, Madanlal, Merchant, Banker and Commission Agent. *b.* 1915, *s.* of Seth Baljnath Jhunjhunwala; *m.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: Privately at Dinapore Cantt. Partner of Messrs. Madanlal Baljnath, Dinapore, and Jalan & Co., Patna; Director, Bihar Investment Trust, Ltd., Patna; Govind & Co., Ltd., Patna; Morarji Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay; Sri Swastika Mills Ltd., Dinapore; Behar Stores Ltd., Patna; Member, Managing Officer, Bihar Chamber of Commerce and of a number of local institutions. Takes active part in commercial, industrial and social activities. *Clubs*: The Bihar Flying Club and Bankipore Club Ltd., Patna and the Rotary Club, Patna. *Address*: Dinapore Cantt.



JIND: His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Rajbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur of *b.* 1918, *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh; *m.*; Her-apparent Yuvraj Sahib Singh, born 1949; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Aimer; had administrative training in Mysore; also received training in different courts and offices in Jind; was member, Council of Ministers, holding portfolios of different departments during his father's regime; was made Senior Vice-Pres. of the Council, 1947; was trained to guide his people as a Constitutional Ruler; is a keen Sportsman; has extensively travelled in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan, with his father; enjoys a salute of 13 guns outside the State and 15 guns within, has integrated his State, with an area of 1,252 sq. miles, a population of 361,812 and a revenue of Rs. 62 lakhs, with the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. *Address*: Sangrur, Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

JOAG, Vishwanath Keshav, M.A., Principal, Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona, since 1938. *b.* March 9, 1888; *m.* Miss N. Devdhar; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona, Bombay University. Professor of Philosophy, Fergusson College, Poona, 1915-32; and Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona, since its foundation in 1932; Fellow of the Univ. of Bombay, since 1929; member, Board of Studies in Philosophy and the Faculty of Arts, since 1921; Dean of the Arts Faculty, 1933-36; member, Academic Council, since 1933 and Syndicate, since 1946; member of the Court, Board of Studies in Philosophy, Academic Council and Executive Council and Dean of the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences in the New Univ. of Poona; President and Trustee, Poona Prarthana Samaj; Trustee and member, Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona; member, National Liberal Federation. *Address*: Nowrojee Wadia College, 19, Bund Garden Road, Poona.

JOHPUR, Group Captain His Highness Raj-Rajeshwar Saramad Raja-i-hind Maharajadhiraj Shri Hanwant Singhji Sahib Bahadur, Maharaja of *b.* June 16, 1923; *m.* Her Highness Shri Krishna Kunwarba Sahiba, 1943; Her Highness Shri Sundra Devi Sahiba, 1948; Her Apparent, Maharajkumar Shri Gaj Singhji Sahib, *b.* Jan. 13, 1948, and two *d.*. Bada Bahadur Sahiba and Chhoti Bahadur Sahiba; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Aimer and Government College, Aimer. Ascended the gadi, June 21, 1947. *Recreations*: Cycling, Polo, Shooting, Fishing, Flying, Motoring, Photography and Mechanics. *Address*: Fort, Jodhpur (Wajasthan).



JOSHI, Dr. Chintamanji Narayan, L.M.S.B. (L.O.) (Homeopathic University, Slakot City). Practitioner in Homeopathy. *b.* 1911; *m.* Sudha Chintamani Joshi; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: at Bombay. Proprietor, Ram Agency (India). *Address*: Ganya Nivas, Kanade Road, Dadar, Bombay.



JOSHI, Dr. L. D., Chairman, Madhya Bharat Public Service Commission, Gwalior, since Feb. 1949. *b.* May 7, 1891; *Educ.*: Almora, Lucknow and Allahabad. Practised as Vakil after taking Law Degree in 1913; joined Provincial Judicial Service, Nov. 1917; called to the Bar (Middle Temple); Honours in Bar examination, 1926; LL.B. London, on original thesis "The Khasa Family Law" Feb. 1927; first Indian Registrar (Allahabad High Court),

1929; retired as District and Sessions Judge, 1945; Judge, High Court, Jaipur, July 1945-March 1946; Legal Adviser, Jlas-Khas, Jodhpur, March 1946-June 1948; Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission, June 1948-Feb. 1949. *Address*: Flag Staff House, Manoramaganj, Indore.

JOSHI, Pandurang Narayan, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), F.R.I.C., Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 10, 1902, *s.* of Narayan Keshav and Mrs. Laxmibai Joshi of Kolthara; *m.* Indumati; three *s.*; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay; College of Technology, Manchester; received practical training at Scottish Dyestuffs, Ltd., Grangemouth, British Dyestuffs Corporation, Blackley and I.G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-am-Main. Head of Dyeing, Yarn bleaching and mercerising Depts., Madhewjee Dharani Mills, 1930-33; Head of Technical and Applied Chemistry Dept., V.J.T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay since 1933; Principal since 1940; member, Univ. Senate since 1943; Dean, Faculty of Technology, 1948; Vice-Pres., Assoc. of Principals of Technical Institutions since 1947; appointed by Govt. of Bombay, Chairman of Industrial and Technical Secondary Education Ctee., 1947. *Publications*: Papers on Technical Education; has taken two patents. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf. *Clubs*: Willington Sports Club; The Bombay Presidency Golf Club. *Address*: V.J.T. Institute Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay.

JOSHI, Shridhar Sarvottam, M.Sc. (Benares), D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C., F.N.I., F.A.S.C., University Professor of Chemistry, Head of Chem. Dept. and Principal, College of Science, Benares Hindu University. *b.* Oct. 16, 1898; *m.* Sontara Chiplonkar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Benares and London. President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1943; has contributed original work in Colloids, Electro-Chemistry, Active Nitrogen and discovered a new effect of light, known as Joshi's effect. *Publications*: Over 100 papers. *Recreations*: Cricket. *Address*: Benares Hindu University.

JUNNARKAR, Shripatrao Balvantrao, B.A. (1st Class Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (1st Class Hons.) (Eng.) (London), M.B.E. (1944), Principal, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand. *b.* Oct. 29, 1895, *s.* of Balvantrao Ramchandra Junnarkar; *m.* Gulabai Vinayak Dharkar; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; King's College, London. Apprentice Engineer, Luckbay Reclamation Scheme, Bombay; Assistant Engineer, Karachi Port Trust; Principal, N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi. *Publications*: *Stresses in Domes, Earth-pressure*, etc. *Address*: Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand.

KACHHAWA, Anand Singh, b. Bhadrappa Krishna 14, Sambat 1971 V; *s.* of late Jammadas Pokari; Contractor, Arya Samajist Leader, Jodhpur; *m.* Shrimati Janaki Devi, *d.* of Raja Ranji, Contractor; one *d.* and two *s.* Kumari Vijai Lakshmi, Yashwant Singh and Mahendra Singh; Active partner, Golan Lime Syndicate, United State of Greater Rajasthan; Managing Director, Anand Theatres Ltd., Jodhpur; Director, Shri Sumair High School, Jodhpur; member: National Geographic Society of U.S.A.; Discussion Group of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay; Member in Arya Samaj and Vedic Religion; is keenly interested in Congress, Village uplift and Compulsory Education. *Address*: 20/3 Fort Road, Jodhpur; *Office*: Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.



KACHEWARA, Hon'ble Shri Narsinh, Minister for Labour, Co-operation and Rural Development, United State of Rajasthan; *b.* on Ashwin Shukla, 2, Samvat 1968V, at Jodhpur, 2nd s. of late Jannadas Pokarji, Arya Samaj Leader, Contractor and business magnate of Marwar; *Educ.*: D. A. V. High School, Ajmer (1928-31); Govt. College, Ajmer (1931-34) and Jaswant College, Jodhpur (1934-37). President, Sainik Kshatriya Girls' School, Mandore (1938-40); General Secretary, Marwar Kisan Sabha, for four years; Pres. for the last two years; member, Jodhpur Assembly, 1945-46; Liaison Officer, Jodhpur Govt. for procuring Food Grains, 1946; member, Marwar Jawai Project Scheme Cttee.; Chairman, Anand Theatres Ltd., seriously injured and fractured in the DAHIA case in which a violent criminal attack was made by the jugludars on Kisan Leaders, 1947; organiser of kisans; convened and presided over a representative Kisan Conference in Marwar, March 15, 1948; a staunch Congressman who believes that the Nation's cause can be strengthened by the merger of all popular organisations in the Congress; interested in the uplift of labour and of the scheduled classes. *Address*: 10, Civil Lines, Jaipur and Bugar, Jodhpur.



KACHEWARA, Santosh Singh, Proprietor, J. Santosh and Sons, Mechanical, Civil, Marine Electrical, Radio, Cine and Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur, *b.* 1908, s. of late Jamra Dassji, Contractor and pioneer industrialist of Marwar; *m.*: two s. and six d.; *Educ.*: Darbar High School and Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow; Sometime President, All India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha, Jodhpur; read a paper on the subject A Short Historical Survey of Sainik Rajputs in the Sainik Kshatriya Youngmen Association, Jodhpur, 1947; Social Worker of Jodhpur; responsible for the construction of Gulabagar canal, Balamand Bund, Chowpansi, Jaswant-sagar Bunde, and various other elaborate constructions. Convened Conference of All India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha at Jodhpur, 1923, *Address*: Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).



KADAM (Katarinar), Dr. Baburao Shankarrao, B.Sc. Farm Crops and Soils, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A. (1927); M.Sc. Genetics and Plant Physiology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A. (1928); Ph.D. Cytology, Genetics & Plant Pathology, Cornell University, U.S.A. (1940); Director, Tobacco Research, *b.* October 25, 1903, s. of S. V. Kadam Katarinar; *m.* Malibai (nee Moray); three d. and two s.; *Educ.*: Lashkar, Gwalior; Iowa State College and Cornell University, U.S.A. Crop Botanist to the Govt. of Bombay (1930-42); Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Research) (1942-44); Asstt. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India (1944-45); on deputation to America, Canada and England (1946); Member of the Society of Sigma XI, Cornell Chapter, 1940; Life Member, Indian Society of Genetics & Plant Breeding (1941); Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences (1942); Fellow, National Institute of Science (1946); Member, Botanical Society of India (1946); one of the leading geneticists in the country; was largely responsible for the development of plant breeding work on modern lines in Bombay Province. *Publications*: About 50 papers on genetical and agronomic aspects of various cereal crops. *Address*: Danavaipe, Rajahmundry, East Godavary.

KAIKINI, P. R., M.A., B.T., Assistant News Editor, Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay; *b.* February 15, 1912, c. s. of Ramrao and Shantabai Kalkini, *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, poet, journalist and critic; commenced writing verse while still at school; critics east and west of Suez are inclined to accord him an important place among contemporary Indian poets; member, English Association, London; participated in India's struggle for freedom; is fond of outdoor life, sports, drama, films, walking; entered Bombay Civil Service under Congress Government. *Publications*: Nine volumes of poetry. *Hobbies*: Philately, photography, printing, publicity. *Recreations*: Music, tennis, volleyball. *Address*: "Peace Haven," Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.



KAJI, Ashok Hirralal, M.Sc., Managing Director, Vasant Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay, since Oct. 1941; Partner, Kaji Sons & Co.; Managing Agents, Jai Hind Publishers Ltd., since Dec. 1946; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Ltd. Consumers Stores, Ltd. *b.* Sept. 23, 1918; *m.* Jaynavati; *Educ.*: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; graduated with First Class Honours with Distinction; Scholar and Dakshina Fellow (1938-41). Pres., Dasha Lad Mitra Mandal, Bombay; member, Executive Cttee. of Lad Bania community, Bombay; and member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Indian Life Officers' Assn., Bombay; Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; Life Member, Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat; interested in educational and cultural movements. *Clubs*: W.I.A.A. Club. *Address*: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



KAJI, Dewan Bahadur Hirralal Lallubhai, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S., F.R.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S. (Retd.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist; 11 Class (1930). *b.* 10 April 1886; *m.* Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. Founder-Chairman, Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., Jai Hind Publishers Ltd.; member, Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, London, and of Co-operative Committee of the International Labour Office, Geneva; led Indian delegation to 17th International Co-operative Congress at Prague, 1948; President, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Assn., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Council, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Chairman, Bombay Provincial Fruit & Vegetable Market Committee; member, Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board; formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Fellow, Bombay University; member, Co-operative Planning Committee, Govt. of India (1943); Co-operative Supervision Committee (1931); Founder, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its president (1929-32); Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University (1914-46); Vice-President, All-



India Manufacturers' Organisation (1948-46); President, 6th & 7th All-India Co-operative Conference (1946 & 1947); presided over Provincial Co-operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Mahagujarat (1948); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935); Bombay Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942); Andhra Desa Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942); Honorary Fellow, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; member, Sub-Committees on Insurance and Commercial Examination, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad (1939-41); member of the Board of Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy, Bombay; member, ex-officio, Gujarat Research Society, Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Consumptive Homes' Society, and Bombay Presidency Social Reform Assn. *Publications*: *Exercises in Geometry* (1911); *Outline Atlas of Indian Empire* (1928); *Primer on Co-operation* (1928); *Co-operation in Bombay* (1930); *Co-operation in India* (1932); *Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey* (1934); *Principles of General Geography* (1938); *Great Mystery of Life beyond Death* (1938); *Lands beyond the Border* (1938). *Residence*: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJI, Rao Bahadur Manilal Kashidas, B.A., LL.B., 'Rao Saheb' (1926), 'Rao Bahadur' (1930), M.B.E. (1938), Retd. Dy. Regional Food Commr. for Kathiawar, *b.* December 11, 1881, of respectable Hindu parents, his father being the proprietor of printing press. *m.* Nandgauri Tribhovandas Parekh; six s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Law College, Bombay. Practised as a pleader at Rajkot for about two years; joined Kathiawar Agency service as Thandar and Second Class Magistrate, 1907; served for 10 years in various non-gazetted posts, promoted Dy. Political Agent, 1917; appointed Rty. Magistrate, 1923; transferred to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, 1924; Asstt. Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Western India and Gujarat, 1924-42; during this period often officiated as Under Secy.; retired from Govt. service, Nov. 1942 as officiating Under Secy. to the Resident for the States of Western India and Gujarat; was immediately re-employed as Officer on special duty in charge of various Control Measures; appointed as Director of Food Supplies for Kathiawar by the Food Dept., Govt. of India, 1941; designation changed to Dy. Regional Food Commissioner by the Ministry of Food in 1948; retired on 15th October 1948. *Recreations*: Gardening and Tennis. *Clubs*: Harvey Club, Rajkot. *Address*: Near Parsi Agrary, Rajkot.

KAJROLKER, Narayan Sadoba, M.L.A. Bombay; Proprietor of the Stat of India Dairy Co.; Vice-President, Better Manufacturers' Association; member, Provincial Transport Authority, *b.* 9th July 1896, c. s. of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Mahratta Light Infantry; *Educ.*: S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes; General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board; Trustee, Vithaldas (Chambhar) Samaj and Vithad Rukmai Temple. President, Rohidas Education Society, Harijan leader and public worker; Vice-President, All-India Depressed Classes League, Central Board, Delhi; General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes League, Bombay. *Address*: 112, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.



KAKADE, Bai Gītābāi T., Jamdar, Vice-President, Satara City Municipality. *b.* 1894, at Tasgaon, *d.* late Gundappa Mulay, Sheroff of Miraj; *m.* late Tukaramshet Kakade Sheroff, 1904; three *s.*, Shankar, Vinayak, and Dr. Ramchandra; *Educ.*: Miraj. Takes a keen interest in the uplift of women; as a mid-wife, helps the needy gratis; elected Municipal Councillor since 1945; was chairwoman, Hospital Utee which runs a well-equipped Charitable Maternity House at Satara; member, Civil Hospital Utee, as Municipal



nominée; member, Remed Home Utee, Satara; 14. Pres., Namda Mahila Utee, Parbhud, held at Karad, 1923; was Vice-Pres. and member on several Sub-Utee, Satara City Municipal Borough for the current triennial term, June 1949. *Address*: Kakade-Wada, Bhavani Peth, Satara City.

KALE, Rao Sahib Nag-sh Mahadeo, B.A., L.L.B., S.T.C.D., J.P. *b.* Aug. 1885; *m.* Mrs. Gangabai Kale, 1906. *Educ.*: B.A. 1909, L.L.B. 1911; took diploma of S.T.C.D. (First Class) 1917.

Founded the King George English School at Datar, 1912, and handed it over to the Indian Education Society, 1917, of which he was the Founder; started Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, 1918. Principal, King George English School at Datar, 1918. Indian Education Society's High School for Girls till 1924; Secy., Indian Education Society till 1924; founded Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, 1926, with a view to spreading education among mill workers and poorer classes; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1932-35; member, Municipal Schools Committee, 1933-34; Chairman, Pioneer Public School Assoc.; conducting two High Schools at Datar and Matunga; one of the Trustees, Ghatkopar Gurukul High School. Hon. Supervisor, Ghatkopar Municipal Secondary Middle English School; member, Ghatkopar Education Society; Pres., Bombay Rowas Passengers' Assoc.; Divisional Warden, A.R.P.; Leader, National War Front, Bombay; member, Recruitment Utee., Bombay and Kolaba District; member, Food Control and Rationing Utee in Bombay and Kolaba; member, Red Cross Society; gives moral, religious, spiritual and philosophical discourses at various places on rational lines. Hon. President Magistrate, 1940; Rao Sahib, 1941; since 1947, actively engaged in promoting the building of the Maharashtra High School at an estimate of nine lakhs of rupees. *Address*: Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13.



KALIDAS, Seth Amratlal, Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 1887. Became a retired broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1909, member, Morarji Committee, 1918, ex-Trustee, Seth Anandjee Kalvange Trust Fund; service to the Jain community by his part in settling the Satriyava



dispute. "Sami Sikhar" dispute. Trustee, Dharamchand Umehand Higher Education Trust Fund; Vice-President, Yasovijay Jain Gurukul; Managing Trustee, Motishaw Labang Jain Charities; Trustee, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya since 1928 and of the Mohanlal

Jain Central Library; Chairman and Director in several Insurance and Industrial concerns. *Address*: Indira Bhuvan, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

KAMANI, Sheth Narbheram Honorsaj, Gujarati Merchant and businessman of Jamshedpur; Managing Director of Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur; President, Jamshedpur Gujarati Merchants' Association and the Jain Association; Trustee and President of the Governing body of the Narbheram H. Gujarati M. E. School, Jamshedpur, *b.* November 25, 1892 at Dhari (Kathiawar); has two *s.* and three *d.*; entered business at Jamshedpur as Proprietor of a small Provision Store in 1914; developed automobile business dealing in motor cars, motor spare parts and accessories in the year 1926; appointed agent of the Burma Oil Co. Ltd. and the Ford Motor Co. of India Ltd., for a large territory in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Eastern States and established Narbheram & Co. Ltd.; in 1940 started Metal Industry at Jaipur, Lahore and Kalyan in partnership with his two brothers and purchased W. Leslie & Co. at Calcutta; founded Kamani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries at Jaipur and 'Kamani Enamel Industries' at Kalyan; has made liberal donations and helped in raising several large funds for philanthropic and humanitarian purposes; Rs. 10,000 for a sanatorium for Jains at Anreli, Rs. 5,000 to Gujarati M. E. School at Jamshedpur, Rs. 5,000 for a school for Gujaratis at Sakchi in Jamshedpur, Rs. 30,000 (jointly with his two brothers) to the Jain Boarding at Anreli, Rs. 10,000 (jointly with his brothers) to Mchta-Parekh High School at Anreli, Rs. 1,000 to Calcutta Charitable Dispensary, collected Rs. 11,000 for All-India Kasturba Memorial Fund, himself contributing Rs. 2,500; presented a purse on behalf of Jamshedpur Gujarati Samaj to Dr. Rajendra Prasad for the relief of Bihar Political Sufferers; presented Purse of Rs. 7,000 to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of Jamshedpur Gujarati Samaj personally contributing Rs. 1,000, founded a charitable trust of Rs. 100,000 by a registered trust deed at Jamshedpur on the occasion of his 54th Birthday on November 23, 1945. *Address*: Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, 11a Tataaugar, B. N. Riv.



KAMARAJ, K., President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee since 1939. *b.* 1902, *s.* of Kumaraswamy Nadar. *Educ.*: Virudhunagar, Ramnad District, Madras. Entered public life, 1930 during Salt Satyagraha; convicted for one year; elected member, Working Utee., Tamil Nad Congress, and member, A.I.C.C., 1931; convicted for one year R.I. in 1932 movement; one of the accused in Virudhunagar bomb case, 1934; later on acquitted; elected Secy., Tamil Nad Congress Utee., 1935; elected to Madras Legislative Assembly, 1936 and again in 1940; detained during the Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941; while in detention was elected Chairman, Virudhunagar Municipality, 1941; again detained in 1942 and released, 1945; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; chosen as a member, All India Congress Working Utee., 1949. *Address*: President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 8 Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras 2.

KAMAT, Venkatrao Vithal, B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Edin.), Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona. *b.* August 27, 1888, *s.* of a landlord at North Canara District, Bombay Province; *m.* Ramabai Muzumdar of Ankola, North Canara; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Karwar; Wilson College, Bombay; Moray House, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh. Served for 33 years in the Education Department of the Govt. of Bombay

as Assistant Master in High Schools of the Southern Division, as Lecturer in Secondary Training Colleges, Bombay and Belgaum, and as Educational Inspector, Southern Division. *Publications*: *Measuring Intelligence of Indian Children* (Oxford University Press, Bombay). *Recreations*: Outdoor games—principally Tennis, Badminton, Hockey and Cricket. *Clubs*: Mitra Samaj, Dharmwar and Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. *Address*: Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona 2.

KAMTE, Narayanrao Marutirao, I.P., B.A. (Hons.), M.B.E. (13-6-46), Inspector-General of Police, Province of Bombay. *b.* Sept. 11, 1900; *m.* Miss Nalk, *d.* of Gopalrao Naik, Advocate (O.S.); three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona. Indian Police. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India; Willington Sports Club; Poona Club. *Address*: "Belle Vue", Yeravda, Poona.

KANDASWAMI, Mudaliar S., B.A., B.L., J.P., Burmah-Shell Agent and Contractor; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras. *b.* July 11, 1905; *s.* of late M. Shanmuga Mudaliar, businessman and Politician in North Arcot District; *m.* Miss Saraswathi Ammal, *d.* of late V. Govindaraj Mudaliar, a prominent businessman of Madras and long connected with Burmah-Shell. *Educ.*: Graduated from Loyola College and Law College, Madras; after apprenticing in Law under Morsey & Thomas, called to the Bar, and practised for a brief period; entered business in 1934 as Agent of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Madras; connected as Partner with M. Shanmuga Mudaliar & Sons, Tiruvannamalai, United Transport Co., V. Govindaraj Mudaliar & Co., and Jothi Company, Madras; member, Executive Committee, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, the Tamil Chamber of Commerce Council, Taxation and Finance Sub-committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras and till recently Director, East and West Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. *Recreations*: Tennis and Photography. *Address*: "Padma Sadhan," No. 1, Rutland Gate Road, Nungambakam, *Office*: No. 72, North Beach Road, Madras.



KANDATHIL, Most Rev. Mar Augustine, D. D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam; was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911. *b.* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25th Aug. 1874; *Educ.*: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Priest, 1901; Parish Priest for sometime; Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911; consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911; succeeded Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9th Dec. 1919; installed on 18th Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation, 16th Nov. 1924; Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3rd Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address*: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANETKAR, Shankar Keshav, M.A., Professor, Willington College, Sangli; Marathi poet and critic of 30 years standing, popularly known as 'GIRESH.' *b.* at Fatyapur, Satara District on Oct. 28, 1893; *m.* Krishna Shrikhande of Budlagona in 1910; has 3 s. and 1 d., eldest Madhusudan, a songster, is in A.I.R., Nagpur, while Vasant (the second) is a Professor in H.P.T. Arts Coll., Nasik; *Educ.*: D. E. Society's High Schools at Satara and Poona and Ferguson Coll., Poona. Joined N. E. S. Staff at Poona in



1914; Head Master, Mudhoji High School (dent services), Phaltan, 1930-34; Asst. Suptd., N.E.S. and Lecturer, Ferguson Coll., 1934-39. 1st Suptd., Ahilyadevi H. S. for Girls, Poona, 1939-40; has been serving (since 1940) as Prof. of Marathi and Head of Marathi Department in the Willington College; closely associated with late Dr. M. T. Patwardhan, renowned Marathi poet and scholar, and knows most of the writers in 'Maharashtra'. *Publications*: 3 volumes of narrative poems, 3 volumes of collections of Lyrics, a treatise styled Marathi 'Natura-chhata' and collections of critical articles, etc. The narrative poem *Abhang Kanval* was highly praised. *Address*: Shri Vishram-bag, Sangli, S.M.C.

KANETKAR, Vishnoo Gopal, I.P., B.Sc. 1 Class, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. *b.* Sept. 15, 1911, s. of late Gopal Govind Kanetkar; *m.* Miss Kusum Bhide, d. of V. S. Bhide, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona, Bombay University. Joined the Indian Police Service in 1934. *Recreations*: Tennis & Reading. *Clubs*: New Club, Poona; Ahmedabad Gymkhana. *Address*: District Suptd. of Police, Ahmedabad.

KANIA, The Hon. Sir Hadilal Jekisondas, Kt. (June 1943). B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, Federal Court of India since August, 1947. *b.* 3rd Nov. 1890; *m.* eldest d. of Sir Chuni-lal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court; Judge, High Court, Bombay from June 1935, acted sometime as Chief Justice in 1944 and 1945; Judge, Federal Court, June 1946-August 1947. *Address*: 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

KANITKAR, Keshav Ramchandra, M.A., B.Sc. *b.* Aug. 22, 1876; *Educ.*: New English School at Wai and Poona and Ferguson College, Poona. Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's Institutions, 1903-32; in charge of the Boarding House New English School in 1905; in charge of Ferguson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; on the Bombay University Senate, 1916-44; on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years; Chairman, Poona District School Board, for 6 years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Vishweshwara Technical Education Committee, 1920; Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928. Principal, Ferguson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; granted King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps; retired as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society and Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, February, 1943; elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34; elected Dean of the faculty of Technology, Univ. of Bombay for 1938-39; Principal, Pratap College of Science & Arts at Amalner, East Khandesh, June 1945-Nov. 1947. *Address*: 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANWAR Sain, Rai Bahadur, M.A., Bar-at-Law, retired Chief Justice, High Court and Judicial Minister, Indian States—Jammu & Kashmir, Jodhpur, Alwar and Panna, etc. *Educ.*: Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot; Govt. College, Lahore; Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London; Scholarship holder throughout School and College career; B.A., Pnn.; Univ. Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman; Arnold Silver Medalist; First in the Univ.; M.A. (Phys.) MacLagan Gold Medalist. M.A. (Engc.), Asst. Prot. Govt. Coll. (1897). Practised High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921; nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ.; elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty Punjab Univ.; member, Codification of Customary Law Conference, Punjab (1916); Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner (1918); Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir (1921-1931); Pres., All-India Kayastha Conference, Gaya (1924). Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission (1931-1933); elected Trustee, Tribune Trust (1932); Fellow, Punjab Univ. (1935); Pres., Special Tribunal Miri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur (1935-36); Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State (1936-1940); Member, Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1938-40); Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State (1940-1942); Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C.I.), (1912-44); Chief Justice, High Court, Panna (1945-48). *Publications*: Papers on Art, Architecture and Jurisprudence; *The Qutub Minar of Delhi*; Essays in Urdu *Murayyqi-Khizal*; Urdu Drama—*Brohman Natak*. *Address*: 10, Lakshmi Road, Dalanwala, Dehra Dun (U.P.).

KANWARIA, Chhagalal, B.Sc., N. Tehsildar, Beawar sub division and General Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Depressed Class League *b.* April 12, 1922, s. of Pratapal, Social Worker, Ajmer-Merwara; *m.* Kesarbai; one d.; *Educ.*: M. M. High School, Beawar; Govt. College, Ajmer, always stood first in class and had a brilliant career at School and College. Organised Provincial Depressed Class Association under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivanram, India's Labour Minister; organised the Harijans of Rajputana for the first time; follows Mahatma Gandhi's teachings about Harijans; the first Harijan to be appointed as Tehsildar from Rajputana; member, Working Committee of Rajputana Depressed Class League. *Recreations*: Hockey and Football. *Hobbies*: Constructive work. *Address*: Gopalji Mohalla, Beawar.



KAPUR, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jeevan Lal, B.A. (Hon.), M.A. (Canada), LL.B. (Canada), Bar-at-Law, Judge, East Punjab High Court, Simla. Since June 1949. *b.* Dec. 13, 1897, s. of Malik Bhagwan Das Kapur and Mrs. Bhagwanti Kapur; *m.* Ghan Wati (Nee Mehta) of Newham College, Cambridge; two s.; *Educ.*: Cathedral School for Boys, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore (Ph. Univ.); Magdalene College (Cambridge Univ.); Inner Temple. Called to the Bar, 1922; practised in High Court, Lahore (1922-47); at Simla after partition, 1947; member, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi, Dec. 1947 to April 1949; took part in Trade Unions Movement, 1924-37. *Publications*: *Law of Adoption in India and Burma*. *Recreations*: Riding and Swimming. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Cecil Hotel, Simla.

KAPUR, Kalidas, M.A., L.T., Principal, Kali Charan Inter. College, Lucknow. *b.* Aug. 11, 1892; *Educ.*: Govt. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow; B.A. (1915), L.T. (1916), and M.A. (1921). Representative of U.P. Head masters on the Board of H.S. and Inter. Education (1925-37), President, U.P.

Secondary Education Association, (1925-26); Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930); Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1931-37); Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd. (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E.A. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. (1940-43); General Secretary, U. P. S. K. Association, (1934-35); visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936); Hon. Editor, "Education," *Publications*: *Introductory History of India*; *Sahitya Samiksha*: Towards a better Order; *Shiksha Samiksha*: Evolution of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu; *Evolution of World Culture*; *Kashmir*; *Citizenship for the Indian Adolescent*; *New Atlas of Indian History*; *Hindi Sri Samdar*. *Address*: Kali Charan Inter. College, Lucknow.

KAPUR, Ram Jawaya, Proprietor, Uttarehand

Kapur & Sons, Delhi *b.* August 17, 1893, s. of late L. Ishwar Das Kapur; *m.* two s. and one d. *Clubs*: Lahore Gymkhana; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address*: C/o Uttarehand Kapur & Sons, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.



KARAMALLY, Gulamhusain, Managing Director, Universal Brushwears Ltd., Turf Accountant, R.W.I.T.C. Ltd. *b.* January 8, 1924, s. of Karmally Abdullah; *m.* Miss Zarina Jafferli; two d.; *Educ.*: St. Mary's High School, Bombay; Plastic Industry, Recreations, Horse Racing, Cards, chess. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Karachi Club. *Address*: 29, Amit Colony, No. 1 Clayton Road, Karachi.

KARANJIA, Sir Behram Naoroji, Kt. (1946), M.L.C., J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a member of the Municipal Corporation and an Hon'y.



President, Magistrate, elected Mayor, 1939. Has worked for 25 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds. Secretary, War Loan & Food Control committees, 1914-19. Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921. Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31; King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Ilhar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association; is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation, member on the Advisory Committee of the Jorhat Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between the two communities. Was member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Ry. and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; President, W.I.A.A., 1945-1946. Ex-officio member, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants Association; Chairman of the Public Health Enquiry Committee (1939); was an Hon. visitor to Jail. He deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on across land-frontiers. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the

Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedge-wood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yashwantrao Nair Hospital; was Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School." Elected member on the Executive Cttee. of the Children Aid Society. Recipient of the Kaiser-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception; Chairman, Victory Thanksgiving Fund inaugurated by H.E. the Governor and an active member of several other War Committees. Member of the Managing Committee, "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund." Elected Rotarian Governor, 1924-25, District, R. I. 1947-48 and 1948-49. Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front-Kalbadevi and Ghatkopar Sections. President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1944-45. Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week" Address: "Shengre-La", 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

KARANTH, Kota Ramakrishna, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Mangalore. b. 1st May, 1894, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province; m.; 5 s. and 5 d.; Educ.: B.A. (Madras Univ.) and LL.B. (Bom. Univ.). Leading Civil Lawyer in the District Bar of South Kanara, 1919-46, member, Madras Leg. Council; Madras Provincial Leg. Assembly since 1937; Municipal Council, Mangalore, 1925-37; twice failed for taking part in the political activities of the Indian National Congress, 1940-41 and Aug. 1942-Dec. 1944; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Public Works, Madras Govt., 1937-38; Minister for Revenue, Government of Madras, April 1946 to March 1947. Recreations: Walking. Address: Mangalore.

KARAUJI, H. H. Maharaja Ganesh Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, MAHARAJA OF, b. February 3, 1906. Succeeded, 1947; Salute 17 permanent. Address: Karauli.

KARDAR, A. R., Cine-Director and Film-Producer, Bombay. b. 1904. Started his career in his early age by producing and directing silent pictures at Lahore; with the talkie age, shifted to Calcutta and produced box-office pictures e.g. prominently "Baghi Shabd," "Sultani" and "Mala" directed "Baraban" "Thokai," "Nai Dunिया" etc. for several producers in Bombay, since 1937, founded Kardar Productions, 1942, and produced nearly 14 pictures on his own, outstanding among them being "Companion" and "Sharda."



"Dard" and "Dillagi" is now producing a picture "Rajput" writes his own scenarios and edits the pictures himself; founded Kardar Pictures, a film distribution office for Western Pakistan at 3, Abbot Road, Lahore, 1917. Address: Kardar Productions, 30, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

KARVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Principal, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, b. 24th Dec. 1898; Educ.: New English School and Ferguson College, Poona; Godden Medalist, 1921; Wedderburn Scholar, 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Ferguson College, Poona, 1923-1935 and 1940-43; Principal, Willingdon College, D. Satara, 1935-40; Lieut. and for some time Acting Adjutant, Univ. Training Corps, 1924-28; Assistant Commandant, Poona Civil Guards, 1940-45; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay and Poona; Secy., Deccan Education Society,

1940-44; President, Indian Economic Assn., 1945; Chairman, Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee, 1948. Publications: "Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems, 1927-29; Federations, a study in Comparative Politics, 1935; Poverty and Population in India, 1937; Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941; Rannade, The Prophet of Liberated India, 1942; Indian Population, 1948. Address: Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona 4.

KARVE, Dinakar Dhondo, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.L.Sec., F.A.Sc., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Ferguson College, Poona. b. July 13, 1899, s. of Prof. D. K. Karve and Mrs. Anandibai Karve; m. Miss Irawati Karmarkar 1926; two d. and one s.; Educ.: New English School and Ferguson College, Poona; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Universities of Leipzig and Berlin (Germany). Professor of Chemistry, Ferguson College, Poona since 1925; Principal of the same since 1946. Publications: Several Text-books in English and Marathi and research papers. Recreations: Gardening, tennis, swimming. Clubs: Deccan Gymkhana. Address: Law College Road, Poona 4.

KATIAL, Dr. Chunil Lal, M.B., B.S. with Honours in Medicine and Surgery, D.T.M. (Liverpool), L.M. (Dublin), Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. b. July 15, 1898; m.; one s.; Educ.: Punjab University; Liverpool University; Dublin. Captain, I.M.S., 1923-27; Consulting Physician, City of London, 1927-48; was Chairman, Public Health Cttee., Finsbury Brough Council; Finsbury Food Control Cttee., served as Member, Maternity Cttee. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Executive Cttee., B.M.A. City Division; London Panel Cttee. and Industrial Medical Officers' Assoc.; Law and Parliamentary, Public Control and Valuation and Assessment Cttee. of Finsbury Brough Council; Land Tax Commiser. for the County of Middlesex; Mayor of Finsbury, 1938-39; Medical Officer in charge of First Aid Post, City of London, Chartered Insurance Institute; Founder, Trustee and late Pres., Hindu Assoc. of Europe Ltd., 1939-40; Founder, Indian Medical Assoc. (Great Britain); Pres., Indian Social Club (London); India Institute and Assoc., London; Hon. Member, London Insurance Institute; Governor, Reeves and Central Foundations for about 7 years; Hon. Freeman, Borough of Finsbury (London); Freeman of the City of London; Member, Guild of Freeman-City of London; Member, Cttee. of Experts on Social Security (I.L.O.); Ministry of Pensions, Chairman, Medical Boards, Industrial Health Medical Officer to several firms in England. Recreations: Tennis. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club Ltd. Address: Mandi House, New Delhi.

KATJU, H. E. Dr. Kailas Nath, M.A., LL.D., D. Litt., Governor of West Bengal since June 1948. b. June 17, 1887; m. Rup Kishori, d. of Pandit Niranjani Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, who died in 1944; Educ.: Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Cawnpore (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P.C.C. and A.L.C.C. till 1946; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; Pres., Allahabad Dis. Agri. Assoc.; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-40); member, Executive Council, Benares Hindu Univ., and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47); Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt., 1937-39 and April 1946 to



Aug. 1947. Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov. 1940; detained under D.I.R., Aug. 1942 to April 1943; Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948; Publications: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. Address: Governor's Camp, Calcutta.

KATOCH, Rai Bahadur B. C., B.A., LL.B., Inspector-General of Prisons, East Punjab, since August 15, 1947. b. April 4, 1905, s. of late Lieut. Diani Ram Bahadur, O.B.I. and Ex-Honorary A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, Punjab. Address: Molag, Dist. Kangra, East Punjab.

KATRE, Dr. Sumitra Mangesh, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Director, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, since 1942. b. April 11, 1906, s. of Mangesh Krishna Katre and Radha (nee Kallag); m. Radha (nee Savur, d. of Rao Subh S. Ramachandra Rao); two d.; Educ.: Ganapathi High School and Govt. College, Mangalore; Presidency College, Madras; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ., Orientalist Seminars, Univ. of Bonn, Professor of Sanskrit Languages, N. Wadia College, Poona (1933-34); S. P. College, Poona (1937-39); Professor of Indo-European Philology, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona (1939-42); Publications: Founder-Editor, New Indian Antiquary and Oriental Literary Digest, and of several commemorative volumes: Formation of Konkani; Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism; Prakrit Languages and their Contribution to Indian Culture, General Editor, Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. Address: 10, Connaught Road, Poona 1.

KAUL, Bhagirth Nath, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.R.S., Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet, Government of India. b. November 26, 1899, s. of Pandit Kameshwar Nath Kaul; m. Shankeshwari, d. of Pandit Suraj Nath Agla; Educ.: Government College, Lahore; Allahabad University; London School of Economics and Political Science. Lecturer on Economics, Univ. College, Rangoon, 1924-27 and Univ. of Allahabad, 1931-32; Chairman, Dept. of Economics, Univ. Aligarh, 1932-36; Head of the Dept. of Economics, Punjab Univ., Lahore, 1937; "Specialist" attached to the Financial, Economic and Transit Dept. of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1937-41; since 1941 employed in various capacities in the Govt. of India; Deputy Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Dept., 1944-45; Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Industry and Supply, 1945-48; Dy. Secy. to the Cabinet, 1948. Publications: Various papers on economic and statistical subjects in the "Indian Journal of Economics"; Unemployment among the Educated Classes in India, 1935. Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club and East Punjab Club, Simla. Address: Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. House, New Delhi.

KAUL, Mahendra Kishan, B.A. (Punjab), M.L.S.I. (London), Dy. General Manager (Staff), B.B. & C.I. Rly., since April 1949. b. May 1905, s. of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E.; m. Brij Kumari, d. of T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie; Educ.: Govt. College, Lahore; took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scudra Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asst. Supdt. of Stores, 1927; was member, Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927; officiated as Supdt. of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1935; transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt. of Stores, 1938, confirmed, 1939; nominated member, nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railways, 1938; organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete

in aid of H.E. The Marchioness of Inlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1938-39; elected Chairman, reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939; Vice-President, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Metre-Gauge Athletic Assoc., 1940; member, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Assoc., Publicity Sub-Committee and also Member-in-Charge of Broadcasting and talks, 1940-43; re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Ctee., 1941; organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops and worked as Special Officer in addition to the duties of the Supdt. of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Aug.-Nov., 1942; on special duty as Special Officer, Grain Purchase, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dec. 1942 to Feb. 1943; Superintendent of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943; Controller of Railway Grain Shops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943; Supdt. of Stores, Ajmer, Nov. 1943 to March 1944; C. I. Ry., Dy. Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Ry., March, 1944-46; confirmed, March, 1946; Officiating Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, May to October 1946, Feb. to March 1947 and Feb. to Sept. 1948; Dy. General Manager (Grainshops), B. B. & C. I. Ry., Sept. 1948 to April 1949. Address: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay.

KAUL, Parduman Kishan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. *b.* Jan. 23, 1890. *s.* of Pandit Sarup Narain Kaul and Mrs. Mohan Rani Kaul; *m.* Mrs. Janak Rani Kaul; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Hardoi and Canning College, Lucknow. Joined the Bar, 1912; practised as a lawyer till 1919, appointed Munsif; worked as Civil Judge and then as District and Sessions Judge; appointed Puisne Judge, Oudh Chief Court, 1911. Address: 3, Butler Road, Lucknow.

KAUL, Parduman Kishan, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab and Cantab.), Financial Commissioner, Revenue and Development, East Punjab. *b.* Jan. 14, 1900; *m.* Mrs. Mohini Kaul; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Cambridge and Punjab. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1923; served as a District Officer and Commissioner in the Punjab. Address: Financial Commissioner, East Punjab, "Ellerslie", Simla-E.

KAUL, Sir Ganga, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930), Kt. (June 1944), I.A. & A.S., Retired. *b.* May 9, 1877; *m.* late Bhagyabharne Wanchoo; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner, P.W. Accounts, 1896; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-28; Director, Railway Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931; member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association and Lady Irwin College for Women; Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Dewan, Jind State (Punjab), 1936-46; Fellow, Punjab University, 1936-46; Hon. Treasurer, Red Cross Homes and Services Trusts, 1947-48; Hon. Treasurer, United Nations' Appeal for Children, Indian National Committee. Address: New Delhi, and Simla.

KAY, Sir Joseph Aspiden, Kt. (1927), K.B.E. (1948), J.P., F.L.C.S., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* 20th January, 1884; *m.* Mildred, second *d.* of late J. S. Derbyshire, 1928; *d.* born 17th October, 1931; *Educ.*: at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1908; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light House; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26, 31, 32; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926; Member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Residences: Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. Office: Churchgate Street, Bombay, India.



KAYANI, Muhammad Rustum, M.A. (English), Honours in English, Degree of Honour in Persian, First Class Interpretship in Persian and Punjabi, Secretary to the West Punjab Government, Legislative Department. *b.* October 18, 1902. *s.* of Khan Abdussamad Khan; *m.* three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Edwards College, Peshawar; Govt. College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly in the Indian Civil Service; was Asst. Commissioner, Sub Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner and Dt. & Sessions Judge, N.-W.F.P. Publications: Magazine Articles on the amusing side in English and Urdu. Recreations: Gardening. Address: Village Shahpur, Kohat, N.-W.F.P.

KELAPPAN, KOYAPPALLI, R.A. (Madras), President, Kerala Provincial Congress Ctee. *b.* 1890. *s.* of Theenpoyil Kanaran Nayar and Koyappalli Kunhamma Amma; *m.* Thondiyil Punathil Ammalu Amma (deceased); one *s.*; T. P. Kunhiraman Kiday; *Educ.*: Privately; Mission L.S. School, Quilandy; B.E.M.P. High School, Tellicherry; Zamorin's Coll., Calicut; Christian Coll., Madras; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began life as a teacher at Changanacherry; then at Ponani; helped found the Nayar Service Society at Changanacherry; was its founder-pres.; the first headmaster of the school started under the auspices of this new Society; has been a keen congress worker in Kerala; incarcerated twice during the Mopla Riots; led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore to establish right of way for Harijans, 1924; the first band of Salt Satyagraha volunteers in Kerala, 1930 and the Guruvayur Satyagraha to establish the right of worship for Harijans; was the first person in Kerala to offer individual satyagraha, 1940; imprisoned in Aug. 1942 and released, 1946; was Pres. Malabar District Board for a term; has several times been elected Pres. or Secy. of the provincial congress ctee.; sponsored the 'Mathrubhumi' (Malayalam) daily, to propagate nationalist views; founded the Harijan school and boarding home at Mudadi, 1925. Address: President, K.P.C.C., Calicut.

KELAVKAR, Lieut.-Colonel Madhav Krishna, I.M.S. (Retd.), M.B.E.S. (Pom.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (England), M.B.E. (Military) (1922), O.B.E. (Civil) (1944), Drugs Controller, Govt. of India. *b.* April 30, 1893. *s.* of Dr. Krishnaji Dadaji and Mrs. Rakhambai Kelavkar of Kolhapur; *m.* Malatibai, *d.* of Dr. Wamanrao Bahaji and Mrs. Shantabai Manthale of Bombay; *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, Bombay; Edinburgh Univ.; School of Tropical Medicine, London. Commissioned in the I.M.S. as Lieutenant, August 1919; promoted Captain, 1922; Major, 1931; Lieut.-Colonel

(Substantive), 1939; transferred to the Office of D.G.I.M.S., October 1938 as A.D.G.I.M.S.; promoted Dy. D.G.I.M.S.; was in charge of Govt. Medical Stores and factories for 8 years; is now assisting in compiling the medical history of the 2nd World War (1939-45) in addition to other duties. Recreations: Music and games. Address: Directorate-General of Health Services, New Delhi.

KELOCK, James, M.A., B.D., D.D., Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, since 1944. *b.* June 9, 1889. *s.* of James Kellock, C.A. and Anna Taylor Robb; *m.* Audrey H. Keet, 1920; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University; U. F. Church Theological College, Glasgow; Marburg University. On war service with 67th Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., in France and Balkans, 1914-18; appointed professor of Economics and Philosophy, Wilson College, 1920; Church of Scotland missionary at Poona, 1937 and 1938-9; edited English *Dnyanodaya*, 1936-7. Publications: *Life of M. G. Ranade* (1926); *The Social & Economic Environment of the Indian Christian Population in Bombay City* (1939); a Marathi translation of part of Pakenham-Walsh's *Lights & Shades of Christendom* (with N. L. Harshie, 1940); *The Training of Pastors & Christian Workers* (with P. D. Devanandan & I. B. Desai, 1943). Recreations: Swimming, tennis and golf. Address: Wilson College, Bombay 7.

KEMP, Arthur Hugh, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1947), U.K. Trade Commissioner, Karachi, since Nov. 1917. *b.* Feb. 28, 1905. *s.* of Arthur Edward Kemp and Dora Louisa Marshall; *m.* Edith Joyce Freeman; *Educ.*: Portsmouth Grammar School; Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Passed the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, 1927; Assistant Magistrate, Bihar, 1928-35; District Magistrate, Bihar from 1935; in charge I.C.S. Probationers Training School, 1937; Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, 1941; Secy. to the Govt. of Orissa, 1944; Divisional Commissioner, Bihar 1945; Chief Secretary, Govt. of Orissa, 1946; proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from the I.C.S., 1947; United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, 1947. Recreations: Flying, Clubs: Sind Club. Address: 53, Clifton, Karachi.

KESARCODI, Shankar Narayan, B.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Forestry, California); Conservator of Forests, Bombay Forest Dept. *b.* September 15, 1896; *m.* Sushila Lalji; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; University of California, Berkeley. D.F.O. Working Plans, S.C. then D.F.O. in various districts of Bombay and in Hyderabad (Sind); Silviculturist, Bombay Prov.; Forest Utilization Officer, Bombay Prov. and Conservator of Forests. Publications: Pamphlets and leaflets on forestry. Address: Central Offices, Poona.

KESKAR, Dr. Balkrishna Vishwanath, D. Litt. (Paris) 1935, Deputy Minister, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of India, since December 1948. *b.* 1903. *s.* of Vishwanathrao Keshkar; *Educ.*: Poona, Hyderabad, Banaras (Kashi-vidyapith) and Paris. Active Congress worker in the U.P. since 1922; took part in all the movements started by the Congress and went to jail thrice; member, Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Ctee.; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly from the U.P., Jan. 1948; India's official delegate to Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948. Publications: Has contributed regularly articles to the Press on national and international topics. Recreations: Photography, hiking and music. Address: 18, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.

KHADYE, Krishnaji Mahadev, M.A. (Bombay & Cambridge), Fellow of the Univ. of Bombay, Member of the Syndicate of the Academic Council, Univ. of Bombay. *b.* Sept. 11, 1890; *s.* of Mahadev Dadaseth Khadye; *m.* Jir. (Mrs.) Krishnabai Khadye, M.B. B.S.; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Wilson & Baroda Colleges (India); Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge (England). Professor of English, Fergusson College, Poona, 1915-30; Professor of English, Annamalai Univ., June 1930-Jan. 1932; Offg. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, May-Sept. 1931; 1st Principal, Wadia College, 1932-38; Principal, M.E.S. College, 1945-48. *Publications*: *Croce's Aesthetic applied to Lit. Criticism*; *A Study of Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*; *A Study of Antony & Cleopatra*; *The Foundations of English, etc., etc. Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: 366/5, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

KHAITAN, Bhagwati Prasad, B.A., B.L. (Cal. Univ.) *b.* July 9, 1901, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Seth Narsing Rai Khaitan. Attorney-at-Law (enrolled April 1930); enrolled as Advocate, Sept. 1936; appointed, Notary Public, Aug. 1934; Partner, Khaitan & Co.; Director: Bharati Electric Steel Co. Ltd.; Bharat Sugar Mills, Ltd.; Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.; Calcutta Tanneries Ltd. and others; Chairman, Law and Legislation Committee, Indian Chamber of Commerce; member, Indian Association of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Board of Trustees, Bisswaswaral Modhal Halwaswasi Charity Trust; Pres., Baghmahal Charity Trust, connected with various educational and sporting institutions in Calcutta. *Address*: 115, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



KHAITAN, Matadin, Merchant, b. May 1913, *s.* of Seth Bhagwanadas Khaitan, Stock & Share Broker, Sugar Merchant; *m.* four *d.* Is connected with various public bodies; Member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assoc. Ltd., Marwari Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Hindustan Club Ltd. and all India Marwari Federation; Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1943); President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assocn. (1916-47); Managing Director, Matadin Khaitan & Co. Ltd., Hind Sugar Co. Ltd.; Director, Sugar Distributing Syndicate Ltd., Jai Hind Investment Co. Ltd.; Member, Local Advisory Cttee., E.I. Rly. (1946); Member, Royal Asiatic Society. *Address*: P. 12, Kalakur Street, Calcutta.

KHAMBATTA, Dr. Framroze Byramji, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.J.H.R. (Lond.), Chief Medical Officer, B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, since April 1947. *b.* June 8, 1906, *et. s.* of Dr. B. M. Khambatia, Retd. Medical Officer, B. & C. I. Rly.; *m.* Miss Nargis Shavakshaw Contractor, one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: M.B.B.S. Degree of Bombay Univ., 1929. Joined B. & C. I. Rly., May 1933, worked as District Medical Officer in almost all districts on this Rly.; District Medical Officer, Dohad, in charge of one of the important hospitals on this Railway, 1943-47. *Address*: Flat No. 2/1-B, Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KHAN, Abdul Majid, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Indian Consul, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, since June 1, 1948. *b.* December 1, 1903, *s.* of Abdul Aziz Khan, Contractor; *Educ.*: M. R. High School, Batala, D. Gurdaspur, East Punjab, Aligarh University and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Joined P. C. College, Lahore, as Professor, October 1929;

First President, Students' Union, Lahore; Secretary, All-India Anti-Communist League, 1932-33; Secretary, Central Rate-Payers' Assoc., 1934; Secretary, Fellowship of Faiths Lahore, 1940-47; Treasurer, International Fellowship, Lahore, 1940-42; Nationalist Muslim and Congressman since his student days; elected Fellow of Punjab University in 1940; re-elected to Punjab Univ. Senate, 1945; after partition of India, left Lahore (Pakistan) for good; resigned from P. C. College, Lahore, October 1947; Secretary, Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee, New Delhi, 1947-48. *Publications*: *Communism in India—its origin and growth*; *The Great Daughter of India—Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit*; *Jinnah's Nehru and His Ideas*; *Leaders by Mr. Sardar Patel and His Ideas*; *Vital Islam*; edited *Fellowship of Faiths and Unity of Religion* by Mahatma Gandhi. *Recreations*: Public speaking and gardening. *Address*: Indian Consulate, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, B.A. (Hons.), London, Bar-at-Law, Premier, N.-W. F.P. since Aug. 22, 1947. *b.* July 16, 1904, *s.* of the late Abdul Hakim Khan, E.A.C., N.-W.F.P.; *m.* Hajra Begum of Gilgit; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Islamia College, Peshawar; Moslem University, Aligarh; London School of Economics; Lincoln's Inn, Practised Law in Peshawar, elected to Central Assembly of India on Congress Ticket, 1937. Deputy Leader of Congress Party in Assembly 1942-45, joined Muslim League 1945; elected to Frontier Assembly and Leader of Moslem League Party. *Publications*: *Guns and Gold*. *Address*: 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar.

KHAN, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Muhammad Zafrullah, B.A., B.C.S.I. (1937), J.A. (Hons.) Punjab, L.L.B. (Hons.) London, L.L.D. (Hons.) Cantab. (Hons.) Fellow of the King's College, London, Hon. Benchers, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Dec. 1947. *b.* Feb. 6, 1893; *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, *d.* of the late S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa) *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore; King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in the Lahore High Court, 1916-35. Editor, "Indian Cases" 1916-32; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931, and 1932; delegate to the Joint Select Cttee. on Indian Parliamentary Reforms, 1933; Pres., All-India Muslim League, 1931; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-41; Agent-General to the Govt. of India in China, 1942; Judge, Indian Federal Court, Oct. 1941-May 1947; Constitutional Adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, June-Dec. 1947; Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Annual Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. on Palestine, Nov. 1947, April 1948 and again in Sept. 1948; Leader, Pakistan delegation to the Security Council of the U.N. on India-Pakistan dispute, Jan. 1948. *Publications*: "Indian Cases", "Criminal Law Journal of India", "Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings", Vol. IV and "Fifteen Years Digest". *Address*: Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Karachi.

KHAN, H.E. Ghazanfar Ali, Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran, since May 1948. *b.* 1895, in Jhelum District, Punjab. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore; Member, Central Assembly (1923); Council of State (1933); elected to the Punjab Leg. Assembly (1937); Parliamentary Secy. to the Punjab Govt. Cabinet (1937-44); re-elected to Punjab Leg. Assembly (1946); Member in charge of Health Dept., Interim Govt. of India (1946-47); appointed Minister of Agriculture, Health and Food, Govt. of Pakistan (Aug. 1947); took over the Ministry of Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Jan. 1948. *Address*: Pakistan Ambassador to Iran, Tehran.

KHAN, Khalil Ahmed, Captain, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Adib Kamil (Urdu), Sahibzada, Zamindar of Aligarh, U.P. and Sardar in Tonk and Jaipur States, Capt. in H.H. Tonk's Guard, *b.* 5th Feb. 1922;



s. of Lt.-Col. Sahibzada Wali Ahmed Khan, M.A., M.F., Ex-Dewan, Dujana State, Minister-in-Waiting to H.H. the Nawab of Tonk and Amatul Bari Begum of Budhansi (Aligarh); fifth in descent from the famous Nawab Amir Khan, the founder of the Tonk State and possesses the highest academic qualifications among the Tonk State Royal Family. *m.* Mujiun Nisa Begum, *d.* of Sahibzada Abdul Muji Khan; one *s.*, Iqbal Ahmed. Assisted the Ruler of Dujana State as Hony. Private Secy. and Hon. Offg. Dewan; Hony. Private Secy. to His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Tonk; Life-member, All-India Muslim Educational Conference; Indian Hindu Cross Society; takes keen interest in the Industrial and Commercial happenings of the country and social welfare of the masses. *Recreations*: Reading, Economics, Philately, Driving, Travelling, Photography, Hindustani and classical Music. *Publications*: "Hindustani ki Islami Baqasat" and "Katain aur Batain". *Address*: Bagh Chauriwalla, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

KHAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan since August 15, 1947. *b.* October 1, 1895 at Karnal in the East Punjab, *s.* of the late Kukuandaulah Shamsher Jang Nawab, Kustani Ali Khan; claims descent from the illustrious king, Nansherwan the Just, of Iran; *m.* Ikana Begum, a distinguished economist, educationist and social worker; two children; *Educ.*: at home; and then went to Aligarh in 1910; Allahabad Univ., 1919; M. A., Exeter College, Oxford; called to the bar from Inner Temple, London, 1922. Joined the Muslim League, 1923; elected Hon. Secy., All-India Muslim League, 1936, held that office until 1947 when the All-India Muslim League and the Pakistan Muslim League were formed; elected member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-30; elected to the Central Assembly, 1940; Deputy Pres., U.P. Leg. Council, 1931-33; member, Executive Council of the Agra & Aligarh Muslim Univ. for a number of years; for seven years Pres., Anglo-Arabic College and Schools Society in Delhi, 1940-47; in close collaboration with Qaid-e-Azam, made the Muslim League the most powerful organisation of Muslims of the sub-continent; elected Deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Central Assembly, March 1943; is a good parliamentarian and debater; Chairman, Central Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League; was mainly responsible for the great victory of the Muslim League in 1945 general elections; invited to the Simla Conference, 1945 and 1946; appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1946 and leader of the Muslim League bloc in the Interim Government; first Indian Finance Minister to present a budget, 1947-48; went to England along with Qaid-e-Azam representing Muslim India in December 1946, when it was decided to divide India into Pakistan and India; as the right-hand man of Qaid-e-Azam, became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan; was in charge of Foreign Affairs and Defence till December 1947 when Sir M. Zafrullah relieved him of the former portfolio; continues to take active part in all social, educational and cultural life of Muslims; was the convener of the Pakistan Muslim League. *Address*: Prime Minister's House, Victoria Road, Karachi.

KHAN, Hon'ble K. B. Mohammad Ibrahim, Judicial Commissioner, N.-W.F.P., since 1947. *b.* May 13, 1895, in village Cheena, Tehsil Charsadda, Dist. Peshawar; *Educ.*:

Edwards Mission High School, Peshawar; B.A. from M.A.O. College, Aligarh, 1916; LL.B. from the Allahabad Univ., 1918. Was enrolled as a Pleader in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and started practice, 1919; very soon acquired good practice at the Bar; appointed Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, in N.-W.F.P., Jan., 1933; undertook a tour of the European continent with a view to obtaining a practical knowledge of various Judicial systems, 1938; was Officiating Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court; Permanent Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, 1946-47; is the 1st Judicial Commissioner to be promoted from amongst the District and Sessions Judges; unanimously elected Chairman, Managing Council, Islamia College, Peshawar, Sept. 1944-Jan. 1948. Address: Judicial Commissioner's Court, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province.

KHAN, M. Samiullah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Vice-President, Government Press Employees Union (1929-1930). *b.* 1889; *m.* Miss Ibrahima A. Jallil; *educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932-33; Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice, 1921-23; a Member of Swaraj party; member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; winner of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915; Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32; President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926); President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938; member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, 1943-45; Vice-Pres., District Bar Assn., 1945-48. Address: Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAN, Sir Mohammad Yamin, B.A., Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law. *b.* June 1888; *educ.*: Mercat College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising Barrister at Mercat since December 1914; Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India, since 1938; acted as Secretary of U.P. Special War Fund, Y.M.C.A. Fund, also District War League for Meerut District, 1914-18; member, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1916-32; Vice-Chairman, 1918-24, and Chairman, 1928-31; member, Leg. Assembly, 1920-23, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date; Council of State, 1924-25; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly, 1931-34; Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-39; member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London, 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands, 1930; member, Allens Advisory Committee, 1940-41; Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund; member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; Joint War Committee of Red Cross & St. John Ambulance; Working and Managing Committees of Red Cross and St. John Ambulance; Executive Council and Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, and of the court of Delhi University; Secretary, Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature; Deputy President, Central Assembly; Member of Railway High Power Enquiry Committee, 1947-48; Member of Khawaja Sahib Durga Ahmer Enquiry Committee 1949; was awarded a gold watch by the Governor of U. P. in recognition of services in 1st World War. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Publications*: *God, Soul and Universe in Science and Islam*. Address: Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

KHAN, Muhammad Abdur Rahman, A.I.C.S., B.Sc. (Hons.) (London), Research Associate of the Institute of Meteoritics, Univ. of New Mexico, U.S.A.; Regional Director for India, American Meteor Society.

b. October 5, 1881, *s.* of Mohd. Nazar Ali Khan; *m.* *g.d.* of Nawab Saadat Jang Bahadur; two sons and two *d.s.* *educ.*: Madras Univ., Nizam College, Hyderabad; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Professor of Physics, Nizam College, Hyderabad, till 1924; Principal and Professor of Physics, Osmania University, College; was responsible for most of the work of the University in its formative period; was the first Dean of the Faculty of Science and presided at the Technical Terms Committee meetings of practically all the Science subjects in connection with the work of the Translation Bureau; encouraged a number of capable young graduates of Hyderabad to obtain higher qualifications in Universities outside India and carry on research after return; started the Research Journal of the Osmania University College and contributed a number of papers to it on Astro and Geo-Physics; was Pres., Hyderabad Science Assoc. for several years; is President, Hyderabad Academy, Fellow of the Meteorological Society (an International Institution); retired from Government service, 1934; is promoting education in Hyderabad as President of the Hyderabad Educational Conference which has given scholarships to hundreds of deserving students to prosecute further studies irrespective of caste or creed; invented the Vertical Optical Bench (described in the Journal of Scientific Instruments, London, Vol. VI, No. 10, 1929) and obtained for it a British Patent in 1930; on meteors and meteorites has been described in various issues of Nature and other Publications, has written a number of books in English and Urdu on Science and Muslim History, namely, *Zamir*; Muslim contributions to Science and Culture; Meteoric Showers, Past and Present; over 50 papers in various scientific periodicals, etc., also a number of science books for the Osmania Univ. *Recreations*: Tennis and Cycling. *Clubs*: Hyderabad Academy. Address: Begumpet, Deccan, India.

KHAN, Muhammad Yunus, M.A. (Maths.), Registrar of Cooperative Societies, N.-W.F.P. since Aug. 21, 1947. *b.* April 25, 1907, *s.* of Hukam Khan, *m.* Amatul Jali Begum; five sons and two *d.s.*; *educ.*: Islamia College, Peshawar. Service in Audit and Accounts Dept., Jan-Dec. 1931; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dec. 1931-Aug. 1947; has been the pioneer in Commercialised Co-operative Banking and Marketing in N.-W.F.P. in post partition period. Address: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N.-W.F.P., Peshawar.

KHAN, H. E. Sardar Najib-Ullah, Ambassador for Afghanistan in India, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Feb. 24, 1914, in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. *educ.*: Istekial College, Kabul; Section Literature and Philosophy and III Course of International Law and Political Science. Secy., Press Dept., and Asst. Dir. for Trade Section, Afghan Foreign Office, 1934; Chief League of Nations Dept. Foreign Affairs, 1935; General Dir., Political Affairs, 1937-40; temporary missions, to U.S.S.R., 1937; to Persia, 1938; member, Trade Delegation in India, Dec. 1938-Jan. 1939; Minister of Education, 1946-40; Head of Afghan Delegation in the Pico Regional International Conference in Cairo, 1940; Envoy Extraordinary and Special Representative of H. M. The King of Afghanistan in Pakistan; Head of the Afghan Delegation in the General Assembly, UNESCO, Beyrouth, 1948; Goodwill visit to Iran, Dec. 1948; Hon. member, Afghan Academy, from 1938;



member, Historical Commissions, from 1940; Prof. and Lecturer, Political History of Afghanistan, Univ. of Kabul from 1941; member, Council of the Afghanistan Bank 1942-49; knows Persian, Pushtu, French, Arabic and English languages. *Publications*: *Ariana or Afghanistan* (2 volumes); (Political History of Afghanistan from the Dawn of History until the 13th Century A.C.); *Strabo and Ariana*; *Negotiations with Pakistan*; a variety of Poems and poetical prose written in Persian. Address: Royal Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratondone Road, New Delhi.

KHAN, His Royal Highness Sardar Shah Wali, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan. *b.* 1885, *s.* of Sardar Mohammed Yusuf Khan and brother of the late King Nadir Shah; *m.* sister, of ex-King Amanullah (1920). Commanded troops on Kharlahi Front (1919); promoted General for good services on the Togh border; was one of the Delegates at the Afghan-British Conference in Kabul (1921); left Kabul for Paris (1926); accompanied Nadir Khan to Khost (March 1929); captured Kabul (Oct. 1929). Minister in London (1929); transferred to Paris (1931); acted as Prime Minister of Afghanistan during the absence of Sardar Mohammed Hashim Khan (1936); awarded the title of His Royal Highness (1937); Afghan Minister in Paris (1939-48). Address: Afghan Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

KHAN, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali, First Class Degree in Law, Khan Bahadur (1944). President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (Pakistan), Lahore. *b.* 1898, *s.* of Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, *m.* Kaniz Fatma Begum, five sons and three *d.s.*; *educ.*: M.A.A. School, Patna City; Patna College (graduated with distinction); Patna Law College (first class degree in law); joined the Bar, 1922; appointed Asstt. Law Reporter, 1923; promoted Govt. Law Reporter, 1926 & reappointed as such in 1942; elected to the Bar Council, 1940; appointed Judicial Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Sept. 1942. Address: 2, Lytton Road, Lahore.

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin, President, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, since Dec. 1948. *b.* March 1889; *educ.*: Khannkhanpur High School; Cooh Behar College; Law College, Calcutta. Set up practice at Faridpur, 1915; joined the All-India Muslim League; was elected a Vice-Chairman, Faridpur, Municipality shortly after joining the Bar; has been taking an active part in social and political activities; member, Managing Cttee. of several schools and Madrasahs; was Chairman, Rajbari Local Board and Faridpur Dist. Board; was actively connected with the Bengal Partition Movement; later on joined the Indian Independence (Non-co-operation) Movement jointly sponsored by the Congress and All-India Khilafat Cttee., gave up practice and became Secy., Faridpur Dist. Congress Cttee., and member, All-India Congress and Khilafat Cttees.; arrested and imprisoned for two years for maintaining a volunteer force bannied by the Govt.; elected member, Leg. Council, 1926; Organizer and Secy., the Proja party (Tenants party); took a prominent part in matters affecting the tenants and poor; re-elected to the Council, 1930; M.L.A., Bengal, as a Muslim League candidate, 1937; became Minister-in-Charge of Public Health; was mainly responsible for the introduction of the scheme of regulated jute production in Bengal; appointed Minister for Education for a second term, 1943; was elected to Constituent Assembly from the Dacca-Mymensingh Constituency; was elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly after partition; elected Dy. Pres., 1948; led the Pakistan Delegation to the Rome Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc., 1948; led Parliamentary delegations to Nioca and Ottawa; has travelled almost all over the world. *Publications*: Author of several novels. Address: Karachi.

KHAN Sahib, Dr., L. R. C. P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), ex-Premier, N.W.F.P. b. 1882; m. May Khan Sahib; *Educ.*: Peshawar Govt. High School and Mission Coll., St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M.S. (Capt.), resigned 1921; thereafter in private practice till 1930; in political life since 1930. *Address*: 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar. *Permanent Address*: Utmanzai, Chhaddai, Peshawar.

KHAN, Ziauddin, M.A. (Gold Medalist), 1937, Professor of Political Sciences, and Vice-Principal, Chhatishgarh College, b. Nov. 22, 1909; m. Sultanat Begum, d. of Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffar Khan; *Educ.*: Govt. H. School, Raipur; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Gunning College, Lucknow. Associated with College since the very inception; founded various Sports Associations; was Offg. Principal for some time. *Publications*: Articles of academic nature on present problems. *Address*: "Ashyana", Byron Bazar, Raipur, C.P.

KHANDELWAL, H. P., B.Com., Chartered Accountant, practising as Auditor at Calcutta and Delhi. b. Jan. 21, 1906; m. Srimati Kusum Lata of Agra, 1925; *Educ.*: Theosophical School, Chawpore; Vidyasagar Coll., Calcutta; and London School of Economics, London; obtained B.Com. (Honours) Degree of Calcutta Univ. coming First, and B.Com. Degree of London University. Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants, England & Wales; Registered Accountant in Indian Dominion. Managing Director, Surveyors & Salvagers Ltd. *Recreations*: Swimming. *Clubs*: Life Member, Calcutta Club Ltd., Life Member, Calcutta Cosmopolitan Club Ltd., Life Member, Automobile Assoc. of Bengal. *Address*: Residence: 114, Kness Road, Calcutta; Office: 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta and Raghugunj, Chowrie Bazar, Delhi.



KHANNA, Bihari Lal, M.A., Businessman; Proprietor, Khanna Transport Services and the Rewa Hotel, Rewa. b. Dec. 1907; s. of late D. P. Khanna; Post Master (U.P.), m. Miss Usha Thanda; one s.; *Educ.*: Fatehgarh, Kanpur and Allahabad University. Teacher, Daly Chitpa College, Indore. Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore, 1945; entered business, 1945; toured India and Burma extensively. *Publications*: Contributions to leading Indian dailies since 1933; is a journalist; Pamphlets on Labour Problem; Contributions to several Magazines; published *History of Daly College and Rewa Investiture*; edited *Daly College Magazine and Central India Weekly*. *Recreations*: Tennis, Photography and Travel. *Clubs*: Veshant Club, Indore and Venkat Club, Rewa. *Address*: Royal Mansion, Rewa.



KHANNA, Ratan Chand, B.A. (1st class), M.A. (1st class first in Economics), Accountant-General, East Punjab, Simla, since 1947. b. March 21, 1899; s. of late L. Salig Ram Khanna, Rais, Amritsar; m. Shrimati Shanta Devi Khanna, d. of the late L. Madho Dass Mehra, Retired Executive Engineer, N.W. Railway; two s. Kumeed C. Khanna and another; *Educ.*: P. B. N. High School, Amritsar; Govt. College, Lahore; awarded scholarship in the Matric and Intermediate; won medals and cups in sports and academic distinction. Joined the I.A. & A.S. after passing two competitive examinations and served in the Audit Dept. till 1929; Accountant-General and Financial Secy., Alwar State,

1929-31; was Asstt. Director of Audit, Defence Services, Eastern Command and Burma District and later Dy. Accountant-General (Senior). C.P., Allahabad; was Dy. Financial Adviser, War Supplies Dept., and subsequently Joint Financial Adviser (Cotton Textiles) and Civil Supplies, Bombay, 1940-46; Chief Auditor, N.W. and O.T. Railways, 1946; Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore, 1947. *Recreations*: Badminton, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay; A.D.C., Simla. *Address*: Accountant-General, East Punjab, Simla.

KHANOLKAR, Dr. Prakash Dhoondji, M.D. (Bom.), Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur, since March 1949. b. March 28, 1912; m. Shri Prema Mahawalkar; five and one d.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College and St. G. S. Medical College, Bombay. House Physician, G. T. Hospital under Dr. N. K. Sahar, M.D., 1937; House Surgeon under Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, 1937-38; Tutor in Pathology and Bacteriology, St. G. S. Medical College, 1939-43; Pathologist to Kolhapur State, 1943-47; Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health, 1947; takes great interest in activities conducive to the improvement of public health and general welfare of poor people; is generous and helps the poor and needy; was responsible for the early prevention of the spread of a curious type of plague in Kolhapur, 1947; member, Refugee Relief Committee; is a Rotarian; is also Pres. Kolhapur Medical Assoc. *Recreations*: Bridge and outdoor games. *Address*: C. P. H. Hospital, Kolhapur.



KEHARE, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar, B.A., M.D., ex-Prime Minister, Alwar. b. 1884. C.P. Medical Service, 1907-16; resigned from Government service in 1916; Member of the Legislative Council of C.P. and Berar, 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket; imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-37; was he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill"; First Prime Minister of the C.P. and Berar, 1937-38; resigned on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; helped to resolve the deadlock between Indian Press and Govt. of India over Bhanu-sati Fast affair, which resulted in a compromise satisfactory to Prof. Bhanu-sati who was fasting to death as a protest against Govt.'s attitude in declining an enquiry into alleged police excesses in connection with the Chlmur disturbances; has been responsible for putting on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt. and also for its enforcement; terminated the trade agreement with South Africa with a view to applying economic sanctions against that country; recalled the High Commissioner from there and has been responsible for the decision taken by the Govt. of India for referring the Indo-South African dispute to the U.N.O. and actually lodging the complaint in June 1946; represented Alwar State in the Constituent Assembly of India but was made to resign when his services as Prime Minister of Alwar were dispensed with on suspicion in February 1948 after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. *Address*: Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C.P.

KHATIB, Al Syed Abdel Hameed Al, Charge d'Affaires of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan. b. 1897 (1316 Hijri) in Mecca; *Educ.*: under well-known 'Ulema' and also under his

father who was a well-known Shah 'Alim,' Imam and Khatib in the Holy Mosque of Mecca (Masjid Al Haram); secured the Certificate of Religious preaching in the Holy Mosque of Mecca. Travelled to Egypt and worked for the Arab League; awarded the Medal of Nakhlah by the late King Hussein; travelled in Europe, Indonesia, Malaya States and India; selected member, Saudi Arabian Parliament, is a Religious 'Alim' and a poet. *Publications*: Wrote several books, including a Commentary on the Holy Quran, "The Wisdom of Islamic Laws" and a Biography of the Prophet. *Address*: Saudi Arabian Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

KHER, Hon'ble Mr. Atmaram Govind, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Govt., United Provinces. b. September 25, 1894; m. S. Shanta Bai; *Educ.*: Jhansi, Hindu Central College, Banaras, and Law College, Allahabad, Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi for 3 terms; member, District Board, Jhansi, for ten years; twice member, Legislative Assembly; Member, District, Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, several times; imprisoned for political activities, five times; twice Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Local Self-Govt. *Address*: 13, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

KHER, Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar, B.A., LL.B., Prime Minister (Political & Services and Education), Government of Bombay. b. 1888. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Varjwandas Madhavdas Sanskrit School, Bhawani, Daji Prizeman, Dakshina. Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil, 1912; Solicitor, 1918; Partner, Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors; ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.; has taken active part in politics since 1922; Secretary of the Swaraj party; Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee; member, All-India Congress Committee; sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine, 1930; again arrested, 1932; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine; ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra; Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society; Chairman, Shradhanand Ananth Mahilashram; Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party; Prime Minister, 1937-39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940, and again in August 1942; released July 14, 1944; President and Founder-member, "Adivasi Seva Mandal", a society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes; Joint Secy., Bombay Suburban Social Service League; Pres., Balkanji-Barkh—All-India Children's Assn.; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from the University Constituency and Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, March 1946; member, Constituent Assembly. *Address*: "Alaka," 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHIMJI, Bhawanji Arjan, M.L.A., M.C.A., J.P., Cotton Merchant. b. 1902, at Khamgaon (C.P.), s. of Arjan Khimji; *Educ.*: privately. Partner, Arjan-Khimji & Co., since 1922; Director, Arjan Khimji Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.; Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.; Oriental Fire & General Ins. Co. Ltd.; Hindustan News Paper Ltd.; Shah Publicity Ltd.; The Sindhu Ice-Settlement Corp. Ltd.; Vice Pres., East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd.; Pres. Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Mucadams Assoc. Ltd., since 1935; member, Managing Cttee., Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1932; Pres. for 1949; represented the Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust, 1932-34; represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1937-46; M.L.A., Bombay since 1937; represented the Assembly on the Advisory Cttee. of the G.I.P. Rly., 1937-42; member, Constituent Assembly of India, representing Kutch; Trustee of several Charitable and Educational Trusts in the Bombay Presidency; Member and Hon.

Treasurer, B.P.C.C. since 1935; member, A.I.C.C.; imprisoned for the Freedom Struggle, 1932, 1940-41 and 1942-44. *Club*: Cricket Club of India; Merchants' Club; Matunga Gujarati Club. *Address*: Resident: "Saroj Sultan", 297, Sir Bhadrachandra Road, Matunga, Bombay. *Office*: 17, Sir Phiroze-shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHORANA, Manohar Lal, B.Sc. (Punjab), B.S. Pharmacy (Mich.), M.S. (Mich.), Sir Dorabji Tata Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, Univ. of Bombay, since 1945. *b. June 30, 1909*, s. of Gokal Chand Khorana, Sargodha, W. Punjab; *m. Sushila Devi*; four *d.* *Educ.*: Punjab Univ. and Univ. of Michigan (U.S.A.). Returned to India late in 1935 and worked as a Chief Chemist in a Pharmaceutical firm at Lahore; Lecturer in Pharmacy, Benares Hindu Univ., 1936-37; Lecturer in Pharmacy, Andhra Univ., 1937-43; Lecturer in Pharmacy, Bombay Univ., 1943-45; Editor, *Indian Journal of Pharmacy*, since 1946; member, Indian Pharmacopoeia Ctee. appointed by the Govt. of India in 1949. *Publications*: A number of research papers and review articles in scientific journals. *Address*: Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Bombay 19.



KHORANA, N. C., B.A., Managing Director, National Savings Bank Ltd., Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Justice of Peace. *Educ.*: Allahabad University. Started banking career with Lloyds Bank Ltd.; held the managerial chair of one of the Indian Big Five banks for 12 years; founded National Savings Bank Ltd. in May 1941; Honorary Secy., Indian Banks' Assocn.; member, Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay, and Club of Maharashtra, Poona. *Address*: 14, Bilkha House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



KHOSLA, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopal Das, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, East Punjab High Court. *b. Dec. 15, 1901*, s. of R. S. Muralidhar Khosla, Rtd. Dist. & Sessions Judge; *m. Shakuntala*, *d. of R.B. Bawa Natha Singh*, Rtd. Chief Engineer, Punjab; three *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: St. Georges College, Mussoorie; Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Dist. & Sessions Judge (1930); Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court (1944). *Publications*: Short stories and articles. *Recreations*: Writing, Sport, Carpentry. *Address*: Mount Pleasant, Simla.

KHOT, Gajanan Wamanrao, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., I.P., P.I.G. of Police, N.R., Ahmedabad. *b. July 24, 1908*, *m. Miss Anusaya Laxmikant Dabholkar*, Bombay; one *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Belgaum Sardar High School; Deccan College, Poona; Law College, Poona. Served in all parts of Bombay and Sind as District Supdt. of Police. *Recreations*: Games, sports and shikar. *Clubs*: Ahmedabad Gymkhana; New Club, Poona. *Address*: 47, Cantonment, Ahmedabad.

KINI, Kulal Naraina, M.A. (Hons.), A.M., Ph.D., Diploma in Education (Columbia Univ.), Director of Public Instruction since August 5, 1947 and State Scout Commissioner, since Dec. 20, 1947, Jodhpur Government. *b. July 30, 1891*; *Educ.*: M.A. (Hons.), Madras University; Columbia Univ., B.A. (1940); Diploma-Director of Vocational Education (1940). Ph.D. (1941). Served the Mysore Govt. as Lecturer in Science, Inspector of Science Education, Educational Survey Officer, Headmaster, District Educational Officer, Deputy Director and Acting Director of Public Instruction, Aug. 1916-July 1916; awarded the Ganda Berunda Scout Medal of Mysore (28 years' Scout Service), 1946; Long Service Medal, Boy Scouts Association, India, 1948. *Publications*: *Elementary Chemical Calculations* (1921); *Educational Survey in Mysore* (1927-28); *Vocational Education in Mysore* (1934); *Ruralising University Education*, with approving comments of Mahatma Gandhi (*Harian*, October 13, 1946). *Hobbies*: Military Training; Scouting. *Address*: Director of Public Instruction, Jodhpur.



KIRCHNER, Bernard Joseph, C.B.E., Joint London Agent, The "Statesman". *b. Nov. 23, 1891*, *m. Vivienne Mary*, *y. d. of the late Lt.-Col. T. French, I.A.*; 2 *s.*; *Educ.*: Clapham Coll. and Imperial Coll. of Science, London; served in European War, 1914-19; Artists Rifles, South Staffordshire Regt. and R.A.F.; B.E.F. France, 1914-15; joined *The Statesman*, 1922; Mgr., *The Englishman*, 1928-30; Mgr. Editor, *The Statesman*, Delhi; Dir., *The Statesman*, Ltd.; Hon. Treasurer, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1939-41; member, Delhi National Service Advisory Committee, 1939-41; Chief Press Adviser, Govt. of India, 1941-44; retired from India, 1948. *Clubs*: Royal Thames Yacht Club; I. D. G., Polytechnic. *Address*: 23-28, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

KIRLOSKAR, L. K., Founder of Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. *b. 1869* at Gurlhur in Belgaum District; *m. Radhubai Kirloskar* (died 1933), has four *s.* and one *d.* started career as Drawing Teacher at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; after leaving service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes; started cycle business at Belgaum in 1889, brought out a hand chaff-cutter, 1900; started manufacture of improved iron-ploughs, 1904, established at Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, 1910, and incorporated the business into a limited liability concern, 1920; Founder of Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., 1941; Kirloskar Oil Engines, Ltd., and Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., 1943; spends retired life in his farm. *Hobby*: Agriculture. *Address*: Kirloskarwadi, Dist. Satara.



KIRPALANI, Hiranand Khushiram, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1936), Retired Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, *b. Jan. 28, 1888*, s. of Khushiram K. Kirpalani; *m. Gull Hassasingh Gidwani*; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad-Sind; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Merton College, Oxford, England. Collector, Bombay Presidency; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1931-34; Secy. to Govt., 1935; Chief Secy., Sind, 1936-38; Chairman, Port Trust, Bombay, 1938-41; Chief Secy., Govt. of Bombay, 1941-42; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-43; Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, 1947-Dec. '48. *Clubs*: Willingdon

Sports Club and Orient Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: Belmont, Nepan Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, Motiram Khushiram, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1946), Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan. *b. August 15, 1901*; *Educ.*: The Academy, Hyderabad (Sind) and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1926; was Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1934; Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1945-47; Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of States, 1948. *Address*: C/o Grindlay Bank, New Delhi.

KISHORE, Rai Bahadur Lala Nawal, Chief Justice, High Court, Jodhpur. *b. Nov. 4, 1891*; *m. three s.*; *cl. s. Krishna Kishore*, M.A.; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore; Prize winner throughout the College career; LL.B. First Class First; Gold Medalist, Punjab University. Practised at Lahore High Court for 18 years; was lecturer, Law College, Lahore for about 9 years; Law Examiner, Punjab, Delhi and Rajputana University; acted as Chairman, Jodhpur Representative Assembly and various other committees from time to time; awarded title of Rai Saropao. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: Jodhpur.

KITSON, George Vernon, C.B.E. (1946), M.A. (Cantab.), Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay. *b. Feb. 10, 1899*, s. of George and Frances Kitson of Wakefield, Yorks; *m. Phoebe*, *y. d. of John and Emily Owen George of Hlrawin, Glamorganshire*; *Educ.*: Queen Elizabeth School, Wakefield and Clare College, Cambridge. Entered H. M. Consular Service in China, 1922; attached to Lord Willingdon's British China Indemnity Delegation, 1928; served at Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Mukden, Harbin, Chungking, Hankow, Swatow, Chefoo and Nanking; Counsellor in the Foreign Office, 1945-47. *Recreations*: Fishing, Shooting, Climbing. *Clubs*: Thatched House (London); Willingdon Sports Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club. *Address*: 7, Nico Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KOCHHAR, Raghunath Rai, Senior Partner The India Works, Kamptee, Manufacturers of Cutlery, Engineering Tools and Machine Tools; Partner, Kochhar Trading Corporation, Kamptee, Exporters of Finished and Raw Products to all over the world. *b. October 31, 1909*, s. of G. D. M. Kochhar and Mrs. S. D. Kochhar; *m. Shrinathi P. Kochhar*; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore. Started export business in 1932; then added manufacture of cutlery goods in the year 1934 at Wazirabad (now in Pakistan); thereafter added manufacturing of Engineering & Machine Tools in 1938 at Wazirabad and subsequently began manufacture of sports goods at Sialkot in 1943; opened an office in New York in 1946, but closed in 1947 on partition of India into two dominions; member, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Amalala; The C.P. & Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur and All India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. *Recreations*: Tennis, cricket, and hunting. *Clubs*: Member of Kamptee Club, Kamptee; The Calcutta Punjab Club, Calcutta. *Address*: C/o The India Works, Kamptee, C.P.



KORE, Shankar Gurappa, B.A., LL.B., President, Miraj City and Miraj Taluka Congress Committee, and member, Executive C'ttee., Rural Development Board, for merged Decan States, *b.* 1897;



edu.: four s., Bhauasahel Mahadev, Sadashiv and Babu; two d., Mrs. Shakuntala and Miss. Sushila; *Educ.*: Primary and Secondary in Miraj, Kolhapur; Fergusson College, Poona; Law College, Poona; and Bombay, stood first in Matriculation Examination in Miraj High School and won scholarship both in school and college, was a good athlete and won medals in wrestling and running; secured prize certificate on behalf of 'Our Day Fund Committee' in Fergusson College, Member, Miraj Municipality for 17 years; was S's chairman for four years; Chairman, Law C'ttee., Miraj Municipality; member, Miraj (S's) State Legislative Assembly, 1935-40; was re-elected its member, 1945; became the first elected Pres., Miraj (Senior) Legislature, May 1947; the first elected Pres., Miraj (S's) District Local Board (1941-45); was member, Miraj Praja Parishad Central Body; Chairman, M.L.A. Society's Conference, Miraj (1944); was Member, Veerchavla Mahasabha Standing C'ttee. and Working C'ttee., Maharsatra Ungavati Education Society; was a Founder of Shethari Kankari Sangh, Miraj and Union Library; actively participated in educational, political and social activities and in rural uplift *Address*: Miraj (Daxin Maharashtra).

KOTAK, Brig. Col. His Highness Maharaja-shiraj Mahi Mahendra Maharao Raja Shri Shri Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I., the Maharao of *b.* 1909, the ruling family belonging to the Hara Sect of Chauhan Rajputs and being an offshoot of the Bundi family, the state having come into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singh I and son of Rao Ratan of Bundi *m. a d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner, 1930; the Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Birraj Singhji Sahib, *b.* February 21, 1934; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; ascended the *gadi*, 1940. *Address*: Kotak, Rajasthan.



KOTAK, Hon'ble Sjt. Girdharlal Bhavanbhai, B.A., Minister for Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplies, Union of Saurashtra. *b.* Oct. 24, 1898, of the Kotak family of Saurashtra; *Educ.*: Graduated from Bombay Univ., 1919. Left the Law College to join non-co-operation movement; established Kashi Prayashala in Rajkot together with Sjt. Chhotulal Mankad, 1921; arrested twice with family in 1931-32 Movement and handcuffed; was in Japan for 10 years and established a Congress C'ttee. there; has been on several Govt. C'ttees.; is a Cotton Specialist; was Chf. Organizer and Pres., All-India Exporters' Assoc.; Dir., East India Cotton Assoc.; is on the Export Advisory Council, Central Govt.; Bombay Port C'ttee., Textile Cess Fund C'ttee. (Central Govt.), Export-Import C'ttee. (Indian Merchants' Chamber), All-India Manufacturers' Assoc. Working C'ttee., Bombay Suburban Village Industries Assoc. Executive C'ttee.; Trustee, All-India Balkanjali Bari. *Recreations*: Hockey, Football, Running, Jumping, Tennis, and Cricket. *Address*: Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

KOTHARI, Chandulal Motilal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Sheriff of Madras; Merchant and Industrialist. *b.* August 10, 1889, s. of Motilal Kothari, Jy. Political Agent, Kathiawar; *m.* Mrs. Rama; two s. and one d.;



Educ.: Elphinstone College, Member: Madras Legislative Assembly (Planters' Constituency); Indian Tea Licensing C'ttee., Executive C'ttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Executive C'ttee. of the United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, Ex-Vice-President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Managing Agent and Chairman: Kothari Textiles Ltd.; Blue Mountain Estates Ltd.; Waterfall Estates Ltd.; Balmadies Plantations Ltd.; Investment Trust of India Ltd., The Madras Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.; Director: The Anuragana, Guntur Power and Supply Co., Chinnai Electric Supply Co. Ltd. *Publications*: *Investment Encyclopedia* (43 editions), *Recreation Bridge Clubs*, The Cosmopolitan Club, The Madras Gymkhana Club; The Madras Race Club; The Presidency Club; The Calcutta Club; The Cricket Club of India; The Gooch Club. *Address*: Messrs. Kothari & Sons Oriental Buildings, Post Box No. 267, Armenian Street, Madras.

KOTHARI, Dr. Daulat Singh, M.Sc. (Alld.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.N.I., Secretary, National Institute of Science of India; Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Hon. Professor of Physics, Delhi University, *b.* 1906, s. of Motilal Kothari and Mrs. F. L. Kothari; *m.* Mrs. Sujana Kanwar, three s.; *Educ.*: Udaipur, India; Allahabad and Cambridge. Professor of Physics and Dean of the Science Faculty, Univ. of Delhi, till 1948. *Publications*: On Statistical Thermodynamics, Astrophysics and Gravitation Theory. *Address*: University Road, Delhi.

KOTHAVALA, Tehmasp Tehmul, M.A., L.Sc., C.I.E. (1943) Inspector-General of Prisons, Settlement Commissioner, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Govt. of Bombay, since 1948. *b.* Feb. 26, 1893, s. of Tehmul K. Kothavala and *m.* Shernaz M. Dissanai; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Baroda and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, 1919; Collector, West Khandesh, 1925; Special Administrator, superseded Shikpur Local Board, 1927; Under-Secy., General Department, 1929; Collector, Surat, 1931; Collector, Sukkur, 1935; Secretary, Revenue Department, 1936; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, 1938; Collector, Sukkur, 1939; Provincial Motor Transport Controller, 1941; Settlement Commissioner, 1947. *Address*: 7, Ahmednagar Road, Yeravda, Poona.

KOTHAVALA, Dr. Zal R., B.A.G. (Ani. Ins.) (Bom.), B.Sc. Agri. (Edin.), N.D. (Scot.), B.Sc. (Bom.), Dairy Development Adviser to Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, since 1944. *b.* June 13, 1896, s. of Rustamji and Soonabai K. Kothavala; *m.* Goolbani; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Baroda High School; Baroda College; Edinburgh University; Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock (Scot.). Dairy Expert to Bom. Municipality; Imperial Dairy Expert to Govt. of India, 1922-25 and 1926-41; Director of Dairy Research, Govt. of India, 1941-43; Chairman, Secretary and Member of various committees appointed by Govt. of India from time to time on cattle and dairy problems of India. *Publications*: School publications on cattle and dairy industry of India. *Address*: 34, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

KOTHAVALA, Lt.-Col. Jamshed Dorabsha, A.I.C.O., (Retd.) J.F., Director, Polson Limited, Polson Agencies Ltd., Addites Ltd., Sistas Ltd., Solar Batteries & Flashlights Ltd. *b.* 4th Sept. 1893; *m.* Jee Polson, 1928, Honorary Presidency



Magistrate; Div. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Freemason, Past Master, S.C. and E.C.; Past President, Assn. of Indian Industries; Vice-President, Bombay Boy Scout (Local) Assn., and Bombay Presidency Kennel Club, Member, representing Trade Interests, nominated by Governor-General-in-Council, on Ind. Coffee Cess C'ttee., 1935-40; Delegate from Bombay Rotary Club to Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937; Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937; Presented at His Majesty's Levee, 28th May '37. Mrs. Kothavala presented at Court, 27. May '37; Called to Army Service, 1940-43; Officer of the Order of St. John; Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, St. John Long Service Medal and four bars, Africa Star, 1939-45 Star, Defence Medal, War Medal and mentioned in despatches for gallant & distinguished services with Middle East Forces, India Independence Medal, Gold Medal presented by Govt. of Bombay (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity"). *Clubs*: Willingdon, Royal W. L. Turf, Kipon, C.C.I., Radio, W.I.A.A. *Address*: 3, Cuff Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

KRAMET, Umar, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal, Government College, Lahore, *b.* July 19, 1900; *m.* Mumtaz Ghumuddin of Surat; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Leys School, Cambridge; Kings College, Cambridge; Blue at Tennis; and Cornell University, U.S.A. Professor of Economics, Islamia College and Punjab University; Head Master, I.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; Principal, Government College, Ludhiana; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. *Clubs*: Willingdon Club, Bombay; C.C.I., Bombay; Gymkhana Club, Lahore. *Address*: 7, Habibullah Road, Lahore.

KRIPALANI, Acharya J. B., M.A. (History and Economics), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khadi Organisation in the Provinces of U.P. and Delhi; General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946; elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946; resigned Nov. 1947; *Educ.*: M.A., 1912. Professor in Bihar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; was with him in Kaira (Gujarat); worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919; left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares; in charge of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27; for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 16th June, 1945. *Publications*: *The Gandhian Way, The Non-Violent Revolution, The Latest End, The Indian National Congress, The politics of Charkha, The Future of the Congress, The Fateful Year*. *Address*: Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRISHNA, Dr. Sri, C.I.E. (1942), D.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Director, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, since 1948. *b.* July 6, 1896, s. of M. Mohan; *m.* Usha Khanna (deceased); *Educ.*: Lahore and London; Biochemist, Forest Research Inst., Dehra Dun, 1928-47; Vice-President, F.R.I., 1947-48; represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1948; Leader, Indian Science Delegation to Australia, 1949.

Publications: Numerous Scientific publications. **Recreations:** Tennis. **Address:** 88, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Tiruvallur Thattai, B.A., member, Constituent Assembly of India, b. Nov. 26, 1899; m. Sri Rajanmal (died 1931); **Educ.:** Madras Christian College, Madras. Entered business, 1921; was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry; has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general; elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly; elected Pres. of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47; elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; member, Drafting Cttee. of the Indian Constitution; specialises in the Economic and Financial aspects of the administration in the discussions in the Assembly; was a member of the Indian Financial delegation that visited London, 1948. **Address:** No. 3, Cathedral Road, Madras.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Rao Bahadur Sir Vaugal Thiruvankata Chari, K.C.S., I. (1946), K.C.I.E. (1936), K.C. (1933), C.I.E. (1926), B.A., B.L.; Prime Minister, Jaipur State, from Aug. 46 to April 49; b. Feb. 8, 1881; m. Sri Rangammal, 1906. 3 s., 2 d. **Educ.:** Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy. Collector, 1903; Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908-11; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1916-19; Secy. to Govt. of Madras, 1924-27.



Delegate to the Three Round Table Conference and Joint Parliamentary Select Cttee., and member of the Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance Sub-Cttees. and Reserve Bank Cttee., 1930-34. Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; attended I.L.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India since 1940; Chairman, Ministers' Cttee., Chamber of Princes since 1941; Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44; Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945; Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945 and the first General Assembly (Jan.-Feb. 1946); Vice-President, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947, member of delegation for Sterling Balances Talks. Chairman, Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee, 1948. Chairman, Indian Fiscal Commission 1949. **Address:** Lloyd Road, Madras; New Delhi.

KRISHNA Menon, Rao Sahib E., F.C.C.S., Devaswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S. India, b. in 1896. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja deposed in 1941, while Her-Apparent, and His Estates Manager, 1913-32; Palace Controller, 1932-36; Commissioner of Devaswoms (all charitable institutions and temples) since 1936; travelled all over India; accompanied His Highness in all his tours to Upper India and South India; Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935); extensive tour in England and the Continent



while as Secretary to R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Ex-Finance Minister of the Government of India) when he went as a delegate to League of Nations in 1939; special interview with His Holiness the Pope at Rome; Additional Special Officer in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Cochin, 1938; Rao Sahib in 1939; Special Officer for the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin to Trichur for Ayikya Kerala (Pan-Kerala) Convention, 1947; Veerasrughula (highest award of Cochin Ruler) in 1947; Officer-in-Charge of Installation Ceremony, Mattancheri of His Highness the present Maharaja, 1948; Manager, Sree Kerala Varma First Grade College, Trichur from November 1948. **Address:** Balalayam, Trichur, Cochin State.

KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt. (1946), D.Sc. (Madras), Hon. D.Sc. (Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), F.R.S. (1940), Director, National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi, since 1947; b. Dec. 4, 1898; m. Lakshmi Ammal; **Educ.:** Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur; American Coll., Madras, Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Demonstrator in Chemistry, Madras Christian Coll. for nearly two years; Research Associate of Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science, 1923-28; Reader in Physics, Dacca Univ., 1928-33; Mahendralal Sircar Research Professor of Theoretical and Experimental Physics at the Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science, 1933-42; Professor of Physics, University of Allahabad, 1942-47. Pres., National Academy of Sciences, India, 1945 and 1946. Pres., Physics Section, of the Indian Science Congress, 1940 and its General Pres., 1949; Founder Pres., Bharati Tamil Sangham; Vice-Pres., Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science; Indian Academy of Sciences; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and of Atomic Energy Commission, and various committees of the Govt. of India; fellow of several scientific societies and academies; 11ge Univ. Medal, 1937; Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal, 1941; Abdurehman Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ., 1940; Sukhray Ray Readership lectures, Patna Univ., 1941; Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science, 1943; special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Oomana and Punjab Universities; Govt. of India delegate to Royal Society Commonwealth Scientific Conference, 1946; scientific deputation by the Govt. of India to Europe and America, 1946; delegate to several international scientific conferences. **Publications:** several papers in the Transactions and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids, particularly of metals; collaborated with Sir C. V. Raman in the discovery of the Raman Effect. **Address:** The National Physical Laboratory, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

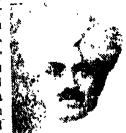
KRISHNAN, Odoyoth, B.A., Collector of Customs, Bombay, b. June 15, 1900, s. of the late O. Kunhi Nannan, Malabar; m. Miss Sagnunabai Ramunni, d. of the late P. V. Ramunni. Retired Settlement Commissioner, Chakkari State; **Educ.:** St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; Madras University. Joined Govt. Service at Madras, 1922; offered the Imperial Customs Service, Madras, 1925; later worked in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi and afterwards as officiating Collector. **Recreations:** "Contract Bridge." **Clubs:** The Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Calcutta Cosmopolitan Club. **Address:** New Custom House, Bombay; Lakshmi Vilas, Dharmadadi, Tellicherry.



KRISHNARAU, Sir Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt., Cr. 1934, Diwan Bahadur (1924), Rajakaryaprasakta (1922), retired member of

Council, Government of Mysore, b. 27th Jan. 1877; **Educ.:** Maharaja's College, Mysore. Held appointments, under the Government of Mysore, of Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan. **Address:** Basavanandi, Bangalore City, S. India.

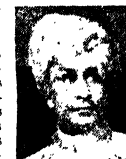
KSHATRA, Jagadguru Maharaj, His Holiness Sadashivrao, High Priest of Marathas, Kolhapur, b. 4th December, 1894, s. of Shri Laxmanrao Bonaditkar; m. Shri Shaktantalan, d. of Sardar Jagu Sahib Samant of Kolhapur. **Educ.:** Under Graduate, Ferguson College, Poona. Selected as the religious head of the Marathas by the late Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur and installed as the Kshatra Jagadguru of Kolhapur in 1929, a devoted student of philosophy and religion. President, Kolhapur Hakra Panchayat, 1925 to 1928, presided over the third session of the All-India Hindu Unak Parishad held at Nagpur in 1938; Vice-President of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills and a Director of the Bank of Kolhapur. **Address:** Shahuwari, Kolhapur.



KUBER, Ramchandra Ganesh, Advocate and Businessman, Satara, b. Dec. 1900, s. of late Ganpatrao Kuber, one of the first batch of Dist. pleaders in Satara; m. Miss Akkashah Sarwat, d. of Raghunathji Rao Sarwat and Ranganajdar of Sandli, 1919; two s., elder one studying Industrial Chemistry in America and younger studying in Sydenham College, Bombay; **Educ.:** Govt. H. S., Satara; B.A., Deewan Coll. (1924); and L.L.B., Law Coll., Poona; took up practice at Satara; joined hereditary Agricultural and moneylending business of his father, 1930; has been for over a decade Director of several companies and limited concerns notably, the W.L.L. Ins. Co., Ltd., Swadesh Commercial Co., Ltd. and Aynavadi Arkashala, Ltd., Satara; the Southern Knitting Works, Ltd. and New President Ins. Co., Ltd., Poona; Lokmanya Mills, Ltd., Barshi, The Ashwada Industrial Corporation, Kurundwad (S.M.C.); Agricultural and Allied Industries, Ltd., Jamkhandi, (S.M.C.); is keenly interested in economic and social uplift of rural populace; has earned name in cricket and tennis and has liking for fine arts and cultural activities. **Address:** Pratapganj, Satara City.



KUCHAMAN (Marwar), Harisinghji Raja Raja Sahib of, b. Sept. 26, 1912, s. of Thakur Nabarsinghji Kuchaman; m. d. of Thakur Sahib of Bera, g.d. of Lt.-Gen. H.H. Thakur Raja Sir Pratapsinghji Sahib of Bar; **Educ.:** Mayo College, Aimer. Conferred the title of hereditary Raja by His late Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, for his various reforms and agricultural developments in his Thikana; also "Sira" was bestowed upon him for his loyal services; Sarda is waiting to His late Highness of Jodhpur; his Thikana has an interesting history worthy of mention; owes its origin to Thakur Zalimisinghji, who founded Kuchaman on Katikbad 14, Sambat 1781 B.S.; the Gorawati tract was acquired by His grandfather Rathor Raghunathsinghji from the Gord Rajputs; Thikana ruled by a series of successors; Kishoresinghji the 10th Ruler was succeeded by Shersinghji, 1948; the Thikana has always rendered loyal and valuable



services to Shri Darbar and has likewise been loyal to the Govt. of India and got recognition; has been working its own mint from the time of Mughal Emperors till the British currency came into vogue; awarded many 'Khas Ruyyas' from the Rulers of Marwar; is exempted from all lags such as Rekhi, Chakri, Hukummamas, etc.; gets Rs. 30,000 per annum from the State as compensation for excise and custom; has 26 villages with population of over 1 lakh, Rekhi Rs. 53,082 and income of over Rs. 1,00,000 per annum; the Raja is popular in Marwar; takes keen interest in the well-being of his subjects; during his regime, radically improved the Thikana on modern lines commensurate with progressive Jagirs of other provinces; took various steps to improve building conditions in his thikana; got many new wells dug for the benefit of his Riyaya and to solve the water scarcity problem; has introduced many agrarian reforms; inaugurated charitable dispensaries and Ashdhalayas for the aid of the poor; did good service in the cause of cultivation and irrigation by introducing new projects and got constructed two big dams in Jangwa and Kheduli at a cost of Rs. 2 lacs; has been responsible for bringing the Thikana into the forefronts of the best administered Jagirs; takes keen interest in social activities and uplift of backward classes in ameliorating their lot; has given priority to the sanitary and educational aspects of the Thikana; awarded numerous prizes in club tournaments, *Recreations*: Polo, Hunting, Riding, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. *Address*: "Kuchaman Bungalow", Ratnada Road, Jodhpur.

KULKARNI, Balkrishna Narayan, Proprietor, S. B. Litho & Printing Press, Sangli, and S. B. Press, Ogalewadi. *b.* 1886. *m.* Indrabai, *d.* of D. R. Kulkarni, Winkar; two *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Bilka Adli started career as photographer & watchmaker at Karad; later, founded the Sita Bhuvaneshwari Press at Karad, 1920; and the Litho Press at Ogalewadi (Wankaradi), 1930; developed both these branches; shifted the press to Sangli, 1936; is a self-made man; Director, Lily White Confectionery Works Ltd., Ogalewadi; celebrated his Diamond Jubilee at Sangli when he gave generous donations to public institutions. *Recreations*: Music, Photography. *Address*: S. B. Litho & Printing Press, Yamuna-Nivas, Sangli (S.M.C.).



lewadi; recently

KULKARNI, Ganesh Narayan, Managing Proprietor, S. B. Litho and Printing Press, Sangli. *b.* 1896; *m.* Bhikatali Apha *d.* of L. S. Apha of Masur; two *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Sangli High School; was a keen sportsman in the school-days and won many prizes; conducts the S. B. Litho Press at Sangli on modern and up-to-date lines in co-operation with his elder brother; Director, Printers' Co-operative Stores, Sangli; President, Sangli Press Owners' Association and takes active part in their activities; takes keen interest in sports and social activities; is popular in all social circles in the City; liberally encourages public activities. *Address*: S. B. Litho & Printing Press, Yamuna Nivas, Sangli.



KULKARNI, Trimbak Appaji, B.A., S.T.C.D., Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Social Reform Assoc. *b.* Sept. 5, 1882. *m.* Dr. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B.B.S.; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Secondary Teachers' Training Coll., Bombay; Teacher, Elphinstone High School,

1906-11; Principal, D.G.T. High School, Bombay, 1912-24; founded Gokhale Education Society, 1918; Principal, Hansaraj Praggi Thackersey College, Nasik, 1924-47; Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1926-46; Secy., Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, 1921-24; organised District Congress Cttees. in Bombay City, 1915; Secy., National Social Conference, 1915; started political movement in Bhore State, 1920; Pres., Bhore Praja Parishad, 1932; Agricultural Research Work in Jute Fibre, 1933-47; discovered the Jute Plant of Bengal growing wild in Bombay Presidency; his research recognised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Jute Laboratories, 1948. *Address*: Sharda Mandir, Chonbal Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KULKARNI, Uddhav Hanmant, G.D.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. *b.* Nov. 28, 1906 in Satara Dist. *m.* Kamaladevi Herlekar in 1934; 2 *d.* *Educ.*: Aundh State and Bombay; passed Matriculation (1925) with distinction in Sanskrit and Mathematics; G.I. J., 1931 (Diploma in 1936). Joined Singer Sewing Machine Co. as Salesman; Article Clerk with C. H. Sopariwala & Co. for some time; after completing his Diploma in 1936, started his own Company as Public Accountants & Auditors, under name of "H. Kulkarni & Co." at Bombay; has earned reputation as income tax expert and Accountant. Takes keen interest in games. *Address*: Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



KULKARNI, Venkatesh Ramrao, Watandar Kulkarni; Landlord of Junapur, Bijapur District; Cotton Merchant doing export business on a vast scale. *b.* August 28, 1908, *s.* of Ramrao Kulkarni, a Watandar, owner of vast lands in Bijapur and Dhawar districts; *m.* Mrs. Laxminbai, *d.* of Bindoorao Kulkarni, Landlord, Dhawar and a social worker; three *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Bijapur High School, Cotton Broker doing extensive export business in cotton. "Director, Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd., Bijapur. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Bijapur Union Club (member). *Address*: Cotton Merchant, Bijapur.



KUMAR, Shanti Swarup, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), M.Sc. (Punjab), B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., D.I.C. (Lond.), M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.A.I.E.E. (America), M.I.E. (India), Chief Engineer and Secretary, East Punjab Government, P.W.D. Electricity Branch. *b.* July 16, 1902, of the Kumar family of Shahpur; *m.* in Luthra family of Saragadha (West Punjab-Pakistan); one *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: M.Sc. in Physics from Govt. College, Lahore, A.C.G.I. from City of Guilds Engineering College (Lond.); had post-graduate course and obtained D.I.C. from Imperial College of Science and Technology (Lond.); M.Sc. (Eng.) from London Univ.; practical training at Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme, Ireland for 2 years. General Manager, Jaitly & Co., Allahabad, U.P. for 3 years; joined Punjab Electricity Branch (P.W.D.), 1934 as Asstt. Engineer, promoted Executive Engineer, 1939; selected Projects Engineer, 1944; on deputation to U.S.A., Canada and U.K. to study Hydro-Electric Schemes, 1945; responsible for the design of Electric portion of Nangal and Bakhra Hydro-Electric Projects, now under execution in East Punjab; designed Rasul Hydro-Electric Project in West Punjab before partition. *Publications*: A few papers on Hydro Electric Designs. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club (Lahore).

Address: Chief Engineer and Secretary to East Punjab Govt., P.W.D. Electricity Branch, Secretariat, 'Ellerslie', Simla (East Punjab).

KUMARAPPA, Joseph C., M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc., Business Administration (Syracuse, N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.). *b.* Jan. 4, 1892. Was in practice as an incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, and then at Bombay; in charge of "Young India", May 1930—Feb. 1931; was Convener of the Congress Select Cttee. on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India; Managing Cttee., Bihar Central Relief Cttee. and also its Financial Adviser, 1934; organiser and Secy., the All-India Village Industries Assoc.; Chairman, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee., 1939-41; Chairman, Congress Agrarian Reforms Cttee., 1944-49. *Publications*: *Public Finance and our Poverty*; *A Survey of Matar Taluks; Why the Village Movement? Practice and Precepts of Jesus, Christianity—its Economy and way of Life, Economy of Permanence; The Philosophy of Work, etc., The Nation's Voice* (as Joint Editor); Congress Select Committee's Report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India. *Address*: Maganvadi, Wardha, C.P.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), J.F., Director and Professor of Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, *b.* April 16, 1888; *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). First Indian educationist to be invited on a cultural mission to the U. S. A. as a State Guest by the American Govt., 1911. *Educ.*: Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities; specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921; delegate to the General Conference of the M.E. Church, U.S.A., 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926; member, Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926; travelled extensively in Europe and America, invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities; appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931, and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1938 and its Director in 1941; Leader, Indian Delegation, International Conference of Social Work, 1948; Member, Rotary Club, Bombay; Vice-Pres., International Conference of Social Work; Indian Conference of Social Work. *Address*: Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri, Bombay.

KURESHI, Shaikh Ahmad Karnal, Skin Merchant and Agriculturist. *b.* 1914; *Educ.*: Dhulla Municipal School. Member, Dhulla Municipality for three years; Director, Dhulla Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. for three years; acted as chairman of the Bank, 1946; member, Muslim Club, Dhulla and member, Muslim Library, Dhulla; Chaudhari of Kureshi Janat, Dhulla; social worker; works for Hindu-Muslim unity; Member, Advisory Committee of the Dhulla branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. *Hobby*: Agriculture. *Address*: Galli No. 11, Dhulla (West Khandesh).



KURMAYYA, Vemula, Ex-Minister for Rural Development, Govt. of Madras. b. 1906; *Educ.*: Hindu University with the support of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya; took Law degree and completed M.A. course. Was Pres. of the All-India Young Men's Harijan Association, Benares, 1932-30; Pres., Andhra Provincial Adh. Andhra Association, 1936-37; Pres., Adh. Andhra Gorakshana Sangham, 1937-39; Joint or Assistant Secretary, Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevaks Sangh, 1932-42; Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Agricultural Union, 1936-40; Founder and Secretary, Sree Anant Dasi Adh. Andhra Girls' Boarding Home, Bezawada, 1929-40; Senator for two terms, 1933-39; member, District Board, Kistna for two terms, 1936-40; participated in Salt Satyagraha Movement and was kept in the sub-jail; received lathi charge at Gudivada; imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha Movement, 1940; has been a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly since 1936; started a number of Harijan Hostels. *Address*: c/o Secretariat, Madras.

KUTCH: Maharaja Dhiraaj Mirza Maharao Shri Madansinghji Savai Bahadur, Maharao of L. Oct. 12, 1909; m. Maharaj Kunvari Shri Rajendra Kunver Ba of Kishonhar; three s. and two d. Heir Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shree Prithvanji is receiving education at Doon School, Dehra Dun; *Educ.*: Privately. Transferred the administration of Kutch State to the Govt. of India on June 1, 1948, on the advent of the Independence of India on August 15, 1947 and in pursuance of the policy followed by



Rulers, of the unification of their States with the Indian Dominion; has been given a fixed Privy Purse in perpetuity; has been guaranteed by the Govt. of India the same personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles as he enjoyed as Ruler of Kutch, prior to 1st June 1948; has travelled widely in Europe and Africa; is keenly interested in Indian philosophy; is a tennis player of note. *Recreations*: Riding; Punting; Shikar. *Address*: Bhuj, Kutch.

LAD, Vithalrao Shivram, President, Sandur State Congress, b. Aug. 1904 at Kumbhar in Satara District; *Educ.*: Poona and Kollhapur. Was in Indian State service till 1932; worked as Aid-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas Senior (the present Maharaja Chhatrapathi of Kollhapur); visited Australia and other foreign countries in 1939 with their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharajkumari of Sandur; started several business concerns in Sandur State; Director, the Sandur Tobacco factory and the Sandur Plantations Ltd.; made a 'Mankari' by His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Holkar of Indore, 1924; recently elected President of the Sandur State Congress; keen sportsman; is fond of horse-riding and shooting; has travelled most of the Indian jungles for wild game. *Address*: Palace Road, Sandur (S.T.).



LAHRI, Adinath, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., Dip. F. Tech., A.R.I.C., M.Inst.E., M.Inst. Pet., M. Nat. Ac.Sc., Assistant Director, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. b. Aug. 24, 1916, s. of A. N. Lahri of Bengal Civil Service; m. Rajkumari Kohnoor Devi, d. of Raja B. N. Roy of Natore; one s.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Imperial College of Science and Technology and Cambridge as Sir T. N. Palit, Foreign Scholar for higher research. Served as Research Assistant to Sir Alfred Egerton, F.R.S. at Royal College of Science, 1942-45; Senior

Scientific Officer in charge of Air Ministry, Fuel & Oil Research Laboratories, Farnborough, U.K.; Assistant Director and Officer in charge of planning of National Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, since 1945. *Publications*: Over 30 papers on geochemistry, geology, fuels and lubricants, synthetic oils, coal, etc. *Recreations*: Shooting and hunting, photography, tennis and mountaineering. *Address*: Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

LAHORE: The Right Reverend George Dunford Barne, D.D., M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D., Bishop of L. May 6, 1879; m. Dorothy Kate Akerman; *Educ.*: Clifton Coll. and Oriol Coll., Oxford. Assistant Master, Summer Fields, Oxford. Chaplain, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar. *Address*: The Close, Lahore.

LAKSHMANAN, Nirmal Anand Singh, M.A. (Oxon.), Director-General, All-India Radio. b. September 1, 1906, s. of Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. M. Lakshmanan and Shrinatti Dayabai Anand Singh Chaudhan; m. Paulette Falcon; one s. and one d. *Educ.*: Trivandrum, Bangalore, Jubalpur and Oxford. Transferred to All-India Radio in 1936. *Recreations*: Squash, Riding, Clubs. Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

LAKSHMINARAYANAN, Prof. Vaidyanathan, R.K. (Mech. & Elec.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani. b. Sept. 2, 1906, s. of A. Vaidyanathan Iyer of Tiruvannamalai; m. Thangammal, d. of Vaidyanathan of Vaidhy; five d. *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichy; College of Engineering, Guindy; University of Madras. Professor, College of Engineering, Madras; Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Govt. of India, New Delhi; Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani; and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Rajputana. *Publications*: Articles in Journals. *Recreations*: Tennis, Photography, Gardening, Reading, Travel. *Address*: Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani, Rajasthan.

LAL, Brij Behari, B.A., LL.B., Anti-Corruption Section Magistrate, Allahabad and District and Sessions Judge, U. P. s. of M. Tiruben Sahai, Retired Tahsildar, Jhalawar State. b. April 1889; m. Raj Ranj Devi; three s., Jagdish Sahai Mathur, Major Ram Sahay Mathur, M.A., and Major Narain Sahay Mathur; and one d., Mrs. Lakshmi Mathur, B.A.; *Educ.*: Agra College, Agra; B.A., 1910; LL.B., from Allahabad Univ., 1912. Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1912; practised at the bar in District Moradabad; joined Provincial Judicial service, 1919; Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, 1922-36; District and Sessions Judge, Benares, Jaunpur, and Basti; retired, 1944; was Judge, High Court, Tehri Garhwal State; recalled by U.P. Govt. and re-employed in the Anti-Corruption work; was Pres. and member, Co-operative Societies in Bijnore and Manipuri Districts; won doubles Tennis Championship at Benares, 1937; member, Senate of the Agra Univ.; Trustee, S. M. Dever College, Chaudhawi; interested in social work; Honorary General Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Allahabad; member, Samaj Sewak Samiti, Allahabad. *Address*: "Brij Dham," Chaudhawi, Dist. Moradabad.



LAL, Hon'ble Shri Khurshed, B.A. (Honours), M.A. (Economics), LL.B., Deputy Minister for Communications, Govt. of India, since Oct. 1948. b. March 4, 1903, s. of Fateh Singh and Shrinatti Lakshmi Devi; m. Shrinatti Saraswati Devi; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Lucknow University. Enrolled at the Bar at Dehra Dun, 1926; joined Congress, 1930; courted imprisonment several times 1932, 1941 and 1942; Chairman, Municipal Board, Dehra Dun, 1936-40; resigned Chairmanship

in 1940 when the European and Muslim members combined to pass a resolution for the removal of the National Flag from the Municipal Office; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946. *Address*: 23, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

LAL, Mukandri, R.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. b. Oct. 14, 1890; m. nte Miss Ball (1915); *Educ.*: At Schools, Fauri and Anzira; at Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Dist. Hons., 1917; called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918; returned, 1919. Enrolled Adv., Allahabad H. C., 1919; M.L.C. for Garhwal, 1923-30; Dy. President, U.P. Council, 1927-30; Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal), State High Court, 1938-44; Mgr., Indian Hobbin' Co., and Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co., Ltd., P.O. Chatterbuckganj (Bareilly), since March 1941. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals: Author of *A study of Mola Ram and his Art: A History of Garhwal School of Painting*; is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. *Address*: P.O. Chatterbuckganj (Bareilly), U.P., India.



LAL, Dr. Prem Chand, M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Principal, Teachers' Training College, Ajmer, since 1946. b. March 3, 1891, s. of late Pandit Dewa Lal; m. Christine Prasanna, B.A., T.D. (Lucknow); three d.; *Educ.*: B.Sc., Massachusetts State Coll., Amherst; Diploma in Teaching, Leeds Univ.; Columbia Univ.; awarded first prize (Gold Medal) in oratorical contest, Massachusetts State Coll., 1921; elected to the Macy Grant, International Institute, Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ., on the Staff of Viewabharati, Sriniketan, 1923-36; Dir., Sriniketan for 4 years; member, Governing Body, Viewabharati; Executive Officer, Viewabharati; Headmaster, Christian High School, Farrukhabad, 1936-37; Jt. Principal, Christian High School and Normal School, Kharat; Offg. Principal, T.T. Coll., Ajmer, 1945-46; accompanied the poet, Rabindranath Tagore on his European tour and visited Italy, England, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, 1926; Delegate, World Conf. of Educational Assoc., Denver (Col.), 1931; New Educational Fellowship World Conf., Nice, 1932, etc.; lectured extensively in the U.S.A. while a student, on social, political, religious and educational subjects; member, Senate, Agra Univ., 1945; visited U.S.A., and many countries in the continent, Europe; Pres., International Society, Leeds Univ., 1930; Hindustan Assoc. of America, 1930-32. *Publications*: Contributed articles to various educational and other magazines, chief among them being *Trends in American Education*, *Progressive Education*, *Teacher*, *His Make-up*, etc.; wrote the book *Reconstruction and Education in Rural India*. *Address*: Principal, Teachers' Training College, Ajmer.

LAL, Rang Bihari, M.A., I.A. & A.S. (Retd.), Accountant-General, Rajasthan, since Dec. 1, 1948. b. March 19, 1889, s. of M. Mukand Bihari Lal; m. Rajvati Lal; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Muir Central and Agra Colleges. Professor, Muir Central College for one year; served in various accounts offices, Feb. 1915-March 1944; was Accountant-General, U. P.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hindu Univ. from April 1944-Jan. 1947. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf and Photography. *Clubs*: Field Club. *Address*: Anand Bhawan, Udaipur.

LAL, Lala Rai Bahadur Sohan, Proprietor, M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Delhi. b. September 15, 1907. s. of late Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal.



Chairman, Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay; New India Industries Ltd., Bombay; Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd., Delhi; Peshawar Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd., member, Legislative Assembly (Punjab), 1938-46; member, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1933-37. Address: M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Nicholson Road, Delhi.

LALBHAI, Kasturbhai, Millowner. b. 22, Dec. 1894; Educ.: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famline Relief Committee, 1918-19; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26; member, Central Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association, (1923-26); nominated as a delegate to the 12th and 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 & 1934 respectively; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1931-35; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937; Dir., Reserve Bank of India; Adviser to the Govt. of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940; Chairman, Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education Society; member, Scientific and Industrial Research Soc. d., President, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji; member, Textile Control Board and of the Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference held at Cairo in 1943; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, 1945; Chairman, West Coast Major Port Cttee. to the Govt. of India, 1948; Economy Cttee. to the Govt. of India, 1948; Leader of the Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1948; Leader to the Govt. of India Delegation to Kampala, 1948. Address: Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

LALKAHA, Jehangir Ardeshir. b. March 3, 1884, s. of Khun Bahadur Sir Kowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E. m. Miss Tehni Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra; Educ.: Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay; H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur and H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Sifton for Council Hall, P.N.E.; portrait of Lord Broughmore for Bombay Secretariat; member, Board of Examiners for Art Examination, Govt. of Bombay, 1917-38; chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's house and the C. to C's house, New Delhi; Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35; awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Address: Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

LALL, H. E. Diwan Chaman, B.A. (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of India in Turkey, since 1948. b. Oct. 30, 1892, s. of Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, C.I.E.; m. Dr. Helen Khan, M.B., B.S.; three s., Diwan Syam Prakash Lal, Diwan Navin Prakash Lal and Diwan Rahul Lal; Educ.: Honours degree in jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford; Barrister of Middle Temple, London; Paris. Started as a journalist; was editor of *Coterie*, a London quarterly of Art and Literature, and Asst. Editor and Chief Leader writer, *Bombay*

Chronicle; founded the A.I.T.U.C., 1920; Pres., A.I.T.U.C., 1927; a Labour Leader of India; was pres., Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, All India Telegraph Workers' Union, All India Postal and R.M.S. Union, All India Press Workers' Union, N.W.F.P. Railway Workers' Union, and E. P. Railway Union; member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30; served as delegate at I. L. O. Conference at Geneva and led the Indian Delegation to I. L. O. Conference at Montreal, 1916; member, Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928; was appointed member representing workers' interests at the first Round Table Conference, but owing to the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, resigned before taking his seat; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-31 and 1944-46; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946 to middle of 1948 when he resigned. M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; member, A.I.C.C. since 1938; led a Govt. of India Food Delegation to Argentina, 1916. Publications: Author of "Coolie The Story of Capital and Labour in India" (2 Vols.). Recreations: Public speaking. Address: Ambassador of India in Turkey, Embassy of India, Ankara, Turkey.

LALL, K. B., I.C.S., Administrator, Former United State of Malaya, b. May 30, 1915. Entered the Civil Service, 1938; member, Finance Commerce Pool; worked in the Ministry of Commerce, the Partition Secretariat, and Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India; took over charge of Alwar administration, Feb. 7, 1948; has been responsible for integration of Services and Armed Forces and introducing improvements and progressive changes on provincial lines; took keen interest in rehabilitation of refugees; organised the first scheme in India of mechanical cultivation as part of grow more food and rehabilitation projects. Address: Alwar.

LALL, Panna, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. b. 23rd Nov. 1883; m. Lakshmi Bai; one s. three d.; Educ.: Agra College, Calcutta University, Allahabad University, St. John's College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn). Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1905; I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1917; Forest Settlement Officer, 1918; Magistrate and Collector, 1920; appointed to Investigate Customary Law in Kumbhon, 1919; Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927; Sec. to Govt., Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1928-39; Adviser to H. E. the Governor U.P., 1939-44; member, Linguistic Provinces Commission, 1948; member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926; President, Numismatic Soc., India, 1934, 1940; Pres., Historical Soc., U.P., 1939-41. Publications: Joint translator of Bhasa's *Svapna-rasaddatta* (Indian Press); *The dates of Skandagupta and his Successors*; *Collector's Handbook: Hindu Customary Law*; *Ma Anandamam*, etc. Address: 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

LALL, Shamaldharae, C.I.E. (1941), I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. b. Oct. 1890, s. of Thakur Lal; m. Maina Shaw, 1921; two s. and three d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1919; served as Asstt. Collector to the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa; Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Industries and Labour; Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Industries and Labour; Joint Secy. to the Royal Commission of Labour in India; Director of Industries and Labour, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa; Secy. to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development

Dept.; Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, 1938-44; Officiating High Commissioner for India, London, 1941-42; elected Chairman, Governing Body of I.L.O., 1948-49. Recreations: Tennis, Squash, Polo. Address: New Delhi; Bhagulpur, Bihar.

LALLJEE, Aziz Hosenbhai A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P., Industrialist & Landlord; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation. b. March 6, 1912, s. of Hosenbhai Lalljee; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; London School of Economics & Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar, 1934. Joined Bombay High Court, 1935; member, Working Cttee., Provincial Muslim League, 1936-37; Secretary, Muslim Peace and Relief Cttee., 1936; member, Primary Teachers' Training Panel, 1938-39; member, Govt. of India Tentage Panel, 1942-46 and its Price Committee; Vice-President, All India Tent Manufacturers' Assoc., 1942-46; Hon. Secretary, All India Manufacturers' Organization, 1945-49; member, Working & Central Committees, A.I.M.O. since 1944; Working Cttee., All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-48; Export Advisory Council to Ministry of Commerce since 1948; Corporation's Representative on Back Bay Reclamation Committee; Indian Delegate to 49th Session of International Chamber of Commerce, 1949; Partner, Hosenbhai A. Lalljee Sons & Co., Director, Excel Products Ltd., Union Life & General Insurance Co., Ltd., United Manufacturing Co.; Trustee of various Educational Trusts. Address: "Flowerland", Warden Road, Bombay.



LALLJEE, Hosenbhai Abdeolabbay, ex-M.L.A., Central, for 26 years; elected Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mayor of the City of Bombay, 1931; President, the Board of Trustees, Improvement



Trust of the City of Bombay, 1931; the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930; for 10 years elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council; member of the Advisory Committee of Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Haj Committee, Standing Advisory Committee, Sukkur Lloyd Barrage and Bombay Reclamation scheme for several years; served as member of the following Committees appointed by the Government: Excise, Prohibition, Taxation, Income Tax, Protection to Industries, Indian and Foreign Banking, Indian and Foreign Industries, etc.; associate member, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; was M.L.A. (Central) for several years; member, the Defence Consultative Committee, and the War Supply Committee, Central Legislative Assembly; attended the 10th Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva as representative of the Government of India (Employers' Delegate for the whole of India); Indian delegate to the 8th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on 24th June, 1934 in Paris; interviewed the President of the French Republic, His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini in Rome, 1935; President, the International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee, 1934; All Parties Shia Muslim Conference of India; the Indian and Aden Salt Manufacturers' Association; Committee of Direction of Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency and Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 1930-35; the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community and the Board of Trustees of the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community's Mosque, Madras, Boys' and Girls' School, etc.; member, Imperial Citizen Association; Hon. member, the Africa and

Overseas Merchants' Chambers of Commerce; Director of Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shipping, Insurance Companies, etc.; President, All Parties Shila Conference, 1945-48; Member of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly for Fundamental Rights, Minorities, etc.. Address: Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LALLUBHAI, Seth Ramanlal, Millowner; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. *b.* Jan. 8, 1896, *s.* of Seth Lalubhai Motilal and *g. s.* of Seth Motilal Hirabhai; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad. Trained under his grandfather; later managed



Kaiser-i-Hind Mills with his uncle Seth Kanyayalal; founded Vikram Mills Ltd. in 1928 with up-to-date plant and machinery; Director of several Mills in Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Petlad, Bombay and other places and of Insurance, Banking, Transport and Chemical Companies; Director, British India General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Anand Publication Ltd., Tejpur Development Co-operative Society Ltd.; Pres., Shri Modheshwari Sunstha since 1939; Vice-Chairman, Gujarat Vaisya Sabha, 1941 and Devi Upasak Mandal; Hon. Secy., Kashivishwanath Sanskrit Vidyalaya, 1939; Trustee, Shri Gita Mandir, Sayaji Ashram, and Ankishetra, Lucknow, 1938; member, Committee of Deaf & Dumb School and other welfare institutions; Local Advisory Cttee. of United Commercial Bank Ltd.; elected member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1941 & 1942; member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1943-46; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1943, 1944, 1947-48; represented the Assoc. on the H. B. & C. I. Hly. Advisory Committee, 1940-43; is on the Managing Committee and several sub-committees of the Assoc. for a number of years; widely travelled in India, Burma and Ceylon. *Address:* "Parnakuti", Motibagh, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.

LAMBA, Gurdial Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), Sardar Bahadur (1915), Director, Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, U.P. *b.* March 2, 1897, *s.* of Labh Singh Lamba; *m.*; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Forman Christian College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore; Forest Research Institute & College, Dehra Dun. Joined as Forest Officer in Central Provinces and Berar, 1922; prepared working plans for 7 forest divisions; was silviculturist, C.P. & Berar and Officer-in-charge, Govt. Saw-mills for 3 years and Forest Utilisation Officer for one year. *Clubs:* Member, Rotary Club, Dehra Dun. *Address:* Director, Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun.

LAMROR, Chowdhry Kishanlal, B.Sc. (Ag.), LL.B., Advocate. *b.* April 9, 1917 in Hindu Jat Kisan family in village Rupaheli, District Ajmer; *m.*; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Primary School, Nand; Secondary School, Pisangan; Govt. High School, Ajmer; Jat College, Lakhaoti; Agra College; Allahabad University. Joined Ajmer Bar, 1942; organised Ajmer-Merwara Kisan Sabha, 1944; since then its General Secretary; General Secretary, All-India Jat Mahasabha, 1946-48; elected first non-official Vice-Chairman, Ajmer District Board, 1946; elected member, Ajmer-Merwara Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council, March 47; introduced in the Council resolution for abolition of latimardari and jagirdari system in Ajmer-Merwara, June 1948; Chairman, Agricultural Relief Indefiniteness Cttee.; member, District Soldiers Board since 1945; Vice-Pres., Rajputana Olympic Assoc.;



Provincial Organiser, Hindustan Scout Assoc.; Vice-President, Ajmer-Merwara Fine Arts & Crafts Society; Prop. and Publisher, Kisan Gazette (Hindi weekly). *Address:* Kutchery Road, Ajmer.

LARI, Zahiral Hasnain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Allahabad High Court and Federal Court. *b.* in Lar, District Deoria, U.P., January 14, 1907, *s.* of Abdus Shakoor; *m.* Qahila Khatoon; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* King Edward High School, Deoria; graduated from the Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1927 securing first class first; M.A. and Law degrees from the same Univ., standing first in the former; was elected Secy. of the Muslim Univ. Union in 1927 and was deemed best speaker of the Univ., 1928-29 and 1929-30, being awarded Herold Cox Prize. Was enrolled an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, 1931 and Federal Court, 1938; entered politics, 1937 when elected member, U.P. Legislative Assembly; was re-elected to the U.P. Assembly, 1946; became Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the U.P. Legislature, and subsequently Leader of the Opposition; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1948; has been occupying an important position in the League Organization since 1936; Secretary, U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board during the general election of 1946; member, Aligarh Muslim Univ. and the Allahabad Univ. Courts; member, Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim Univ.; an effective speaker; has participated in all important debates in the Provincial Legislature and the Constituent Assembly; was supporter of the Cabinet Mission Plan; being one of the very few who advocated it in preference to June 3 plan of Lord Mountbatten at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council. *Address:* 26, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.



LASH, The Right Rev. William Quinlan, B.A. (1927), M.A. (1932), Bishop of Bombay. *b.* February 5, 1905; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Westcott House, Cambridge. Curate of St. Mary's Portsea, 1928-1932; member of Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1932; Professor, Sir Parasharambhai College, Poona, 1933-34; Acharya, Christa Prema Seva Sangha, 1934; consecrated Bishop of Bombay, August 10th 1947; Christian Mysticism (Hindi Kitab, 1947). *Address:* St. John's House, Colaba, Bombay 5.

LATIFI, Alma, C.I.E. (1932), O.B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dublin), Barr., L.C.S. (ret.) Jan. 1938 *b.* Nov. 12, 1879; *m.* Nasima, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, etc., *a.* of the late Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Maemahon, Whewell and Barstow Law Scholarships); 1st Class in both parts of Law, Tripos; Govt. of India Degree of Honour in Arabic. Joined L.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; *Govt. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16;* Recruiting badge and mentioned in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; delegate, International Law Conference, Hague, March 1930; Del. and Adviser, International Labour Conference, Geneva; Del., Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930; Duty with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 and 32; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, Feb. 1934 to Dec. 1937; Adjudicator in various trade disputes, Bombay, 1942-45. *Publications:* *Effects of War on Property*

being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; *Industrial, Punjab, 1911;* various addresses, articles, reports. *Address:* 4, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, Anna Babaji, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay), b. 1878; m. Jyotnabai Kade of Kolhapur; Educ.: Deccan College, Poona, Prof. of English Rejaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911; Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914; President, Southern Maharashtra Jaina Association and Karantak Non-Brahmin League; Edited *Deccan Ryot* (1918-20); member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; member of the University Reform Committee, 1924; Diwan of Kolhapur, 1928-30; Diwan Bahadurship conferred in 1930, which he renounced in 1936; attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation; Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgum District, 1932; Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; Constitutional Adviser and Prime Minister, former Kolhapur State, 1947-1949. *Publications:* *Introduction to Jainism* (English); *Growth of British Empire in India* (Marathi); *Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati*; *Shri Shahu Chhatrapati's Charitra* in Marathi (1925); *Problems of Indian States* (English), 1930; *The Federal Constitutions of the World* (Marathi and Hindi), 1931. *Address:* Belgum.

LAW, Dr. Bimala Churn, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., D.Litt., Landholder and Zemindar, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, *b.* Oct. 26, 1891; *Educ.:* Presy. Coll. and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; Sir Ashtutosh Mukherjee Gold Medalist; Griffith Memorial Prize (Calcutta Univ.); Banerjee Research Prize (Lawknow Univ.); awarded Campbell Memorial Medal, 1944 (I.R.K.A.S.). Hon. Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay; Royal Geographical Society of London; Pres., R.A.S.B. (1947), Calcutta Geographical Society, Calcutta Iran Society; Fellow, Calcutta University; Hon. D. Litt. (Allahabad University); awarded Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and Coronation Medal (1937); Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. *Publications:* Many important works on Ancient Indian History, Geography, Archaeology, Buddhism and Jainism. Editor, *Indian Culture*. *Address:* 43, Kallias Bose St., Calcutta 6.

LENTAIGNE, Walter David Alexander, I.D.C., P.S.C., C.B. (1947), C.B.E. (1944), D.S.O. (1942), Mention in Despatches, 1923, 1937, 1942, 1944, Commandant, Staff College, Wellington, since 1948. *b.* July 15, 1899, *s.* of Hon. Mr. Justice Lentaigne, High Court of Burma; *m.* (1) Susan Catherine Mendin; (2) Hermoline Constance Lascelles; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Oratory School; Cadet College, Wellington. Joined 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1918 on commission; G.H.Q., India Staff Appt., 1938-40; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1940-41; Comd. 1/4 P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles, 1941-42; Bd. Comd., 1942-44; Div. Comd., 1944-45; M.G. Administrator, 1945-46; D.M.O., 1947; D.Q.M.G., A.H.Q. (1), 1947. *Iterations:* Shooting, fishing. *Clubs:* U.S. Club, London. *Address:* Staff College, Wellington, S. India.

LO, H. E. Dr. Chia-Luen, Chinese Ambassador to India, since 1947; Chinese educationist, historian, philosopher, man of letters and diplomat. *b.* 1896; *Educ.:* Peking Nat. Univ. and Columbia, Princeton, Berlin, Paris and London Univs. Pres., National Tsing Hua Univ. Peiping, 1928-30; Chancellor, Nat. Central Univ., Nanking, 1932-41; Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Studies, Central Institute of Political Science, Nanking, 1930-34; Prof. of History, Nat. South-Eastern, Nat. Peking and Nat. Wuhan Univs. various times since 1927; Mem. Law Drafting Cttee., 1928-28; Reserve Mem., Kuomintang Central Exce. Cttee., 1931; Mem., Central Political Council, Foreign Affairs Cttee., 1931-34; Education

Cttee., 1931-33; Chief Commissioner, South-Western China Inspection Commission, 1941; Reconstruction Planning Commission for North-Western China, 1942-43; High Commissioner of Supervision of Szechuan Province, 1942-46; elected Mem., CEC, 1945; elected Mem., National Assembly, 1948; one of the promoters of the Chinese New Culture Movement in collaboration with Dr. Hu Shih. *Publications: Science and Mathematics; A Critical Study of the Official Documents concerning Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kidnapping in London; A New Philosophy of Life; The Fundamental Principles of National Reconstruction; Culture, Education and Youth; After Ploughing (Poems); A Traveller's Song in the Northwest (Poems); The Hurricane (Verses Libre), etc.; Editor: The Renaissance (Monthly, 1917-19); The Nation (Weekly, 1938-40). Address: Embassy of the Republic of China, New Delhi.*

LODGE, Ronald Francis, B.A. (Oxamb.) (Retd.). b. April 8, 1889, s. of George Oxland Lodge; m. Elsie Helene King; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Liverpool Institute High School; Kings College, Cambridge; Passed I.C.S., 1912; Arrived India, 1913; Pukine Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1941; Chief Justice, Assam, 1948; Governor, Assam, Dec. 1948 to Feb. 1949. *Recreations: Golf. Address: C/o Messrs. Grindlays Bank Ltd., Parliament St., London.*

LOHIA, Madanmohan Basantlal, Secretary, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., s. of Mr. Basantlal of Ramgarh (Jaipur), b. December 1910.



Educ.: Marwadi Vidyalyaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Took to Commercial line in 1933 under the guidance of his grandfather, Gurdial, and R. U. Mehta of Messrs. Ramnarain Sons Ltd.; went to Kolhapur in 1943 to look after the complete business of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., and the United Agencies Ltd.; Director of Messrs. Irua Industries Ltd., The Union Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., The Yeshwant Iron & Steel Works Ltd., and The Rotary Club of Kolhapur. Member, Shri Laxmi Gymkhana, the Residency Club and Dewal Club. Takes interest in photography and literature; has travelled widely in India and intends visiting the continent on a business tour. *Address: Sykes Extension, "Prabhu Chhaya," Kolhapur.*

LOKANATHAN, Palamadai S., M.A. (Madras), D.Sc. (Econ.), London, Gokhale Prize in Economics, 1921, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; b. Oct. 10, 1894; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of Madras; London School of Economics, Univ. of London. Reader in Economics and later as Prof. of Economics in the Univ. of Madras; Editor, "East-Asian Economist", New Delhi; member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-29; member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists; delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1944, and of the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs, America, January 1945; Secy., Indian Industrialists Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1945; Indian Delegate to the Preparatory Cttee. of International Trade Conference, London & Geneva; Pres., Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society, 1942-43; for some time member of the Senate, Academic Council, Madras Univ. and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalai and Andhra. *Publications: Industrial Welfare in India; Industrial Organisation in India and India and Post-War Reconstruction. Address: Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Parakkawam Palace, Rajadamm Avenue, Bangkok, Siam.*

LOKUR, Narayan Swamirao, B.A., LL.B. (Winner of Kinlock Forbes Prize and Gold Medal in 1906), President, Railway Rates Tribunal, since April 1949. b. April 21, 1887; m. Damayantibai (now Laxmibai) Jalihal; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Govt. Law Sch., Bombay. Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; member, Belgaum Municipal Council; Chairman, Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., for many years; started the Belgaum Dt. Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., and was its Chairman for several years; was Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Asstt. Judge, 1918-21; District and Sessions Judge from 1925; High Court Judge, 1939-40 and November 1942 to 21st April 1947; Chief Justice of the Joint High Court for Kolhapur & the Deccan States, April-August 1947; Chief Justice of Kolhapur High Court, Aug. 1947 to March 1949; was Chairman, Bombay Cttee. for the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive; Karnatak Univ. Cttee.; was Dt. Scout Commr., Dharwar, and for some time Prov. Scout Commr., Bombay. *Recreations: Keen on Scouting, Tennis and Badminton. Publications: Annotated editions of "Janaki-haranam," "Buddha-Charita" and Selections from Mahabharata, with Sanskrit commentaries. Address: 'Adyar House', Adyar, Madras 20.*

LONDHEY, Damodar Ganesh, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Leipzig), Principal and Professor of Philosophy of the National College, Nagpur since 1935; Philosopher, Educationist and Psychologist. b. 1st Jan. 1897 (Poona); m. Ambu Joshi; Four s.; *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities; sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Anahar; "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Member of the Academic Council and of the Court and Chairman of the Subject Examination Cttee. of Modern European Languages of the Nagpur Univ.; President, Psychology section, Indian Philosophical Congress (XIXth Session) at Lucknow, 1944. *Publications: Author of "The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysics of Self" (in German); an Article on Psychology and Sankhya in Marathi Encyclopedia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical journals. Special interests: Village Uplift and Social Work. Address: National College, Nagpur.*

LOW, Sir Francis, Kt. (1943), b. November 19, 1893, s. Margaret Helen Adams; 2 s., 1 d. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, Aberdeen Free Press, 1911; served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force; Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919; gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920; Chief Reporter, Aberdeen Free Press, 1920; Sub-Editor, The Times of India, 1922; Asstt. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay, 1940-46; Chairman, Bombay Y.M.C.A., 1942-48; Vice-Pres., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 1944-48; Editor, The Times of India, 1932-1948. *Address: C/o The Times of India, Salisbury Sq. House, Fleet St., London, E.C.*

LOYALKA, Chitranilal Ramchandra, Merchant and Landlord. b. in 1901, only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka. Director, Regent Estates, Ltd., Bank of Bikaner Ltd. (Bombay Branch); Govind Industries Ltd., Alwar; and proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka. For some time Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association till 1939 and at present Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association. Sometime member of Committee of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1935. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39; President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1949; Vice-President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh; President, Dharma Sangh, Bombay; Member of the Jajpur State Constitutional Reforms Committee. *Address: Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.*



MACHHAR, Ram Nivas, Partner, Maharaja Shree Unaid Mills Ltd., Pali (Marwar). b. 1900; m.; two s. and one d.; Director, Marwar Industries Ltd., Jodhpur; Pali Electric Supply Co., Ltd. and various other concerns; business magnate of Marwar; rendered valuable service to refugees at Pali and gave them suitable jobs in the Mills; is a social worker; takes interest in labour problems and educational institutions of Marwar. *Address: Pali, Rajasthan.*



MACK, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edmund Elmar, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Madras, since April 1948; b. May 2, 1896, s. of William Edmund Mack, Classical Lecturer, Wesley College, Colombo, and Ethel Sophia (nee Loos); m. Ellen O Donoghue; *Educ.*: Wesley College, Colombo; Wadham College, Oxford; Gray's Inn. Entered the Indian Civil Service and allotted to the Madras Presidency, 1919; served as Asstt. Collector and Sub-Collector till 1927 when he was elected for the judicial branch; District & Sessions Judge, Grade I at Bellary for nearly 7 years during which period he was Addl. Judge of the Court of the Resident of Hyderabad; District & Sessions Judge till April 1948. *Recreations: Tennis and Golf. Clubs: Madras Cricket Club; Madras Gymkhana; Ooty Gymkhana Club; Kodakanal Club; Kotagiri Club. Address: The Lee, Sterling Road, Madras.*

MADAN, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. b. Feb. 12, 1885; m. Champubai, d. of late H. P. Pitale, J.P.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909; served as Assistant Settlement Officer; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920; member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936; Adviser to H. E. The

Governor of Bombay, Nov. 1939—April 1942; Chairman, Bombay-Sind Pub. Ser. Comm., April 1942-July 1947; Chairman, Saurashtra Pub. Ser. Comm., April 1948. Address: 28, Altamont Road, Bombay.

MADHAVA, Krishna Bindu, M.A., F.N.I., A.I.A. (Lond.), Prof. of Statistics, Mysore Univ. b. Mar. 1906; Educ.: mainly at Madras. Elected member of the International Institute of Statistics at the Hague and Econometric Society of U.S.A.; has extensive practice as Consulting Actuary of over 60 Insurance Companies; member, Population Data Cttee. (Govt. of India); Official delegate of the Government of India to the International Statistical Conferences, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., 1947; on deputation as Special Statistical Officer, Ministry of Transport, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Publications: Several publications on Pure Mathematics, Mathematical Economics, Statistics, Pure Theory and Applied Work in Medical Sciences, etc. Permanent Address: Mysore Univ., Mysore.

MAHADEVIA, Arvindprasad Ramray, B.Com. with Advanced Banking, Share, Stock Finance Broker. Member, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, since December 1941. b. Dec. 29, 1917, s. of late Ramray Acharya Mahadevia, Manager of New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nadia; m. Kaladevi, d. of late Darbar Shree Tantrajinji, Chief of Patdi State, 1940; four s.; Educ.: Government High School, Nadia; St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College, Bombay; worked as a sub-broker, Sept. 1939-Dec. 1941 in the firm of Chimanlal Virchand & Sons; member of the Bombay Stock Exchange from December 1941. Recreations: Cards, Badminton, Tennis, Cricket and Reading. Clubs: Member, C.C.I.; B.P. Radio Club; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. Address: C/7, Mahatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHAJAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehr Chand, J. of Federal Court of India, since October 1948. Judge, Lahore High Court, 1943; member, R.I.N. Mutiny Commission, 1946; member, Punjab Boundary Commission, 1947; Judge, Punjab High Court, 1947; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1947-1948; Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1948. Address: 3, York Road, New Delhi.

MAHAJANI, Ganesh Sakharam, M.J.C., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's prizeman (1926), Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Rajputana since Nov. 1, 1947; M.I.C., Bombay, b. Nov. 27, 1898; m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir R. P. Paranjpye; Educ.: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge; First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Science, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.P.C., promoted 'Major' (1947, June); elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1948; non-official Civilian member of No. 4 G.H.Q. Selection Board, Jabulpore (Sept. 1943-June 1944); Principal and Professor, Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1929-45; Secy., Deccan Education Society, 1945-47. Publications: 'Lessons in Elementary Analysis' for Honours Course of Indian Universities, 'The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces', 'An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry', and some mathematical publications especially 'Contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London); some political pamphlets, e.g., 'The Liberal Outlook', 'Liberal and the Congress', 'The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution',

Education and Democracy and The Defence Problem of India. Address: Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

MAHAPATRO, Trinath, B.A., B.L., Extra Asstt. Commissioner and Addl. District Magistrate, Yeotmal. b. 13th June, 1906; m. has two s.; Educ.: The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Orissa); has widely travelled on the continent of Europe, went to London to qualify for Bar-at-Law, but returned to India after a brief stay due to outbreak of World War II; started as a Pleader; was a member of the teaching staff of Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.); worked in Gangpur State (Eastern States) in various capacities as Asstt. Diwan, Dist. and Sessions Judge and Off. Diwan; was deputed on special duty to Hindol State; member of the Standing Committee of Ministers attached to the Ruler's Council, Eastern States; appointed Diwan of Kanker State in July 1944. Absorbed in C.P. & Berar Government service on 1-1-1948 on integration of the State with C.P. & Berar. Hobbies: Tennis and Billiards. Address: P.O. Yeotmal (C. P. and Berar).



MAHASHABDE, Raghunath Vinayak, Managing Director and Founder of Karmic Brothers Limited, Chief Agents for Norwich Union Fire Insce. Soc. Ltd., Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd., and The All India General Insce. Co. Ltd., b. August 15, 1915; m. Sulochana Vajshampayani; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Chelmsdon (East Khandesh), Chhabildas High School, Bombay, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Director, Anglo Portuguese General Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay, Seva Pharmacy Ltd., Nasik, The Deccan Furniture Ltd., Nasik, The Goodwill Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, A. Sekhri Ltd., Delhi, The Food Preservers Ltd., Bombay and Mapen Limited, Bombay; Ex-director, Rajputana Stock & Shares Exchanges Ltd., Ajmer; President, Anar Hind Mandal (Social Service Organisation), Bombay; Member, Executive Committee, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, sub-committee member, Insurance Finance Banking Committee, Insurance Institute of London; four trips to England and Continent; visited Germany under the Potentia's Buyer's Scheme of Government of India; Delegate to the International Arbitration Conference in New York held in 1948. Clubs: W. I. I. Club. Address: Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; 66, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 14.

MAHMUD, Hon'ble Dr. Syed, Ph.D. (Germany), Minister of Development & Transport, Bihar, b. 1889; m. niece of the late Mazharul Haque, Barrister-at-Law; three s. and three d.; Educ.: Aligarh, London, Cambridge and Germany. Started practice as a Barrister at Patna, 1913; non-co-operated at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, 1921; General Secretary, Khilafat Movement, 1921-26; elected General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again from 1929-36; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1940-15; was imprisoned four times; Edn. & Development Minister, Bihar, 1937-39; started mass literacy movement in Bihar in 1937 and successfully worked it. Publications: *Khilafat and England*; *A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction* and several others. Address: Patna.

MAHON, Colonel Harry John, Cher. Ld'H. (1915), C.I.E. (1918), Company Director, b. May 19, 1878; m. Ellen Josephine; Educ.: Finsbury Technical College. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly, since 1937; World War I Embarkation Commandant, Karachi, 1916-1920. Clubs: Naval & Military. Address: Sind Club, Karachi.

MAHTA, Dhananath, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.A., O.B.E. (January, 1946), Silver Medal by the Royal Society of Arts, London (June, 1943), Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Agriculture and Rural Development Department. b. Nov. 7, 1897; m. Kathleen Mary Hastings of London; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Eastbourne, Sussex; Oxford University. Worked under the Govt. of the Central Provinces, 1926-37; transferred to the Govt. of India from 1937; was deputed to Egypt and U.K.; travelled all over Europe except Russia; Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Publications: *Studies in Canjans indians*; *Rice breeding in the Central Provinces*; *Grass land problems*; *Groundnut as a rotation crop with cotton*; *Harvesting of groundnuts*; *Cotton growing in India*; *Recent advances in cotton production*. Recreations: Golf, Fishing. Clubs: Willington Sports Club, Bombay, and The Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik. Address: Breach Candy House, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHTAB, The Hon'ble Sri Harekrishna, Premier, Orissa, b. January, 1900; m. Smt. Subhadra Devi; Educ.: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Jointed in his youth, non-co-operation movement, 1931; since then working as a worker of Indian National Congress; Chairman, District Board, Balasore, 1924-28; was also elected to the Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council, 1924; took to journalism for seven years as editor, *Pragatanta*, a powerful daily Orissa paper and also *Rachana*; joined Civil Disobedience, 1930 and 1932; was elected President, Utkal Provincial Congress Cttee., twice, 1930 and 1937; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1933-46; Leader, Congress Assembly Party, Orissa; has been largely instrumental in merging the Orissa States with the province of Orissa, Dec. 1947; was President, Orissa States Enquiry Cttee. Publications: Three popular novels: a drama *History of Orissa*, the only authentic history of the province. Address: Cuttack, Orissa.



MAITRA, Dr. Jyendranath, M.Sc. (First Class), with researches in the analysis of Indian Foods, M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H., D.T.M. (Cal.). Fellow of the London Chemical Society and Indian Chemical Society; First Indian member, American Heart Association and Life Member, Indian Heart Assoc., etc., Physician and Cardiologist, b. 1898, s. of late Kunjalal Mahtta, Faridpur, in un-divided Bengal; m. Santimoyee Debi, d. of Ajoychandra Sanyal, Pleader, Alipur Court, Calcutta; four s. and one d.; Educ.:



Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Calcutta Medical College, Hygiene Institute (All-India) and the School of Tropical School. Started his career as a private practitioner in Calcutta City; was an Hon. Demonstrator in physiology under Lt.-Col. A. C. Macfildes and a Research Scholar under Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis in the Presidency College; acquired knowledge of physiology especially in the branch of Foods and their Chemical Nature; served many years in the laboratory for examinations in Vivo and Biopsy; entered the Police Morgue under Major Dabiruddin Ahmed; did many post-mortem examinations especially in persons who died suddenly without any apparent cause due to non-haemorrhagic coronary occlusion; Pres., Ward IX Health Assoc.; Faridpur Seva Samity, etc. Publications: Publications in the American Heart Journal and Physiological Society of India and Indian Science Congress Proceedings. Address: 1, Corries Church Lane, P.O. Amherst Street, Calcutta 9.

MAJGAONKAR, Krishnaji Dinkar, Rao Sahel (1946), Landlord, Satara, b. December 22, 1899; *m.* Miss Rukminibai, d. of Wamanrao Mahajan, Poona, 1916; one s. Damodar, and one d., Mrs. V. S. Jabade; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Satara. Entered hereditary money-lending business with his younger brother Raghnathrao alias Balasheeb, 1918; elected Municipal Councilor, Satara City Municipal Borough, since 1936; member, Satara School Board, since then, and Chairman, since 1945; elected Director, Satara Electric Supply Company Ltd., Satara Swadeshi Commercial Bank Ltd., Aundh Bank Ltd., and Limited Electric Companies at Aundh and Koregaon, Vice-Pres., Satara Education Society and a member (Managing Officer) of Ayurved Prasarak Mandal and Kanyashala, Satara; has donated liberal sums and interest free loans to the above Institutions. *Address*: Majgaonkar Wada, Sonwar Peth, Satara city.



MAJID, Hafiz Abdul, M.A. (Ph.), B.A. (Oxon.), P.A.S., Commissioner, Lahore Division, since Oct. 1948. b. Oct. 17, 1907, s. of Sheikh Allah Bakhs of Kasur; *m.* Hushi Ara, d. of Man & Begum Feruzuddin of Bahawalpur; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore (1923-29); Christ Church, Oxford (1929-31); stood first in the U.C.S. Competitive Examination held at Delhi, 1929. Assistant Commissioner (1931-37); District & Sessions Judge (1937-39); Deputy Commissioner, Sargodha, Mianwali, Ludhiana & Gujrat (1939-42); Deputy Secy. to Punjab Govt. (1942-44); Rationing Controller, Lahore (1944-46); Finance Secy. to Punjab Govt. (1946-47); U.C.S. upto Aug. 1947; P.A.S. since Aug. 1947; Chief Secy. to West Punjab Govt. (Aug. 1947 to Feb. 1948). *Recreations*: Tennis & Bridge. *Clubs*: Lahore Gymkhana. *Address*: 9, Akman Road, Lahore.

MAJITHIA, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh, 'Knight-Bachelor' (1940), Landlord & Industrialist, b. March 4, 1895, s. of late Hon. S. B. Dr. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, K.T., C.I.E., D.O.L.; *m.* Lady Balbir Kaur Surendra Singh Majithia, d. of General Hazura Singh of Patiala State; *Educ.*: Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya, Oil Mill & Saraya Dairy Farm, Saralanganar; Life member, Khalsa College (Amritsar) Managing Officer and member, Khalsa Coll. Governing Council, Amritsar; Patron & Life member, Managing Officer and Vice-Chairman of Managing Council, Maharana Pratap High School, Gorakhpur; formerly member, Officer of Indian Sugar Mills Assn.; member, Sugar Technologists Assn. of India; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd.; member, District Re-settlement Officer, and District Court of Wards Officer, Gorakhpur Province; Hindu Mahasabha; Life member, Sikh Edn. Officer, Patna, U.P. Olympic Ctee.; ex-member, National War Front, Gorakhpur. *Address*: Saraya Estate, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dt. Gorakhpur, U.P.

MAJITHIA, His Excellency Wing Commander Sardar Surjit Singh, B.A. (Punjab), Indian Ambassador in Nepal since December 1947. b. August 8, 1912, s. of S. B. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, C.B.E.; *m.* Sardarni Kshubhpal Kaur, d. of General Shivdev Singh of Nabha; three s., Sardar Satyajit Singh Majithia, Sardar Gurbhish Singh Majithia and Girjit Singh Majithia; *Educ.*: Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore; Khalsa College, Amritsar and Government College, Lahore. Joined the Royal Indian Air Force, December 1939; was discharged from service for taking part in politics and other social and educational activities started by late Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, and continued by Sardar Kirpal

Singh Majithia, till his death, February 1944; became the President of the Khalsa, April 1944; was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, December 1945; as an independent candidate from a joint constituency in the undivided Punjab defeating his two rival candidates; became a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, India. *Recreations*: Wireless, Photography, Sports. *Clubs*: Northern India Flying Club, Jullundur; Amateur Radio Club of India; United Service Club of India and Pakistan. *Address*: Majithia House, Amritsar.

MAJUMDAR, Nripendra Nath, M.A. (Calcutta), Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway since 1948. b. Feb. 1897, s. of late D. N. Majumdar, Mymensingh, East Pakistan; *m.* Mrs. Nilma Majumdar, B.Sc.; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College and Science College, Calcutta. Entered the Indian Finance Service, 1922; worked in various Departments of Audit & Accounts all over India and Burma; Controller of Military Accounts, Burma, during the World War II; returned to India after the fall of Burma and was Controller of Supply Accounts, till the end of hostilities; was Accountant-General, U.P., Accountant-General, C.P. and Punjab; Chief Auditor, G.I.P. & B.B. & C.I. Railways, Bombay; appointed member, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Officer, to investigate into the question of electrification of suburban trains in Calcutta, 1947. *Address*: Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

MALANI, Seth Kanchanlal Varajdas, b. In 1893 at Surat. *m.* Shrimati Vasantgauri. *Educ.*: at Bombay in the Esplanade High School. Joined Insurance business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhindas. He took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance companies. Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927. Was a Director and General Manager



of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; retired, January 1917. He was partner in the firm of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. who were the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters. He is a staunch Valsavite. *Address*: Jogeshwari (B.B. & C.I.).

MALAVIYA, Hon'ble Pt. Keshav Deva, Minister for Co-operative, Development and Industries Depts., United Provinces, since 1947. b. Aug. 11, 1903, in Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad; *Educ.*: M.Sc. from the Allahabad Univ., Diploma in Oil Technology from the Harcourt Butler Institute, Kanpur, 1929. Joined the Congress movement, 1921, shortly afterwards sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; courted jail several times in various prisons; member, Provincial Congress Officer, and its Executive for a long time; was Secy., Congress Parliamentary Ctee., organised the historic election campaign, 1937; has been General Secy., U.P.C.C.; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement and successfully conducted the struggle from underground; was appointed Parliamentary Secy. for Development and Information and also Chief Whip, on the advent of the Congress Ministry, 1946. *Address*: Minister for Co-operative, Development and Industries Depts., Lucknow, U.P.

MALHOTRA, Rai Bahadur Beli Ram, B.Sc. (Punjab), C.E. (Roorkee), Superintending Engineer, C.M.W.F. Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. b. August 1, 1903, s. of late L. Girdhari

Lal, D. I. Khan, N.W.F.P.; *m.* Sh. Vidyavati; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore, and Civil Engineering College, Roorkee (U.P.). Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Central Provinces and P.W.D., N.W.F.P.; Executive Engineer, P.W.D., N.W.F.P.; Deputy Secretary and Superintending Engineer, N.W.F.P. *Address*: Dhanbad (E.I.R.).

MALHOTRA, D. R., S. B. (Harvard), D.Sc., M.I.E. (India), F.N.I., Chief Metallurgist, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer. Had a distinguished career at Harvard University from where he graduated in 1923; was awarded Carnegie Research Scholarship by the Iron & Steel Institute, London, 1930. Has made very valuable contribution to the metallurgical research on Indian Railways; Chairman, Indian Railways Chief Metallurgists' Committee of the Indian Railways Conference Assoc. for the last eight years; member, Non-ferrous Industries Panel of Metal Research; was placed on some special duty, by the Railway Board, 1946. *Address*: 120, Golf Course Road, Ajmer.

MALHOTRA, Kartar Singh, M.A., I.A. & A.S., Finance Secretary, East Punjab Government since the date of Partition. b. 1902; *m.* Kunti Singh; two s. *Address*: Finance Secretary, East Punjab Government, Simla.

MALIK, The Hon'ble Mr. Bidhubhassan, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. b. January 11, 1895, s. of the late Rai Bahadur Chandra Shekhar Malik; *m.* the late Shrimati Leelavati; two s.; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Law College, Allahabad; Lincoln's Inn, London. Enrolled as a Vakil, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, 1919; called to the Bar, Nov. 1923; appointed to the Judicial Ctee., Benares State, 1942; Special Counsel, Income-tax, 1943; Judge, High Court of Judicature Allahabad, March 1944; Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, Dec. 1947; Chief Justice, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, July 1948; Acting Governor, United Provinces, March & April, 1949. *Recreations*: Tennis and Badminton. *Address*: Allahabad.

MALIK, H. E. Sardar Hardit Singh, C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1938), Indian Ambassador Extra-Ordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France since July 1949. b. Nov. 23, 1894 at Rawalpindi (W. Punjab); *Educ.*: Eastbourne College (public school), Eastbourne, England, 1909-1912 and passed with highest honours in classical languages (Greek and Latin). Balliol College, Oxford, 1912-1915; graduated with Honours in modern history in 1915. Captained the Cricket Team at Eastbourne College and represented Oxford University both at cricket and golf; served with the French Army on the Western Front, 1916; fighting Pilot in the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently in the Royal Air Force in France, Italy and in the Home Defence, United Kingdom, 1917 & 1918; was wounded in air combat in France in 1917; entered the I.C.S. and served in the Punjab, 1922-1930, as Assistant Commissioner and then as Deputy Commissioner in the following Districts—Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rohtak and Sialkot; Deputy Trade Commissioner in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London, 1931-1933; Indian, Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, 1933-34; Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1934; Joint Sec., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1937; first Indian Trade Commissioner to the U. S. A. and Canada, 1938; Representative of the Govt. of India in the International Cotton Conference, Washington, 1939; International Labour Conference, New York, 1941; the United Nations Food Conference, Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., 1943; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, Atlantic City, U.S.A., 1943; Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja-Prinjal of Patiala, 1944-47; brought about many important reforms in the various

spheres of administration in Patiala; as leader of the Indian States Industrial delegation in which capacity, visited the U. K. and the U.S.A., established valuable contacts with the industrial magnates of these countries and also of Canada and opened up a way for the procurement of plants and machinery for the industrialisation of the States; ensured the economic stability of Patiala State by his home policy; and benefited the agriculturists by measures adopted to bring the prices of food-grains up to the same level as those obtaining in the Punjab; introduced many reforms like appointment of a Civil Services Commission, the creation of the Directorate of Public Relations in order to ensure more cordial relations between the Ruler and his subjects and to make the Government more responsive to public opinion, the setting up of a Constitution Committee to frame a constitution for a popular representative assembly, etc., took a keen interest in the formulation of Post-War Development plans and worked wholeheartedly for their early implementation; already several of these schemes have been put into effect; represented the Government of India at the first and second Sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in London, November 1946 and Geneva, April 1947 respectively; leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade & Employment, Havana, November 1947; Member, Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, April 1949; High Commissioner for India in Canada, Aug. 1947-July 1949. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Paris.

MALIK, Jaswantsingh, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), O.B.E. (1944), I.S.E. (retired), Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad, b. April 13, 1890, s. of Malik Chhabbarsingh of Rawalpindi: m. Balwant Kaur, d. of late Rai Bahadur Bhagat Narayandas; one s., Gunwantsingh Malik, Indian Foreign Service; *Educ.:* Downing College, Cambridge; Univ. College, London, Engineer in Indian Service of Engineers in Bombay Presidency and Sind. *Publications:* A few technical papers. *Clubs:* Reform Club, Ahmedabad. *Address:* Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.



MALIK, Major Karan Singh, B.A., B.T., Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, East Punjab since August 15, 1947. b. Oct. 31, 1911, s. of Chaudhary Neki Ram Malik (died 1939); m. Shrimati Phool Kaur Devi; one s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Matriculation from Hindu High School, Sonapat, 1926; B.A. from Hindu College, Delhi, 1930; B.T. from Central Training College, Lahore. Joined the Army as a Sepoy after obtaining B.A. Degree; passed out with credit from Military College, Nowgong. Resigned from the Army; started Sir Chhotanar High School, Sonapat and was its Headmaster for four years; became 2nd Lieut. in August 1937 in the A.I.R.O.; joined the Education Dept., Punjab, 1938; was called up for service in the Army, 1939; served in Ahmadnagar Salient operations, Taudachina operations; served in Malaya, Singapore, Saint John's Islands, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan and Egypt; selected as Asst. Dir. Employment Exchanges, 1946. *Publications:* Contributes articles to newspapers. *Recreations:* Outdoor games and reading of biographies of great men. *Address:* Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, E. P.B., Block No. 1, G.H.Q. Buildings, Simla.

MALIK, Dr. Omar Hayat, M.Sc. (Cantab.), M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Göttingen), LL.D. (Honoris Causa Glasgow), Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, b.

Nov. 16, 1894, s. of Malik Haji Ahmad; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Cambridge and Göttingen. Professor and later Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar (1926-41); Chief Statistical Officer, Govt. of India, New Delhi (1942-43); Principal, Islamia College, Lahore (1943-47); Head of the Dept. of Mathematics, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore; member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. *Recreations:* Riding, Swimming and Mountaineering. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore (Pakistan).

MALLIK, Satyendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.), Mathematical Tripos, b. 25th February, 1874; m. Kahanaprabha Gupta; Educ.: St. Xavier's College and Presidency College, Calcutta and St. John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge in 1894; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897. Joined I.C.S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate, was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928; retired from service in March 1934. *Address:* 5, Alipore Avenue, Alipore; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANDAL, The Hon. Mr. Jogendra Nath, B.L., Law, Labour & Education Minister, Pakistan Govt., since July 1947. b. 1906; m. Mrs. Kamala Mandal; Educ.: Brojmoohan College, Barisal and Calcutta University Law Coll.; B.L. in 1933. Joined Barisal Dist. Bar, 1936; elected member, Local Board same year; elected member, Bengal Assembly, 1937; appointed member, District Board, Barisal, same year; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1940; formed Independent Scheduled Caste Assembly Party; became Minister of Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Depts., April 1943; elected Pres., 1st Provincial Conference of the Scheduled Castes' Federation, April 1945; elected 2nd time M.L.A., Bengal and became Minister, Judicial, Legislative, Works and Buildings Depts., April 1946; member, Working Ctee., A.I.S.C. Federation and Pres., Bengal Provincial Federation; ex-Minister, Bengal, Law Member, Interim Govt. of India, Oct. 1946-July 1947. *Address:* Sukh Nivas, Clifton, Karachi.

MANDY, Coryndon John Rutherford, B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin), Journalist, (Assistant Editor, Illustrated Weekly of India), b. Feb. 26, 1906; Educ.: St. Columba's College and Dublin University. Journalist, *Irish Independent*, Fleet Street, London, 1928; Adviser in English studies, Siamese Government Services, Bangkok, 1929-35; came to India in 1935 as Principal, Talukdari Grassia Chiefs' College, Kachharwar; served in Indian Army, 1943-46 (Staff Major, S.E.A.C. Ceylon, Malaya and Siam). *Publications:* 3 volumes of short stories (Thacker & Co., Bombay); *Laughter in Court* (The Bodley Head, London); has contributed short stories to many London periodicals. *Recreations:* Golf, gardening, short story writing, travel. *Clubs:* Bangkok Sports Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; United Services Club; Bombay Presidency Golf Club. *Address:* c/o Times of India, Bombay.

MANE, Shantaram Nanasaheb, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur; M.L.A., Bombay, b. 1908, s. of Shantaram Nanasaheb; m. Shri Houshabai Mestri of Kognoli; one s. and three d. Educ.: Nipauli, Kolhapur, Dharwar and Middle Temple.

London: Commenced practising as Barrister at Belgaum; later in Kolhapur, 1941; was elected member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1946; became Parliamentary Secretary the same year; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946 and was selected as member on its steering committee; Minister of Education, Kolhapur, 1947-March 1948; takes keen interest in the uplift of the Harijans, from every point of view; as Education Minister, suggested to the Govt. to offer posts of Mamlatdars and Police Sub-Inspectors to Harijans; was responsible for the institution of a backward class office in Kolhapur; proposed and got sanctioned by the Maharaja, the granting and distributing of 15,000 acres of land to the Harijans and backward classes; as President of the Chikodi Taluka Rayat Parishad, strove hard to benefit the agriculturists by securing concessions for planting tobacco; as Pres. of the Mahar Merchants' Assoc. of Chikodi, Athni and Hukeri Talukas, got several concessions from the Central Govt. for Harijan traders; is a veteran leader of the Harijans; President, Vatanidar Mahar Saugh; takes particular interest in the welfare of the Backward classes. *Address:* Kolhapur (Shahapur).



MANGALVEDHEKAR, Vithalrao Rajerao, B.A., LL.B., Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, since 1947. b. July 11, 1888, s. of Rajerao V. Mangalvedekar, Mamlatdar in British Service. m. Rukhmabai, d. of Gopal Gowda Patil, Watanidar Patil, Dharwar District; five s. and one d.; Educ.: Dharwar High School and Sardar's High School, Belgaum; Deccan College, Poona; Law College, Bombay; was a Tennis Champion in the College and won the Singles Championship at Dharwar in the District Tournament held in 1917-18. Practised as a Pleader at Dharwar, 1912-18; was first appointed Sub-Judge, 1918; acted as Assistant Judge, Poona, 1934, then Small Causes Court Judge, Poona, 1940; retired, July 1943; awarded Rao Bahadur, 1944 in recognition of his services in the Judicial Dept.; re-employed by Govt. in 1947 as Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay. *Recreations:* Tennis. *Clubs:* Poona Club; Cricket Club of India; Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address:* "Drummers," 33, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; *Home Address:* Venkat Pet, Bagalkot, Dist. Bijapur.

MANKAD, Kishorchandra Laxmilal, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Advocate, Kutch, b. July 17, 1917, s. of Laxmilal Jatahankar, B.A., LL.B., late senior Nyayadishi, Kutch; m. Kanchanlaxmi, d. of Prof. Vrajilal B. Chhaya, M.A., B.Sc.; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Ferguson College and Law College, Poona; stood first among Kutchers and was awarded Manilal Prize at Intermediate Arts, Secretary, Pleaders' Association and Vakil Magazine, Kutch; keen sportsman and good social worker; Vice-President, Vedant



Pathshala. *Recreations:* Photography, cricket, etc. *Address:* Palace Road, Bhuj, Kutch.

MANNADIAR, Major Chondath Irv
Ramazzani, of Chondath House, one of the
 oldest families of Chieftains in the Cochin
 State. Proprietor, "Ram Raj" Mills,
 Kozhijampara, Chittur-Cochin. A. D. C. to



the Ruler of Cochin. Was
 appointed Commr. of
 the Cochin Special Guard
 during war; first apptd.
 A.D.C. in 1929 to Sir Sri
 Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.,
 the then Maharaja of
 Cochin; was Pres., Taluk
 Recruiting Ofc., Attached
 to His Majesty's I.T.F. for
 a long time and was apptd.
 member of the Unit Adv-
 isory Ofc. of the 13th Malabar Battalion
 in 1941; during war, rendered voluntary service
 for a short time and served as a company
 Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion
 and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras
 Regiment; apptd. as first Vice-Patron of the
 Boy Scouts Assoc., Cochin State in 1944;
 recently appointed as Hon. Major in the
 Cochin State Forces. Address: P.O. Nal-
 leppilly, via Palghat, S. Malabar.

MAPARA, Navin Hiralal, B.A. (Hons.),
 Managing Agent, National Electrical Indus-
 tries, Ltd. b. Sept. 9, 1914, s. of Hiralal D.
 Mapara and Mrs. Jasudhya H. Mapara; m.
 Vasumati R. Jhaveri, B.A.; three d.; Educ.:
 Bombay University. For sometime, scholar,
 School of Economics, Bombay; member,
 Ofc. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber;
 Hon. Secy., Assoc. of Indian Industries;
 member, Central Ofc., All-India Manu-
 facturers' Organisation. Clubs: Orient Club;
 Radio Club. Address: 505, Sandhurst Road,
 Bombay 4.

MARATHE, Ramachandra Vishnu, B. Com.
 (Bom.), Director of Postal Services, Bombay,
 since 1945. b. July 24, 1904, of this family of
 Yeola, District Nasik; m. Shantabai, d. of
 Prof. K. H. Kelkar, Belgium; one d. and two
 s.; Educ.: Sydenham College of Commerce
 and Economics, Bombay. Fellow of the
 Sydenham College, 1926-27; entered the
 Postal Superintendents' Service, 1929. Clubs:
 Club of Maharashtra. Address: Javeri
 Mansion, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill,
 Bombay 6.

MARATHEY, Purandar Ganesh, b. 1909,
 s. of late Ganesh Sudashvi Marathey, M.A.,
 A.I.A., Actuary, Poona. Worked as General
 Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd.,
 Ajmer, 1937-38; later on left Insurance line
 to take to manufacturing; promoted the New
 India Industries Ltd.; manufactures Petro-
 max lanterns 200 and 300 C.P. spare parts
 for petromax lamps and all sorts of non-
 ferrous articles right from casting machining
 to plating, in Incandescent Lamps Mfg. Co.
 Ltd., Poona; works as Insurance Agent for
 all kinds of Insurance works and as Finance
 broker helping to get advances from Insurance
 Companies against house properties; takes
 keen interest in manufacturing; has manu-
 factured various machinery for manufacturing
 rubber goods and moulds for rubber and
 plastic Industries; member, Managing Ofc.,
 of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce,
 Bombay for the last 8 years; was member,
 Managing Ofc. of the Maratha Chamber of
 Commerce, Poona; member, Insurance and
 Industries Sub-Committees of the Indian
 Merchants' Chambers, Bombay; has worked
 as Hon. Secy. of the Assoc. of Indian
 Industries; was selected by the Govt. of
 India as a Representative of the Trade
 Delegation to be sent to Malaya. Clubs:
 Club of Maharashtra, Poona (Patron). Ad-
 dress: 28, Lamington Road, North, Bombay.

MARCHELL, His Excellency M. Leon,
 Ambassador of France to Pakistan. b. 1900;
 after his studies (a Univ. Degree and a Diploma
 for higher studies in Philosophy), entered
 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vice-Consul,
 French Consulate-General, Montreal (1929-33);
 Second Secretary, French Consulate-General,
 Munich (1934-35); attached to the Resident-
 General of France in Morocco (1935-41);
 Second Adviser at Washington (1941); offered
 his services to General de Gaulle and the
 French National Ofc., April 1942; led a
 Mission to Canada, Aug. 1942; Secretary-
 General to the French Protectorate of Morocco
 (March 1943); attached to the Resident-
 General in Morocco (May 1943). Address:
 French Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

MAROO, Brij Mohan Kishanlal, Merchant,
 Millowner and Banker. b. August 25, 1913,
 (Sambhat 1970), s. of Seth Kishanlalji Maroo
 of Sikar; m. Kulkarni Devi; two s. and two d.;

Educ.: Shree Vinodanand
 Saraswati Vidyalaya, Cal-
 cutta and privately. Entered
 business at the age of 18;
 soon after was taken as a
 partner associated with his
 father's business in Bombay
 and Calcutta; afterward
 started his firm Brij Mohan
 Maroo & Co., Bombay.
 Director, The Marwari
 Chamber of Commerce Ltd.,
 Bombay; Member: The
 East India Cotton Association Ltd., The
 Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., The
 Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., The Indian
 Merchants' Chamber and other Commercial
 bodies; served as Vice-pres. and honorary
 secretary of many public societies; responsible
 for the maintenance of a free Anglo-Vernacular
 school, Sanskrit School and other charities at
 Sikar. Clubs: The Cricket Club of India and
 S.C. Club, Bombay. Address: Residence 30,
 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay;
 Office: 158/164, Kalbadavi Road, Bombay.



MASANI, Dr. Kaikhushroo Muncherji,
 M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.B.S.
 (Bom.), Consulting Gynecologist and Obstet-
 rician. b. Feb. 15, 1903; m. Homal, d. of
 Sorabji S. Engineer; Educ.: Siridar Hoshang
 Boys' High School, Poona; Grant Medical
 College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
 London; Hon. Asst. Obstetrician, Bai Motilal
 Petit Hospital, Bombay, 1935-37; joined
 staff of K.E.M. Hospital and G.S.M. College,
 Bombay, as Hon. Asst. Gynecologist,
 1937 and Hon. Gynecologist, 1941; apptd.
 Hon. Consulting Obstetrician to Nowrojee
 Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, 1941,
 and as Hon. Principal Medical Officer, 1945;
 joined staff of the Bonanjli D. Petit Parsee
 General Hospital, Bombay, as Hon. Gyneco-
 logist and Obstetrician, 1941. Address:
 "La Citadelle", Queen's Road, Bombay.

MASANI, Minocher Rustom, B.A. (Bombay),
 J.L.B. (London), Barr-at-Law, Member of the
 United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimi-
 nation and Minorities since 1947. b. Novem-
 ber 20, 1905 in Bombay; Educ.: B.A.
 (Bombay); J.L.B. (London); Called to the
 Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1928. Enrolled as
 Advocate in the Bombay High Court, 1929;
 Founder and Joint Secretary of the All-India
 Congress Socialist Party, 1934-39; member of
 the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1935-45;
 Mayor of Bombay, 1943-44; member, Indian
 Legislative Assembly, 1945-46; member,
 Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-48;
 joined Tata Sons in 1941 and has acted as
 Secretary of Tata Chemicals Ltd., Secretary
 of Tata Aircraft Ltd., and Secretary of the
 Public Relations Department of Tata Sons
 Ltd.; Ambassador of India in Brazil, 1948-
 June 1949; Publications: *India's Constitution*
at Work, 1939; *Our India*, 1940; *Socialism*
Reconsidered, 1944; *Your Food*, 1944; *Picture*
of a Plan, 1945; *A Plea for the Mixed Economy*,
 1947. Address: Bombay House, Fort,
 Bombay.

MASANI, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt. (1943),
 M.A., J.P. b. 23rd Sept. 1876. Fellow, Elphinstone
 Coll.; Fellow, Institute of Bankers;
 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ.; member,
 National Defence Council; Provincial Leader,
 National War Front; Trustee, Prince of
 Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia (Charities);
 President, Anthropological Secy., Bombay;
 Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental
 Institute; Bombay Vigilance Asscn.
 and Bombay Presy. Adult Education Asscn.;
 Vice-President, Society for the Protection of
 Children in W. India; Secy., Bombay Food
 Prices Committee; Municipal Secretary,
 Dy. Municipal Commissioner and Municipal
 Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mgr.,
 Central Bank of India Ltd.; Secy., Bombay
 Prov. and Indian Central Banking Enquiry
 Committee; Dir., Central Board of the Reserve
 Bank of India, Oriental Government Security
 Life Assurance Co., Oriental Industrial In-
 vestment Corporation. Editor, *Kauser-i-Hind*
 and *Indian Spectator*. Publications: *Child*
Protection, *Folklore of Wells*; *The Law and*
Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bom-
bay; *The Conference of the Birds*; *A Sufi*
Allegory; *Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in*
Bombay; *The Religion of the Good Life*;
Zoroastrianism; *Court Poets of Iran and India*;
Dadabhai Naoroji: The Grand Old Man of India.
 Also several works in Gujarati. Address:
 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Francis Dennis, Industria-
 list and Businessman; Chairman and Manag-
 ing Director, Associated Corporation of
 Industries (India), Ltd., Bombay, and Hon.
 Presidency Magistrate, Bom-
 bay; J.P.; Consul for the
 Republic of Cuba, b. October
 4, 1912, s. of the late J.
 Stewart De B. Mascarenhas,
 of Bombay Secretariat,
 Bombay and n. of Politi-
 cian Commandador Leandro
 Mascarenhas of Bombay;
 m. Patricia Rose De-
 Mello, g. d. of Pascol
 DeMello, Captain of the
 Militia guarding the Gov-
 ernor's Castle at Parel, and recipient of a
 meritorious token from His Majesty George
 III, 1799; Educ.: in European Schools,
 Bombay. Joined the G.I.P. Railway, 1927;
 resigned and took up Commercial training
 under foreign experts; established the firm of
 Associated Corporation of Industries (India)
 Ltd.; member, Chamber of Commerce, U.S.;
 takes keen interest in the uplift and welfare of
 all the minority communities; is national
 minded; has toured extensively abroad and
 has met international personalities of today;
 flew to Nebraska, Omaha to survey his plan
 for his cherished "Boys Town"; spent several
 months in Boys Town during his global visits
 and during this period also visited the world's
 largest factories of various productions; was
 complimented in 1945 by Mr. Emanuel Celler,
 member on the Ofc., on the Judiciary and
 U.S.A. House of Representatives,
 (Congress), Washington D.C. for his
 plan for industrialising India especially
 Transportation—His Lightweight Bullock
 Cart; received in audience the Hon.
 Citizenship of Boys Town, Nebraska, U.S.A.;
 was guest of honour at a dinner given at New
 York by Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of
 New York, at which a handsome donation was
 made for his lightweight Bullock Cart scheme
 for India; has been working to promote Indian
 Industries among the other countries of the
 world; was responsible for the smooth estab-
 lishment of the Indo-Cuban trade; was
 awarded in Havana the Grand Cross of
 Honour & Merit (Cuba); visited America's
 Film Industry at Hollywood with Mr. Edward
 Mehran, the President of the Squirt
 Company; also visited all the Intelligence
 and Social Commercial branches through-
 out the U.S.A.; was invited by Mr. Edgar
 Hoover of America's Criminal Investigation
 Bureau, Washington D.C.; was guest of Papal
 Internuncio at Havana; addressed at New



York a distinguished gathering of Industrialists; is popular in the U.S.; visited the world's biggest scientific research station abroad; discussed with Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the then Governor-General and Viceroy of India, his plans for betterment of the common man in India; at the invitation of the Governor-General of Goa discussed a scheme for the development of Industries and Power and a project for the Dud-Sagar Waterfalls for the electrification of Goa and the improvement of Mormugao harbour, recommending strongly for a "Port Trust of Goa"; is a great supporter and soldier of Free India like his uncle the Late Commander Leander Mascarenhas, a Politician of the Motilal Nehru days; Director, Bombay Potteries and Tiles, Ltd., Everest Advertising, Ltd., Indian Filming Association, Ltd. Languages: English, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati. Clubs: Cricket Club of India; Royal Western India Turf Club; Bombay Presidency Golf Club; Western India Automobile Association; Clubs overseas and Americans for Democratic Action—Red Cross Society of Hassan. *Hobbies:* Psychiatry, Reading; Golf, Tennis; Cine Photography; Motoring; Agriculture. Address: "Commerce House", Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Gerson, Director, Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd., since 1947; Merchant & Landlord, Bombay. *b.* 1916, s. of late J. Stewart Mascarenhas, of Bombay Secretariat and Mrs. D. Mascarenhas of Calcutta. *m.* Tressie Barretto, *d.* of Dr. Fred Barretto, D.B. (Cantab), Retd. Asst. Director, Public Health, Bombay; one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Joined General Motors (India) Ltd., 1934; was Purchasing Agent; later resigned and joined Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd., 1941; had extensive training in Commerce and Foreign Trade; distinguished himself; was appointed Director; toured the Dominions of India & Pakistan on business connections; responsible for the up-keep of commercial branches of the Company; contributes liberally to the poor cause; takes keen interest in the welfare of all communities. *Hobbies:* History, foreign languages, Commerce and Literature. Clubs: Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Presidency Golf Club and the Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay. Address: Ruston Mansion, 562, Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Dr. Mafaldo Ubaldo, L.M. & S. (Bombay Univ.), Mayor of Bombay for 1948-49; Medical Practitioner and Social Worker. *b.* May 1895, s. of M. M. Mascarenhas, late of the *Times of India*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and Grant Medical College. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since April 1935; President, Philatelist Society. *Recreations:* Cricket and Hockey; fond of Stamp Collection. Clubs: Bombay Presidency Hockey Association; Western India Football Association; Catholic Gymkhana; Sec. Member, R.W.T.C. Address: Marian Villa, 16, Matharpakhadi, Mazgaon, Bombay.

MASERIQI, Inayatullah Khan, Allama, M.A. (Cantab), B.Sc., B.E., B.O.L., F.R.S. (Arts), F.A.S. (Paris), F.G.S. (Paris), Member, International Congress of Orientalists (Leyden, 1930), Wrangler and Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge; Founder, Khaksar Movement in India, 1930, Overseas, 1934. *b.* August 25, 1898 at Amritsar, s. of Khair Ata Mohammad Khan; *m.* Vilayat Begum (deceased); Saida Begum, *d.* of Dr. N. M. Alawi; four s. and three *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A. First Class from Punjab Univ., Christ's College, Cambridge, 1907; Foundation Scholar, 1908; Math. Tripos (First Class Wrangler), 1909; Bachelor Scholar and 1st Prizeman, Oriental Languages Tripos and Natural Sciences, Tripos (First Class and Second Class), 1911; Mechanical Sciences, Tripos (First Class), 1912; joined Islamia College, Peshawar as Vice-Principal, 1913; Principal, 1916; first Under-Secy.

to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1916-19; joined I.E.S.; Principal, Training College, N.-W.P.F., 1922; also Inspector, High Schools; Registrar, Departmental Examinations and Headmaster; resigned I.E.S., 1932; imprisoned four times, twice 1930, twice 1940-43; detained for one year in Madras. *Publications:* *Tazkirah* in Urdu and Arabic (1924), a work on the scientific aspect of Islam and Religion; *Ishtar* (an exposition of the Khaksar Movement); *Khariha* (Persian Poetry with an introduction against the disadvantages of poetry), *Qual-i-Faisal*, *Maqalat* (leading articles in *Al-Islah*, the organ of the Khaksar Movement, in Four Volumes). *Constitution of Free India* (as agreed by the main elements of national life consisting over 290 million people); also numerous other pamphlets, *Recreations:* Marches, Camps, Mock-fights, Khaksar expedition. Address: Ichhra, Lahore.

MASIHUDDIN, S. M., B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), Cert. A.I.B. (Lond.), General Manager, Bank of Bhopal Ltd., Bhopal. Joined the Imperial Bank of India, 1923; was Agent at various branches and also held several responsible posts at Head Office; was appointed Auditor of branches in 1944 when services were lent to the Bhopal State; established the Bank of Bhopal Ltd., 1944; is also taking keen interest in the economic and industrial development of Bhopal; has established the following Companies and is Chairman or Director of one or the other: Chairman, Bhopal Chamber of Commerce; Bhopal Press Ltd.; Director: Bhopal Construction Co. Ltd., Address: Bank of Bhopal Ltd., Bhopal.



MASTER, Bhola Nath, Public Works Minister, Former United State of Matsya. Left Alwar State service on political grounds, 1938; organised Alwar Raj Prajamandal and was its General Secretary for years; arranged the first Khadi Exhibition in Alwar; courted imprisonment three times; Journalist; Founder Editor, *Satyantra Bharti* weekly of Alwar; received training under Mahatma Gandhi in Sewa Gram; member, Rajputana Provincial Congress Ctee. and General Council, All India States People's Conference. Address: Alwar.

MASTER, Mansukhlal Atmaram, B.A., LL.B., General Manager, The Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., since 1919. *b.* Nov. 11, 1884, *m.* Mrs. Tara Master; one s. and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Began as School Teacher; Secy., Sultanania Mills and Hajibhai Laljee & Co., 1908-14; Secy., Morarjee Goenka & Co. in charge of Morarjee & Sholapur Mills, 1915-19; member, Ctee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for a number of years; (Pres., 1945); Ctee. of the Fed. of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry for several years (Pres. 1917); Vice-Pres., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1949; Trustee, Port of Bombay since 1937; Dy. Chairman, Indian Sailors' Home Society for a number of years; member, Transport Advisory Board, Govt. of Bombay, 1944; Reconstruction Policy Ctee on Shipping; Chairman, Minor Ports Development Ctee. of the Govt. of Bombay; Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Panel, Govt. of India, 1946; member, Trade & Shipping Integration Ctee., 1949; Nautical Training Ctee. and Mercantile Marine Training Facilities Ctee., 1949; Central Advisory Council of Industries, 1949; All-India Council for Technical Education, 1949; Director, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Travancore Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Govt. of India delegate: International Conference of Safety of Life at Sea (London), United Maritime Consultative Council, Washington, 1946, Employers' Adviser and then

as Employers' Delegate, International Maritime Conference at Geneva; Preparatory Technical Conference on Maritime Questions, Copenhagen, Nov. 1945; 28th Session (Maritime) of International Labour Conference, Seattle (U.S.A.), June 1946; Representative, Indian National Steamship Owners' Assoc. at the International Shipping Conference in London, Feb. 1947; member, Indian Shipping Delegation to U.K., July 1947; Govt. Representative at the Geneva Session of Joint Maritime Commission, Dec. 1947. *Publications:* Several pamphlets on shipping and other matters of importance to commerce and industry. *Recreations:* Cricket and Tennis. Address: "Raj Mahal," Juhu (Bombay 26).

MASTER, Nagindas Tribhovanadas, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. *b.* Oct. 1874. Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916; Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, 1920-31; member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency; began to take part in Congress Movement, 1930; Chairman of the Boycott Committee; Dictator, 1934 War Council, 1930; went to Jail four times, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in 1940 and Aug. 1942, released, April 1944; member, Bombay Legis. Assembly, 1946; Leader of the W. Bay Congress Municipal Party, 1941; Mayor of Bombay, 1944-45; Pres.: I.P.C.C., 1942-46; Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank; Chairman: I.P.C.C. Co-operative Co-ordination Ctee., Federation of A.B. Consumer Co-operative Societies. *Recreations and Hobbies:* Literature and Agriculture. Address: 20, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

MATHUR, Dhatri Saran, C.E. (Honours) (Roorkee), I.C.S., Registrar, Allahabad High Court since Aug. 14, 1947. *b.* Nov. 13, 1912, s. of Chand Behari Lal, *m.* Sobhagavati, *d.* of late Man Mohan Lal; one s.; *Educ.*: Narain Inter. College, Shikolabad, 1916-24; Govt. Inter. College, Etawah, 1924-27; Agra College, Agra, 1927-30; Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee, 1930-33; Balliol College, Oxford, 1935-36. Entered Indian Civil Service 1936: District & Sessions Judge, Aligarh, 1941-47. *Recreations:* Tennis. Address: Shikolabad, District Mauipuri (U.P.).

MATHUR, Lakshmi Prasad, D.Sc., Registrar, Agra University. *b.* Dec. 24, 1895, s. of M. Narain Prasad; *m.* Kisan Mathur; one s. and two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. John's College (Allahabad University), Head of the Zoology Dept., St. John's College, Agra till May 1947. *Publications:* Three research papers and one text-book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. *Recreations:* Football and Tennis. Address: University, Agra.

MATHUR, Mathura Das, B.Sc., LL.B., Education Minister, Jodhpur, 1948. *b.* 1916 at Jodhpur. *Educ.*: Sir Pratap High School, Jaswant College and the Lucknow Univ.; graduated, 1937; took his law degree, 1939. Started practice and entered Lok-Panishad (now Congress) movement simultaneously, 1939; elected Pres., Marwar-Lok-Panishad (now the District Congress), 1941; again, 1945; elected thrice to the Jodhpur Municipal Board, 1939, 1940, and 1946, and also Secretary and Leader respectively of the Lok-Panishad (Congress) Municipal Party and the Congress Coalition Party during the second and third terms; arrested and detained in Pabbarat Fort (1940); again during the Lok-Panishad-Movement (1942-44); appointed Education Minister (1948) on formation of the popular ministry under Jai Narain Vyas; the youngest elected Pres., Lok-Panishad, the youngest member, Jodhpur Municipal Board and the youngest Congress Minister in Rajasthan. Address: Jodhpur.



MATHUR, Nand Lal, M.A., LL.B., I.S. G.D. (Alld.), Secretary, Municipal Committee, Beawar. *b.* May, 1, 1925, at Narainpur, Alwar State. *d.* s. of Late Dr. S. D. Mathur, Medical Officer, Municipal dispensary, Ajmer; *Educ.*: Graduated from Govt. College, Ajmer, passed Local Self Government Diploma and got practical training at Allahabad District Board and Municipality; elected General Secretary and Senior Prefect, Jain Hostel Union, Allahabad University; won prizes in Jain religious examinations; passed M.A., 1947 and LL.B., 1948; a keen sportsman; captained Raj Rishi College Alwar Football team at the Rajputana Inter College tournament, held at Jodhpur, 1942. Takes keen interest in Social Service and uplift of backward classes. *Address*: Municipal Committee, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).

MATTHEI, The Hon. Dr. John, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), C.I.E., Minister for Finance, Govt. of India since Sept. 1948. *b.* Jan. 10, 1886; *m.* Achamma John, 1921; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1916-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Dept., Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1926-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40; retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940, of which appointed Director, 1944. *Publications*: *Village Government in British India*; *Agricultural Co-operation in India*; *Excise and Liquor Control*. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

MATTHEW, Dr. Anjilvel V., B.A. B.T. (first in first class), Research degrees: M.Ed., Educational Psychology, Bombay Univ., *Refer*: Prof. C. W. Valentine of Birmingham University; *Ph.D.*, Educational Psychology (Bombay Univ.), *Refer*: Dr. Cyril Burt of the London University; *Prof.*, Chhatrapathi Shivaji College, Satna. *b.* 1892, s. of late Anjilvel Geewarghis Varughese; *m.* Rahelamma, two sons and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras. Worked as Senior teacher and Headmaster in High School for 15 years;



became Professor and later Principal, Govt. Teachers' College, Kollupur. *Publications*: *Examinations. A Constructive Survey*; *Psychology and Principles of Education*; *The Child and his Up-bringing*; *The Upanishads and Modern Ideals in Education*; *Depth Psychology and Education*; *Religious Education Studies* (a series). Other works nearing completion are: *Crime*; *A Socio-Psychological Survey*; *Happy Married Life*; *Psychological Questions of Everyday Life*; *The Drink Problem*; *Education for a World Community*; *Education, Society and the State*. Wrote articles in several newspapers and periodicals. Attended Educational Conferences to give lectures, held at places throughout the country; is prominent educationist in the Deccan; is a Rotarian; member, P.E.N. *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton and Chess. *Address*: C/o Chhatrapathi Shivaji College, Camp, Satna.

MATTHEW, Kovoor Elippa, M.A. (Hons.), Acting Director, International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi, since 1947. *b.* 1895; *m.* Achamma Eapen; *Educ.*: C.M.S. College, Kottayam; Christian College and Presidency College, Madras. Assistant Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920-1922; Free Lance Journalist, 1922-1925; Editor, Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow, 1926-1927; Assistant Editor, Hindustan Times, Delhi, 1927-1928; Deputy Director, International Labour Office,

1928-1943; Liaison Officer, New India Planning Groups, National War Front, 1944; Publicity Officer and Press Attache, Indian Agency General, Nanking and Shanghai, 1945-46; member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs. *Publications*: Has contributed extensively to the Indian press on labour, economic and social matters. *Address*: 14, Shanti Niwas, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

MATTHEWS, B., s. of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England; Hon. Consul-General for Greece. *Educ.*: King's Coll., London and London Univ. Came to India, 1914; served European War, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly., 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyor's Institution; member, Town Planning Institution; partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta; Hon. Consul-General for Bolivia. *Address*: Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAURYA, Suryamal, President, Rajputana Depressed Class League; A prominent Hindu Leader of Rajputana; Member, Working Committee of the All-India Depressed Class League and Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. *b.* 1910, s. of Moolchand; *m.*; one s. and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Beawar. Joined Congress, 1925; sentenced to imprisonment several times in Congress and other movements started under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi; Chairman, Ajmer-Merwara Harijan Welfare Board set up by local Government; Member, Government Jagirdari Abolition Committee; Beawar Congress Committee; Editor and Publisher, *Jagriti*. *Publications*: Many articles about Harijans in leading newspapers.

Recreations: Constructive and social work and photo collection. *Address*: Maurya Bhawan, Beawar.



MAVALANKAR, The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A.S., Speaker, Indian Constituent Assembly since November 1947. *b.* November 26, 1888; *Educ.*: Rajapur and Govt. High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secy., Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-Rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; suspended practice in 1921-22; Secy., Gujarat P.C.C. 1921 to 1923; General Secy., 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secy., Flood Relief Operation, Ahmedabad District, 1927; visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Cttee., 1930; imprisoned, 1930 and 1933; interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34; Trustee, Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati (Gandhiji's Ashram), Gujarat Law Society; member, Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society, etc. Pres., Gujarat Vernacular Society; arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th Nov. 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda jails; released 18th November, 1941; again arrested on 9th Aug. 1942 under the D. I. R., released on 10th March 1944; Trustee and Vice-Chairman ex-Com., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund; formerly Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly; President, Central Assembly, Jan. 1946-Aug. 1947; led Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to England in Sept.-Oct. 1948. *Address*: Bhadra, Ahmedabad and New Delhi.

MAVINKURVE, Bhavanishankar Shivrao, Advocate, Karwar, since 1924; Public Prosecutor and District Govt. Pleader, Karwar. *b.* Sept. 29, 1899, s. o. Shivrao



one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Karwar, Councillor, Karwar Municipality for 12 years; was Chairman of several Committees; for 3 years; organised seven Unions of Govt. Employees, also Barbers' Union, Harijan Unnati Sangh, Congress Ryots Sanghs, Industrial Co-operative Societies, Rastra Seva Dals throughout Kanara; member, Provincial and District Food Advisory Board; member, Karnatak Provincial and Kanara District Congress Committees, serving as Secy. of Anti-Corruption, Prohibition, Detenue Relief, I.N.A. Relief Committees; Vice-Pres., Congress Ryots Sangh; District Organiser, Rastra Seva-Dal and Industrial Co-operatives; activities restricted to organising Home Guards, Harijans, fishermen, village and cottage industries, military recruitment, helping anti-corruption, prohibition and Hindi Prachar; is himself a Home Guard. *Recreations*: Gardening. *Clubs*: Mitra Samaj, Karwar. *Address*: Advocate, Karwar.

MAZUMDAR, The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib, B.A., with honours in English, M.A. in English (2nd Class), B.L., Minister for Local Self-Government, Agriculture and Veterinary, Govt. of Assam. *b.* Feb. 1898; *Educ.*: Dacca College (Now defunct). Practising Pleader in the Law Courts of the Cachar District, Assam; Chairman for years of Local Bodies of Hallakandi, Cachar District. *Address*: Shillong P. O., Assam.

McCAY, Lieut.-Gen. Ross Cairns, C.B. (1946), C.B.E. (1943), D.S.O. (1917), F.R.G.S., P.S.C. Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, since 1948. *b.* 18th Sept. 1895; *m.* Ethel Knight, 1924; *Educ.*: Scotch College, Melbourne and R.M.C., Duntroon. Served in Great War, 1914-19 with A.I.F.; transferred I.A., 1918, 17 Cavalry Rajputana Rifles, 1924, N.-W. Frontier, 1920-25, 1930-31, 1937, 1938-39, Bk. Major, 1930, Lt.-Col., 1938, Col., 1941. *Inv. Mily. Secy.*, G.H.Q., India, Brig., 1942, B.G.S. India Office, 1941-43, Bde. Comdr., 1943, Mily. Secy., G.H.Q., India, 1943-46, Area Comdr., 1946, Maj.-Gen., 1947. *Address*: Park House, Rawalpindi.

McKelvie, John Norman, M.A., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi, since August 1947. *b.* Aug. 6, 1914, s. of Dr. J. D. McKelvie; *m.* Miss Koomi Ardeshir Boga; *Educ.*: Malvern College and Cambridge University, Indian Civil Service (1938-1947). *Recreations*: Tennis, Shooting. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, Royal Empire Society. *Address*: Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

McMILLAN, John Mill, M.A., LL.B., Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan, since 1947. *b.* 1913, in Melbourne, Australia; *Educ.*: Melbourne Church of England Grammar School; Univ. of Melbourne. Appointed to Dept. of External Affairs, Canberra (1937); served Overseas at: Australian Legation, Washington (1941-43); Australian Legation, Moscow (1943-46); Australian External Affairs Office, London (1946); appointed First Secretary (1946). *Address*: Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan, Karachi.

MEDAPA, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P., B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur P. Bahadur P., Chief Justice, Mysore, since Nov. 1948. *b.* April 10, 1895, s. of P. Bellappa; *m.* Mrs. Poovie Medapa; one s. and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore and Law College, Madras; Member, Legislative Council & District Board,

Coorg; led the Coorg delegation for evidence before the Simon Commission; as member of the Advisory Cttee. on the Territorial Force, gave evidence before the Sir John Shea Cttee. on Indiantisation of the Army; practised as advocate in Madras and Coorg; appointed Sub-Judge & First Class Magistrate, Coorg (1920); District & Sessions Judge, Bangalore Cantonment (1933); Judge, High Court of Mysore from 1944; Chairman, Gopala Rao Enquiry Cttee. (March 1948). *Clubs:* Steward; Bangalore Race Club; Cricket Club of India (Founder Member); Century Club and Bangalore Club (Member). *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket and Hockey. *Address:* No. 16, Cunningham Road, Bangalore 1.

MEDEHI, Hon'ble Shri Bishnu Ram, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.L., Advocate; Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislative, Assam, since February 1946. b. April 1890 in the village of Hajjo (Kamrup-Assam); m. Srimati Nirmala, d. of J. R. Deka, a prominent educator of North-Gauhati. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1931; joined the Non-co-operation Movement and was imprisoned for more than a year; after Lahore Congress, elected President of Assam P. C. C. unanimously and since then continuously elected President till 1939; member, A.I.C.C.; imprisoned in 1930 in connection with C. D. movement and again detained in jail for over 2 years in connection with 1942 movement; popularly known as the "Iron Man" of Assam. *Address:* "Rockside", Shillong; Uzan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam.

MEHRI, Makdum Gulam Mohiyuddin, B.A., LL.B., Mothamad-ul-Mulk by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (1942). Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. b. March 23, 1889. s. of Makdum Mehri; m. Izzatunnissa Begum; two s. and four d. *Educ.:* The Royal School, 1895-1902; Maharaja's High School, Mysore, 1902-05; Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1906-10; Law College, Bombay, 1910-12. Joined the Mysore Civil Service, Feb. 1914 as Asstt. Commisr.; served as Magistrate in several Sub-Divisions; was Personal Asstt. to the late H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, 1919-27; Deputy Commisr., Shimoga, 1930-33; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1933-37; Deputy Commisr., Mysore, 1937-39; Administrative Tutor to the present Maharaja of Mysore 1939-40; Secy. to Govt. Public Works Dept., Railways and Electrical Departments, Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore and Revenue Commisr., 1940-43; Revenue Adviser to the Kashmir Govt., 1944; Development Minister, Kashmir, July 1945-July 1946. *Clubs:* Member, Century Club, Bangalore; Rotary Club of Bombay. *Address:* Residence: "Goolistan", New Cluff Parade, Colaba, Bombay; Office: Reserve Bank of India, Mint Road, Bombay.

MEHRBAN, Nowsheerwan Aspendiar, M.B.E., F.S.S., B.A., J.P. Labour Adviser, South India Estate Labour Relations' Organisation formed by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor. b. 2nd June, 1890; m. Jerbanoo, d. of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka; *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Gaeckwar Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secy. to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secy., R. G. Bulcock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919; Secy., Australian & Eastern Co. Pty. Ltd., 1921; entered Government Service in 1923; Secy., Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee), October 1928 to April 1929; Technical Adviser to Government delegates and Secy. to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931; on deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931; Secy., Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940; Assistant

Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Bombay, till Jan. 1943; Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan. 1943; Labour Officer, Government of Bombay and Director of Labour Welfare, Jan. 1942 to June 1947. *Address:* Mount Villas, Bandra Hill, Bandra, and Sunnyside, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

MEHTA, Asoka, B.A., Social worker. b. 24th October, 1911; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay University. In political life from 1930; imprisoned four times; founder-member of the Socialist Party; edited its official organ, 1935-39; member of its National Executive for 15 years. *Publications:* *The Communal Triangle in India*, *The Simla Triangle*, *Indian Shipping*. *Address:* 5, Dadysett Road, Babulnath, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ashok Nannal, Consul-General for India in the Portuguese possessions in India, Panjim, Goa, since 1949. b. April 23, 1921, s. of N. C. Mehta, Retd. I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, Simla. m. Miss Chandraksha Pandit, d. of H. E. Shrinani Vithayalakhshi Pandit; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Allahabad University; Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Commissioned in Royal Indian Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, Dec. 1, 1941; 2nd Secretary to the Agent General for India in China, 1943-45; Asstt. China Relations Officer, Calcutta, 1945-46; 2nd-in-command, 1st Pd. Coy. R.I.E. Nowshera, East Africa, 1946; Consul for India, Saigon, Indo-China, 1946-49. *Recreations:* Riding and Photography. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

MEHTA, Dr. Amolrak Ram, M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Lond.), L.M. (Dublin), Rockefeller Scholar, Hon. in Surgery, Director of Public Health, East Punjab. b. Apr. 25, 1895, s. of Lala Hoshar Ram Mehta m. Shrinadi Shanti Devi, d. of R. B. Lala Durka Das; three s. and four d. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore; King Edward Medical College, Lahore; Univ. College, London; Coombe Hospital, Dublin. Municipal and District Medical Officer of Health; Asstt. Director of Public Health; first organising secretary of King George Anti-tuberculosis Fund; as Rockefeller Scholar travelled extensively in U.S.A. and several countries of Europe to study public health problems with special reference to India; was nominated and attended as a delegate to the Empire Tuberculosis Conference held in London, 1937. *Publications:* Several booklets and pamphlets on tuberculosis. *Recreations:* Tennis and Cricket. *Clubs:* Lahore Gymkhana; Cosmopolitan Club, Lahore; East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* Erneston, Simla East.

MEHTA, The Hon'ble Shri Balvantray Gopalji, B.A. (Bharuch), Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot. b. Feb. 19, 1899; Life Member, Servant of the People Society, Lahore, since April 1927; entered public life, Oct. 1920; takes active part in States People's Movement for Civil Liberties and responsible Govt., Women's Education, Harijan Uplift Work; Pres., Bhavnagar Prajapandal; Gohildwar Harijan Samiti; General Secy., Kathiawar Political Conference; Vice-Pres., All-India States Peoples Conference; Sevassamir member, A.I.C.C.; participated in the Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur (1923), Salt Satyagraha (1930), Movement of 1932-33-34, Rajkot Satyagraha (1938), Individual Satyagraha (1940-41) and Quit India Movement (1942-45); spent about 7 years in Jail; founded with two other colleagues Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), 1927; conducted it for 10 years; started some Harijan Schools in Bhavnagar State and handed them over to the State after some years; started Thakkar Bapa Harijan Ashram, 1927; participated in establishing the All-India States People's

Conference, 1927. *Publications:* Presidential Address in Gujarati for the special session of the Bhavnagar Prajapandal, 1946; Presidential address of the sixth session of the Bhavnagar Prajapandal at Sihlor, 1947; Biography of Madame Curie in Gujarati translated from English (in print). *Address:* Prajapandal, Bhavnagar, Saurashtra.

MEHTA, Bhagvandas, C., B.A., M.I.A. b. 1912. Director: Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Bank of India Ltd.; New India Assurance Co. Ltd.; Tata Mills Ltd.; Sulej Cotton Mills Ltd.; United Motors Ltd., etc. Chairman, The Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1947. *Address:* Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Bombay 1.

MEHTA, Sir Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B., Agent and Chairman, Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay. b. Jan. 12, 1881; m. Tarabai Chandulal Kankodkida; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI. Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916; elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931; elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; ex-Principal Scout Commr.; Minister, Bombay Govt., 1921-23; member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd.; Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., etc.; President, Indian Territorial Force, 1946. *Address:* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, The Hon'ble Mr. Durga Shanker Kripasankar, B.A., LL.B., M.I.A., Industries Minister to the Govt. of P. and Bhar. b. April 1877 at Hoshangabad; *Educ.:* Sangor and Govt. College, Jabulpore from where he graduated in 1906; took Law degree from the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1908; was placed in the first division. Started practice at Jabulpore; later shifted to Sonbad where he became a leading lawyer; gave up practice in 1921 to join the Non-co-operation Movement; jailed in 1922, 1930, 1940 and 1942; Chairman, Seoni Dist. Council for several years; Pres., Municipal Cttee., Seoni, 1922-23; elected to C.P. Leg. Council, 1927 on Swarajist Party ticket; Finance Minister during first Congress Ministry, 1937-39. *Publications:* *Sandeshi and Charkha; Panchayat; Gnan Pratiksha* which was proscribed by the Govt. in 1930. *Address:* 59, Civil Lines, Nagpur.



MEHTA, Girdharlal D., Rai Sahab, late Manager, Jammu and Dwaraka Railway. b. 5th Sept. 1879; *Educ.:* Vishnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office; Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches; was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926, where he served till 1934; Rai Sahab, 1931; social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutions, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff; was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association; was Chairman, Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other institutions in

Bombay; originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials; received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Address: Golvad Street, Visnagar.

MEHTA, Gaganvihar L., M.A. (Bom.). Pres., Indian Tariff Board. b. April 15, 1900, s. of late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Shrimati Satyavati. m. Sandamini, d. of late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth; three d., Miss Nilanjana Mehta, M.A. (Cornell), Miss Uma Mehta, B.A. (Cal.) and Miss Aparna Mehta (in college). *Educ.*: New High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science, Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1923-25; Manager, Sindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Calcutta, 1928-47; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942-43; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1930-34, 1940-42, 1946-47; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation, International Labour Conference, 1937; Delegate, International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937; Delegate, International Business Conference, New York, 1944; member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade Conference, 1947, Post-War Policy Ctee., on Industry and Civil Aviation, 1943-45, Central Advisory Board of Education, 1947-47; All-India Council of Technical Education, 1945; Central Advisory Ctee. for Light-houses, 1937-47; Bengal Pilot Advisory Ctee., 1937-47; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. *Publications*: *Conservation of a Nation* (1933); *From Wrong Answer* (1934); *Perseverance* (1942). *Clubs*: Rotary Club, Bombay; Radio Club, Bombay. Address: "Goodstein", New Cliff Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

MEHTA, Gaman Manabhai, Managing Director, Sun Process Works Ltd., Bombay, since 1941. b. May 22, 1906, at Surat; *Educ.*: Sarvagandhi High School, Surat; joined the Sun Process



Works Ltd., 1930; became its Managing Director, 1941; A Freemason since 1940; Secretary, Lodge Reginald Spence No. 5514 R.C., the ruling first Principal "Z" of Chapter Crescent No. 346 R.C. and Councillor in Conclave Darfur No. 58; R.O.T.M. since 1948; member, Western India Football Association, the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Clubs*: Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Royal Western India Turf Club; Maharashtra Club. Address: ---Office: The Sun Process Works Ltd., No. 8 Swadeshi Mills Compound, Tata Road, Off Charni Road, Bombay 4. Residence: C. Banisil Building, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.

MEHTA, Hrs. Hansa Manubhai, B.A. (Philosophy, Mns.), 1918 (Winner of Chhatfield prize, the Matriculation, 1913, and Ganeshai Bhat scholarship in Inter Arts, 1916), Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University, b. July 3, 1897; m. Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for P.W.D., Bombay, 1924; *Educ.*: Baroda, member, Bombay Municipal School Ctee., 1929; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1930; Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal, 1928-48; the Bhuginal Samiti, Provincial Hindustani Scouts Assn., South Bombay; Fellow of the Senate of Univ. of Bombay, 1931-46; member, Board of Studies in Gujarati, Univ. of Bombay, 1935; Pres., Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board, 1939-42, Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ.; Leg. Council, 1937 and again in 1940; Parliamentary Secy., Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-Pres., A.I.W.C., 1930 and off and on and in 1945; President, The New Education Fellowship since 1937; Secy., National Council of Women, 1930; Indian Women's representative on the nuclear Sub-Commission on the

status of Women, 1946, of the U.N.O.; Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U.N.O.; member of the Constituent Assembly; member of the delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948. *Publications*: In Gujarati, *Baharatnati, Kishorvati, Rajmuni, Bavanana Parakramo, Gokharni Musiri, Aru mah adbhut swarnap, Tran natuko, Hinayla swarnap ne bijan natuko Hamlet* (translated from Shakespeare), *Venice no reparsi* (Merchant of Venice). In English, *Adventures of King Vikram, Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties*. Address: C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ishwarlal Dinanath, Colour Merchant and manufacturer of Printing Ink and other Inks. b. Oct. 1896, s. of Dinanath Mohanlal Mehta of Mohanlal Khushalram & Co.; m. Sriyati Rasliavati, d. of Anandrai H. Dave, B.A., LL.B. Ex-Dewan of Porbander and Legal Practitioner in Kathiawar; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad and Bombay. Served the Insurance Agents, Mohanlal Khushalram & Co., Import & Export firm of Mehta Bros. also Dolatram Kashiram & Co., and Minerva Dyes & Chemicals Co.; Bombay Printing Ink Mfg. Co.; Founder, Students' Brotherhood & Nagar Club at Ahmedabad; is connected with other literary and social activities of Gujarat; founder member, Swadeshi Sabha and Swarajya; member, Party, All-India Manufacturers' Assoc. and Assoc. of Indian Importers of Dyestuffs; worked as Pres. and Vice-Pres., N. Gujarat Youth League Movement; Pres., Nagar Upanagar Nagar Mandal; Vice-Pres., Nagar Education Society, Bombay; Hon. Secy., Samasta Nagar and other Co-operative Housing Societies, Bombay; Dir., Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; member, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad; Sahitya Sansad; Life Member, Gujarat Veterinary Society, Ahmedabad; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; various Sub-Ctees. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Advisory Board, Indian Industries Fair Ltd., Bombay; Hon. Secy., All-India Samasta Nagar Parishad; member, Parthana Saraj, Ahmedabad. *Publications*: Various articles and poems in periodicals and magazines. Address: 262, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay No. 2.

MEHTA, Jambadas M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. b. August 3, 1884; m. Manibai, d. of Ratantji Ladhuji; *Educ.*: Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1922-48; member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30 and again 1941-45 and member, National Defence Council, 1941-43; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 to 44 and Indian Federation of Labour from 1941 to 1944; Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-30; and member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31; Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934 and 1944; Substitute delegate, Governing Body, I.L.O., January 1935; President, Democratic Swaraj Party, 1944; Mayor of Bombay, 1926-27; Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937; Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma, 1944 to June 1946; President, Bombay Civic Assoc. since 1948. Address: Ranganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, Jaysukhlal Krishnalal, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. b. 1884; m. Mrs. Kumudagauri; *Educ.*: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1907; services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the 3rd and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva in 1921 and 1930; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1927-29; Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 1925-29; Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Baroda Municipality, 1934-35; Honorary Adviser, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918-61/2, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

MEHTA, Jambakhlal L., Kutch Mandvi. b. Sept. 15, 1910; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College; was Chairman, Hindustan Tyres Ltd.; Secretary, Fort (Bombay) Congress Committee for five years; Secy., Kutch Prajaktya Parishad (1948); General Secretary, Mandvi Control Ctee.; Secretary, Refugees Ctee.; Mandvi Merchants Assoc. (1949); Famine Relief Ctee.; Mandvi Municipal Parishad Group; Jain Tapayach Sungh; Vice-President, Mandvi Municipality (1948); member, Kutch Govt. Food and Cloth Advisory Board and its Standing Ctee. (1947-48); member, Local Bodies Constitution Ctee. (1949); Secretary, Reception Ctee., Final Session, Kutch Prajambadal (1948); Editor, *Jagrat Kutch* premier weekly published in Kutch. Address: Kutch Mandvi.



MEHTA, Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L.M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Bom.), M.C.A.; Minister for P.W.D., Govt. of Bombay, since August 8, 1949; ex-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay; ex-Director General of Health Services and ex-Secretary to Ministry of Health, Government of India; and ex-Prime Minister, Baroda State, Baroda, 1948-49; Chief Adviser to Government of India and Government of Bombay on Baroda Affairs, June-August 1949 and Adviser, Ministry of Health, India, 1919. b. August, 29 1887; m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta; *Educ.*: High School Education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical College, Bombay and London Hospital. Formerly, Ag. Asst. Director, Hiale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; Pres., Indian Medical Association, 1930 and re-elected Pres. for the years 1943 and 1945; Vice-Pres., Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, 1942; Gujarat Research Society, 1937-43; member, Medical Council of India, 1938-43, and since 1947, Bombay Medical Council since 1937-47, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942, Syndicate, University of Bombay, 1928-29, Academic Council, University of Bombay, 1925-42, Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujarat Research Society; Fellow, University of Bombay since 1926; a delegate of the Bombay University at the



second Inter-Universities Conference held at Delhi in 1929. Author, "Studies regarding presence of pyrogen in Suprarenal Bodies."—*Lancet*, December 1915; "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some school children (Males) in Bombay."—*Journal of the Indian Medical Association*, 1941. Arrested and imprisoned for almost two years in 1932-33 and detained for over twenty months in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March 1946; Dir.-Gen. of Health Services, Govt. of India, 1947 and resigned on appointment as Prime Minister, Baroda State, June 1948. Address: "Dilaram," Baroda.

MEHTA, Sir Manekji N., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1934), M.B.E. (1924), retired M.C. b. May 6, 1873; m. Munjeh, daughter of Burjorji Peroshaw of Poona. Poona Motor Business; Khan Saheb, 1918; Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1929; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937. Address: 9, Staunton Road, Poona.

MEHTA, H.E. Dr. Mohan Sinha, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple), India's Ambassador to the Netherlands, b. 20th April, 1895; m. Shrinati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924). Educ.: D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra College, Agra; Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20; Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters Hon. Scout Commissioner for India, S.S.B.S.A., 1922-38; Mewar State Service, 1922 in District Magistrate; Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offc. Revenue Commissioner, 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplies, Mewar State, 1942-44; founded Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive co-educational institution comprising a High School, a Teachers' Training Coll., a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President; Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Convenor, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942; member of the Central Advisory Board of Education; Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajputana), 1941-47; Finance Minister, Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of Indian Union. Publications: *Lord Hastings and the Indian States* (Taraporevala). Address: Udaipur (Rajasthan).

MEHTA, Nanalal Chamanlal, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.) in Natural Sciences and Economics, Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, b. Nov. 17, 1892; m. Shanti Motilal Shah; Educ.: Sanskrit High School, Rajkot, Wilson Coll., Bombay and Fitz William House, Cambridge, joined I.C.S., 1915; Honorary Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India; Sugar Controller for India (retired from service 1944); besides being Dist. Officer in various places in the United Province, had been Dir. of Agriculture, Land Records, Statistics and Inspector-General of Registration; Secy. and Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Industries and Education; Secy., U.P. Govt., and Sugar Controller for India, 1942-44; had also been for a year on deputation with the Gwalior State; attended the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in March 1945, in London; Prime Minister, Indore, 1st Sept. 1947 to 3rd January 1948; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, 10th Jan. 1948 to 24th April 1948. Publications: *Stu-*

dies in Indian Painting, Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century, Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture and Bharatiya Chitrakala, etc. Address: 'The Yarrow', Simla 4.

MEHTA, P. L., J.P., I.P., Commandant of India's first Central Police Training College for I.P.S. Officers; is a senior member of the Indian Police, b. 1907; Educ.: had a brilliant academic career at the Calcutta University obtaining double first, joined the I.P. in 1930 and soon made his mark; has held several important positions in Bengal; was appointed Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau and in charge of Special Police Establishment, Govt. of India; is an all round sportsman; has won the All-India Tennis Championship—Singles and Men's Doubles in 1929 at Allahabad; is a skilled horseman and a keen shikari. Address: Central Police Training College for I.P.S. Officers, Abu, Rajasthan.

MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Millowner and businessman; Gold Medalist, b. Dec. 27, 1877; m. on May 28, 1922; Educ.: V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; was a scholarship holder; passed out



in 1897 with high distinctions; won Lord Rany Gold Medal with Honours Diploma, Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in the New Great Eastern Mills Ltd., Bombay, the late Mansukhlal Bhagubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, the Presidency Mills, Bombay and the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1898-1905; left for England for further studies in textile manufacture on Government of India State Technical Scholarship, 1905; proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology, at the City and Guilds of London Examination; awarded the Silver Medal and Money Prize in carding and spinning and also First Class Honours and Bronze Medal in dyeing of cotton yarn and piecegoods and first class certificate in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fabrics; returned to India in 1908 and appointed Textile Expert to the Govt. of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency; Technological Expert and Adviser to different cotton mills in India since 1909; interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery; actively engaged in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts; renders assistance to mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other parts of India; importer of cotton, spun silk and art silk yarns and piecegoods from England, the continent of Europe, China and Japan; textile machinery for the weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing of cotton piecegoods; textile trading agent for local mills; purchased the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a spinning and weaving Mill, 1935; Managing Agent, Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd. since 1932; keenly interested in social and public activities especially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed; liberally contributed to social and other institutions; donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital; has built a cheap-rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees; founded a lying-in-hospital at Udaipur; is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed; has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik with a view to running it on modern lines on non-profit basis, the total cost approximating Rs. 6,00,000. This school is now called "The Boys' Town" and is open for boys of all community. Address: Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Prabhudas Vanechand, B.Sc. (Bombay), D.I.C. (Lond.), M.I.I. Chem. E., General Manager, Calico Industrial Engineers, Andheri, Bombay; Manager of Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, Tardeo, Bombay, b. Sept. 2, 1913; s. of Vanechand Muljibhai Mehta and Radhabai Narasimha Mehta; m. Snehlata, d. of Vithaldas Narbheram Parekh; one s.; Educ.: Sanatan Dharma High School, Bhavnagar; Ferguson College, Poona; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; after finishing D.I.C. in



Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering, took D.I.C. in Advance Chemical Engineering; conducted research for two years in "Pressure drop in packed columns" at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; erected and started Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, 1942; erected and started Calico Industrial Engineers, 1946; Jt. Hon. Secretary, All India Manufacturers Organization since 1947; Hon. Secretary, Textile Processors Association (India) since 1943; member, Pilot Plants Committee, Govt. of Bombay. Publications: "How to start an Industry" published by the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. Recreations: Tennis, Reading and Photography. Clubs: W.I.A.A. Club House Ltd. and Orient Club, Bombay. Address: P4, Secca Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ranchhod Nathabhai, Senior Partner, Messrs. Ranchod Nathabhai Anjar, Cutch. b. Vaisak Sudi 9, Samvat 1953, s. of Nathabhai and Jevibai; m. Mrs. Motilal, b. Vaisak Sudi 1, 1903; Educ.: R. D. School, Mundra and Alfred High School, Rajkot.



Hon. Secretary, Shri Mundra Panjapole since 15 years; Chairman, Mundra Navarashtra; member, Food Advisory Board, Cutch; President, Mundra Control Ctee.; Hon. Secretary, Seth R. D. High School, member, Cutch Famine Relief Ctee. and its executive body; Cutch Fodder Ctee. and its executive body; President, Mundra Taluka Congress Ad-Hoc Samiti; Mundra Taluka Famine Relief Ctee.; Member of the Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner, Cutch. Recreations: Reading, Philosophy, Gita and Kalyan and religious and social literature; long baths; discussions on political and social reforms. Address: Mundra, Cutch.

MEHTA, Shrimukh Rao Laxmidlal, I.C.S., B.A. (Hons.) (Bom. & Cantab.), Chief Secretary to Govt. of Assam, b. November 1, 1892, of a respectable Brahmin family of Ahmedabad; m. Shrinati Manorama; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Clare College Cambridge. Joined as Asstt. Commissioner; held charge of several Sub-divisions and districts; was Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District and Sessions Judge, and Secretary, Educational and L.S.G. Recreations: Tennis, golf, bridge, billiards. Clubs: Shillong Club. Address: "Kismet", Shillong, Assam.

MEHTA, S. N., B.Sc., I.C.S., Chief Minister, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, since May 1949, b. October 1904; Educ.: Nagpur University, Nagpur. Assistant Commissioner, C.P. (1928-32); A.D.M. (1935-42); Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, Nagpur and Saugor (1935-42); Prime Minister, Kotah, 1942-43; Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Bombay, Import & Export Trade Controller, Chief Controller, Import & Export and Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1943-47); Prime Minister, Kotah; on merger of Kotah, posted as Chief

Commissioner, Chhattisgarh (1947-48); Chairman, Board of Industries, C.P. (1948-49). Address: Chief Minister, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa.

MEHTA, Dr. Thakurabhai Naraji, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., Vice-Principal and Head of the Applied Science Dept., Govt. of India, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. b. February 10, 1907, s. of Naraji Kaverji Mehta and Mrs. Parvati; m. Kamala; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Baroda College; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. University Lecturer and Reader, Univ. Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay. Publications: About 20 in Chemical and Technical Chemistry Journals. Address: 19-20, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

MEHTA, V. C., B.A., B.E., B.Sc., M.I.E.E., Secy., Local Self Govt., Public Health Engineer, Town Planning Expert and Secy., Education Dept., Govt. of Saurashtra. b. 1896, at Bhavnagar (Saurashtra); Educ.: B.A. (Honours), Mathematics and Fellow, from Sharnaldas College, Bhavnagar; B.E. from Poona; winner of many prizes, medals and scholarships. Chief Engineer, Gondal State (1922-34); Town Planning Engineer, Bhavnagar upto 1937; Trust. Engineer, Nagpur Improvement Trust.



1937-47: Chief Engineer-cum-Town-Planner, Kanpur Development Board, 1947-49; Research Worker and literature on ancient architecture and planning; connected with rejuvenation of famous Sonmath; carried out works worth crores of rupees from conception to completion in many branches of engineering—roads, bridges, drainage, water-supply, buildings, temples, irrigation, town-planning, railway, etc.; Master Planner of 43 cities, towns and villages, chief among them being Krishnanagar, Nagpur and Kanpur; associated with Mahatma Gandhi since 1921; collaborated for Sewagram; active worker, Gujarati Literary Society; Chief Organizer, Tripura Congress Session—planning and architecture; consulted by the Orissa Govt. for the planning of Bhuvaneshwar Capital; Chief Drafter, National Housing Report of the National Planning Comm. Publications: Author of many books, won prize from U.P. Govt. for "Grihas-Vidhan"; publications received blessings from Mahatma Gandhi. Address: Secretary, Local Self Govt. Department, United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

MEHTA, Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai, B.A., Minister, Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Govt. of Bombay. b. Oct. 23, 1891; m. Mangla, d. of Prataprai Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar; Educ.: New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912 to 1915 and Managing Director, 1922 to 1946; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46; member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40; member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harilal Sevak Sangh; Trustee, All-India Village Industries Association. Publications: *The Co-operative Movement*, 1915; *The Co-operative Movement in India, 1918*; *Studies in Co-operative Finance*, 1927. Address: **Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. & C. I. Railway).**

MENON, I. P. M., M.A., Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Kandy. b. January 11, 1914, s. of Ravi Varma, 1st Prince of Cochín. m. Thachath Parvathi Amma; one s. Address: Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Kandy.

MENON, Komattil Govinda, B.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (London), I.C.S., M.B.E. (June 1944), Chief Secy., United State of Travancore and Cochín, since July 1949. b. Sept. 19, 1909, s. of P. Narayana Nair; m. Lila, d. of P. V. Menon, Govt. Pleader, Palghat; three s. and one d.; Educ.: Madras & London. Sub-Collector & Joint Magistrate; Under Secy. to Govts. of Madras & India, June 1938 to Dec. 1943; Dy. Chief Controller & Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi & Dy. Secy., Commerce Dept.; Secy., Development Dept., Govt. of Madras, June 1946-July 1949. Recreations: Music. Clubs: The Madras Race Club. Address: Secretariat, Trivandrum.

MENON, K. Krishna, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Hons.) (Lond.), B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras, since 1930. b. Nov. 12, 1894; Educ.: Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1920. Lecturer, Law College, Madras, 1923; Vice Principal, 1929. Address: Principal, Law College, Madras.

MENON, K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Foreign Secretary, Govt. of India since May 1948. b. Oct. 18, 1898; Educ.: X'ian Coll., Madras, Christ Church, Oxford; I.C.S., 1921; m. Saraswati, g. d. of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923. Addl. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.; Under-Sec. to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years; Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33; Deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years; attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945; attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946; Agent-General of the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 1947; Ambassador for India in China, March 1947. Publications: *Delhi-Chinking* (Oxford University Press). Address: External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

MENON, Konnaiah Rama Krishna, M.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1946), M.B.E. (1938), Secretary, Finance Ministry, Govt. of India since August 1948. b. June 21, 1901; m. Saraswati, d. of K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; Educ.: St. Joseph's College, Trincomopoly and Law College, Madras. Joined service May 1924 (Mily. Accets. Dept.) after passing India Audit & Accts. Competitive Exam.; Dy. Mily. Acctt.-Genl., 1936; selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41; Madras, 1941-43; Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47; Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1947-48. Address: Pampady (Cochin State), P.O. Lakkithi (S.I. Ry.).

MENON, Diwan Bahadur Kizhakepat Sankara, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Govt. of India, Air Transport Licensing Board, Delhi. b. May 21, 1881. m. Srimati Mahabali Kalathil Nani Amma; Educ.: Breunco Coll., Tellicherry; Presidency Coll., Madras; Christ's Coll., Cambridge; Univ. Coll., London; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan. 1904. Enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras Presidency; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court; afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time; on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council; also, President, Public Services Commission, Jodhpur; was member, States' Committee of Ministers for several years. Clubs: Cosmopolitan, Madras; National Liberal, London. Address: Air Transport Licensing Board, New Delhi.

MENON, P. Govinda, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Minister, United State of Travancore and Cochín, since July 1949. b. September, 1906;

m. K. Madhavi Amma; Educ.: Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras. Advocate, High Court of Cochín; was Prime Minister, Cochín State. Address: Trivandrum.

MENON, Dr. T. Govinda, Ph.D. (Munich), Assoc. I.A.R.I. (Pusa), B.A., B.Sc., Ag. (Madras), A.I.R.O., I.F.S., Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, since 1948. b. March 18, 1904, s. of late Rajah Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kollengode, K.C.I.E.; m. Saraswathi; two s. Educ.: Presidency College, Madras; Imperial Research Institute, Pusa; Technical College, Munich. Asst. Marketing Officer, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, 1930-40; Asst. Censor, G.H.Q., 1940-42; Asst. Controller of Purchase, Dept. of Industries & Supplies, 1942-46; Under Secy., Ministry of Commerce, 1946-48. Publications: 5 Scientific Papers. Recreations: Tennis, Riding, Swimming. Clubs: Gymkhana Club, Madras; Turf Club, Ceylon; Tamil Union, Colombo; 80 Club, Colombo; 20th Century Club, Colombo; Rotary Club, Ceylon. Address: Post Box No. 890, Colombo.

MENON, V. K. Krishna, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, M.A., London, M.Sc. (Econ.) London, Barrister-at-Law, High Commissioner for India in London, and India's Ambassador to Eire. b. 3rd May, 1897; Educ.: Tellicherry and Calicut (Malabar), Madras and London, National University, Adyar. Lecturer, 1919-22; Boy Scout Commissioner, Madras and Cochín State, 1918-24; Secretary, India League, 1929-47; Councilor, St. Paneras, London, 1934-47; Chairman, Arts Council, St. Paneras; Labour Parliamentary Candidate, Dundee, Scotland, 1939-42; Special Representative of the Government of India, 1946-47; represented India at various International Congresses on behalf of Indian National Congress for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from 1936. Publications: *First Editor, Poileon Books*; Editor, 20th Century Library (Rodley Head); Pamphlets and Articles. Address: High Commissioner for India, London.

MENON, Rao Bahadur Vapal Pangunni, C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1941), Adviser, Ministry of States since Oct. 1948. b. September 30, 1894, s. of C. Sankunni Menon and Srimathi Vapal Kishikutti Amma; m. 1st, 1925; 2nd, 1941, Srimathi Kanakamma; two s.; Educ.: Otupalam High School. Joined service, 1913; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Reforms Office, 1933; Under-Secy., Dy. Secy., 1936-40; Joint Secy., June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct. 1938; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42; Joint Secy. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb.-June, 1941; Reforms Commissioner, Sept. 1942 to Aug. 1947; Secy. to Governor-General (Public), 1945-46; Secretary, Ministry of States, July 1947-Oct. 1948. Recreation: Shooting. Address: 1, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

MENZIES, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E. (Mil.) (1918), V.D., C.A., Chairman and Managing Director, The British India Corporation, Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.; Director of several other Companies. b. Edinburgh, 1891, g. s. of the late Archibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh; m. Jenny Hamilton, et. d. of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Young of Edinburgh (1932); Educ.: George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Morrison's Academy, Chief, Edinburgh University, Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, 1941-47; Commandant, Cawnpore Contingent A.F.I., 1921-33 and 1940-47; Member, Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1914); served in Great War, 1914-18; discharges, 1917, 1918 and 1919; President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. Clubs: Cawnpore, Caledonian and R.A.C., London. Address: "Strathcarron", Kanpur, U.P.

MEREDITH, Hon. Sir Herbert Ribton, Kt. (Jan. 1, 1948), Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, Bihar, since 1940. b. April 8, 1890, s. of F. W. Meredith, Dublin, Eire; m. 1921, Lorna, d. of R. D. Sandes; one s. and two d.;

Educ.: Trinity College, Dublin (Wray Prize for Mental and Moral Philosophy, B.A. with first place Senior Moderations, and large gold medal, Mental and Moral Philosophy). Joined Indian Civil Service, 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1931; Registrar, Patna High Court, 1932; Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary to Govt., 1934. **Recreations**: Shooting, fishing, tennis, golf, aviation (President, Bihar Flying Club, 1941-42). **Address**: Patna, E. I. Ry., Bihar, India.

MILNE, Hugh Fenwick, Managing Director, Killick Industries Ltd., b. August 8, 1900, s. of the late G. E. Milne of Southwold, Suffolk; m. Dorothy Kathleen, d. of Frank Harrison; two d.; **Educ.**: Tonbridge School. Joined Killick, Nixon & Co., 1921; Director, Kohinoor Mill, Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Serat Electricity Co. Ltd., and Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., Hingir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd.; the Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd., Philipson & Co. Ltd., National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., member, Local Board, Imperial Bank of India. **Recreations**: Golf, Tennis, etc. **Clubs**: Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Willingdon Sports Club. **Address**: C/o Killick Industries, Ltd., Home Street, Bombay; Grey Friars, Southwold, Suffolk, England.

MIRA Ben (Miss Madeline Slade), b. Nov. 22, 1892, d. of a British Admiral. Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram, a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi; thrice arrested in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to England, 1931; went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing and educating the public there on the Indian situation, 1934-35; arrested 9th August, 1942 along with Mahatma Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhinagar; in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt. of U. P. for "Grow More Food Campaign"; from 1947 Adviser for Development; now engaged in cattle development work. **Address**: Ashram, Pashulok, P. O. Rishikesh, Dist., Dehra Dun., U. P.

MIRASHI, Vasudev Vishnu, M.A., Mahamahopadhyaya (conferred by the Viceroy on 12th June 1941, since renounced), Principal, Vidarbha Maha-Vidyalyaya (formerly King Edward College), Amravati, Berar, since January 1947. b. March 13, 1893 m. Miss Anasuya Deskar; **Educ.**: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona; Bombay University Sanskrit Scholar, Prizeman and Gold Medalist; Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur, 1919-1942; Principal, Morris College, 1942-1946; Head of the Department of Sanskrit; member of the Academic Council, Nagpur Univ.; President, History, Archaeology and Numismatics Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1941; President, Ancient Indian History Section, Indian History Congress, 1944; President, Numismatic Society of India, 1944; **Publications**: *Kalidasa* (in Marathi); *Vakataka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta* (Hyderabad Archaeological Series); numerous articles in various research journals on ancient history of India. **Address**: Principal, Vidarbha Maha-Vidyalyaya, Amravati (Berar).

MIRCHANDANI, Udharam Maanram, B.A., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad. b. September 26, 1896; **Educ.**: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D.J. Sind College, Karachi; London School of Economics, Trinity College, Oxford. Served as Assistant Collr. and Magistrate in Ahmednagar, North Kanara, Surat; as Collector and Dist. Magistrate, West Khandesh, Bilapur, Broach and Panchmahals, Sukkur, Hyderabad Sind. **Recreations**: Tennis. **Clubs**: Willingdon Club, Bombay; The New Club, Poona. **Address**: Shahibagh, Ahmedabad 4.

MIRDHA, Choudhary Nathuram, M.A., LL.B., Rajaswa Mantri (Revenue Minister), Jodhpur. 1898. b. May 31, 1922, s. of Choudhary Thana Ramji Mirdha of Kuchera. **Educ.**: Jodhpur; **Educ.**: Jaswant College, Jodhpur and Lucknow University, member, Bar Association, Jodhpur; joined Jodhpur State Cabinet as Krishi Panchayat Mantri in the first popular ministry, March 1948; Minister of State Council since then. **Address**: Jodhpur.



MISAL, Major Abasaheb Nagojirao, Director of Soldiers' Employment and Welfare, Kolhapur, since 1947. b. Sept. 4, 1911, s. of Nagojirao Misal; m. Shri Tarabai, d. of Madhavrao Ghatge, Jambhadr of Tanambhe; two s. and three d.; **Educ.**: Belgaum; started his career as an officer cadet at Belgaum in the Indian Territorial Force, 1936; got senior grade King's commission, 1940, was transferred to Emergency Commission, 1940; promoted Captain, 1941; Major, 1943; appointed,



Resettlement Advice Officer for the regimental centre for the Maharashtra, 1946; was transferred to Kolhapur as Secretary to the Resident for Soldiers' section for Deccan States, 1947; appointed Commandant, Gandhi Refugee Camp, 1948; takes keen interest in improving the lot of poor ex-soldiers and displaced persons from Pakistan; his work highly appreciated by Field-Marshal Sir C. J. Auchinleck and other military officers. **Recreations**: Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Boxing. **Club**: Kolhapur Residency Club. **Address**: Kagal House, Kolhapur.

MISRA, Pandit Prajapati, President, Bihar Prov. Congress Committee, b. Oct. 2, 1898, s. of Shital Datta Mishra, Ranipur, Dt. Champaran; m. two s. and four d.; **Educ.**: Raj High School, Bettiah; Patna College, Patna. Non-co-operated from College and joined Congress Movement, 1920; has been one of the prominent leaders of Bihar Congress; imprisoned six times for Congress activities; elected to Bihar Assembly, 1948; member, Gandhi Seva Sangha and All India Congress (U); Founder, Brindaban (Gandhi) Ashram. **Address**: Sadakhat Ashram, Patna.

MISRA, Pandit Anandmangal, Zamindar, Banker and Landlord, b. Sept. 12, 1911, s. of the late Pandit Shambhudayal, belongs to a respectable Kanyakubja family of district Hardoi, U.P.; m. the d. of Pandit Pratapnarin Vajpey, businessman and a long-standing member of Calcutta Stock Exchange, and s. of the famous Hindi writer, Pandit Ambikapradas Vajpey. Holds big estates at districts Hardoi, U.P. and Saugor, C.P., is a leading public figure of the district and connected with all important non-official, educational, rural uplift, co-operation and other public activities; has been elected in 1948 as Treasurer for three years of the Infant Model University of Saugor and is actively engaged in its constructive work together with the development of the District. The birthplace of himself and his guide Dr. Sir H. S. Gour, the founder of the University; has rendered valuable services in the cause of education, sports and religious activities. **Address**: Misra Bhawan, Saugor, C.P.



MISRA, Sir Lakshminipathi, Kt. (1944), B.Sc., member, Engineering and Post-War Reconstruction, Railway Board since Nov. 1943.

b. 4th July, 1888; **Educ.**: Agra Coll. & Thomson Civil Engineering Coll. Joined the State Ry. service, Oct. 1911; Executive Engineer, 1918; services lent to the Foreign Pol. Dept. in 1924 and posted as Dy. Mgr. and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Ry.; proceeded to Europe 1927 to study the Div. Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Ry.; returned to the East Indian Ry., 1928; special duty with the Railway Board, 1929; Controller of Stores, N. W. Ry., 1930; Dy. Agent, E. I. Ry., 1932, and afterwards Divl. Supdt., Howrah Div.; member, Public Services Commission, 1938. Gen. Mgr. B. & A. Ry., Sept. 1939-Nov. 1943; appointed to officiate as Chief Commr. of Ry., 23rd June, 1945; mentioned in despatches during the operations in Burma and on the North Eastern Frontier, June 1942 to May 1943. **Address**: C/o Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

MISRA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since May 11, 1943. b. Feb. 23, 1895; s. of Pandit Shiva Behari Lal Misra; m. Miss Chandrawati Tewari; three s. and two d.; **Educ.**: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Trinity College Cambridge; University College, London. Practised as Barrister-at-law at Lucknow since 1920. **Address**: 18, Saunders Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, The Hon. Pandit Lingaraj, M.A. (Sanskrit), Gold Medalist, Calcutta Univ., 1919; Minister of Education, Health, and L.G.G., Orissa, b. 1894; m. Srimati Uma Devi; **Educ.**: Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack and Univ. Coll., Calcutta. Began as Prof. of Sanskrit in the G. B. R. Coll., Muzaffarpore (Bihar); gave up Govt. Service, 1922; joined the Satyabadi National School as teacher; M.L.C. in Bihar and Orissa, 1927-29; member, Servants of the People Society, Lahore; Editor, *The Samaj*, Orissa Daily; member, Standing Committee, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; till assuming office as Minister in April, 1946. **Publications**: Short biographies and political literature, e.g., *Shrinaji, Garugovind Sanha, Deshar-Dubi, Jannanaki, Jannanagka*. **Address**: Cuttack (Orissa).

MISRA, Rai Bahadur Tika Ram, M.A., I.I.B., ex-member, Public Service Commission, United Provinces. b. Feb. 1, 1885; **Educ.**: St. John's Coll., Agra. Joined the Executive Service in 1906; was transferred to the Judicial Dept. in 1911 as Munsiff and was confirmed as Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1934; during this period also worked as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, and Dy. Legal Remembrancer and Dy. Sec., Judicial Dept.; was also nominated a member of the Provincial Leg. Council; officiated as Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934; retd. on 1st Feb 1940; member, Public Service Commission from Jan. 1942 for 5 years, and from January 1947 as Special Adviser, Govt. until July 1947; was also Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Pres. Executive Council, Allahabad Univ. **Address**: Kacheri Road, Lucknow.

MITHA, Mahomed Suleman Cassum, M.L.A., J.P., Landlord & Businessman, b. July 25, 1903, s. of the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.S., and Lady Marlabadi Mitha; m. in 1921 Khatunbi (died 1932), two s. and two d. Nominated, Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Government, 1932; elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay Improvements Committee, 1931; re-elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1935, having also been re-elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee and the



All-India Muslim League; resigned later on the Pakistan issue; joined father's firm, 1920 and started independent business in the name of **Mahomed Suleman & Co.**; Director of Bank of India Ltd., Brumfield Trading Co., Ltd., and New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Chairman of the Pakistan Mercantile Corporation, Ltd., Karachi. Member, Karachi Gymkhana and Karachi Boat Club. Clubs: Willington Sports Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, the Poona Club Ltd., and the Cricket Club of India. *Residence:* 35, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. *Office:* 29, Kolsa Mohalla, Pjdhoni, Bombay.

MITRA, Amiya Kanta, M.R.C.V.S., Director of Veterinary Dept., Assam. *b.* November 11, 1895, *s.* of Dr. P. K. Mitra, Asst. Medical Officer; *m.* Miss Karuna Kanta Dutta, B.A.; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Tezpur High School (Assam); City College (Calcutta); Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh (Scotland). Qualified in December 1926; Post Graduate Course, India Vet. Research Institute, Mukteswar; Officer-in-charge, District Veterinary Officer and Lecturer, Madras Vet. College, 1928-41; member, Board of Studies of Veterinary Science, Madras University, 1934-38. *Recreations:* Tennis and Badminton. *Address:* Director, Veterinary Dept., Govt. of Assam, Shillong.

MITRA, Dr. Kalidas, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), M.B.E. (1943), F.N.I. (1949), Adviser in Nutrition, Directorate-General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, India. *b.* December 22, 1890, *s.* of Jatindra Lal Mitra, Retired Advocate, Patna High Court; *m.* Umamati, *d.* of late A. C. Bose; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Arrah Zila School; Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Medical College, Bengal, Calcutta; School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London. Was awarded scholarship and medal on the result of College Honours and Univ. Exam.; joined Bihar Public Health Services, 1927; was Medical Officer of Health, Patna Municipality; trained in Statistics at the London School of Hygiene; trained in Malariology at the Malaria Institute of India, Karnal; conducted research work under Professor Greenwood; appointed Officer-in-charge of Nutrition Scheme under Govt. of Bihar, Director of Nutrition in the Ministry of Food; on deputation by the Govt. of India at the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeenshire; appointed Adviser in Nutrition; elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, 1936; Member, Working Cttee., Bihar Branch, Indian Medical Assoc.; Recorder in the Section of Physiology, The Indian Science Congress, 1942; Pres., Scientific Section of Bihar Provincial Medical Conference, 1943; elected member, Nutrition Society of the U. K., 1943; elected Pres., Section of Physiology for the next session of the Congress, Poona; elected a Fellow of National Institute of Sciences of India. *Publications:* Blue books or Government publications on Malaria; about three dozen research papers published in *Lancet*, *British Journal of Hygiene*, *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, *Journal of the Indian Chemical Society*, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Science*, etc., on Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Nutrition. *Address:* Adviser on Nutrition, Directorate-General of Health Services, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MITRA, Nripendra Nath, Asso. Inst. T. (London), Secy., Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, since Oct. 15, 1947. *b.* Dec. 30, 1905, *g.* *s.* of Kedar Nath Mitra; *m.* Sheila Oheddar, *c. d.* of Dr. G. N. Oheddar, M.D. (U.S.A.); *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. and later in England, where trained and qualified in commerce and accounts; worked with commercial concerns and completed courses and cadetship in Western countries in Aviation. Served Imperial Bank of India

for 5 years; had training in England (first Indian cadet) with Imperial Airways, 2 years; training in B.O.A.C., in the Continent, Gulf and Africa, 2 years; Station Supdt., B.O.A.C., at Karachi Airport and Marine Air Base, 4 years; Station Supdt. and Aerodrome Officer, B.O.A.C. at Marine Air Base, Rajasamand (Udaipur), 2 years; Traffic Supdt., Tata Air Lines, Bombay, 4 years; Officer of Supply and Secretariat Branch, R.I.N., 3 years; Asst. Director, Costing and Statistics, Directorate-General of Civil Aviation, 15 months; 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, Defence Medal and Victory Medal. *Publications:* Several articles on the subject of Aviation and Transport. *Recreations:* Travel. Clubs: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 19, Pandara Road, New Delhi.

MITRA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramatha Nath, B.A. (Hons.) (Cal. Univ.), B.L. (Cal.), Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* Oct. 25, 1893, *s.* of Asutosh Mitra, Subordinate Judge, Bengal; *m.* Chandelina, *d.* of late Guncendra Mohan Ghose; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Univ. Law College, Calcutta. Enrolled as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court, May 1917; appeared before the Privy Council in the case of *B. N. Rly. vs. Ruttanji Ramji*, 1937. *Address:* 35/3A, Radhahmadhab Suha Lane, Calcutta 7.

MITRA, Ranendra Mohan, B.A., A.I.I.B., Managing Director, Bankers' Union Ltd. *b.* October 1908; *s.* of late Rai Sahab J. M. Mitra, and *g.* *s.* of late Raj Mohan Mitra, Chief Dewan, Tripura State; mother—Amiya Bala Mitra, daughter of late Jatindra Mohan Guha, I.R.S. (late Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta); *m.* Santi Rani; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Zila School, Comilla and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Graduated in 1929 with distinction. Completed Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination, 1937. Served with the Imperial Bank, 1932-37. One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd. Prepared the original scheme of metropolitan clearing. Director, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd. *Publications:* *Banking Legislation for India*, *Post-War Banking in India*, *a case for Legislation*, and *A History of Banking—a Vignette Story*. *Address:* 34, Dover Road, Calcutta.

MITRA, Prof. Sisir Kumar, D.Sc., F.N.I., Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. *b.* October 1891; *m.* Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died 1939); two *s.* Pioneer of radio research in India; President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938; member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India, 1944-45; Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1942-48; member, Indian Scientific Mission to U. K. and U. S. A., 1944-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942; Director, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. *Publications:* *Active Nitrogen* (1915); *The Upper Atmosphere* (1947) and numerous scientific papers. *Address:* 9, Hindustan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.



MITTAL, Kallash Chandra, Proprietor, Messrs. Gopal Rai Sri Ram, Bankers, Commission Agents, Jaggery and Grain Exporters and Importers, Hapur. *b.* 1918; *Educ.*: Hapur and Meerut. Chairman, The Chamber of Commerce, Hapur; Director, The Malabar Vyapar Mandel Ltd., The Vyapar Syndicate, Hapur; President, Eastern Ward Congress Cttee., Hapur; Ex-Jail visitor (By the U.P. Government); member, Executive Cttee. of various Educational Institutions; active congressman, had been to jail in the congress individual Satyagrah movements 1940 at the early age of 22; prominent Public and Businessman. *Hobbies:* Badminton and Horse riding. *Address:* Mandi, Hapur.



MITTER, Ganesh Chandra, O.B.E. (1938), M.Sc. (1920), F.R.I.C. (1934), F.N.I., Chief Technical Adviser, Indian Mint, *b.* August 1, 1897, *s.* of late Jogindra Nath Mitra; *m.* Srimati Manjari Devi; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Univ. College of Science and Technology, Calcutta; *Overseas training:* Royal Mint, London; National Physical Laboratory, Teddington; Bureau of Standards, Washington D.C.; Bureau of Mints, Washington D. C., etc. Dy. Assay Master, H. M.'s Mint, Assay Office, Bombay/Calcutta, 1922-30; Chief Assayer, H. M.'s Mint, Bombay 1930-47; Officiated as Mint Master, Bombay, 1948. *Publications:* *Standard Weights and its verification* (Thacker & Co. Bombay, 1945); *Bichromate Regeneration from Waste Liquor* (J. B. S. & I.R.); *Heavy Chemical Industries* (J. Nat. Int. Sec.); *Coinage Metals and Alloys* (Reserve Bank of India Bulletin), and other papers, etc., bearing on metallurgical subjects. *Recreations:* Sports of every description. Clubs: Vice-President, C.C.I. and W.I.P.C. *Address:* India Government Mint, Bombay.

MITTER, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Prakash, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Feb. 11, 1949. *b.* December 27, 1904, *s.* of late Bhuban Mohan Mitter of Khulna; *m.* Mrs. Jyotirmoyee Mitter; one *d.*, Anita Mitter; *Educ.*: Oriel College, Oxford, and Inner Temple, London. Professor of Economics, Commercial College, Delhi Univ., Dec. 1927-Nov. 1929; Acting Principal, Commercial College, Delhi Univ., Nov. 1929-March 1930; joined Calcutta Bar, May 5, 1931. *Address:* 8, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITTER, The Hon'ble Sir Rupendra Coomaz, M.Sc., M.L., K.L., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 18th January 1890; *m.* Sudhanshu Bose; *Educ.*: Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta. Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime; Professor, University Law College, Calcutta; Fellow, University of Calcutta. *Address:* 5, Old Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945), B.E. (Civil) (1911), member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1930), F. R. San. I., M.I.E. (India), Special Engineer-in-charge of post-war reconstruction schemes and general development of the city, Bombay, since Sept. 1946. *b.* December 1890. Entrusted with the work of preparation of the 'Master Plan' for Greater Bombay Region by the Government of Bombay; worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918); awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in



Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918); in England, was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922); appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers Sanitary Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway (1922-30); worked as Consulting Engineer to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G. I. P. Rly.; appointed Dy. City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930). Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933); City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, 1934-1946; Ag. Municipal Commr., June 1946 to Sept. 1946; President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938); a Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress. President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942); President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942); Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933; Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44; Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41); member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona; member, Managing Committee of the V. J. T. Institute; designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay. Address: "Udayam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

MODI, Indernath, Advocate, Jodhpur. b. Aug. 3, 1905; Educ.: Graduated in Arts and Law from Allahabad Univ. General Secretary, Jodhpur Govt., 1930-33; joined Bar, 1935; elected Pres., Bar Assoc. 1938, 39, 42, 43, 48 and 49; elected member, Jodhpur Municipality, 1937, 39 and 44; first elected President, Jodhpur Municipality, 1940-41; elected member, Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44; Pres., Harijan School, 1941-43; member, Harijan Sewak Sangh; Director, Local Self



Government, 1944-47; elected member, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947; Pres., Marwar Praja Parishad, 1948-49; fought many famous cases including the Jodhpur Railway Men's Grievances case, 1943; served on numerous committees, connected with Education, Public Health, Labour, Municipalities, Panchayats and legal and political subjects; Hon. Supdt., Sardar High School, 1946-49. Address: Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

MODI, Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal, Managing Director, Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U.P. b. August, 1902; in the Modi family of Patiala State; Educ.: Privately. Took to business at a very early age; first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own; was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories; founded



"Modinagar", an industrial town in Dist. Meerut, U.P.; has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical control; Managing Director, Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modi Vamsapati Mfg. Co., Modi Soap Works, Modi Food Products Co. Ltd., Modi Biscuit Co., Modi Tin Factory, Modi Oil Mills and other Modi Group Factories at Modinagar and other places in the Punjab and U.P.; has recently floated the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., with a view to starting a cloth mill and hosiery factory

at Modinagar; Chairman, Sugar Mills Association, Western U.P.; All India Soap Makers' Assoc.; Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multinational Charitable Trust; Founder and Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce; member, All India Polytechnic, Industrial Planning Committee, Patiala State; Executive Committee of Meerut College; and Institute of British Engineers; Life Member, Mechanical Engineers Assoc. of India; a philanthropist, his donations run into several lakhs; has established various public welfare institutions; started at Modinagar an intermediate college for boys with provision for industrial and technical training; a Kanya Vidyalay and a free charitable hospital for the workers and neighbouring population; has generously contributed to the various charitable and public institutions; recently contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Benares Hindu University for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory. Hobbies: Gardening and building. Address: P.O. Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.

MODY, Bhogilal Jagjivan, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur. b. February 28, 1886; Educ.: Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910; passed the Higher Standard Examination; joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923; appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab in 1928; received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935; awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).



MODY, R. E. Sir Homi, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), Governor of U. P. since May 2, 1949. b. Sept. 23, 1881; m. Jorbal, d. of Kavajji Dadasahy Dabshi, 3 s.; Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41 and from 1943; member, Indian Leg. Assembly, 1929-43 and Constituent Assembly, 1948-49; member, Round Table Con. and Reserve Bank Cttee. of the Conference; member for Supply, Govt. of India, August, 1941 to Feb. 1943, and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee. of the Council; Governor of Bombay, Sept. 1947; Dir., Tata Sons, Ltd.; delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Associated Cement Co. and Central Bank of India; Pres., Cricket Club of India; and Royal Western India Turf Club. Publications: *The Political Future of India* (1908); *Life of Sir Pherozshah Mehta* (1921). Address: "Sphrospero," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; Govt. House, Lucknow.

MOMAMED, H. E. Sheikh Din, Khan Bahadur (1931), M.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Punjab, 1911), Governor of Sind since 1948. b. 2nd December, 1880; Educ.: mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer in 1910; Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujrawala, 1916-1932; Assistant Legal Commissioner, 1933; Addition 1 Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936; Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937 to date of retirement; Fellow and Secnde of the Punjab University, 1939-47; Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, June 1946 to March 1947; ex-Chief Justice, Bahawalpur; was member, Punjab Boundary Commission. Address: Governors' House, Karachi.

MOHAMMAD, Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam, M.A., LL.B., I.A. & A.S., Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, Govt. of Pakistan, since Aug. 15, 1947. Educ.: Mohammadden Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh; successfully competed in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination. Was one of the first Muslims to enter the I.A. & A.S.; in Bhopal State Service, 1932-34; was Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Govt. of India; was in the Supply Dept. where he rose to the rank of Additional Secy. and was awarded C.I.E.; service loaned to the Hyderabad Govt. as Finance Minister, 1942; became a Director of Tatas, 1946; knighted, 1946; renounced Knighthood and C.I.E. in accordance with the decision of the All India Muslim League Council. Address: Finance Ministry, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

MOHAMMADGARH STATE, Nawab Mohammad Sabir Quli Khan Bahadur Saldarjung Dilerjang, Ruler of B. January 28, 1929, at Bhopal, s. of Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan Bahadur Saldarjung Dilerjang, and Nawab Asadi Begum Sahiba of the family of Nazir-ud-Daula Nawab Baqi Mohammad Khan Bahadur Nasrattaj of Thopal; Educ.: Duly College, Indore, where he had a distinguished academic career; passed the Senior Cambridge Examination in the first division, 1947. Succeeded to the *gadi*, on abdication by his father; was invested with full ruling powers, August 2, 1947; belongs to the senior branch of the House of Nawab Ahsanullah Khan Bahadur Saldarjung, who is also the ancestor of the Rulers of Kurwai and Hyderabad Basoda; is the eighth Ruler of this dynasty. Address: Mohanmadgarh, C.I.



MOIN, Nawaz Jung, Nawab, ex-Minister for Finance and Foreign Affairs, H.E.H. the Nizam's Hereditary Government, b. 1st September 1900 in Aurangabad City; Educ.: Aurangabad High School, City High School, Nizam's College; had a brilliant academic career; awarded Gold Mohur by the late Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad for his English education; got first prize in Education at the City High School; awarded the Lord Pentland Gold Medal for being first among Muslim candidates in the Intermediate Examination of



Madras University; stood first in the Hyderabad (Civil) Service Examination in 1919; awarded the Walker Gold Medal, 1920; obtained a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 for being the first Hyderabad Officer to pass the lower and higher examinations of the Audit Department of the Government of India; A.A.G., P.W. and Mint Audit Branch, 1921; Asst. Secretary, Finance Department, July 1922 to November 1936; Secretary, H. C. S. Board and H. C. S. Committee, from 1926 to 1937; promoted Examiner of Public Works and Commercial Accounts with full powers of Accountant General in December 1936; appointed Secretary to H.E.H. the President and the Council in March 1937; accompanied the late Sir Akbar Hydari to England during the King's Coronation in May 1937; Political Secretary, 1939; was later placed in charge of Defence, Information and Broadcasting; awarded the title "Moin Nawaz Jung" on the occasion of H.E.H. the Nizam's birthday; as Secretary, Political Department, brought about the rendition of the Secunderabad Civil area in December 1945; first recipient of Asafiah Gold Medal; was member for Reforms, Nizam's Executive Council; first President of the reformed Legislative Assembly since February 1947; Minister for Police, Information and Broadcasting and Post-War Planning and Development, July 1947; as leader of the

Hyderabad Delegation, conducted negotiations with the Indian Government and concluded a Standstill Agreement in November 1947; appointed *Leader of the Hyderabad Delegation to U.N.O.* in September 1948; has been taking an active interest in the co-operative movement; Hon. Secretary, Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union, 1936-37; Director, Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Society and Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank; one of the promoters and founder members of the Hyderabad Boat Club; formerly a fellow of the Osmania University and member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh. *Address:* 9, Clifton, Karachi.

MOKASHI, Purshothamdas Shridhar, B.A., Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Vijay Industries Ltd.; Dir., Ugar Sugar Works, Ltd. and Manager, Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli, b. in 1906. m. Miss Sunder Sahnis, Granddaughter of Sir Raghunathrao Sahnis, Kt., C.I.E., ex-Diwan of Kolhapur. Two sons. Graduated in 1927 from the St. Xavier's College, Bombay; served in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., as an officer at different centres in the Presidency; joined as General Manager of the Sangli Bank Ltd. in 1939;



an Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers. Though a Jt. Stock Banker, takes keen interest in Co-operative activities and during his service in the Co-operative Bank, was an active member of the various co-operative bodies including the Bombay Co-operative Institute. Chairman of the Reception C'ttee. of the Third Session of Sangli State Co-operative Conference held at Sangli in April (1945). *Address:* The Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli (M.C.C.).

MONANI, Mohomaddali Gholamhosain, B.A. (Hons. Econ.), I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, Ministry of Labour, Bombay, b. Oct. 29, 1910, s. of Dr. Gholamhosain Karim Monani, L.M. & S. (Bombay Medical Service); m. Vasant, née Manek, 1932; one s., Raj; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; Elphinstone College (kept terms for L.L.B. & M.A.); Law College, Bombay; passed 1st L.L.B. 1930; passed into the I.C.S. in England, 1933; probation at London School of Economics. Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Judge, Joint Judge, Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Dy. Secy., Labour Commissioner, Joint Secy., etc. *Recreations:* Shooting, Tennis, Bridge, Motoring. *Clubs:* Willingdon; Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Rotary Club, Bombay. *Addresses:* Lands End House, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MOOKERJEE, Sir Birendra Nath, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Managing Director, Maruti Burn Ltd., Calcutta, b. Feb. 14, 1899, s. of late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., D.Sc. (Eng.); m. Rani Priti Adhikari, d. of Panch Bhushan Adhikari, late Prof., Benares Hindu Univ., 1925; one s. and two d.; Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.; Director of several big limited concerns; President, Calcutta Blind School, Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta Orphanage, Calcutta Club Ltd., 300 Club Ltd., Lake Club and several other Institutions; Member, Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Governing Body of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine; Fellow, Calcutta University; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1941; was member, Viceroy's National Defence Council; Adviser, Roger Mission; Member, Munitions Production Committee. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. H. C., M.A. (English), First Class First, Univ. Gold Medalist, Ph.D., Vice-President, Constituent Assembly of India, since 1947. b. 1877. Professor of English, City College, Calcutta, 1899-1914; Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ., 1914-1916; Secy., Post-Graduate Dept., Calcutta Univ., 1916-1918; Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta Univ., 1918-37; Head of the Dept. of English, Calcutta Univ., 1937-42; Pres., All-Bengal Teachers' Assoc., 1937-39; All-Bengal College and Univ. Teachers' Assoc., 1938-40; All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1937-39; General Organising Secy., All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1939-44; M.L.A., Bengal, 1937-42; Editor-in-Chief, *Calcutta Review*. *Publications:* *He Follows Christ*; *Indians in British Industries*; *Congress and the Masses*; *Some Non-Political Achievements of the Congress*; *Why Prohibition?*; *Our Hemp Drugs Problem*, etc. *Address:* 2, Behi Serampore Road, Calcutta 14. "Swastika", West End, Madhapore, Sonthal Parganas, Bihar.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Himadri Kumar, D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., F.N.I., University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Calcutta, b. Oct. 18, 1899; m. Mrs. J. Mookerjee; one s. and three d.; *Educ.:* Calcutta University; London University. *Publications:* Many original papers in Embryology & Fisheries in the leading journals of Europe, America and India. *Address:* 35, Ballygunj Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Syama Prasad, M.A., B.L., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, M.C.A., Minister for Industry & Supply, Govt. of India, b. 1901, s. of late Sir Anantosh Mookerjee, m. two s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Mitra Institution, Bhowanipour; Presidency College, Calcutta; London. Fellow, Calcutta Univ., since 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1934-38; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937-47; Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal, 1941-42; Ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. *Address:* 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

MOON, Edward Penderel, M.A. (Oxford), O.B.E. (1941). Deputy Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh (India), b. November 13, 1905, s. of R. O. Moon, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford. Fellow of all Souls College, Oxford, 1927; entered I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1929; Under-Secretary, Punjab Government; Deputy Commissioner, Multan; Secretary to the Governor, Punjab; Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar; resigned from I.C.S. in January 1944; served in the Yugoslav Commission of U.N.R.R.A., 1944-45; Secretary, Development Board (Government of India), 1946; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1948-49. *Publications:* *Strangers in India*; *The Future of India*; *Warren Hastings and British India*. *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting and Singing. *Clubs:* Athenaeum. *Address:* Grand Hotel, Simla (India); Copse Style, Aston Tirrold, Didcot, Berkshire (England).

MOONDRA, Shreemati Sharda Devi, Proprietor, Ice Factory, Sharda Motor Co. and Sharda Film Distributors, Jodhpur, m. R. C. Moondra, business magnate of Rajasthan, Jodhpur. Has been responsible for the emancipation of women in backward Marwar; is a keen advocate of women's education; has given substantial help to various women's institutions and girls' schools in Marwar; first lady to launch drive against Purdah system in vogue in Marwar. *Address:* Paota, Jodhpur.

MOOS, S. N., C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., I.E.S. (Retd.), b. 25th September, 1890, m. Makee B. Petit. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay Indian

Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern, Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, 1931-39; D.P.I., Bombay Province, 1939-45; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind, 1940-47. *Publications:* Various Educational Reports and Articles. *Address:* Kmsworth, Fali Hill, Bandra.

MOORTHAM, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Orby Howel, M.Sc. (Koon.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1946, b. Feb. 17, 1901; m. Maria Augusta Elizabeth Niemöller; one s. and one d.; Educ.: privately; London Univ.; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1925. Deputy Judge, Advocate General, Army in Burma, 1941-42; Asstt. Judge, Advocate General, G.H.Q. (India), 1942-43; Legal Adviser and subsequently Chief Judicial Officer, British Military Administration, Burma; mentioned in Despatches, 1945; appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Dec. 1945. *Publications:* *Burmese Buddhist Law* (Oxford University Press, 1939). *Recreations:* Gardening. *Address:* 9, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

MORAES, Frank Robert, M.A. (Oxon.), J.A. (Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Deputy Editor, "The Times of India", b. November 12, 1907, s. of A. X. Moraes, I.S.E. (Retd.); m. Dr. Beryl, D'Monte; one s.; Educ.: Bombay and Oxford Universities; member of Lincoln's Inn, London. Assistant Editor, "Times of India", 1938-46; Editor of "The Times of Ceylon", 1916-48; War Correspondent, Burma-China, 1942-45; Acting Editor, *Times of India*, April 11-Aug. 14, 1949. *Publications:* "Introduction to India" (with Robert Stimson); "Story of India". *Clubs:* Rotary; C.C.I. *Address:* D-3, Mafatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

MORAES, George Mark, Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, b. May 11, 1905; m. Julia Rodrigues; Educ.: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A. First Class in History; Chancellor's Medalist; Sir William Wedderburn Scholar; Springer Research Scholar. Post-graduate Teacher of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Bombay; Director, Konkani Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bombay; member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications:* *Mangalore: A Historical Sketch*; *The Kadamba Kula: A History of Ancient and Medieval Karnataka*; *Bibliography of Indological Studies*, 1942, 1943, 1944 (3 Vols.); *Maratha-Portuguese Relations*, etc., etc. *Address:* 9, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

MORAES, Dr. Joseph Ignatius Couderezh, M.B.B.S., J.P., Hon. Pres. Magistrate, Bombay; Medical Practitioner and Medical Examiner for several Insurance Companies in Bombay, b. Nov. 10, 1900 at Cumolim, Goa, s. of the late Felipe M. Moraes, Merchant and Landlord, Goa; m. Effie Freitas, d. of the late Capt. A. M. Freitas, I.M.S., of Bombay and Africa; three s.; Educ.: Primary English and Portuguese, Goa; St. Sebastian G. H. School, St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College, Bombay; later Post-Graduate-in-children's Eyes, Amal Hospital, Parli, and served as House Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; takes great interest in the welfare of all communities; connected with social work for the last 18 years; Life member, Catholic Gymkhana, the Instituto Luso Indiano; member, Bombay Medical Union; Bombay Provincial Congress for several years; ex-member, Central Council of the Goan Union, Bombay; ex-President, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Stewards' Union; Committee member, National Seamen's Union, Bombay; Vice-President



Associacao Goana Mutual Ltd., President, Instituto Luso Indiano, Bombay. *Recreations:* Arts, music and general reading. *Address:* 386, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.

MOTANDAS, T., J.P., Landlord, Banker and Contractor; Proprietor, Sind Trading Co., Karachi. Manufacturers' Representative and Manufacturer of Indian Wine, and Liquors. *b.* 1895 at Sukkur. Following in his father's footsteps, entered business at the age of 14. Has travelled throughout India, and visited Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan; member of various Institutes and Associations; member, Managing Committee, Karachi Wine Merchants' Association, Old-Sukkur Association, Karachi, and the Cosmopolitan Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Karachi; Municipal Councillor, Karachi; Vice-President, Sind Minorities Association, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. *Address:* Motan Building, Bunder Road, Post Box 959, Karachi.



MOTILAL Bawalal, B.A., Share and Stock Broker. *b.* in 1896 at Jamnagar. *Educ.:* at Jamnagar High School and Bahadur College, Jamnagar. Graduated 1919. *m.* in 1922 Manharbai, *d.* of Kallidas Laljee of Porbander; 2 s. and 1 d. Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Share Dept. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Messrs. Motilal Bawalal & Co. and also Messrs. Bombay Metal Industries in 1948. Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35; Director Mysore Chini Manufacturers Ltd.; Gochin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Trichur; Mz. Dir., Surem & Co. Ltd.; member of the Managing Cttee. of Santa Cruz Education Society and Santa Cruz Residents' Assocn.; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, Seeds & Oil Assocn. and Yarn Exchange, Jamnagar. Member, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Akashan Building, Dahal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 'Manohar', 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.



MOTILAL, Govindlal Shivalal, businessman and landlord. *b.* 29th March, 1891. Dy. leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State, 1937-45 and its leader, 1945-47; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1933-46; Chairman, Standing Cttee., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43 and 1945-46; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1937; Vice-Pres., Reception Cttee. of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Mahasabha's Session, Bombay, 1925; elected Trustee of the Shradhanand Memorial Fund, Delhi, 1926; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the first session of the State's People's Conference, Bombay, 1927; Treasurer, Reception Cttee. of the Congress session, Bombay, 1934; Director, Bombay Life Assurance Ltd., Bombay, Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay, Bharat Cotton Ltd., Bombay, The Swadeshi Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Gadodia Bank Ltd., Bombay, Travancore Bank Ltd., Travancore, Shree Mahalakshmi Colour Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jodhpur, Narmada Cotton Mills Ltd., Allahabad, All India Picture Houses Ltd., Bombay, Bombay Gas Company Ltd., Bombay; Director and Chairman, Rajabhadur Motilal Ltd., Bombay, Bombay



Chlorine Products Ltd., Bombay, Rashtriya Metal Works Ltd., Bombay, Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad Ltd., Hyderabad. *Address:* Shri Salan, 15, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MOUDGILL, Rajyasevapravina Dr. K. L., M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Glasgow), D.Sc. (Honorary Causa, Trav.), F.R.I.C., Rajyasevapravina (1945), Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution. *b.* March 18, 1896, s. of late Pandit Raja Ram of Barrowal, Ludhiana. *m.* Sushila Devi nee Kalia; two s. and two d. *Educ.:* Forman Christian College, Lahore (1911-13); Glasgow Univ. (1913-17); Christ's College, Cambridge (1917-19); Robert Donaldson Scholar of the Glasgow Univ., 1916-18; Professor, Mahendra College, Patiala, 1920-21; Professor and Principal, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum, 1921-37; Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, 1937; Director of Research, Travancore, 1938-48; Dean of the Faculty of Science and Member of the Senate, Travancore Univ., 1939-48; officiated as Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Travancore Univ., on two occasions; member, Boards of Studies, Faculties, Senate, Syndicate, Madras Univ.; served on several academic Cttees. and Commissions, Univ. of Madras, Annamalai, Andhra and Travancore. *Publications:* Published scientific papers in chemical journals in India and abroad; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India Salt Experts Cttee., former member, Advisory Board, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Address:* Office, Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution, Block 11, Old Secretariat, Delhi 2. *Residence:* 26C, Sajjan Singh Park, New Delhi.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Ramaswami, Diwan Bahadur, K.C.S.I. (1937) *b.* October 11, 1887. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Madras. Madras Advocate, Madras, member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26. Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; member, Indian Franchise Committee; member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee. Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; member, Special Textile Tariff Board; member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Judice*, 1927-35; member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; member, Imperial Economic Committee. Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept., 1939-42. Representative of the Govt. of India on the Imperial War Cabinet & Pacific War Council, 1942-43; appointed Supply member on May 2, 1943, on return from War Cabinet; proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11, 1945; as member of the Delegation, he was also Chairman of Economic Cttee. of the Conference. India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations' Organization, Nov. 1945; elected Pres. of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., 1946. Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U. K. and U.S.A., 1946; re-elected President, Economic and Social Committee, U. N. O., 1947; Hon. D.C.L. of the Oxford Univ., 1946. Diwan, Mysore State, Aug. 1946-Aug. 1949. *Address:* Carlton House, High Ground, Bangalore; Lake View, Mysore.

MUDALIAR, V. S. Sankarasubramania, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. *b.* Oct. 5, 1902, at Viravannur. s. of Subramonia Mudaliar and Muthammal of Viravannur; *m.*; three s. and three d. *Educ.:* C. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College and Madras Law College, joined Tinnevely Bar, 1928; member, Univ. Training Corps, 5th Battalion. Pres., Third Provincial Senghania Youth Conference, Madras, 1931; Congressman; Secy., Bay

India League, Tinnevely, 1933-40; Pres., Tinnevely Town Congress Cttee., 1936; Vice-President, Dist. Congress Cttee., 1938-45; Secy., District Congress Cttee., 1945; member, Prov. Congress Cttee., 1938-45; Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevely, 1938-42; member, District Traffic Board, 1938-41; Pres., Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Special Conference, 1942; arrested and detained during 1942 movement, 1943-45; M.L.A., Madras, representing Thiruvallur-Palamcottah Towns, General Urban. Secy., Madras Congress Legislature Party, 1945-46; member, All-India Textile Control Board, elected by Madras Legislature, Senate, Madras Univ.; keenly interested in the welfare of the Handloom Weavers, and the Handloom industry. *Recreations:* Astronomy and astrology. *Address:* No. 5, North Car Street, Venaraghavapuram, Tirunelveli Junction.

MUDHOL, His Highness Raja Shrimant Bhairasinh Malojirao Ghorpade, the Rajp. of *b.* October 15, 1929, succeeded from the Seshia Maharajas of Daulpur; *m.* S. S. Pramila Rajp. *d.* of H. H. the Thakoresahab of Rajkot, March 12, 1948. *Educ.:* Westgate-on-Sea, England; Shri Shrivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, Doon School, Dehra Dun. Succeeded to the throne November 9, 1949. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers, July 10, 1947; is entitled to all the dignities and privileges including the salute of 9 guns which he enjoyed hitherto, under the agreement of the merger of the State on 8-3-1948, has obtained King's Commission in the Indian Army and is undergoing military training at Dehra Dun; is an all-round sportsman and a good shikari. *Address:* 111, Koregaon Park, Poona 1.



MUDHOLKAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Janardan Rangnath, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, since June 1948. *b.* May 9, 1902, *d.* s. of late B. N. Mudholkar (Advocate, & Ex-President, Indian National Congress) and Shrimati Radhabai; *m.* Manorama, *d.* of N. M. Patwardhan (Bar-at-Law & Shrinani Taxpayer, two s., Ashok and Dhyanajaya, and two d. Prabhavati and Vijayalakshmi. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised at the Bar at Amraoti, 1925-29 and at Nagpur, 1930-41; District & Sessions Judge, Sept. 1941-June 1948. *Recreations:* Tennis and Billiards. *Club:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address:* 38/1, Civil Line, Nagpur.

MUFTI, Lieut.-Col. Mohammad Ifthakur-din, R.P.E. (Chartered Structural & Civil Engineers) and Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, M.I.E. (Ind.), A.M.I. Struct. Engg. (England), M.R.San.I. (England), etc., Master of the Mint, Pakistan Mint, Lahore. *b.* Sept. 4, 1896, s. of Mufti Muzaffar-ud-Din Sahib; *m.* Begum Aziz Begum; two d. *Educ.:* Islamia High School, Lahore; Govt. Technical School, Lahore; Diploma in Civil Engineering; School of Practical Engineering (London), 1932-33; qualified as Civil Engineering Instructor in 1938-39; S.D.O., M.E.S., 1919-32; Surveyor of Works, M.E.S., 1934-35; Civil Engineer, M.E.S., 1936-41; Commissioned in Indian Forces, 1941; employed during 1941-44 as Garrison Engineer with the rank of Major, Northern, Eastern & Western Commands; Asst. Cmdr., Royal Engineers (Elec. & Mech.), Bengal Dist.; Asst. Cmdr., Royal Engineers (Works) Bengal Dist.; service with Troops at Overseas, Iraq & Persia and on Active Service in Southern Command; Staff Officer, Royal Engineers with Southern Command &

L. of C.; Chief Inspector of Works & Stores, Central, Eastern and Northern Commands, Senior Cndr., Royal Engineers with the rank of Lieut. Col., 1944-46; Cndr., Royal Engineers, Lahore, and Cndr., M.E.S., 1947-48; extensively travelled in England & Continent; awarded His Majesty's Coronation Medal, 1939-45; Star & Medal, 1939-43; Defence Medal & War Medal; *Publications*: Paper entitled "V. C. Earthquake resisting buildings, Hollow Roofs in Reinforced Concrete, Paper on Air Raid Precautions & Guard against Gas; Revision of M.E.S. Hand Book, Vol. I, Chapter VII in Steel Structures. *Recreations*: Tennis (Club); Murray Club, Lahore. *Address*: 64, Chunnigham Road, Lahore Cantonment.

MUGALI, Ranganath Shrinivas, M.A., B.T. (Bombay). Professor of Kannada and Sanskrit, Willingdon College, of D. L. Society, since 1933; recognised as University Teacher for Ph.D. by the Bombay Univ. since 1946. *b. July 13, 1906, s. of Shrinivas Subbarao*



Mugali and Kamalabai Shrinivasrao Mugali. *m. Radhabai*; two *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: P. D. J. High School, Banpur and Karnataka College, Dhawan. *Life-member*: D. L. Society, since 1927. *Pres.*: Dramatic Section, Kannada Literary Conference, Hyderabad, 1941. *Publications*: "The Heritage of Karnataka" (in relation to India); Poems: "Bansuri" (1940); Novels: *Baluri* (1934); *Kannanpurusha* (four editions, 1939-41, '43 and '47); *Arava* (1948); Drama: *Serapadipita* (1936); *Akshahadri* (1937); *Pranayavaka* (1937); *Nandahara* (1939); *Ettida Kai* (1946) (collection of one-act plays); *Chitra Samrajya* (1947); Short Story: *Kanasa Kadi* (1943); Criticism: *Kannada Kadambavargu* (1945); *Ravana Kavitratna* (1946); (All in Kannada). *Recreations*: Tennis, Hymn. *Address*: Willingdon College, Dist. Satara.

MUHAMMED, Baksh Illahi Baksh Shaikh, B.A., LL.B. Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur, and Sardar Bahadur, 1945-46, General Manager, Hyderabad-Sind Electric Supply Company.

b. August 1, 1891, s. of a Deputy Collector in Sind. m. his cousin, a. Bahuch Shikhi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Shikharpur, Karachi and Bombay. Immediately after his college career, was directly selected as Mukhtarkar with a view to be trained for the post of Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate; Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, District Magistrate, 1938-46; was Collector of Dadu, Nawabshah, Larkana and Hyderabad before he retired from Govt. service; was Collector of Hyderabad during a difficult period for nearly five years, when Sind was in the grip of the Hur Memane, Martial Law, and strong Political Agitation; *Recreation*: Spiritual Studies. *Address*: General Manager and Director, Hyderabad-Sind Electric Supply Company, Tilak Incline, Hyderabad (Sind).



MUKERJEE, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna (1934), B.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.A., London, Retired Senior Councillor of Baroda State, *b. 6th Feb. 1887; m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., nee Bezzarum, grand niece of Tagore the Poet*; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941); rose to Senior Councillor, 1944-45; was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat and the local Boards and for constitutional reform

proposals later sanctioned; decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934); Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, 1942; Dewan (Kutch 1942-4), Dewan (1946-7); Tripura (1947); as Dewan of Dewas, was responsible for drafting original scheme of Madhyabharat-Union. *Address*: Esha, Shillong.

MUKERJEE, Tarak Nath, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.C. Revenue Minister, 1943 to 1945 and Minister for Irrigation & Waterways, Government of Bengal, Nov. 1946. *b. April, 1898 in Uttarpara (Bengal), el. g. e. of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., C.S.I. of Uttarpara Raj. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-1930 and Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1940; Chairman, Hooghly District Board since 1924; leading Zamindar, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assn.; Director, E. R. Railway; President, Bengal Central A. M. Society; Trustee, Pandita Research Museum; connected with most of the important organisations in the Province and founder of many schools, charitable dispensaries and other public institutions. Address: "Rajendra Bhawan", Uttarpara, Hooghly.*

MUKERJEE, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Göteborg), F.R.S., Curator of the Herbarium since 1938. *b. August 22, 1909; m. Sm. Padmabati Devi; Educ.*: Univ. of Calcutta, Univ. of Edinburgh. Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Garden, Cal., during 1935-36, in Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, during 1936-38, in Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London, in 1937 and 1938; member of Banaraja Bilman Parishad, the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; deputed by Govt. of India to explore the forests of East Nepal in 1947 with the Snow Survey Party and in 1948 to survey the forests of South Naga Hills. *Publications*: A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint-family, and several papers describing 18 new species of plants and a new variety, and making several changes of nomenclature of plant and publishing results of original research. *Address*: Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERJEE, Anukul Chandra, M.A. Professor of Philosophy, Allahabad Univ. *b. October 16, 1890; m. four s. and three d.; Educ.*: Jangipur High School; Krishnath College, Berhampore (Murshidabad); Central Hindu College, Benares. Professor of Philosophy, Central Hindu College, Benares; Dean, Faculty of Arts. *Publications*: *Self, Thought and Reality; The Nature of Self*, and many other essays, a contributor to the second edition of "Contemporary Indian Philosophy". *Address*: Allahabad University Allahabad.

MUKERJEE, Dhirendra Narayan, b. 1899. Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal. Gave up college career in the Presidency College to join the non-co-operation movement of the Indian National Congress in 1921; offered Satyagraha launched by the Congress on 10th January 1941 and was a Security Prisoner in 1942 Movement; was elected M.L.A., Bengal, on Congress ticket in 1937; re-elected in 1946 on Congress ticket, both time uncontested; was the Chief Whip of the Assembly Party till the Partition of Bengal in 1947; was appointed a member of the Separation Council to represent the West Bengal Government for partitioning the assets of the old Bengal Government; has again been the Chief Whip of the Government of West Bengal since June 1948; is a member of the Governing Body of the Govt. of India's Training ship "Dufferin";



sponsored the Hooghly Bank Ltd.; is a supporter of indigenous industries; Director, National Indian Life Insure. Co. Ltd., Koopacherra Tea Co. Ltd., Tirrillhannah Co. Ltd., Coal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta Industrial Chemicals and Minerals Co. Ltd., Bengal Provincial Rly. Co. Ltd., Baraset Basirhat Light Rly. Co. Ltd. and Small Tools Manufacturing Co. of India Ltd.; is also associated with other business concerns. *Publications*: Many articles on finance and commerce. *Home Address*: 67, Joy Kissen Street, Uttarpara, Hooghly, West Bengal; *Calcutta Address*: 42, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, Dhurjati Prasad, M.A. (History), 1918, M.A. (Economics), 1920. Reader in Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University. *b. 1895; m. Chhaya Debi; Educ.*: Calcutta University, Lucknow University. Served the first U.P. Congress Govt. in various capacities, 1937-1940. *Publications*: *Personality & the Social Sciences; Basic Concepts in Sociology; Modern Indian Culture; Tagore; Introduction to Indian Music; On Indian History; Problems of Indian Youth; Views and Counter-views*. 3 Novels; 1 Volume of Short Stories; 2 on Music (one with Tagore's letters); and 2 vols. of essays in Bengali. *Address*: Lucknow University, Lucknow.

MUKERJI, Rai Bahadur Parash Nath, M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C.B.E. (1933). *b. December 22, 1882; m. Samir Bala (nee Chatterjee); Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices, 1904; Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920; member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921; Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924; Assistant Director-General, 1927; member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929; Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931; deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932; Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933; Behar and Orissa, 1933-34; leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1938-39; Welfare Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, 1942-44; Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, 1944-45. *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: 26, Ritchie Road, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar, M.A. (History), M.L. (Gold Medalist), Doctor of Law, Bolyaranjan (Sanskrit), Judge, Federal Court of India, from October, 1948. *b. August 15, 1891, s. of R. D. Mukherjee and Sarat Kumari Devi; m. Labanyalata Devi; one s. Amiya Kumar Mukherjee; Educ.*: Hooghly College, Bengal University Law College, Calcutta. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1914; Junior Govt. Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1934; Senior Govt. Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1936; Judge, Calcutta High Court from Nov. 1936-Oct. 1948; member, Bengal Boundary Commission, 1947; Fellow of the Calcutta Univ.; Pres., Bengal Sanskrit Assoc.; is associated with Scouts Movement in Bengal and acted as District Commissioner, South Calcutta Boys Scouts Assoc.; connected with literary and cultural societies, e.g., Bibudha Janani Sava, Nabadvip, Uta Sava, Calcutta, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta, etc. *Publications*: *Problems of Aerial Law. Address*: Judge, Federal Court of India, 2, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

MUKHERJEE, Debendra Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Econ., M.A. in Econ., Advocate, High Court; Mayor of Calcutta. *b. Jan. 8, 1887; m. Sri Memlata Devi; Educ.*: Presidency Coll. B.A., M.A.; I.A. at the Scottish Univ. College. Professor of Economics, Bancaashi Coll.; then High Court Advocate; Member, Hindu Mahasabha; General Secretary,

Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for four years; is a member of the A.I. Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha; is connected as a member with Social and Educational Institutions; Chairman of the Board of several industrial concerns and Educational Institutions in Calcutta; was an efficient Mayor. *Publications*: A book on Indian Constitution. *Address*: 177, Raja Dindendra Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, Jnanendra Nath, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Calcutta Univ.), M.Sc. (Calcutta Univ.), D.Sc. (London Univ.), Prechand Roychand Scholar, Calcutta Univ., Mouat Medal, Calcutta Univ., King George's Medal, C.B.E. (1944). Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. b. April 23, 1893, s. of Durgadas Mukherjee and Saratashi Banerjee; m. Ajita Chaudhuri; one s. Debaripriya. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Calcutta University. Began as Assistant to Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1915; Lecturer in Chemistry, Univ. College of Science and Technology, 1917; Palit Scholar abroad, 1919; Guruprasad Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1921; associated with many Indian and International Institutes and Associations. *Publications*: Numerous papers on Colloids, Soil Science, Physical Chemistry. *Address*: Bungalow No. 8, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

MULKY, Mangesh Bhandrao, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Under-Secy., Commerce Ministry, and Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board, Government of India. b. Sept. 13, 1908, m. Leela Anant Nadkar. *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Govt. Law Coll. and the Univ. School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay; London School of Political Science, London. Research Officer and later Chief Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India; Member Secy., Indian delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference held at London (Oct.-Dec. 1946), at Geneva (April-Oct. 1947) and at Havana (Nov. 1947-March 1948). *Publications*: *Organisation & Finance of Industries in India* (Joint author) (1937); *Financing of Indian Industries during Wartime* (1941); *The New Capital Issue Market in India* (1947), etc. *Address*: Commerce Ministry, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MULLAN, Jal Phirozeshah, M.A., F.R.E.S., Prof. of Zoology, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. b. 26th March, 1884; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications*: *Animal Types for College Students*. *Address*: "Mangratra Mansion", Lannington Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

MULLICK, Sukumar, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st Class) (Cal. Univ.), Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour. b. February 1, 1916, s. of late Rai Bahadur and Mrs. K. B. Mullick; m. Mrs. Mira Mullick (née Dutt) 1946, d. of Rai Bahadur and Mrs. P. N. Dutt, late Registrar of the Punjab University; One d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Law College, Calcutta University and Jesus College, Cambridge Univ. In the I.C.S. since 1941; served in the Districts of Bengal and also as Special Officer in the Bengal Secretariat, Govt. of West Bengal; ex-Officio Deputy Secy., Labour Department, and Secy., Provincial Bailors, Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Govt. of West Bengal. *Recreations*: Riding and tennis; was Calcutta Univ. Tennis Champion and 'Blue'. *Clubs*: Calcutta South Club and '300' Club. *Address*: C/o Imperial Bank of India, Park Street Branch, Calcutta.

MUNJEE, Cassamally, J.P., Bombay. m. Khatijabai, d. of Haji Mukhl Ladak. Has 4 s. and 3 d.; *Educ.*: in Bombay. Has varied commercial interests. Chairman, Board of Directors; Munjee Nathooobhy & Co. (Kashawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathooobhy & Sons (Kathawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathooobhy Provident Society Ltd., Munjee Transport Ltd., Munjee (India) Ltd., and Munjee (England) Ltd. Director, Jubilee Stud Farm Ltd., Senior Partner of Messrs. Munjee Nathooobhy & Co., Bombay, Plastex Products Company, Country Craft Shipping Co., a leading member of the Khoja Community; a Vazir of H. H. the Aga Khan. Awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a prominent merchant from the Bhavnagar State; travelled extensively on the Continent. *Clubs*: The Rotary, Willington Sports Club, The Orient Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address*: 18, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MUNRO, John, O.B.E. (June 1947), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glasgow), Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Industry & Supply, Govt. of India, New Delhi. b. August 1900, s. of J. Munro and C. McCulloch Viewfield, Tain Rosshire, Scotland; m. Hilda Robinson, two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Tain Royal Academy; Royal Technical College, Glasgow. William Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Glasgow. 1919-25; Govt. of India (Inspection Department, Purchase Department and Disposals - War Surpluses - Department) since 1926. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Bengal United Services Club, Calcutta. *Address*: Kotah House, New Delhi.

MUNSHI, Kanialal Maneklal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. b. 29th Dec. 1887; m. Lihavati Sethi, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926; *Educ.*: Baroda College, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915; Secy., Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; member of the Syndicate of the University, 1926-36; member, Baroda Univ. Commissions, 1926 and Chairman, 1946 Commission; member, Bombay Legislative Council (Old and Legislative Assembly (New) representing the Bombay Univ., 1927-46. Chairman, Government Cttee. to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1930; member, Ali-India Congress Cttee., 1930-36 and 1947; sentenced to 2 yrs. R. I. for Civil Disobedience, Jan. 1932; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; Vice-President, Children's Aid Society, Bombay, 1937-41; President, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Udaipur, 1944; President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, since 1938; Editor, *Social Welfare*, an English Weekly, 1940-46; detained under Defence of India Act, 1940-41; resigned Congress over Non-violence issue, 1941; rejoined in 1946; member, Constituent Assembly of India; Agent General to the Government of India in Hyderabad, 1947; Vice-Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, since 1939; Chairman, Bharatiya Udhass Samiti, 1944; Trustee, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust; Trustee,

Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bombay. *Publications*: (Gujarati) Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, *Prithvi Vallabh*, *Bhagvan Kautilya Gujratno Nath*, *Adalthe Raste*, etc. (English) *Gujarati and its Literature*, I follow the Mahatma, Akhand Hindustan, Imperial Gujarati, Indian Deadlock, *Ruin that Britain Wrought*, *Bhagpal Gita* and *Modern Life*. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD: Ittisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asif Kadr Sir Syed Wasif Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., MAHAJIT JUNG, NAWAB FAHAR UD Daulat noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia. b. 7th Jan. 1875; m. Nawab Sultan Dullin Enghor Jahang Begum Sahiba, 1898; Heir-apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Wazir Ali Meerza; *Educ.*: in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford. Has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council; an all-round sportsman, a great lover of fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic Scholar; Founder President, Hindu-Muslim Unity Assoc. *Address*: The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTI, Pandit A. S. N. b. Nov. 29, 1894; m. Kameswari. Former member of the Working Committee of National Liberal Federation; Primary member of the Congress; was President of the Ganjam District Harijan Sevak Sangh; takes leading part in constructive programme; original member of the Indian Council of World Affairs; member, Royal London Institute of International Affairs; was member and conducted the executive administration of local bodies in the district; was a member of the Educational Council; was a senator of the Andhra Univ.; connected prominently with the Co-operative Movement; President, S. Orissa Agricultural Association; an active farmer; interests: Journalism and Politics; was President, Orissa Millowners Assoc.; was President, Berhampur Chamber of Commerce; constructed and equipped Maternity ward in the Zenana Hospital; Mg. Director, Andhra Farms Ltd. *Publications*: 'Free State for India', etc. *Address*: Chatrapur (Orissa); Palasa (Madras).



MURTI, Captain G. Srinivasa, B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Valdyia Ratna. b. 1887; m. Srimati Sringammal. Educ. Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilian and War Hospitals. Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine; President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; ex-Secretary of the Madras Medical Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*; Principal, Government Indian Medical School, 1924-42; awarded 'Valdyia Ratna' Birthday Honours, 1932; Past Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and General Editor, Adyar Library Series; Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras; Founder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras; Founder and first Pres., Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd., Consulting Physician, Govt. Hospital of India Medicine, Madras. *Address*: Adyar, Madras.

MURTY, P. N., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, Federal Court of India, b. November 15, 1899. Address: 104-B, Tress Road, New Delhi.

MURTY, Dr. V. Rama, M.D. (Hom.), Homoeopathist, Member of the British Homoeopathic Association, London, from April 1946; the leading Homoeopathic Medical Practitioner of



South India since 1931; founder and Director of the Indian Institute of Homoeopathy, Ltd., (1939), Homoeopathic Pharmacists and Publishers, Kumbakonam, b. October 29, 1904; s. of R. Vaidyanatha Iyer of Shivalancherry; m. Sri Lakshmi, Feb. 21, 1925; two s. and two d.; Educ.: The Government High School, Kumbakonam and the Bombay Homoeopathic College. Presided over the 1st and 2nd Conference of Tamil Nad Homoeopaths, at Kumbakonam (1918) and at Pollachi (1949). Publications: Author of Homoeopathic Materia Medica in Tamil (2 vols.) (1941) and a number of other Homoeopathic medical works in Tamil; Editor of the Monthly Journal 'Homoeopathy' in Tamil since 1947. Recreations: Tennis and billiards. Clubs: the 1933 Club, Kumbakonam; (Vice-President of the '1933 Club' for 1949). Address: Office: 15, Avekulam Road, Kumbakonam. Residence: 'Bhadrakali', Kumbakonam.

MUSAFIR, Giani Gurmukh Singh, Member, Constituent Assembly, since 1947 and President, East Punjab Prov. Congress Ctee., since 1949, b. Jan. 1899, at Attock District, s. of S. Sujan Singh m. Shumaila Ranjit Kaur, five s. and two d.; Educ.: Khalsa College, Amritsar. Started his career as a teacher; entered politics on account of the Jallianwala tragedy and consequent declaration of martial law in the Punjab; confined imprisonment several times; arrested and imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930; jailed for 2 years during Quit India Movement, 1942, interned in Simla Hills; member, A.I.C.C. and several important sub-tees. of the Indian Parliament; Sole Representative of the Punjab Board of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for granting loans to displaced persons from Pakistan; has been taking special interest in the welfare of the refugees; moved several important amendments concerning the displaced persons at the 55th Session of the A.I.C.C. at Jaipur. Publications: *Juran Pandh*; *Pran Ban*; *Wadhri Danga*; *Ekhai Juran* (S. Mohan Singh); *Sabar De Ban Sasta Tamasha*. (All in Punjabi, two volumes). Address: Near Sikh Missionary College, Amritsar.

MUTALIK, V. N. Annasahab, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan, b. Sept. 6, 1879; m. S. Ramabai Sahab, d. of K. Hirabai; Educ.: Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1922, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26; President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1911 to the present day, was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Conf. of Sardars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Conf., 1926 elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. Leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chalmers and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars' and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919; Leader of the deputation before the Simon Commission, 1928, and leader of two deputations, 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor; raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930; nominated member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Pres., Satara Education Society since 1937;

Pres., Rotary Club, Satara; Director, Sahyadri Insurance Co., Nasik and Oriental Pictures, Bombay; takes keen interest in Agricultural developments. Publications: Currency System of India in Marathi. Address: Satara.

MUZUMDAR, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Dattatray, M.A., Commissioner, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, Govt. of India, since 1947, b. January 4, 1893, s. of Dattatray S. Muzumdar of Ankola, North Kanara Dist., Bombay Province; m. Anusuya Telang, e. d. of Rao Sahab D. A. Telang; two s. and four d.; Educ.: Bhandari High School, Malwan; Bhadra New High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Govt. of India service, 1918; H.M.'s Customs, 1918-19; Income-Tax Dept., 1919; Deputation to Madras Presidency, 1921-23; Income-Tax Officer, Bombay Province, 1923-34; Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Poona, Sind and Bombay City, 1934-44; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Calcutta Central and City, 1944-46; Accountant Member, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, 1947; Commissioner, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, 1947. Publications: *Social Service, Bombay Students' Brotherhood*; *Co-operative Housing Movement*; *Bombay Suburban Dt.*; contributions to magazines only. Clubs: Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay. Address: Roxana, 109, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

MYSORE: His Highness Sir Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1946), G.C.S.I. (1915), LL.D. (1942), the present Ruler of, b. July 18, 1919; Educ.: Maharaja's College, Mysore; passed B.A. from the Mysore Univ., 1938. Succeeded to the govt., Aug. 1940; was invested with full ruling powers, Sept. 8, 1940; has travelled extensively in the Far East and Europe; is an expert Musician and keen rider; has fallen in line with the other Indian rulers in having his state, with an area of 29,474.82 sq. miles, a population of 7,329,140, and a revenue of Rs. 10,16,46,000, accorded to the Dominion of India. Recreations: Music, Riding, Tennis, Racquets and Big game shooting. Address: Mysore.

NADAR, P. S. Rajapalavesamuthu, Land Lord and Merchant, b. July 15, 1908, s. of Sivakumaram Nadar, Land Lord; m. Srimathi Vellathavey, four s. and one d.; Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Tirunelveli. President, Panchayat Board, Arumuganeri; President, Dakshina Mara Nadar Sangam having 40 cart Stands and Rest houses in the Three Districts of Ramanad, Madurai and Tirunelveli under its management; controls the management from the Funds of the Sangam; Pres., Palayavai Jaggery and other products producing and Marketing Assoc., Arumuganeri; member of all local bodies and advisory Ctees. in this District, for nearly 20 years; is a staunch Congressman wedded to khaddar for quarter of a century. Address: President, Panchayat Board, Arumuganeri, Tirunelveli District, South India.



NADIRSHAH, Erach Ardeshir, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng. Edin.), M. Inst., C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), J.P., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India, since 1947, b. Feb. 8, 1895; m. Miss Amy Hornusji Nariman, Feb. 12, 1928; Educ.: Bombay, Poona and Scotland. Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corp., (1918); Asst. Engr., The Economic Structures Co. Ltd., London, 1921-23; Asst. Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1923-27; S. Asstt. Eng. (Drainage), 1927-30; Works

Engineer, 1930-33; Dy. City Engineer, 1933-26; Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation (Retd.), 1936-46; chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic roundabouts and pedestrian crossovers in the Bombay City; a Free Mason and a Rotarian; on the Ctees. of the W.I.A.A. (Vice-Pres.); I.R.T.D.A. (Vice-Pres. of Council) Bombay Town Planning; Institution of Engineers (India) (Past President); The Indian Roads Congress; Cement & Concrete Ctee., Indian Standards Institution (Chairman); Parsi Lyng-In-Hospital (Secretary); Assoc. of Edinburgh Univ. Graduates and Chartered Collegiates (Pres.); Assoc. of the Engineering Graduates of the Univ. of Bombay; Rep. in India of the Inst. of Sanitary Engineers (Lond.); Anjuman Atash-Behram; Athornan Mandal; The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society. Recreations: Tennis, Swimming, Pingpong, Badminton, etc. Clubs: C.C.I.; Rotary; R.W.I.T.C.; W.I.A.A. Address: Daver's Bungalow, 45, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

NADIRSHAW, Rustom Dadabhoi, A.M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I. Loco. E., Transportation Suppl. (Power), G.I.P. Ry., Bombay, b. Jan. 23, 1912; s. of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoi Nadirshaw, M.B.E.; m. Vera, d. of Minchoor Dorabji Lalkaka, Bar-at-Law, J.P., Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; one d. Pervina; Educ.: St. Edward's School, Simla; Bishop Cotton, College, Simla, 1936-38; underwent training in Mechanical Dept. of Southern Railway (England), as Chief Mechanical Engineer's pupil, 1936-38. Appointed Asst. Trans. Suppl. (Power), G.I.P. Ry., Jhansi, April 1948; served in same capacity on Bhusawal and Nagpur Divisions, 1939-41; Staff Capt. (Mech.), Trans. Dto. with Middle East Forces, 1941-1943; appointed Asstt. Works Manager, G.I.P. Ry., Carriage Workshops, Matunga, July 1943; officiated as Works Manager, District Controller of Stores, Supt. Power (Senior Scale) on Sholapur Division and Dy. Chief Mech. Engineer. Clubs: Western India Automobile Association Club. Address: Mehner Manor, Ferry Cross Road, Bandra (Bombay).

NADKARNI, Sadashiv Pandurang, Founder and Managing Director, Trinity Mutual Assurance Company Ltd. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Representative on Children's Aid Society; Medical Relief and Public Health Committee; Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, b. August 5, 1909; Educ.: In Bombay and Poona; passed Intermediate Commerce Examination of the Bombay University, being third in order of merit; obtained diploma of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay) in advanced banking, being first in order of merit; obtained Associateship Diploma of Chartered Insurance Institute (London) with distinction; started taking active part in public activities while at school, 30 years ago; organised Students' Co-operative Stores to benefit poor students; organised Home Circulating Library for ladies with a view to enlightening them on topics of the day; organised Swadeshi Sabhas in order to propagate Swadeshi by making people take Swadeshi vow; was the first in the Ferguson College to give up studies during Non-co-operation Campaign; took part in the foundation of Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona; organised the National Scout Association (Maharashtra Balachar Mandal); organised Swadeshi Vastu Pracharak Sanghas for facilitating purchases of genuine Swadeshi articles; took active part for several years in the movement for the removal of Untouchability by organising Night and Day Schools in Untouchable Colonies, sweeping the place, and teaching the Untouchables habits of cleanliness, etc.; had taken active part in Khadi Prachar; was President of the Maharashtra Samaj, Ahmedabad, of which Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar has been Patron and Ex-President; Member, Girgaon District Congress Committee; Member Gandhi National Memorial Fund Committee;

President, Bombay Physical Culture Assn. (South Div.); Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Physical Culture Association; Member, Standing Committee, Bombay Provincial Physical Education Conference; Member: Provisional National Council, National Association of Physical Education and Recreation (India); Member, Advisory Board, Balkan-Ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association); District Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association (Bombay South); Chairman, Executive Committee, Hindustan Scout Association; Chairman, Indian Cultural Centre; Chairman, Central Rural Uplift Association; President, Social Uplift Association (India); Vice-President, Saraswat Vyaparottejak Mandal; Member, Managing Committee, Insurance Society, Bombay; organised Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference. Address: (Residence), 13.4, Tahniakwadi, Tardeo, Bombay; (Office), Sambhava Chambers, Sir Purozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAG, Upendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. in English (Lond.), University Professor of English and Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares Hindu Univ. b. 1890, s. of late S. C. Nag of B.C.S.; m. Lila Chaudhuri, Dec. 1914; six s.; Educ.: Berhampur, Calcutta Presidency College, London Univ. (East London College now Queen Mary College), Acting Principal, Carmichael College, Ranpur, Bengal; Lecturer (Senior) in English, Dacca Univ.; Temp. Lecturer in Bengali, School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London. (1925-27); Univ. Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Modern European Languages, B. H. U. from 1928. Publications: *Dur. Crit. Bulletin* (O.L.P.); *Nineteenth Century and After*, *Calcutta Review*; *New Free Press*; *Twentieth Century*, etc. Recreations: Tennis and Gardening. Address: Benares Hindu University, Benares, U.P.

NAGORY, Damodardas, leading businessman of Gwalior, b. 1910, Hon. Secy., Madhyabharat Chamber of Commerce, since 1938; member, Economic Development Board, Gwalior Govt. (1933-36) and Tariff Board since 1942; Standard Cloth Advisory Board (1943-44), etc.; Trustee, Jivan Sahitya Mandal Trust; Chairman, Hindusthan Commercial Corporation Ltd.; the Imperial Bros. Co. (India) Ltd.; Nagory Match Co. (Gwalior) Ltd.; Director, Gwalior Traders Ltd.; Gwalior Paints & Chemical Industries Ltd.; the Gwalior Thermite Corporation, Ltd.; the Gwalior Thermit Metal, Ltd., the Gwalior Investment Trust, Ltd.; the Gwalior Housing Construction & Properties, Ltd., etc.; Partner, R. J. & Sons, D. D. Nagory & Bros., Sugar Marketing Agency, etc.; organiser of several other Commercial Houses. Address: Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar, Madhyabharat.



NAGPUR, The Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A., Bishop of, b. May 5, 1900; m. Margaret, d. of Colonel C. Madden, O.B.E., M.C.; Educ.: Rossall School and Brasenose College, Oxford, Ordained, 1924; Missionary, C.M.S., Bannu, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.; Headmaster, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1935-46; General Secretary, Bible Society of India & Ceylon, 1947-49. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Nagpur.

NAHARSINHI, Major Maharaj, of Chhota Udepur, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Member of the Board of Regency and Defence Member, of the pre-merger Chhota Udepur State;



brother of late H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Chhota Udepur, b. March 13, 1909; Khilci Chohan Rajput; m. cousin of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla in 1927; one d. and one s.; married again in 1944 *El. d.* of Raja Sahib, Nilgiri (Orissa); Educ.: Boys' High School, Paunchgani, St. Xavier's School, Bombay and later at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; attached to 5/12 F.F. Regt. (Q. V. O'Connell of Guide) as 2/Lt., 1929-1930; President, Chhota Udepur and Sankheda Mewas Rajput Samaj; Vice-President, S. F. Gymkhana, C. U. Recreations: Shooting, Riding, Tennis, etc. Clubs: Willington Sports Club, Royal W.I.T.C., Cricket Club of India, British Union Club, London, Sree Fatchsinhi Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur. Address: Kali Nilatan, Chhota Udepur.

NAHARSINGH, Thakur, owner of Kathodia Estate, Caudatory of Dhar State (now merged in Madhyabharat), b. September 19, 1909; m. Shrinati Prankumarbai of Shajapur (wife died on the 13th September, 1917); two s. and one d.; eldest s. Kumar Surendrasingh and second s. Kumar Narendrasingh are receiving education at Daly College, Indore; youngest d. Pushpakdevi is aged 11 years; Educ.: Azra College; has also received administrative training; owns big farms and orchards; is Proprietor of Kamala Oil-mill, Khazron and Anami Oil-mill, Badnawar, was Honorary Private Secretary to Maharaja of Dhar; is Chairman and member of various trusts and societies; has founded various social and literary institutions in Dhar State; is a writer; some of his Hindi stories were published in various magazines; has various activities such as Social, Political, Administrative, Industrial, Business, Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, Homeopathy, etc. Address: Kathodia, Badnawar, Dhar, C.I.



NAICKER, Dr. Gangathura Mohambry, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), L.M. (Dublin), Medical Practitioner; President, South African Congress, since 1948, b. Sept. 30, 1910, s. of Gangathura and Dhanaluthee; m. Mariemuthal (Tayvoo); one s. and one d.; Educ.: Edinburgh and Dublin. Entered politics in S. Africa; became leader of Indian community; elected Chairman of anti-war Nationalist Block, 1939; elected Chairman, Anti-Segregation Council, which opposed political, economic and social Segregation of Indian people, 1945; when militants ousted moderates. Publications: *"Historical Synopsis of Indian Question in S. Africa"*; Recreations: Tennis and Billiards. Address: 551, Stamford Hill Road, Durban.

NAIDU, Bijlaly Venkata Narayanaswamy, M.A., B. Com., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Tariff Board, since November 10, 1947. Is the s. of Bijlaly Devarajulu Naidu; m. B. Leelavathy; three s.; Educ.: London. Professor of Economics, Annamalai University; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University; Principal, Pachayappa's College; Member of the Syndicate, Annamalai University and Madras University; Economic Adviser to the Govt. of Madras. Publications: *The Problem of Rural Indebtedness*; *Study of the Working Conditions of Handloom Industry of the Madras Presidency*; *Study of the Problem of Working Conditions of Workers*

in Tannery and Allied Industries; *Groundnut Sales Tax*; *Economics of India*; *Agriculture*; *Fundamentals of Business Organisation*; *State and Economic Life*; *Madras Finance*. Address: Indian Tariff Board, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NAIDU, K. Venkataswami, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Leg. Council, b. July 1896; m. K. Varalakshmi Amma; Educ.: Pachayappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate, 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachayappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; District Scout Commissioner, Madras North; member, Senate, Madras University; President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, Chennampuri Anna Dana Samajam; Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association; President, Provincial Scout Council; member, Madras City Congress; Secy., Leader, Congress Party, Madras Corporation; President, Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd.; Director, Midland Insurance Coy.; President, Tirupati Devasthanam Committee; Trustee, Madras Town Improvement Trust. Address: Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIK, Dattatraya Ramchandra, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Industrialist and Landlord, b. November 11, 1902, at Poona, s. of Sitaram Laxman Naik, prominent Building Contractor, Bombay; m. Laxmibai, 1918, four d.; Educ.: Arvan Education Society's High School, Bombay; President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Director, Bank of Poona, Ltd., Caltex Agricultural Products, Ltd.; Dhoolapada Industries, Ltd.; Proprietor, Datta Industries; Vice-President Club of Maharashtra, Poona; has widely travelled in Europe; is keenly interested in the higher education of his countrymen; has liberally donated to deserving social, public or educational causes; maintains a free school at Poona and also an establishment for the use of Indian students at London; Life Member of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd.; is a keen student of commerce and is much interested in the industrial uplift of India. Clubs: Cricket Club of India; Club of Maharashtra, Poona. Address: Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.



NAIK, Gajanan, Palampur Adviser, Govt. of India, Educ.: Kolhapur. Is an ardent follower of Gandhiji and has worked in close conformity with his ideals in the constructive field for the last 11 years. Publications: *Palu Gur*. Address: Palampur Adviser, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

NAIK, Laxmibai Dattatraya, b. 1908, d. of Ambuji Naik of Chalisgaon; m. Dattatraya Ramchandra Naik, Landowner, Bombay; four d.; Educ.: Privately. Has travelled all over India and Europe with her husband, 1937; highly cultured and keenly interested in the social and economic uplift of the womanhood of her community; presided at functions of various women's organisations and educational institutions at Bombay and Poona; occasionally contributes thoughtful and inspiring articles to the Marathi Press; has been very helpful to her husband in the efficient management of their vast estates; is always looked up for guidance by her community in all their social activities. Address: Laxmibai Building, Gandevi, Bombay 7.

NAIK, Vasantrao Narayanrao, M.L.A., Social Worker, b. December 1913; Educ.: Bombay. Entered politics in 1927; organised boycott of Simon Commission and mustered

2,000 students in the city of Bombay; participated in C. D. movement and sentenced to 6 months R.I. for taking part in Salt Satyagraha; was in charge of Picketing Department of Bombay, 1932; was detained for 2 months and then sentenced for 14 years R.I.; organised No Tax Campaign and offered jungle satyagraha with 10,000 peasants in the Govt. Reserved Forest of Jandari and was again arrested; sentenced 24 years under P.D.I. Act, 1940; was president of Mahmud Municipality for 3 years; worked for Bihar Earthquake Camp in Patna (Beland); President, Nasik District Congress Committee, 1939-45; was member of A.I.C.C. and M.P.C.C. for nearly 8 years; was member, Govt. Kale Local Self Govt. Inquiry Committee and was elected to Assembly, 1937; was vice-President of Rural Board; Vice-President, Rastra Bhasha Prachar Sabha; General Secretary, Govt. of India Currency and Security Printing Press Rastriya Workers' Union; elected to Assembly from Nasik, 1946; Whip of Congress party in Assembly. Address: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik City.

NAIR, Kesava Sivasankaran, C.B.V.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M., Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras. *b.* July 15, 1884, *s.* of N. Kesava Pillai and Lakshmi Amma; *m.* J. Saraswathi Amma; one son and one daughter. *Educ.*: Veterinary College, Bombay; Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Univ. of Edinburgh; Lecturer, Madras Veterinary College; Superintendent, Serum Institute, Madras; Principal, Madras Veterinary College. *Publications*: Research publications in the Veterinary Science. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Kunnaramangalam, Vazhuthacud, Trivandrum.

NAIR, Komath Govindan, B.A., B.L., King's Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Rao Sahib (1939), Rao Bahadur (1943), Member, Central Board of Revenue and Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, New Delhi. *b.* July 1891, *s.* of K. Kunhunny Menon; *m.* T. Ammini Amma, *d.* of late Tharavath Annammal, Malayalam writer and the *s.* of late Dr. T. M. Nair, the founder of the Non-Brahmin Movement; *Educ.*: Ernakulam College; Madras Christian College; Law College, Trivandrum. Started service as Income-tax Officer, Madras; was Asstt. Commissioner and Commissioner at Madras; was Commissioner, Bombay and Director of Inspection, New Delhi. *Clubs*: Indian Officers' Association and the Presidency, Madras. *Address*: Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi; Tharavath House, Palghat.

NAIR, P. Appu, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945), O.B.E. (June 1938), Retired Adtl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept. *b.* June 10, 1889, *s.* of the late M. Umi Erati of Culicut; *m.* Lakshmi-kutty Amma, *el. d.* of the late Sir M. Krishnan Nair; two *d.* and one *s.* *Educ.*: Victoria College, Palghat; Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Gray's Inn, London; obtained First Class Honours at the Bar examination. Joined Madras Judicial Service, 1920; Under Secy., to Madras Govt., 1930-34; Deputy Secy., Public Department and Reforms Officer, 1934-36; Legal Secy., to Madras Govt., 1936-45; Administrator-General and Official Trustee till April 1946; Additional Secy., to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department and later Chairman, Pensions Appeal Tribunal at Madras. *Clubs*: The Presidency Club and the Gymkhana Club, Madras. *Address*: 20, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras 8.

NAMI, Abdul Alim, M.A., B.T. (Allg.), Editor, *Orient Press of India, Ltd.*, Bombay, since 1945, *b.* May 16, 1910 at Sandila, District Hardoi, U.P., *e. s.* of Dr. Syed Abdul Hakim, talukdar, Bajehra; *m.* Sahibzadi Miss Mahmuda Sultan Jehan Begam, *d.* of Nawab Major Musharaf Ali Khan and cousin of His Highness Nawab of Jaora, 1939; three *d.*; *Educ.*: Aligarh, Nazpur and Bombay Universities, Principal, Kuria Anglo-Urdu High School, Bombay; Professor, Indian History and Urdu Language and Literature, B.M. Teachers' Training College, Bombay; President, Bazme Iqbal; member, P.E.N. *Publications*: "Rashidul Khairi," (Urdu) and "A Year with Quaid-e-Azam" (English) and compiler "Pakistan Section," Muslim Year Book, 1948. *Recreation*: Books on politics and drama. *Clubs*: Muslims and Jinnah. *Address*: 4-60, Patka Manzil, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3.



NANAVATI, Dhanjisha Hoshangsha, B.A., J.L.B., Solicitor to the Government of India, since 1917. *b.* July 28, 1890, *s.* of Hoshangsha Pirosha Nanavaty (who was in the coal business); *m.* Homal, *d.* of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Hoshangsha Manna, of Karachi; two *s.* (one son in the Army) and one *d.* *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Became Solicitor in April 1914 and joined the firm of Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors, Bombay, with whom he had signed Articles; was made a partner in that firm in 1921; in January 1940 became Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay and in 1943 was appointed Solicitor to the Income-tax Department in Bombay. *Publications*: *Income-Tax Sections Re-Arranged*, being a commentary on the Income-tax Law in India. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Ripon Club, Bombay; and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: Solicitor to the Government of India, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.

NANAVATI, Ramesh Chandra Motilal, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc. A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Director, Concord Corporation Ltd., and Ashok Insurance Co. Ltd. *b.* 25th Jan. 1908; *m.* Vasumati *d.* of Ratilal Achralal Parikh; *Educ.*: Eplandale High School, Bombay; Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal



Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935; appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd. In 1936; received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934); Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur, 1928-38; recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universel du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938); Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39); Political and Foreign Secretary, Senior member, States Executive Council and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), Nagod State, C.I., 1940-43; Manager, Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd., 1944-47; was responsible for planning and bringing into existence Asia's largest Cine film processing Laboratories and Studios; Constitutional & Economic Adviser, Nagod State (1946-48); visited Europe several

times, cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China, Japan and Ceylon. *Publications*: "A Few Freedlances. Address: "Khalsa Cottage", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

NANAVATI, Somschandra Manilal, b. Aug. 23, 1909, *s.* of Sir Manilal B. Nanavaty; *m.* Smt. Sulochana Chinal, *d.* of Jeevanlal Chinal, 1936; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Sydenham College of Commerce. Has made exhaustive study of the Silk and Art Silk Industry; started the National Art Silk Mills Ltd. in Bombay 1938; is its Managing Director; concentrates on the production of fine varieties of art silk fabrics; travelled extensively in Japan, Switzerland, Holland, France, England, etc., in connection with his business; takes an active part in all activities connected with the industry; member, Managing Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Govt. of India Rayon Advisory Cttee.; Director, Silk and Art Silk Merchants' Assoc., Bombay; Local Adviser, Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd., etc.; in the social side, takes a leading part in educational and humanitarian activities; member, Santa Cruz Residents' Association; Cttee. member, Podar School, Santa Cruz, etc. *Clubs*: Wellington, C.C.I., Radio Club. *Address*: "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANDA, Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal, B.A. (Hons.) in English (1918), M.A., J.L.B. (1920), Minister for Labour, Govt. of Bombay, *b.* July 4, 1898; *m.* Lakshmi Devi; *Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, Agra Coll., Agra; Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ. Joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921; Professor of Economics, National Coll., Bombay; Secy., Textile Labour Assn., Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946; Parliamentary Secy., Govt. of Bombay, 1937-39; Chairman, Standing Cttee., of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42; Hon. Prohibition Commr. and Hon. Commr. for Labour Welfare, 1937-40; went to Geneva as a Govt. delegate to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July 1947. *Publications*: *Some Aspects of Khadi: History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry.* *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

NANJEE, Mrs. Jayavati Prantal Devkar, J.P. for the City of Bombay, *b.* 1898; only daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State; *m.* Prantal Devkar Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years; Founder and Chairman of Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Suman Bal Mandal; takes great interest in Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, and Bhagini Samaj; Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. *Recreation*: Writes Poems and small Plays. *Publications*: "Suman Sarathi" and "Sreyani". *Residential Address*: "Lalit Vilas", Walkeewar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



NANJEE, Prantal Devkar, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord; Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay; Rajbhoshan of Porbandar State; recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government, *b.* 11th June 1894, second son of late Seth Devkar Nanjee, J.P.; *m.* Jayavati, daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State, 1911; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm at



the age of 18; one of the Senior Partners in the firms of Devkar Nanjee & Sons, and Messrs. Devkar Nanjee; Chairman: Devkar Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkar Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Denasons Ltd., and Devkar Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.; Dy. Chairman, Indian Banks' Association; was President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1944; was President of Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers) Association Ltd. 1944-48; Trustee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also a member of its Managing Cttee. and several Sub-Committees. Address: "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Office Address: Devkar Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NAQVI, Saiyed Kalbe Abbas, K.B. (1922), Judicial Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad Branch, since Nov. 1946. b. Feb. 1891, in a respectable family of Shia High Priests of Jais (Rae-Bareilly, U.P.); Educ.: Lucknow and Aligarh; won Harold Cox Speaking Prize of Aligarh Univ., 1913. Started practice in Allahabad, 1914, settled for practice at Rae-Bareilly, 1915, Chairman, Mohammedan Education Cttee., 1916; became its Secy. when an official Chairman was appointed; Public Prosecutor, 1924-46; elected member, Leg. Council, U.P., 1937; Secy.: All-India Shia Scholarship Fund, 1927-29; Waqf Dept., All-India Shia Conference, since 1929; Hon. Secy., All-India Shia Conference, 1925-26; again since 1933, founder and Chairman, Reception Cttee., All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow, 1929; Pres.: Bihar Prov. Shia Conference, 1937; its special sessions, 1946; Punjab Shia Conference, Jullundur, 1939; All-India Shia Political Conference, Chapra, 1939; U.P. Ministerial Officials' Conference, 1941 (Oran) and 1942 (Agra); member: Prov. Education Cttee., U.P., 1932; Irrigation Board, U.P., 1938; U.P. Advisory Board of Waqfs, 1939; Central Shia Waqf Board, U.P., 1940; Founder and member, Board of Trustees and Mgt. Cttee., Shia Coll., since 1916; elected General Secy., All Parties Shia Conference, 1945-46; is an educationalist, politician and nationalist; an All-India Shia Leader. Address: Post Jais (Rae-Bareilly), U.P.; 2, Clive Road, Allahabad.

NARAIN, Col. Brijraj, M.A., B.A., LL. Adviser, Madhya Bharat. b. October 9, 1903, c. s. of late Bhakt Narain of the Indian Service of Engineers and Chief Engineer, Gwalior. m. c. d. of late Gaur Prasad of U.P. Civil Service. Educ.: Central Provinces; Muir; Central College, Allahabad; M.A., 1927; LL.B., 1929 (Allahabad Univ.); won the Univ. Research Scholarship in Modern Indian History, and carried on research for a year. Entered Gwalior Civil Service, August 1929; appointed on the personal staff of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, 1929; granted Honorary Commission in Gwalior Cavalry, 1937; Asst. Huzar Secy., Secretary to the Govt., Foreign and Political Department, 1940 and thereafter Director of Information, Gwalior; Chief Secretary to the Govt.; Huzar Secy.; officiated as Commerce Minister and Finance Minister; appointed Political Minister (1947); accompanied His Highness as Private Secretary to Eastern Assam and Burma, 1943 during the last World War; worked as Liaison Officer with Gen. Winantze's Chindits posted in Gwalior; awarded Gwalior Gold Medal for meritorious services; Director, Provident Investment Co., Bombay, Gwalior, and Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., Delhi; Gwalior Potteries, Delhi; Jiyajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior; Texmaco Ltd.,



Gwalior, and several other concerns in which Gwalior State is interested; elected member to the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Dominion; member, Publicity Committee of Ministers and Civil Aviation Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes; one of the founder members of the Indian Institute of International Affairs; a Rotarian; has travelled extensively both in India and abroad. Address: Morar, Gwalior; 9, Clyde Road, Lucknow.

NARAIN, Sah Roop, Proprietor of National Motors, Jodhpur. b. July 21, 1906, c. of B. B. Shah Maan Mohan, Jafir of Gwalior State and Zamindar of U.P. and Tazim-Sardar of Jodhpur State; belongs to the old and renowned Sah family of Lucknow; Educ.: Graduated in science from the Lucknow University. Address: National Motors, Jodhpur.



NARANG, Dr. Gokul Chand M.A., Ph.D., Jodhpur Law. b. 12 Nov. 1878; Educ.: Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister; Ex-Minister, undivided Punjab Government; relinquished his knighthood in protest against G.O.A.'s attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, August 1945. Publications: *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism into Hinduism*. Address: 10-A, Gandhi Lane, Delhi.

NARASIMHAM, Esq. Mr. Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Diploma in Economics (Madras) Judge, Orissa High Court, since July 1945. b. Sept. 27, 1906, s. of late R. Ramaswamy Ayyangar; m. Sreemati Adina Devi; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Presidency College, Madras and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, Bihar & Orissa, 1921; after holding various administrative posts, joined the Judiciary, March 1939; officiated as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Govt. of India, May-June, 1945; Law Secy. to the Govt. of Orissa, Oct. 1945-June 1948; Recreations: Tennis. Clubs: Cuttack Club. Address: Judge, Orissa High Court, Cuttack.

NARASIMHARAO, Meherban Valluri, M.A., Political Member, Sandur State since 1942. b. 1900; Educ.: Presidency College, Madras; won Lord Pentland Prize in the P.A. Exam. of the Madras University in 1920; M.A. in History, Economics and Political Science of the Madras University. Served Sandur Government for 20 years as Member of the State Cabinet in charge of Revenue, Finance, Law and Order, Education, Forests and Industries; was District and Sessions Judge, 1935-19; held charge as Huzar Secretary to H.H. the Ruler of Sandur; was Head of the Government of India Technical Training Centre at Ramnagar in Sandur State, 1942-45; represented Sandur State at several Ministers' conferences of the Chamber of Princes; Political Secretary and Chief Secretary to the Government of Sandur, 1930-42. Address: Palace, Sandur (S. India).

NARAYAN, Brij, B.A., C.E. (Roorkee), Rai Bahadur (1935), Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Road, Bridges, Ministry of Transport. b. 1893, s. of Rai Bahadur Raj Narayan; m. three s. and one d.; Educ.: Delhi, Punjab University and Thomason College, Roorkee. Appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers, Bihar & Orissa P. W. D. Cadre, 1917; successively Asstt. Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer, Asstt. Chief Engineer and Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and Secy. to Govt.,

since 1946. Publications: Experimental researches on Reinforced Brickwork; notes on Lump Sum Contracts; *A Idea for Rational Weights and Measures*; Recreations: Tennis, Cricket, Golf, Swimming. Clubs: New Patna, Ranchi; Bankipore; Bhagalpur; Muzaffarpur; Cuttack. Address: Ministry of Transport, New Delhi.

NARAYANAN, Ramaswamy Lakshmi, B.E. (Madras) (Mechanical & Electrical), B.A., Diploma (Eng.), B.Sc. Hons., London (Electrical & Hydraulic), Chief Engineer, Electricity and Secretary to Govt. of Orissa, Public Works Department (Electricity), since 1946. b. July 1, 1896, s. of K. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar; m. Sriamathi Kamalakumari; two s. and two d.; Educ.: Ambasamudram High School; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; College of Engineering, Madras; Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London; Post-graduate course in Hydro-Electric Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Asstt. Engineer, English Electric Company Ltd., for 24 years; Asstt. Executive Engineer and Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab Hydro-Electric Dept. for 6 years; Electrical Engineer, Simla Municipality for 9 years; Chief Engineer, Electrical & Mechanical Dept., Jammu & Kashmir Govt. for 6 years. Clubs: The Cuttack Club, Cuttack. Address: Chief Engineer, Electricity and Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Electricity) Orissa, Puri.

NARAYANASWAMI, C. S., Journalist. b. 1895, s. of a respectable Brahmin family in South India; Active public worker from 1920. Educ.: Coimbatore and Madras. Was a staunch Congressman for several years; Founder and was also Secy., Tirupur Club; keenly interested in sports and public activities; Director & Ex-Vice-President and Secy., The Tirupur Co-operative Urban Bank and the Tirupur Co-operative Stores respectively; Hon. Secy., the Independence Club, Tirupur; good at Contract Bridge; has won several trophies in tournaments. Address: 7, Hemingway street, Tirupur, Coimbatore District.

NARENDRASINGH, Ranjitsingh Mahida Kumar, of the Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandave State (Surat Dist.), which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1815. b. 1913; m. Survakumari, d. of Thakore Sahib of Madhavpura; two s. one d.; Educ.: School & College, recipient of cash allowance from the Govt. Treasury at Ojhap, Surat Dist.; possesses landed property in Branch, Surat and Baroda Dist.; closely related to ruling families of Chhoti-Udepur, Rajpura and Malviya, also connected with many Royal families in Gujarat & Saurashtra; has extensively travelled in India & Europe; recently donated Rs. 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujarati literature and uplift of Rajput community; President, Cutch Kuthiwar Gujarati Kshatriya Sabha; Vice-President, Mah. Gujarati Rajasthani Praja-Samudhan; Chairman, Kamla Soaps Ltd., Baroda, Rajput-Bandha Press Ltd., Bombay; Director, Air Services of India Ltd. (Scindia Steam Navigation Co.), Bombay, Narendrasingh Construction Co. Ltd. Publications: Author of many Gujarati short stories and essays; Shri Motisinghi Mahida Smarak Granth; Editor, "Rajput-Bandhu,"



Clubs: Cricket Club of India, Willington Sports Club, Bombay Flying Club, Rotary Club of Baroda. *Address:* Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, via Baroda.

NATH, Ganga, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Chief Justice, High Court, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad Dn. b. November 11, 1882, s. of Shri Bhagwat Prasad; m. Shrinati Savitri Devi (died Dec. 1944); four d. *Educ.:* Agra College, Agra, Allahabad Univ. Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934-42; Chief Justice, Jammu & Kashmir State, 1942-45; Pres., Praja Sabha Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Reforms Commission, Jammu & Kashmir; Pres., Pension Appeal Tribunals & Sole Member, Central Appeal Tribunal, Ministry of Law, Govt. of India; Chairman, Press Laws Enquiry Cttee., Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India; Special Commissioner under the Public Servants Enquiries Act, 1850. *Address:* Civil Service House, Hyderabad, Dn.

NAWABZADA Imad-ul-Dowla Yeminul

Mulk Rasheeduzzafar Khan, Col., B.A., b. November, 1909, s. of late Nawab Moshinul Mulk Mohd. Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I. and



nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. *Educ.:* Privately and at the Muslim University, Aligarh; Graduated in 1932. Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India. Captain of the Muslim University Hockey

XI In 1932; a keen lover of art and literature; has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal by patronising leading Urdu poets in India; on the outbreak of last World War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government; completed a course of Military training in the C.I. States, O.T.C. at Indore; Staff Officer, 'Q' Branch attached to different area and District Headquarters, and the Central Command, Agra, for Staff training; subsequently promoted 'Chief of Staff', Bhopal State Forces; donated Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 500 per month for the duration of the War to H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund, and also contributed generously to various other funds; he was sent by the military authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East in October 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran; takes keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions; together with his late brother he donated Rs. 1,41,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for higher Technical Education; member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh; Minister for Education and Local Self-Govt., in the Popular Ministry in Bhopal State (1948-49); Vice-President, Indian Hockey Federation; founder of 'Bhopal Stud Farm'; has bred and owned horses that have won several premier Classics in Bombay and Calcutta. *Recreations:* Big game hunting, Yachting, Tennis, Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club; Vice-Patron of the Bhopal Hockey Association of All-India Obaidullah Khan Hockey Tournament. *Address:* Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

NAWANAGAR, Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shree Sir Digvijay-singhji Ranjitsinghji Jadeja, G.C.S.I.

(1947), G.C.I.E. (1939), K.C.S.I. (1935), A.D.C., the Maharaja Jam Sahab Bahadur of, b. September 1, 1895; m. Princess Gulabkumari, d. of H. H. the late Maharaja of Sirohi and g. d. of H. H. the late Maharaja Shree Khengarji of Kutch, March 7, 1935; one s. and three d.; *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London. Succeeded to the *Gad.*, April 1933; Chancellor, Chamber of Princes 1937-44; Capt., late 5th 6th Rajputana (Napier's) Rifles; saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1919, and with the Wazir Force, January, 1922-24; Major, 1936; Colonel, 1942; Lieut.-General, 1948; A.D.C. to H. M. King, 1936-48; was elected Rajpramukh or the constitutional head of the United State of Saurashtra, Feb. 15, 1948; represented Indian Princes on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council in London, 1942; was nominated as a Delegate on the Indian Delegation at the Annual Sessions of the General Assembly of the U.N.O. at Paris in September-December 1948. *Clubs:* Marlborough, Willington Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Palace, Janmangar, India.



NAWAZ, Lt.-Colonel Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E., Lt. b. 12th August, 1901; only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan;



m. the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh; four d. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs College (Lahore) & Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921; appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers; elected in Nov. 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly, B.L.A. for Attock Central, 1927-29. *Address:* Kot Fatch Khan, Attock District, West Punjab.

NAYUDU, Lt.-Col. Cottari Kankaiya, Muntazim Bahadur, 1939; Diler Jung, 1940; WAF DAN-I-DOWLAT (1944), A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore; Mil. Secy. to H. H. the C. P. C. Indore Army; All-India Cricketer. b. Oct. 31, 1895; m. Gunavati; *Educ.:* Histon College, Nagpur, C.P. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

NAYUDU, Diwan Bahadur J. Venkata Narayana, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), C.I.E. (1930), Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras, b. Nov. 9, 1875; m. Srinati Manickayamma. *Educ.:* C. M. S. High School, Elore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras. Supdt. of Land Records, 1908; Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1921; Inspector-General of Registration, 1922; Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1928; retired in 1930. *Pub.:* *Students' Manual of the History of England; Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates. The Adoration of the Supreme Being; The Upanishads, their exposition; The essential Teachings and Sadhanas of the Bhagavadgita.* *Address:* Venkata Vilas, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAZIMUDDIN, H.E. Al-Haj Khwaja, Governor-General of Pakistan, since Sept. 1948. b. July 19, 1894, s. of late Khwaja Nazimuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; m. Shal Banoo, d. of K. M. Ashruf, Zemindar, Aug. 1924;

Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Member, Executive Council, Dacca Univ., 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34; piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930, Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; appointed Member, Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Home Minister, Govt. of Bengal, April 1937; resigned from Cabinet, Dec. 1941; Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal, and leader of Opposition in Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1942-March 1943; Chief Minister, Bengal Govt., April 24, 1943-March 1945; went as a Food delegate, on behalf of the Govt. of India, to U.S.A., 1945-46; represented India at the last meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1946; elected Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party of the Central Legislative Assembly, and Deputy Leader of Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly, 1946; member, Working Cttee. of the All India Muslim League, 1937-47; on the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan, appointed Prime Minister of East Pakistan, Aug. 15, 1947; elected Pres. of the All India Hockey Federation for two successive terms, 1938-39 and 1939-40, and Pres. of the Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, the premier Club of Muslims, for 10 years; awarded K.C.I.E. (1934) and C.I.E. (1926) which he renounced, Sept. 1946. *Hobbies:* Tennis, Billiard, Shooting, Fishing; is interested in Gardening and Poultry. *Address:* Governor-General's House, Karachi.

NEELAKANTAM, Sabba, B.A., M.B.E., Controller of Printing & Stationery, India, since May 1948. b. October 20, 1900; s. of S. Venkataswami, Police Department; m. d. of Sir K. Venkataratnam Naidu, K.L. b. d. L. M.A., F.M.L.S., two s. and one d. *Educ.:* Noble College, Masulipatam. Joined the Madras Secretariat, 1924; appointed to the Co-operative Department, 1925; General Manager, Govt. Sugar Factory, 1939; War & Publicity Department, 1942; Under Secretary, Labour Dept., July 1944; Deputy Secretary, September 1945 and April 1946. *Address:* 7, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

NEHRU, Braj Kumar, B.Sc. (Allahabad), B.Sc. (Leon) (London), Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, since 1947. b. Sept. 1, 1909, s. of Pandit Brijlal Nehru, Accountant-General (Retd.), m. Magdalenia Friedmann, 1936; three s.; *Educ.:* Allahabad University; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple. Joined the I.C.S., 1934, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1934-39, Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1939; Under-Secy., Finance Dept., 1940; Depy. Secy., 1944; represented India at the Reparations Conference in Paris, 1945 and at the Sterling Balance Conference, 1947-48; deputed to enquire into Australia Federal Finance, 1946. *Recreations:* Bridge, reading & conversation. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

NEHRU, The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, b. 1889; m. 1916; *Educ.:* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple. Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned, 1934; released, 1935; President, Indian National Congress, 1936, 1937

and 1946; imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules; again, for the ninth time, Aug. 1942; released on 15th June, 1945; was conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. by the Patna Univ., Nov. 1946; represented India as the Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference held in London in May, 1949, at which it was agreed to retain India as a member of the Commonwealth even after she became a Republic. *Publications:* *Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Discovery of India, Collections of Essays, etc.* Address: "Anand Bhawan," Allahabad and New Delhi.

NEHRU, Shrimati Rameshwari, Hon. Director, Women's Section, Central Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. b. 1886. d. of the late Raja Ramendra Nath; m. Pandit Brij Lal Nehru; two s., B. K. Nehru, I.C.S. and Bahadur Kumar Nehru; *Educ.*: Privately. Edited *Women's Magazine, Stridharpan* from 1909; Founder President, Delhi Women's League, 1926; member, Age of Consent (Ctee.), 1928; toured England and N. Continent, 1930-32; Vice-President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh since 1935; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940; Agent, Kasturba Memorial Fund Ctee. for Punjab and Kashmir; Pres., Children's Aid Society, Lahore, 1946, and Delhi, from 1947; Hon. Director, Women's Section and Head of Harijan Section, Govt. of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation; Pres. The Assoc. for Moral and Social Hygiene in India. *Publications:* *Speeches and Writings of Rameshwari Nehru* (Edited by Prof. Somnath Dhar) under print with Padma Publications Limited. *Recreation:* Work. Address: 1, Sadar Jang Road, New Delhi.

NEHRU, His Excellency Ratan Kumar, B.A. (Oxon). Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Sweden. b. Oct. 10, 1902. s. of Pandit Mohanlal Nehru; m. Rajan Nehru; two s. *Educ.*: Allahabad and Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1925; Jy. Commr., C.P.; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India; Collr. of Customs, Bombay (1936); Commissioner, Central Excises, Northern India (1939); Joint Secretary, Supply and Commerce-Deputy (1942-46); Leader, Indian Delegation to International Trade Conference (1946); Representative on U.N. Commissions (1947); Secretary, Communications Ministry (1947); Minister in Washington (1948). *Recreations:* Hiking; Tennis. *Clubs:* International Club, Stockholm. Address: Legation of India, Stockholm.

NEOGY, The Hon'ble Shri Kshitish Chandra, Minister for Commerce, Govt. of India. b. 1888; m. Sreemati Lila Devi; *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Dacca Coll. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; elected member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; member Central Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930 and from 1932; Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State, 1940-42; elected member, Standing Ctee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42; Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42; Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to 15th August, 1947; Member, Human Rights Commission (U.N.O.), 1946; Chairman, Planning Advisory Board (Government of India); Chairman, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 (Government of India). Address: 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta; Government of India, New Delhi.

NICHOLS, Herbert John, D.Sc. (London), M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (1947). b. June 1, 1895, s. of A. E. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E.; m. Helen Phyllis Freeland, d. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.,

etc.; one s. *Educ.*: London Univ. Served in World War I in R.F.A., Indian Army, 1914-19; joined B.B. & C.I. Rly., 1920; Bridge Engineer, 1929-36; General Manager, 1944-45; Member, Engineering, Rly. Board, 1945-49. *Publications:* Contributions to numerous technical journals during past 25 years; Thesis on pre-stressing bridge girders. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Address: c/o Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi.

NICHOLS-ROY, The Hon. Rev. James Joy Mohon, B.A., Minister, Assam Govt. in the Public Works Department, member of the Constituent Assembly; Christian Missionary and Minister. b. 14th June, 1884; m. N. Evelyn Nichols, U.S.A.; *Educ.*: Duff College, Calcutta. Member of the Assam Legislative Council, 1921-1936; member of Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937-1946; author of the Assam Students' Smoking Act, the Assam Temperance Act, the Opium Smoking Act; Minister of Local Self-Government in charge of Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, Excise and Registration, 1927-29; Minister, Local Self-Government, 1937, started the United Fruit Co. Ltd. in 1948, and was its Managing Director and General Manager for many years; has travelled widely and visited Japan, China, U.S.A., Canada, South America and Panama Canal, Australia and the British Isles. *Publications:* *Speech on Christianity, Hours with Jesus Christ, Life of Christ, Clarion Call to Christian Unity, Christian Unity, Full Districts of Assam, etc.* Address: Shillong, Assam.

NIJALINGAPPA, Siddavvanahalli, B.A., LL.B., Member, Indian Constituent Assembly. Pres., Karnataka Provincial Congress Ctee. since 1916. b. Dec. 10, 1902; m. Srimathi Anuradha, three s. and six d. *Educ.*: Chittaldroo, Bangalore and Poona. Enrolled as advocate of the Mysore High Court, 1926; convicted for political offence, 1929; declared from practice, 1940; member, Mysore Congress Working Ctee., since 1939; Pres., Mysore Congress, 1945-46; member, Working Ctee. of Parliamentary Board, Indian National Congress. *Recreations:* Tennis. Address: Venkatesh-pura Extension, Chittaldroo (Mysore State).

NIMBARK, Vishnu, B.Sc., M.E. (N.Y. Univ.), M.A.S.M.E. (U.S.A.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (London), A.I.Loc.E. (London), General Manager (India and Pakistan), The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. b. June 25, 1900, s. of Dr. R. K. Khubkar of Phaltan State; m. Miss Elizabeth Lundy, d. of W. J. Lundy of Newtown, Pa., U.S.A.; one s. *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona; New York Univ., New York and Columbia Univ., New York. Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, 1927-29; Asst. Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Fraserburgh, 1929; Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1929-32; Manager for Bombay, 1932-34; acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd. Resident General Manager, 1943; General Manager, 1945; General Manager, India & Pakistan, 1948; Managing Director, Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mineral Mining Co. Ltd., Madras; Director, Premier Chromate & Chemical Works Ltd., Bombay; Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay; Director & Chairman, Bombay Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.; Proprietor, Hindustan Fine Chemicals, Bangalore; Mineral Agencies, Awar; Northern India Minerals, Katni. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon and Bombay Presy. Golf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Mysore Sports Club, Mysore; Century Club, Bangalore and Cal-

cutta. *Hobbies:* Gardening and Agriculture. Address: Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; *Residence:* "Amerind", 15th Road, Khar, Bombay.

NISHTAR, H.E. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Governor of West Punjab, since August 1949; Member for Communications (Post and Air), Pakistan Govt., Aug. 1947 to Aug. 1949; Ex-Finance Min., N.W.F. Province, b. 13th June, 1899. Was Advocate at Peshawar; elected Municipal Commr. successively from 1929 to 1938 when he resigned; elected Senior Vice-Chairman, 1933 and M.L.A. (N.W.F. Province) 1937; Finance Min., 1943-45; Member, Working Ctee., All-India Muslim League; appointed Member of the Ctee. of Action of All-India Muslim League, 1946; one of the four representatives of the All-India Muslim League at the Simla Tripartite Conference between Cabinet Mission, Congress and the Muslim League, 1946; member, Partition Ctee. of the Cabinet and Partition Council representing All-India Muslim League; signed Air Agreements on behalf of India before Partition with France, Netherlands and United States of America; Member for Communications, Interim Govt., Oct. 1946-August 1947. Address: Peshawar (N.W.F. Province) and Lahore.

NIYOJI, Machiraju Bhawanishanker, M.A., LL.M., LL.D. (Hon.), Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1936), Chairman, Public Service Commission, Central Province, since June 1, 1948. b. Aug. 30, 1886, s. of M. Sunder Ram & Kanakabai; m. Dr. Indirabai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.); two d.; *Educ.*: The Hishop College, Nagpur. Started practice at the Bar 1910; Pres., Municipal Ctee., Nagpur, 1925-28; member, Univ. Court, since 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., 1932-36; Addl. Judicial Commissioner, 1930-36; Judge, High Court, 1936-46; Chief Justice, 1946; retired, 1946; Pres., Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-33; interested in social and political reforms; *Recreations:* Billiards. *Clubs:* Godewana Club, Nagpur; Maharanj-bagh Club; Indian Gymkhana, Armed Forces Officers' Club, Nagpur. Address: Amba Vihar, P.O. Nagpur-Ajli.

NOON, Malik Sir Firoz Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C. LL., Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A. (Punjab), Lawyer and Politician. b. 1893; *Educ.*: Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; member, Punjab Legislature, 1926-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education Minister, 1934-36. High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Labour member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42; Defence member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942-Sept. 1945; Representative of the Govt. of India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, 1944; member Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Punjab Legislative Assembly; *Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford; Indian delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945; renounced his titles in Sept. 1946.* *Publications:* *Canada and India, Wisdom from Fools; India Illustrated; Scented Dust.* Address: Lahore.

VOPANY, Rameshwarilal, Millowner and merchant; b. in 1902 at Calcutta, son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany; *Educ.*: Scottish Church College, Calcutta; Partner: Messrs. Daulatram Rawatnall, Calcutta; Director: Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd., Motihari Estates Ltd., Mahabir Collieries Ltd., Shree Hanuman Balings Ltd., Hind Mills Ltd. United Commercial Bank Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., and several other industrial and



commercial concerns. Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43); Indian Hemp Association (1941-43); Indian Sugar Mills Association (1940-41); Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34); takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42); has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address*: 178, Harrison Road Calcutta.

NORONHA, Mark Stanislaus, B.A. (First Class First in Latin), LL.B., J.P. (July 1930). Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, since 1943. *b.* July 19, 1889. *s.* of Raymond Noronha, Asstt. Inspector of Schools and Advocate, and Mrs. Ellen Noronha (*nee* Coelho). *m.* Miss Vida Mary Margaret Saldanha (deceased); three *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.* St. Aloysius' College, Manaloro; Prizeman in Education, Govt. Law College, Bombay. Enrolled as Advocate, High Court, Bombay, 1914, and as Advocate (Original Side), High Court, 1920; appointed Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 1928. Trustee, Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay; Founder, "The Mangalorean Review," Bombay, and its editor, 1919-22. *Recreations*: Tennis, badminton, ping-pong, chess, cards and walking. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India; Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address*: 23, Nepan Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NORONHA, Secretares, M.B.E., K.A.H., J.P., I.M. & S., D.T.M. & H.V. (Eng.), D.T.M. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (1918-25). Consulting Dermatologist, Bombay; Surgeon, L.C. Commander J.C.I.N.; Professor, Dermatology, National Medical College, Bombay; Hon. Consultant, Dermatology, St. George's, Sri Yamunabai Royal Indian Navy Hospitals, Bombay; Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Secretary, Social Hygiene Council and Mothers & Children Society; President, University Medical Post-Graduate Association; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. *b.* 18 9; *m.* Dr. Myrtle Machado, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., D.T.M. & H.V. (Eng.) D.T.M. (Lond.), J.P., Hon. Magistrate (died 1943). *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, St. John's, St. Paul's and St. Thomas Hospitals, London; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; St. Louis Hospital, Paris; Wilhelmspital, Vienna. Ex-Venereologist, Municipal Corporation of Bombay (1917-11); Examiner, University of Bombay, represented the University and Municipality of Bombay at various International Congresses in Europe; decorated for distinguished public services with the Order of British Empire, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Coronation and Jubilee Medals. Has been on the Editorial Staff of various Medical and Social Journals. *Address*: "Leshor", 45, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

NURIE, Mohamed Yasseen, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Cttee., b. Nov. 12, 1895; Educ.: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; passed LL.B., 1920. Joined the Khilafat Movement; after leaving college, started practice at Ajmer and Benwar as a Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, 1921; was member of the Municipal Cttee., Benwar, for 6 years; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Cttee. for 3 years; studied law in England, 1926-27; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1927; settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1927; took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided over the first All-India Muslim Youths' Conference at Bombay, 1932; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of Gujarat Political Conference, 1933; member, Working Cttee. of All-India Khilafat Cttee.; Minister of Public Works, Govt. of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address*: Hyder Mansion, Fazal Road, Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE, Jamshed, Merchant, b. 7th January, 1886; Educ.: Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914-34; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; member, Pakistan Scout Council; President, Karachi Health Association; President, Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association and Pakistan T. B. Sanatorium; President, Poor Patients' Society; Vice-President, Lepet Asylum; Chairman, Sind Red Cross Society; Secretary, Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association; Secretary, School for the Blind; Secretary, Karachi Rural Assn. for Women and Children; Pres., Poor Families Fund; Director, Pakistan Refugee Finance Corporation. *Publications*: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. *Address*: Bonus Road, Karachi.

NYE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I. (1947); G.C.I.E. (1916), K.C.B. (1946), K.B.E. (1944), C.B. (1942), M. C., High Commissioner for U. K. in India; Governor of Madras, 1946-48. b. April 23, 1895, s. of Charles and Mary Nye, m. Colleen, d. of General Sir Harry Knox, 1939; one d.; Educ.: Duke of York's School, Dover; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1932. Enlisted in Ranks, 1914; appointed 2nd Lieut., Leinster Regiment, 1915; Lieut., Leinster Regiment, 1916; Captain, R. Warwickshire Regiment, 1923; Brevet Major, 1920; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1934; Major, South Lancashire Regiment, 1935; Lieut.-Col., R. Warwickshire Regiment, 1937; Col. (temporary Brigadier), 1939; Major-Gen. (acting), 1940; Major-Gen. (substantive), 1941; Lieut.-Gen. (acting), 1941; Temporary Lieut.-Gen., 1942; Lieut.-Gen. (substantive), 1944; Adjutant, Leinster Regiment, 1919-22; Student, Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25; General Staff Officer for Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major, 1928-30; General Staff Officer (War Office), 1931-32; General Staff Officer (Staff College), 1932-35; again General Staff Officer (War Office), 1936-37; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Deputy Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1941-48. *Recreations*: Hunting and Fishing. *Club*: United Service. *Address*: 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OAG, Thomas Malcolm, Member, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders (Scotland) (M.I.E.S.), Member, Institute of Engineers (India) (M.I.E.S.), Associate Member, Institute of Naval Architects (London) (A.M.I.N.A.), Director of Navigation, Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Govt. of India. b. Sept. 6, 1897; s. of the late Alexander Oag, Dounby, Orkney, Scotland and the late Jane Davie; m. Janet Orr MacGregor, s. d. of the late Lieut.-Comdr. (E) J. MacGregor, R.N.R. and the late Mary Macneil; one s., Alexander Davie Oag and one d., Mary Macneil Oag (Mrs. G. B. Heaney); *Educ.*: Kirkwall Grammar School, Orkney; Royal Technical College, Glasgow. River Surveyor, Hooghly River Survey Service; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Indian Engineers. *Recreations*: Golf, Shooting. *Clubs*: Bengal, Royal Calcutta Golf Club; Saturday; Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*: 9, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

OAK, Vidyadhar Govind, B.Sc. (Hons.), 1929, District & Sessions Judge, Agra. b. May 18, 1909, s. of G. R. Oak, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Belgaum; m. Kusum Kanitkar, Ahmednagar; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Jaipur, Indore and Allahabad; passed I.C.S. examination in 1930. Joined service in 1931 as Assistant Commissioner at Faizabad (U.P.). *Recreations*: Music, Tennis & Bridge. *Address*: District & Sessions Judge, Agra.

OBEROI, Bahadur M. S., Managing Director & Chairman of General Hotel Companies in India. b. August 1900, s. of A. S. Oberoi; m. Shrimati Ishran Oberoi; two s. and three d.; Educ.: Rawalpindi & Lahore. *Clubs*: Roshanara Club, Delhi; Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address*: Grand Hotel, Calcutta.



OJHA, Vasantray Amritlal, Managing Director, Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd. b. December 29, 1914, s. of Sheth Amritlal Ojha; m. one s. and one d. Director: The Indian Enamel Works Ltd.; Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd.; Indian Shipping Industry, Ltd.; National Metals Industries, Ltd.; New Handicrafts Colliery Co. Ltd.; Joto Dhemo Colliery Co. Ltd. Address: Great Social Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.



OLDHAM, John Egerton, LL.B. (Melbourne Univ.), High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan. b. Dec. 7, 1902, s. of Arthur Eggleston and Ethel Constance; m. Margaret, d. of Hon. Sir Frank Clarke, K.B.E.; 1 s. and 1 d.; Educ.: Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne; Trinity College, Univ. of Melbourne. Travelling, 1928; practised as a Solicitor, 1930-37; Political Division, Dept. of External Affairs, Canberra, 1937-38; London Office, 1939-45; Personal Asstt. to Australian Member of British War Cabinet, 1942-45; Australian Member, U.N.W.C.C., 1943-45; Australian Embassy, Washington, 1945-47; Charge d'Affairs, 1946; Delegate to 2nd & 3rd Sessions of U.N. Gen. Assembly, "Victorian (1934) with Alfred Stirling, now Australian H. C. to S. Africa. *Recreations*: Riding, Reading. *Clubs*: Melbourne Clubs, Melbourne. *Address*: Office of Australian High Commissioner, Karachi, Pakistan.

OLPHERTS-FORRESTER, Shirley Wybrants George, B.A. (Nagpur), I.C.S., Military Secy. to the Governor and Secy. to Govt., Forest and Public Works Dept., C.P. & Berar, since Sept. 1947. b. Sept. 2, 1905; s. of the late George Tyrone Olpherts-Forrester, O.B.E. of Katni, C.P.; m. Charice Mabel (*nee* Wynne); twin s. and d.; Educ.: Highbury High School, London W.; Tollington High School, Maxwell Hill, N.W. 7; Boys' High School, Panchsani; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Robertson College, Jubulpore; University College, London; passed into the I.C.S. by open competition in London, 1928. Dy. Commr., Ninnar, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Bilaspur, Buldana and Nagpur, 1936-43; Commr., Nagpur, 1944; Secy. to Govt., Agriculture and Forests, 1945-47. *Recreations*: Shooting. *Address*: Govt. House, Nagpur.

OWEN, Rowland Hubert, C.M.G. (1947), H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, since 1945 and Economic Adviser to High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. b. 1903; m. Kathleen, d. of the late W. A. Scott, of Omagh, N. Ireland; Educ.: Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll., Dublin (B.A., LL.B.). Joined Dept. of Overseas Trade, 1926; Private Secy. to Sir E. Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930; Secy., Gorell Cttee. on Art and Industry, 1931; attended Imperial Defence College, 1934; Commercial Secy., Residency, Cairo, 1935; Private Secy. to the Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Euan Wallace), 1936; transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939; successively Head of Prize Dept. and Head of Shipping, Enemy Resources and General Departments; Ministry

of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle East, 1942; Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944; holds U.S. Medal of Freedom. *Address*: 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OZA, Keshavlal Karsanji, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B., ex-Dewan, Vva State, b. December 9, 1895; m. Savitri, d. of late Mulshanker J. Trivedi, once a Naib Suba in Baroda State; Educ.: Wankar High School; Bahadur College, Junagadh; and Government Law School, Bombay; Practised as a Pleader in Junagadh State, 1921-22; Samyaya dhish, Lakhtar State, 1922-27; Treasury Officer, Wankar State, 1927-31 and 1941; Dewan, Lathi State, 1931-38; Dewan, Mansa State (Mahikant).



1938-41; was elected President, Executive Committee of the 11th "Gyatri Sahitya Parishad" convened at Lathi under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Krishnalal Mohanlal, retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on integration of Kathiawar States into the United State of Saurashtra, was first appointed as Officer-in-charge, Muli and Sayla; was then appointed as District Treasury Officer, Zalawad and now is serving as District Supply Officer, Zalawad Dt. *Address*: Wadhwan Camp.

PADDEI, Prakash Chandra, M.A., O.B.E. (June 1946), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and ex-Officio Chairman, Central Board of Revenue since May 1948. b. September 21, 1903, s. of late Hari Baidhi Padhi and of late Smt. Yasodhara Padhi; m. Smt. Mrudubhashini (nee Panigrahy); three d. (Sulochana, Shanti and Shela) and one s. (Trilochan); Educ.: Maharaja's High School, Parakhimedi, and Presidency College, Madras. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Service, April, 1927; successively Asst. Chief Auditor, E.I. Rly., Asst. Accountant-General, P. & T. Deputy Chief Auditor, G.I.P. Rly. and E.B. Rly., Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay; was on deputation to Govt. of Bombay to inquire into High Court Funds and Accounts; drafted to Finance and Commerce Dept. "Pool" in Nov., 1937; Attache, Finance Dept.; successively Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, Madras and Bengal. *Recreations*: Gardening, Photography, and Music. *Clubs*: The Presidency Club, Madras; President, Orissa Samaj, Delhi. *Address*: "Mimosa", SA, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

PADHYE, Sadashiv Govind, B.A., Manager, The Ogale Glass Works Ltd., b. November 17, 1893; m. May 18, 1919; two s. and five d.; Educ.: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Ferguson College, Poona; graduated, 1917. Joined the Ogale Glass Works Ltd., 1918. *Address*: Ogalewadi, Dist. Satara.

PAL, Ammembal Vittal, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1939), Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of India since 1948. b. Oct. 11, 1901; m. Tarabai, only d. of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pal, O.B.E., M.D.; Educ.: Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll., Madras and Wadham Coll., Oxford. Asst. Collector, North Arcot Dt., Madras, 1926-27; Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30; Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts., 1931-34; Addl. Dy. Mgt., Tanjore, 1938; Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, 1938-40; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Indians Overseas, 1941-44; nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943; Joint Secy. to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Dept., and Controller-Genl. of Emigration, 1944-47; Minister-Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Moscow, 1947-48. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

PAL, Diwan Bahadur K. Rama, M.A. (Hons.), O.S.D. (Patents), b. Jan. 15, 1893; m. Sita Bai, 1913; Educ.: T. D. High School, Cochim; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras, Prof. of Chemistry, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagaram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1920-24; on deputation to H.M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924-48. *Address*: Ministry of Industry and Supply, Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi.

PAL, Mangalore Purshotam, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Joint Secy., Ministry of Industries & Supplies, Govt. of India since 1945. b. December 1, 1906, s. of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. K. Pal, O.B.E., M.D.; m. has two s. and three d.; Educ.: Madras, London and Oxford. Controller of Coffee, Indian Coffee Board, 1940-42; Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, 1942-43; Controller of Supplies, S. I. Circle, Govt. of India, 1943-45. *Clubs*: Presidency Club, Madras; Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address*: 10, Kotah House, New Delhi.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, Rt. Rev. Herbert, D.D. (Dub.), b. Dublin, 22nd March, 1871, 2nd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Osborn, and Clara Jane Ridley; m. 1916, Clara Ridley, g. d. of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes; Educ.: Chert Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin, Decem., 1896; worked as a number of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Napore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1901-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23; Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta, 1923-25. *Publications*: *Commentary on St. John's Ep.* (S.P.C.K.) and *Dishes of Heaven* (S.P.C.K.). *Light and Shades of Christianity* (L.S.S.). *Address*: Christa Shishya Ashram, Tadagam P.O., Coimbatore Dist.

PAKVASA, H. E. Shri Mangaldas Mancharam, Governor of C.P. and Berar from 15th August 1947. President, Bombay Legislative Council from July 1937 to 14th August 1947. b. May 7, 1882; Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; some time Buxton Fellow, Elphinstone College; and won Dhillraj Mathuradas Scholarship in L.L.B. Solicitor for thirty years; was in jail 14 months in connection with the 1932 Satyagraha, 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43; went on a world tour and visited Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, America, Japan and China 1935; As Solicitor for the All-India Spinners' Assoc. did work for saving income-tax, and fought up to the Privy Council in 1930. It was decided that that Body was not liable to income-tax; was the Chairman of Bombay City Adult Education Cttee., Bombay Historical Society, Hindustan Scout Assoc., etc. *Address*: Govt. House, Nagpur.

PAL, Benjamin Peary, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantal), F.L.S., F.N.I., Asst. Director and Head of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. b. May 26, 1900, s. of Dr. R. R. Pal; Educ.: Rangoon University (1924-29); Cambridge Univ., Downing College (1929-32). Joined the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1933; President, Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress (1945-46); Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding (1947-48); member, Agricultural Mission to China (1944); Vice-President, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society. *Publications*: Over 60 papers on plant breeding and genetics of crop plants. *Recreations*: Painting and Rose-gardening. *Address*: 6, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

PALANPUR, Lt.-Col. H. H. Zaid-ul-mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Talay Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (Jan. 1, 1936), K.C.V.O. (March 17, 1923), K.C.S.I. (June 5, 1920), A.D.C., Nawab of, b. July 7, 1883; m. first the d. of Malek Shri Rustumkhanji of Dasada, Jan. 20, 1900; second, the d. of Leigh Falkiner of Australia, 1939; Her-Apparent Nawabzada Iqbal Muhammad Khan, b. June 8, 1917; Educ.: Privately. Ascended the gadi Sept. 28, 1918; was granted an honorary commission as Captain in the Army, 1916; promoted Major, 1930; Lt.-Col., 1936; was a member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Sept. 1928. *Address*: Palanpur.

PALITANA, Maharaja Sir Shri Bahadur-sinhji Mansinhji (Colonel Rajput), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakore Sahab of, b. April 3, 1900 invested with full powers, 27th Nov. 1919; is entitled to a permanent dynastic salute of 9 gun. Member of the Presidium of the United State of Saurashtra. *Address*: Palitana.

PALIWAL, Pt. S. K. Dutt, V.A. (Economics), Sahitya Rattan (Hindi), Journalist, b. August, 1896, s. of Pt. Brij Lal Sharma; m. Begam Maqsood Jehon; Educ.: Agra College, Agra; M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, U.P. Congress Cttee. for 7 years; M.L.C. (U.P.), 1924-26; M.L.A. (Central), (1935-48); Minister of Finance and Information, U.P., 1947-48. *Leader*, U.P. Kishan Vaka Praja Party; General Secy., All India Kishan Congress and Rural People's Federation; Editor: *Prabhat* Monthly Magazine, *Pratap* and *Sainik*, Daily and Weekly. *Publications*: *Sera Mary*; *Awarpi*; *Satyadharma* and *Sarva-Marg*, *Hanara Sandhishai Samuha*; *Kishan Rajpal Varsha*; *Yojana Gaudhadi*. *Address*: 3, Vijaya Nagar Colony, Agra.

PANALAL, Bhagwanlal, J.P. 2nd s. of Babu Panalal Poonamchand, J.P., by his 2nd wife Bai Parvati Bai, b. 11.9.1883 in Bombay; Educ.: Privately; m. at the age of 17; one s. Does business in jewellery in Bombay; appointed J.P. in 1931 and jeweller to H.E. Sir Roger Lumley in 1939; attended both the Delhi Durbar - the mutual, Shree Mahadevi Jain Sabha, Bombay, and the Jain Assn. of India; is the Chairman of many trust funds including Shree Siddha Kshetra Jain Dalashram, Palitana, Babu Nankchand Poonamchand Trust and Panalal Poonamchand Charities of which he is also the Managing Trustee; has donated large sums to public and charitable institutions including the Panalal Hindu University, *Clubs*: The All-India Congress Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., the Orient Club, etc. *Recreations*: Travelling; has visited almost all the Jain sacred places. *Address*: Jivan Villa, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Econ., London), B.Sc. (Econ., London), Secretary, Indian Banks' Association, Bombay; Rtd. Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham College, Bombay. b. July 18, 1894; m. Indira, d. of S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Duca (1921-23). *Publications*: *Economic Consequences of the War for India*; *Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal-Delta*; *Economic Development of the Great Powers of India*; *Banking in India*; *Industrial Labour in India*. *Address*: Gandhi House, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

PANCHAKOTE RAJ, Raja Sri Sri Shankari Prasad Singh Deo, a descendant of Maharaja Damodar Sekhar who founded the Panchakote Raj



the most ancient in India and an independent State until the permanent settlement in 1793 A.D. b. 1921; m. 2nd. d. of the late Raja Bahadur Major Durganarain Singh of Tirwa, Taluqdar of U.P. *Her Apparent*: Sri Sri Bhubaneswari Prasad Singha Deo; succeeded on the 26th Dec. 1945 on the death of his father the late Raja Kalyani Prasad Singha Deo, the succession being by primogeniture; the family is known for its charities and religious endowments; is a good sportsman; takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works, and development of his vast estate and also in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education; maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary and an English High School; has extensive property covering nearly 3,000 sq. miles, including valuable mines in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares. *Address*: Panchakote Raj, Via Adra, B. N. Rly. (Manbhum).

PANCHAMUKHI, Vidyaratna R. S., M.A. (Hons.), Vidyaratna Mandala, Benares (1949). Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar, since 1929. b. May 4, 1898, s. of late Swaminivacharya Panchamukhi Landford, Kurvinkop, Dharwar. m. three s. and five d. *Educ.*: Kannada College, Dharwar. Entered the Archaeological Dept. after M.A. and worked there in Epigraphy, 1925-29; awarded the title of Vidyaratna by the All-India Dharmamata-Mandala, Benares. *Publications*: Several books and papers and inscriptions. Cons., Iconography, History, Archaeology, Museum and Kannada Literature. *Address*: Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar.

PANDE, Bhairab Datt, B.Sc. (Allahabad, B.A. (Cantab.), Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Supply and Price Control Department and Chief Controller of Prices and Supplies since March 1918. b. March 17, 1917, s. of C. D. Pande, Retd. A.D.G., P. & T., m. Vinoda Pande; two s., Arvind and Lalit. *Educ.*: Modern High School, Delhi; Govt. Inter. College, Almora and Allahabad; Allahabad Univ. (Muir Hostel), and Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S. in 1939 and posted to Bihar: Asstt. Magistrate, Gaya, Oct. 1939-Oct. 1940; Aurangabad, Gaya, Oct. 1940-April 1941; Sub-divisional Officer, Khunti (Ranchi), April 1941-Jan. 1942; Bihar-sharif (Patna), Jan. 1942-Sept. 1943; Regional Grain Supply Officer, Darbhanga & Monchhyr, Sept. 1943-Dec. 1945. Food Controller and Dy. Secy., Dec. 1945-Feb. 1948, passed in Mundari (1941) and Nepalese Pahari (1944). *Recreations*: Tennis, Hiking, Photography. *Address*: Champamouli, Almora (U.P.).

PANDE, Major, Sardar, Pandit Bindeswari Prasad, B.A., L.L.B., F.R.E.S., ex-Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, b. at Bareilly, 1898; *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. After joining the Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt. Motilal Nehru in the famous Lakshmi-Narayana Privy Council Appeal and worked as Junior to Sir John Simon; enrolled as Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader; elected Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board for two consecutive terms and presided over the conference of Municipal Chairmen at Agra; appointed Chief Secretary, Orcha State in



1930 and Dewan in 1932; deputed to attend the Third Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate; inaugurated a number of reforms in Orcha State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage; Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1930-40; introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably 'Village Panchayats', 'Rural uplift', 'Independent Audit Section and Judiciary'; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, 1940-47; Member of the Benares Hindu University Court since 1942; Senate member of Utkal University 1944-47; ex-Scout Commissioner for Mayurbhanj & Orcha States; Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhanj State. *Recreations*: Numismatics, writing and art collection. *Address*: 'Yashonivas' Sahukara, Bareilly (U.P.).

PANDE, Lt.-Commnd. Sukhdev, M.Sc., Secretary, Birla Education Trust; Vice-Pres., Jaipur State Council; Dt. Commisr., Boy Scouts Assocn. b. April 13, 1893; m. on December 3, 1916; three s.; *Educ.*: M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad. Appointed Asstt. Prof. of Mathematics, Benares Hindu Univ., 1918; did research work under Dr. Ganesh Prasad and published a few papers; took commission in I.T.P.; was O.C. 'D' Company of the 3rd U.P. Bu. for several years; was Hon. Secy. of the Coll. and Univ. Athletic Assoc.; helped in organising several important extra curricular activities in the Hindu Univ.; was Hon. Secy. of the Collection Committee; organised collection work for the Univ.; deputed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya to Pilani as Principal, Birla Intermediate Coll. and as Hon. Secy., Birla Education Trust, 1929; 'Kulpati', Birla Vidya Bihar; was appointed Hon. Principal, Technical Training Centre during the war; was later on appointed Hon. Principal, H.M.I.S. Pilani which trained Artificers of the R.I.N.; was conferred the honorary rank of Lieut. Commander. *Publications*: Wrote some books in Hindi on Mathematics for High School and College students; brought out a glossary of Mathematical terms including Astronomy in Hindi consisting of over 4,500 terms. *Address*: Birla Education Trust, Pilani (Jaipur).

PANDEY, Pandit Ramkrishna, Proprietor, Laxman Printing Press; Editor and Proprietor, Hindi Weekly Parakram, b. October 1895; s. of late Kunjabhauril Pandey; m. Shrinati Sarla Devi d. of late C. L. Awasthi of Jaccamnapur State, U.P., four s. and six d.; *Educ.*: Government High School, Sangor and Robertson College, Jubbulpur. C.P. While in High School joined Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League in 1918 and took active part in its agitation; gave up college studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi and joined his Non-Cooperation Movement; was elected Member, P.C.C. of C. P. Hindustani; worked for the Hindu Maha Sabha; Secy., C.P. Hindustani Prof. Hindu Sabha and Member, A.I.H.M.S.; held two successful sessions of Hindu Mahasabha as General Secy. of R.C. in the Province; member of W.C. of A.I.H.M.S., since 1939; imprisoned for participating in Nagpur Flag Satyagraha; again for participating in Gandhiji's C.D. Movements, 1930 and 1932; was arrested and subsequently discharged by Bhopal State authorities for Hindu Sabha work, 1933; participated in Bhagalpur Satyagraha of Hindu Sabha; arrested and detained till Mar. 1943; again detained, Dec. 48-Jan. 1949; has widely travelled in India in connection with Congress and Sabha work; is a good speaker; has been editing his Hindi Weekly paper *Parakram* for the last 8 years. *Address*: Proprietor, Laxman Printing Press, Tilak Nagar, Bilaspur, C.P.

PANDEHARIPANDE, Shrikrishna Laxman, M.A. (Sanskrit), M.A. (Marathi), Principal, S.B. City College, Nagpur, C.P. b. July 14, 1899; m. Mrs. Ramabai; *Educ.*: Nagpur, C.P., The Nell City High School and Bishop College, Head Master, National School, Bhandara, C.P. (1920-23); Teacher, St. Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur (1924-30); Political prisoner (1930-31); Founder and Principal, S.B. City College since 1931; member, Faculty of Arts, Academic Council, Board of Studies and University Court of Nagpur University; Secretary, C.P. Research Society; President, Federation of Recognised Educational Institutions, C.P. & Berar; Depressed Class Girls' Hostel, Nagpur; Bharat Mohila Vidyalaya, Nagpur. *Publications*: Articles on literature, Indian philosophy, Marathi language and script, education, religion, etc. in newspapers, various journals and compendiums; *Address*: Circle No. 7, Walker Road, Mahal, Nagpur (C.P.).

PANDIT, Keshav Gopal, B.A. (Hons.), Ellis Scholar, M.A., Principal, Senior Prof. of English, Willington College, Sangli, 6 January 1904, s. of Gopal Balwant Pandit; m. San. Vijaya Kumari, d. of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya; four s.; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Life-Member, D.E. Society; Head of Dept. of English, Ferguson College, Poona (1929-44); Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marathi Shala (1932-44); Fellow, Univ. of Bombay and Member, Board of Studies in English Literature, Bombay Prov. School Book Cttee. (1943-46); Recognized Univ. Post-Graduate Teacher; member of the Court, Academic Council, Executive Council and Board of Studies in English, Univ. of Poona. *Publications*: *Why English?*; *Introduction to Chaucer*; *Approach to Shakespeare*; *Plays and Poems in Marathi and other educational books*. *Address*: Willington College, Sangli.



PANDIT, H. E. Srinati Vijaya Lakshmi, Ambassador of India in U.S.A., since 1949, b. 18th August 1900; Educ.: Privately by tutors and governesses; m. Ranjit Sitaran Pandit, Bar-at-Law (Classical and Historian), 9th May, 1921, 3 d. Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935; elected to U.P. Assembly, 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940-1942; Vice-Pres., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Va. U.S.A., as leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council on World Affairs; toured extensively in U.S.A.; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco and presented the Indian case in an unofficial capacity as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom; Leader of the India delegation to the U. N. O., 1947 and 1948 Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement—15 months, 6 months and 11 months respectively; returned unopposed to U.P. Assembly from the old constituency; appointed Minister for second time by Congress Govt. holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health; Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R., 1947-49. *Address*: Indian Embassy, Washington.

PANDITRAO, Ramchandraro Raghunathrao alias Balasahab, Diwan Bahadur (1945), Rao Bahadur (1940), Sirdar, (1919), Landlord and Inamdar; Hereditary priest, Satara Palace and Dharmadhikari, i.e., representative of Shri Shankaracharya (Deccan), Satara, B. June 14, 1894, direct descendant of Ramchandra Mudgalbhat, member, first cabinet of the Great Shivaji Maharaj; m. Miss Malati (deceased, 1944) d. of late Kashinathrao V. Bavadekar, Bhor, 1912; two s., Chintamanrao alias Rao-sahab and Narayanrao alias Tatyasaheb; *Educ.*:



Bhor and Govt. High School, Satara; has been closely associated with many public activities; Village, Munsiff, 1919; Hon. Magistrate, 1920; elected member, Satara Dt. Local Board, 1928-35; nominated member of the same Board, 1936-40; Hon. 1st class Magistrate, 1940; invested with summary powers since 1943 till the abolition of these courts; Hon. Secy., Inamdar Central Assoc., Satara, for nearly three decades; Vice-Pres., and Trustee, Satara Union Club; is actively associated, in the reformed popular regime, with several activities of public utility, e.g., hostels for the sons of armed forces; member, Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, Dt. Advisory (Utee.), Journalism. *Address*: Mudgal Castle, Gururwarpath, Satara.

PANIKKAR, H. E. Kavalam Madhava, Indian Ambassador at Calcutta since April 1948. b. June 3, 1895; *Educ.*: Madras & Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Aligarh Muslim University; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patana; Foreign & Political Minister, Bikaner; Prime Minister, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education & Health, Bikaner State (1944); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; official Witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee; Indian States Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945; member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1947; Vice-President, Royal India Society, London. *Publications*: *Indian States and Government of India*; *Interstate Law*; *Portuguese in Malabar*; *Dutch in Malabar*; *Caste and Democracy*; *Hinduism and the Modern World*; *Kingship in India*; *Education Reconstruction*; *India and the Indian Ocean*; *Future of South East Asia*; *The Basis of Indo-British Treaty*, etc.; has also contributed to *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Contemporary Review*, etc. and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address*: Nanking.

PANJU, Esmail Abdulkarim, Senior Partner of the firm E. A. Karim and also Husain Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay, founded in 1914. b. at Zanzibar (British East Africa); m.; 1 d. Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar; Hon. Treasurer, the Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjetani; Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat and Jam-e-Musjid, Bombay. Trustee of Seth Dawood Fazel Educational Trust and Chairman, Karim Corporation Ltd., Director, The Habib Bank Ltd., The Kalsee-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd. *Address*: Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Bombay.



PANT, Apasahab Balasahab, B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British East Africa, since July 1948. b. Sept. 11, 1912, of the family of the Pratinidhis of Aundh; m. Naladevi Dravid, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.; one s., Aniket Kumar and one d., Aditidevi; *Educ.*: Devan College, Poona; Oxford (B.N.C.); Lincoln's Inn. Started work in the Aundh State under his father Shrimant Bhawanrao Pratinidhi, Rajasahab of Aundh; worked as Education Minister; prepared a draft Constitution for the Aundh State, with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, when his father granted Responsible Govt. to his subjects, 1939; first elected Prime Minister, Aundh state, for six years; was Minister for four years till the State was merged in the Province of Bombay, March 1948. *Recreations*: Tennis, Cricket, Volleyball, Hockey, Mountain climbing, Hiking, etc. *Address*: Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4; P.O. Box 2274, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

PANT, The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow), Premier in charge of General Administration, Finance, Justice and Information, United Provinces, since April 1, 1946; member, Congress Working Committee since 1931 b. September 10, 1887, in Almora Dt.; *Educ.*: Almora, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ. Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909; joined the Bar at Naiin Tal; took active part in politics; started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances; gave evidence before the Southborough Committee and succeeded in bringing the Kumaon districts under the Montford Reforms; elected member, A.L.C.C., 1916; U.P. Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket; Leader, Swaraj Party, U.P. Council, for 7 years; elected Pres., U.P.C.C., 1927, and presided at Aligarh Session; took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation and received lathi blows in Lucknow along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience, 1930-32; appointed Chairman, U.P. Agrarian Committee by the U.P.C.C.; submitted Pant Report, 1931; Genl. Secy., All-India Parliamentary Board, 1931; elected M.L.A. (Congress), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party; elected Leader of the Congress Party in U.P. Assembly, 1937 and Premier, 1937-39; resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha, Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah; member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U.P. Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly; elected member, Constituent Assembly and member of several Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly. *Address*: Premier, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PAPWORTH, Harold Charles, M.A., O.B.E. (1941), Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, since 1947. b. Dec. 16, 1888, s. of A. C. and Mary Papworth of Cambridge; m. Florence Mary Moore, d. of the late Capt. J. Moore; *Educ.*: Ipswich School, March Grammar School, and the University of Leeds. Prof. of English, Presidency College, Madras, 1916; Principal, Govt. Victoria College, Palghat, 1928; Principal, Govt. Muhammadan College, Madras, 1933; Principal, Presidency College, Madras, 1934; Director of Public Instruction, Govt. of Madras, 1938 and 40; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, 1944. *Recreations*: Music and the Stage. *Clubs*: Madras, Trivandrum, and Royal Empire Society. *Address*: University of Travancore, Trivandrum.

PARASIVAYYA, G. S., M.Sc. (Calcutta), Member of Institute of Radio Engineers of America; Principal, Lingaraj College, Belgam, b. November 20, 1908 of a respectable family in Bangalore and s. of a retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Mysore; m. Srinati Chinnamma; four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore; University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta; passed M.Sc. in first class and with distinction; was research scholar at the Indian Institute, Bangalore. Lecturer in Physics, Mysore University, 1930-39; joined the Lingaraj College as Professor of Physics, 1939; became Principal, 1943; Fellow of the Bombay University; is a member on the Board of Technical and Industrial Training and the Board of Physical Education; was member of the Karnataka Univ. Utee. and Industrial and Technical Secondary Education Utee.; a captain in the Univ. Officers Training Corps; *Publications*: Monograph in Kannada on *Broadcasting*, published by the Mysore University. *Address*: Principal, Lingaraj College, Belgam.



PARANJE, Gopal Ramchandra, M.Sc., A.I.I., Sc. I, E.S. (Rtd.), P.N.I., J.P., O.B.E. (1946), b. 30th January, 1891, m. Mrs. Malini Paranje; *Educ.*: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin, Bombay University Research Scholar. For some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920, Principal and Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; retired in 1936, Chairman of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Bombay Province, since 1948; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore; Fellow of the National Institute of Science of India. *Publications*: Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular scientific monthly in Marathi "Sashidh Dnyan". *Address*: Sudashan, 202, I. Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPE, Dr. Sir Raghunath Parushottam, M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta), b. Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876; *Educ.*: Maratha H.S., Bombay; Ferguson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.), 1901-07, and Hon. Fellow 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899. Principal and Prof. of Math., Ferguson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Presy.; Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-25, 1927; awarded the Kalashikhand Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted, 1942; Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-22, 1927; member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939; High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944-47. *Publications*: "Gokhale Karve," "The Crisis of the Indian Problem," "Nationalism in Practice." *Address*: Poona 4.

PARDIVALA, Homi Rustomji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Bom.), b. 9th Feb. 1906; Educ.: Graduated from St. Xavier's College in 1928 and proceeded to England in the same year for higher studies; took active part in Indian student activities; Founder member, the Indian Students' Association in Great Britain and the London Branch of the Indian National Congress under the presidency of Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., returned to India in 1921. Practising at the Bombay High Court; has been taking keen interest in Congress activities

and in the Labour Movement; has taken a leading part in organising a number of trade Unions in Bombay, such as the General Motor Workers' Union, the Lever Brothers Workers' Union, Richardson & Cruddas Workers' Union, Bombay Port Trust Workers' Union, the National Oil Workers' Union, etc., has represented workers in many important cases in the Industrial Court, Bombay; member of the Provincial Board of the Hindustani Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; arrested in August 1942; released in 1943; after release, took active part in reviving Congress activities; leading part in organising the Congressmen's Constructive Work Committee; worked as Secretary; leading part in organising the Bombay Legal Defence Committee for the defence of political prisoners and detainees; fought numerous cases on behalf of political prisoners and detainees all over the country; arrested again in November 1943 in Lahore where he had proceeded to file an application for the release of Shri Jai Prakash Narain; arrest created a great sensation and as a result of agitation that followed, he was released soon afterwards; member, Bombay Bar Council; Address: Amarchand Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

PAREKH, Dewan Bahadur Motilal Lallubhai, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Baria State, 1916-48. b. 18th March, 1882; Educ.: Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay; m. Vasantgauri (deceased); One s. Publications: Edited "Vallabha Charitra." Address: Dakal-Pol, Nadiad

PAREKH, Chandulal Pitamberdas, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay, Merchant, b. 22-1-1891; m. Ichhaben, d. of Ambalal Boghila Desai on 10-4-1910, 3 s. and 1 d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Member of the Committees: Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1925-28. Ahmedabad Millowners' Assn., 1937-41. Indian Central Cotton Office, 1936-41; non-official adviser to the Govt. of India on Indo-Japanese negotiation, 1939; member, Export Advisory Council of the Govt. of India, Committee, 1948; Mg. Director, The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. Wvg. & Mfr. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd., Jaya Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., C. Parikh & Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay Uganda Co. Ltd., Mysore Plywoods Corporation Ltd., Uganda Cotton Union Ltd., and Nakasero Trading Co. Ltd.; Director, Standard Mills Ltd., New China Mills Ltd., and Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in Bombay Assembly. Clubs: W.L.C.C. Ltd., Willington Sports Club, Ltd.; Cricket Club of India, Ltd. Address: 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PAREKH, Jayantilal Lallubhai, Merchant and Landlord; Managing Director, Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd. b. November 7, 1914, s. of late Lallubhai Premnand Parekh, Income-Tax Officer, Bombay; m. Sarladevi, d. of Dr. S. V. Shah, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Berlin), Principal, Junagadh College, Junagadh; four d.; Educ.: Bharda New High School, Bombay and Dava's College of Commerce, Bombay. Established the Jostle Trading Corporation as a proprietary firm, 1939; converted it into a private limited firm, 1947; established the Jain Sahakari Bank Limited (Co-operative Bank), 1946; was Assistant Managing Director of the Bank, became Managing Director, 1948; visited England, 1946, stayed there for 4 months and developed



the electrical trade in which the firm was taking interest since 1939; Committee Member, The Electric Merchants' Assoc., Bombay since 1940; was twice Secretary, 1943 and 1947; was President, 1948; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; General Secretary, The Bombay Digambar Jain Prantik Sabha, Hiraabang, Bombay (Provincial Organisation of the Digambar Jain Caste) since 1944; Managing Committee Member of the various charitable trusts such as Hiraabang Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Tardeo; Hiraabang Gumanji Dharmashala, Hiraabang, C.P. Tank; Sheth Manechand Hiraabang Jubilee Bang Trust; Katanben and Rukshmaniben Panachand Sravik-Ashram (Ladies Hostel), Tardeo. Recreations: Riding, Tennis and Indoor games. Clubs: Life Member, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd.; W.L.A.A. Club House, Ltd.; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana; The Bombay Amateurs' Riding Club; Member, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Ltd.; Shree Krishna Merchants' Club. Address: Office: The Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd., Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Residence: 1st Floor, Madhavani Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

PAREKH, Meneklal Mohanlal, businessman, b. July 21, 1899. m. three, and four d.; Educ.: Canby. Took to business early in life; had a particular aptitude for the manufacturing line and selected the printing and picture calendar manufacturing line; visited Japan in 1937 to specialise in Tin printing process; has excellent contacts there; after returning from Japan, expanded his Tin printing business with good success; went to Germany in connection with the development of the business of fabricating boxes; derived great advantage from his visits to Germany. Address: 221-223, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.



PAREKH, Mohanlal Odhavji, B.A., LL.B., Leading citizen, Lawyer, Law Publisher, President, Municipality and Member, Baroda State Legislative Assembly



representing the Commerce Constituency. Anand and Odhavji, b. January 1, 1899 at Rajkot; Educ.: High School, Anand; Bahadur College, Junagadh and Law College, Bombay, 1921. Commenced practice in District Amreli, 1921. Elected member of the Municipality since 1921. Works for the material welfare and social progress in Anand, Kathiawar, and Baroda; Vice-President, District Local Board, 1926-29; an elected member of the Panchayat, for the last 20 years; was elected President of Municipality unanimously in 1936 at the young age of 37; elected President, District Local Board, Amreli, 1939-46; re-elected President, Amreli Municipality in 1946 for 3 years; Government Pleader, District and Sessions Court since 1940. Member, Baroda State Legislative Assembly since 1936; ex-Parliamentary Secretary, State Legislative Assembly; Secretary to Sir Sayajirao Golden Jubilee Committee and Flood Relief Committee, Amreli, 1927; Director, Agricultural Bank Ltd., Amreli. Worked on many select and special committees appointed by the Government; Social Worker; awarded Rajya Ratna Gold Medal for meritorious public service; a trustee, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Modh Vanik Boarding, Bhavnagar; a social and political leader. Publications: Law Books in Gujarati, annotated Hindu Law, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Evidence Act, Mahomedan Law. Address: Odhav Bhuvan, Raj Mahal Road, Anreli.

PAREKH, Ramanlal Chandulal, Merchant and Landlord, b. 1907 in Nadiad, s. of the late Chandulal T. Parikh; m. Subhadra, d. of Rai Sahib Hiralal M. Desai, Principal, Agricultural College, Dharwar; Educ.: in Bombay. Joined his father's business, the family firm of Messrs. Chandulal T. Parikh, at the early age of 18; worked it up to its present position with 23 branches; became Managing Partner on the death of his father in 1942; Chairman, Nadiad Safe Deposit Vault Co. Ltd., Nadiad; Director: Jaina Industries Ltd., Jaina; Parikh Dyeing & Printing Mills Ltd., Bombay; Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Itanjanmandi; Kotah Wire Steel Products Co. Ltd.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Advisory Board of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., Nadiad; Indian Roads and Transport Development Association; Trustee: Khadayata Bhuwan Mandal; The Basudivala Public High School, Nadiad; took particular interest and initiative in the cause of a Science College at Nadiad, now known as J. J. College of Science; is keenly interested in welfare work in his native place at Nadiad. Address: 299, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



PAREKH, Rasiklal Umedchand, B.Com. (Bombay), B.Com. (London), Home & P.W.D. Minister, Saurashtra. b. May 18, 1910, s. of Umedchand Nanchand Parikh of Limbdi and of Surajben. m. Sharda, d. of Capt. V. J. Doshi of Bhavnagar; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Jaswanthi High School, Limbdi; Ferguson College, Poona (1926-27); Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; London School of Economics, London. Court-ed imprisonment three times in 1930, 1933 and 1942; was Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference. Address: Eastern House, Rajkot.

PARODA, Ram Karan Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.). b. March 7, 1917, of a Jat Agricultural Family; m.; one s. and two d. Educ.: Government Agricultural



College, Kanpur. Worked as Marketing Officer, Rural Development Officer; Hony. Asst. Recruiting Officer and in several other capacities, Ajmer & Merwara. Won a National Government's first prize for recruiting in Rajputana and Central India, awarded by H.E. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; constructed first Maternity Home and Hospital in rural areas; organised Provincial Price Control Department; Officer, Wool Grading Scheme, deputed by Govt. to several places for further education; member, District Board; Food Relief Committee; Poultry and Agricultural Shows, Agricultural Marketing Board; Secretary, Water Supply Committee for Rural areas and Rural Hospital and Maternity Homes. Recreations: Swimming, debating and riding. Clubs: Farmers' Association. Address: Saradhna, Ajmer-Merwara.

PARRY, Vice-Admiral William E., C.B. (1939), Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, since August 15, 1948. b. April 8, 1893, s. of late Sir Sydney PARRY, K.B.E., C.B.; m. Maude Mary Phillips (1922); one s. and one d. (twins); Educ.: Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, Joined R. N., 1905; Lieutenant, 1914; served afloat throughout War of 1914-18; Captain, 1934; commanded Anti-Submarine Establishment (H.M.S. Osprey), 1936-37; Imperial Defence Course, 1938; lent to New Zealand Division in Command of H.M.S. Achilles, 1939; commanded H.M.S. Achilles in Battle of River Plate, 13th December 1939 (C.B.); First Naval Member of N. Z. Naval Board, 1940-42; Command of H.M.S. Renown, 1943;

Rear-Admiral, 1944; Naval Commander, Force "L" in Invasion of France, 1944; Deputy Head of Naval Division, Control Commission for Germany, Berlin, 1945-46; Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiralty, 1946-48; Vice-Admiral, 1948. *Recreations*: Bird-watching. *Clubs*: United Service Club, London, S.W.1.; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: C/o Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

PASHA, H. E. Mohamed Ali Allouba, Egypt's first Ambassador to Pakistan, since April 1949. *m. Madame Allouba Pasha, Dy. Pres., Fomiet Union in Egypt.* Is a prominent statesman in Egypt; has served his country as a lawyer, Cabinet Minister, and recently was a member of the Senate from where he was chosen by King Farouk of Egypt as his first Ambassador to Pakistan; was Pres. of the Bar; elected member, Leg. Assembly, 1913; was one of the leaders of the Egyptian Revolution, 1919; was member of the "Wafd" headed by the Egyptian national leader Saad Zaghloul Pasha; has been leader of several delegations sent to Europe, Islamic and Oriental countries; was the only man who initiated the first Parliamentary Conference of Arab countries; was member, National Party headed by Mustafa Kamal Pasha; became an active member, Liberal Constitutional Party; was Minister of the Cabinet formed by this party; has been re-elected Pres., Ikhid El Arabi (Arabic Union); Pres., Union of the Nile Valley and many other Islamic and Oriental Assoc.; visited India as leader of the Egyptian Delegation, 1939. *Address*: Royal Egyptian Embassy, Karachi.

PASRICHA, Lt.-Col. Chiranjil Lal, M.A., M.B.Bchir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B., Fellow of Calcutta University; Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine; Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in U.K. b. September 9, 1897; *m. Sita, d. of the late Col. B. J. Singh, Educ.*; Leys School, Gonville, Cambs College, Cambridge; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Resident, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London & Queens Hospital, Birmingham; joined I.M.S., 1925; Research Worker at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1929; Professor at the same Institute, 1932; Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1945-47. Superintendent, Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Calcutta; Minto Medal for Research, 1938. *Publications*: 100 scientific papers, dealing mainly on researches on Cholera & Bacteriology. *Address*: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England.

PATEL, Amthalal J., F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., P.S.A. b. April 15, 1907; *Educ.*: at Village School. In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman and returned in 1928. Started business in the name of Central Camera Co. In 1932; proceeded to America as one of the technical advisers on the picture "The Rains Came," 1939; floated A. J. Patel Ltd. in 1942 and the Central Cine Corporation Ltd. in 1944; started Patel India Ltd. in 1946 for distribution of Photographic and Cinema equipment (wholesale); a pioneer in producing Educational Films; largely contributed to the success of village film schemes of the Bombay Govt. and other Provincial Governments; started a Film Laboratory in 1945 styled "Film Center" functioning under the Central Cine Corporation Ltd., acquired from the Govt. of India the "Information Films of India" and "Indian News Parade"; has visited practically all the countries of the world; was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939; elected



twice President of the Photographic Society of India; Managing Director, A. J. Patel Ltd., Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd., Patel (India) Ltd., and Allied Photographics Ltd. *Address*: 100, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PATEL, Bhailal Khushaldas, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, since Sept. 21, 1946. b. April 12, 1906; *m. Kanta M. Patel; three s.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Christ's College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Collector in various districts in Sind. Dec. 1929-1937; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme, 1938-42; Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary, Supply Dept., Govt. of India, May 1943-May 1946. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club. *Address*: 9, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

PATEL, Bhagwat Prasad R., M.A., A.I.A., I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, since August 1948. b. 1912; *Educ.*: Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad and Square College and Baroda College, M.A., 1933; passed I.C.S. Examination, 1935. Joined I.C.S., 1936; joined service in Sind; served as Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Revenue Officer, Barrage Collector, Dy. Secy. and Secy., Food & Civil Supplies Department, Govt. of India, Ministry of Food, April 1947 to Aug. 1948; was Chairman, Capital Selection Cttee. for Saurashtra and Rajasthan. *Address*: Patiala.

PATEL, Bhogilal P., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing & Rural Finance, Bombay Province; also Registrar-General of moneylenders, since Sept. 1947. b. Oct. 16, 1912. s. of Trabhudas Kalidas Patel of Khanpur, Taluka-Baroda; *m. Kamalaben G. Patel of Dasanurtha, Taluka-Baroda; one s. and one d.*; *Educ.*: Primary education, K'ampur; secondary education, Nar and Baroda, Baroda College and Royal Institute of Science, India; London School of Economics and Middle Temple Inn, England, 1933-37. Asstt. Collector, Satara, 1937-41; officiated as Collector for a month, 1940; Settlement Officer, Central Division, Sholapur, 1941-42; did Revision Settlement of Canal Assessment in the Talukas of Karmala, Madha, Malstras and Sholapur; Special Asstt. Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in charge of supplies and controls for Maharashtra, 1942; Collector of Ahmednagar District, Jan. to June 1943; Collector of Ratnagiri District, 1943-46; Joint and Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1946-47. *Recreations*: Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Shooting. *Clubs*: Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri Officers' Clubs; New Club, Poona. *Address*: 7, Yerawada, Poona.

PATEL, Hiralal Muljibhai, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Com. (London), C.I.E. (1946), Secretary, Ministry of Defence. b. August 27, 1904; *m. Savita Patel; Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, and St. Catherine's at Oxford. Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt. Officer in Sind; Sind Separation Officer, 1935; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secy., Stock Exchange Cttee., 1936-37. Trade Commr., Northern Europe, at Hamburg, June 1937 to outbreak of War; Deputy Trade Commr. and Trade Commr., London, 1939 Sept. to 1940 July; Secy., Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., 1942-43; Joint Secy. and Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46; Joint Secy. and Secretary to the Cabinet, 1946-47; Partition Secretary, 1947-49. *Address*: 2, Roberts Road, New Delhi.

PATEL, Jehangir Pestonji, B.A. (Cambridge), Cotton Merchant. b. 1st February 1905, son of Pestonji D. Patel; *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Downing College, Cambridge; Mg. Director of The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., Director of The New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., National Information and Publications Ltd., Indian Schering Ltd. and The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Partner, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers, Bombay and Director, The Patel Cotton Co. (Pakistan) Ltd., and Patel Brothers (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. and The Western India Automobile Association Club House Ltd. *Address*: Juhu, Bombay.



PATEL, Maheshbhai Jugabhai, Businessman, Importer of petroleum products, Proprietor of Carbo & Co., Bombay, and partner of Patelz India, Bombay. b. July 22, 1909, s. of Jugabhai L. Patel; *m. Kantaben M. Patel, one s., Master Rupin M. Patel and one d. Miss Pruthi; Educ.*: Ahmedabad. Has been in petroleum line from a very early age since 1928; volunteered to import petrol to be given to government during war-time and during scarcity of petrol; proposed and successfully persuaded the Govt. to conduct prospecting of minerals in India, which is now in progress; has also been taking interest in rubber industry and mineral products like manganese ore, etc. *Recreations*: Swimming, Riding and Golf. *Clubs*: W.I.A.A. Club; Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay Club. *Address*: Post Box 1198, Bombay 1.



PATEL, The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Javerbhai, Deputy Prime Minister, India, and Minister for Home Affairs and States b. Oct. 31, 1875, s. of Javerbhai Patel and Lachabai; *m. Javerben Patel, one s., Dahyabhai Patel and one d. Manben Patel; Educ.*: Nadai High School, passed District Board's Examination, was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England (1913) started practising in Ahmedabad; entered Public Life as an associate of Mahatma Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad, 1916; came into prominence as a Satyagraha leader first at Kaira and then in the Narpur National Flag Agitation and elsewhere; was elected Pres., Ahmedabad Municipality, 1924-28; left Ahmedabad for Bardoli Ashram, 1928; conducted the famous No-tax campaign in Bardoli, 1928; was acclaimed as sardar by Mahatma Gandhi in appreciation of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli Campaign; was elected Pres., 46th Indian National Congress, held at Karachi, 1931; courted jail several times in pursuance of Congress Civil Disobedience Movement; Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-cttee., etc., 1935-42; when he controlled the activities of the Minister in the eleven Provinces; negotiated with the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Govt. of the State, 1938-39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, Oct. 1940; released, 1941 owing to illness; imprisoned again, Aug. 1942; released, June 15, 1945; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress; assumed office in the Interim Govt. as Member for Home and Information and Broadcasting, Sept. 2, 1946, and in addition took up the portfolio of States, July 5, 1947; continued in charge of the same portfolio as Minister in Free and Independent India; has been in

charge of States and Home Affairs, since Dec. 1948; his achievements in securing the accession, democratisation and integration of India's hundreds of States and in maintaining the security and tranquillity of India through critical times, have been universally appreciated; Director or Trustee of the following educational, business and public institutions: Institute of Agriculture, Anand; Vallabhi Vidyamangar, Anand; Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad; Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad; Kasturba Smarak Trust, Wardha, and many others; member, Hansard Society, London; awarded Doctorate (Honoris Causa) from the Nagpur, Benares and Allahabad Universities, Nov. 1918; Osmania Univ., Feb. 1949, and East Punjab Univ., March 1949. Address: 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

PATELL, Jehangir J. K., Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay. Since 15th April, 1939, b. 2nd August, 1905, s. of Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor. Educ.: St. Xavier's School and College, Davao's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London; completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association 1931-39; contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on "Motoring" and "Photography". Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestra Society. Honorary Treasurer of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. Clubs: Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nashik; President for the last eight years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. Recreations: Football, Motoring and Photography. Address: Jer Manor, Chanda Ranaji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.



PATIL, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1945), G.B.E. (1911), A.D.C. (1916), L.L.B. (1939), Rajpramukh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Maharaja of b. January 7, 1913, s. of His late Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhupendra Singhji, m. The Princess of Serakolla; two s. and two d.; Educ. Aitchison College, Lahore. Recreations: Practically all games, particularly Cricket, Tennis, Horticulture. Clubs: Rajindra Gymkhana Club, Patiala. Address: Motibagh Palace, Patiala (in Winter), Chail, Simla Hills (in Summer).

PATIL, Hon'ble Mr. Laxmanrao Madharao, B.A., LL.B., Minister (Excise and Reconstruction), Government of Bombay, b. 16th July, 1907, at the village of Gahu, Taluka Bahuri, District Ahmednagar; m. Miss Umilabai, d. of Col. R. S. Chavan; Baroda. Educ.: Sangamner High School; Deccan College, Poona; Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years R. I.; practised at Ahmednagar, presided over a number of political conferences; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution, offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India Rules on 10th August, 1942; Pres., Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay, since 1937. Address: "Kereve", Narayan Dahodkar Road, Mahalax Hill, Bombay.

PATIL, Hon'ble Mr. Malagouda Panagouda, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay. b. February 4, 1901; m.

Mrs. Laxmibai Patil; Educ.: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum, 1924; Hon. Organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri; Pres., Taluka Local Board and member, District Local Board; joined the I.T.F. in 1926 and was promoted Lieut.; resigned, 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement; took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted jail; organised the Karnataka Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman; elected to the A.I.C.C.; arrested as a detainee, 1932; after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from Belgaum North General Constituency, 1936; was Parliamentary Secy. to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments; courted imprisonment for one year during Individual C. D. Movement; jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement; elected Pres. of the K.P.C.C., 1945; again returned to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from his former constituency; appointed Minister for Agriculture and Forests. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

PATIL, Malgouda Satgouda, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. b. February 13, 1897, at Hukeri, s. of late Shree Satgouda and Shrimati Gangabai; m. Shrimati Parvatibai Naik; two s., Nijaguni and Subhash; Educ.: Sardar's High School, Belgaum; Fergusson College, Poona; Government Law College, Bombay; took law degree in 1920. Commenced practice at Belgaum and Hukeri, 1921; served as Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Hukeri, Poona, Dharwar and Karwar and other places, 1925-39; was Appointed Assistant Judge in 1939 and served at Poona, Satara, Ahmedabad and Belgaum; as Asst. Judge at Poona, heard in 1943-44 the well-known "Capitol and West End Cinema Bomb Case" arising out of the 1942 movement; was subsequently appointed District and Sessions Judge, Dhulia; was stationed at Ahmednagar and Belgaum before his appointment at Ahmedabad in July 1948; presided over the First Maharashtra Linacay Education Conference at Sholapur, 1944; took a keen interest in Co-operative Movement in the Belgaum District. Recreations: A keen sport, takes interest in Tennis. Clubs: Member of Gymkhanas at Dhulia, Belgaum and Ahmedabad; Pres., Officers' Social Club, Ahmednagar, 1945-47. Address: Judge's House, 3, Camp, Ahmedabad.

PATIL, Rao Bahadur Pandurang Chimanji, L. A. M.Sc., D.Sc., Retired I.A.S. Member, Poona University Senate; Hon. Agr. Adviser, Kolhapur Govt. b. 1877, s. of Chimanji Narayan Patil, m. has three s.; one son S. P. Thorat, D.S.O. is Major-General, another a Captain in the Indian Army and the third Supdt. of Police, Gwalior. Was Deputy Director, Professor of Economics and Principal, Agricultural College, Poona; retired 1932; worked as Minister of Education, Kolhapur; was President of Maratha Educational Conference and member of Bombay University Senate. Publications: "Geography and Statistics of Agriculture, Principles and practice of Farm Costing, Food Problems of India (1948)", now writing Economic Resources and Statistical Atlas of Kolhapur. Address: Kolhapur (Tarabai Park).



PATIL, Ramrao Krishnarao, B.Sc., LL.B., Food Commissioner, Govt. of India, since July, 1949. b. December 13, 1907; m. Subhadrabai, d. of Ganpatrao Heblkar; Educ.: Morris College, Nagpur; Hindu University, Benares; Law College, Nagpur; Competed and passed the I.C.S. examination in England, 1930; called to the Bar, 1931; served as Asst. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in different districts of the province; resigned from the I.C.S., 1943; Secretary of the Kasturba and Gandhi Memorial Fund for the Marathi districts of the C.P. and Berar; Ex-Minister for Food and Agriculture, C.P. and Berar. Address: Food Commissioner, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

PATIL, Shiddangouda Ishwargouda, Landlord, Merchant and Wataundar Patil, Bhablad, Bijapur District. b. October 18, 1913, s. of late Ishwargouda Patil, Pres., Bijapur Municipal Borough, Landlord & Merchant; m. Gangabai; two s.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Bijapur and N. Wadia College, Poona. Entered politics as an Independent, 1942; elected Councillor, Bijapur Municipal Borough, 1944; President, July 1941-Nov. 1945; member, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Bijapur Orphanage, District Probation and After-Care Assoc.; Provincial After-Care Assoc. President, District Patil Wataundars' Assoc.; Hon. Asst. Recruiting Officer & Hon. Magistrate, Bijapur District. Address: Honorary Magistrate, Bijapur.



PATIL, S. K., President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since June 1946 and Mayor of Bombay since April 1949; b. Aug. 14, 1900; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined non-co-operation movement in 1920 and conducted national schools till 1924; went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in Journalism at the School of Economics and University College, London; returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" for some time; was General Secretary, Bombay P.C.C. from 1929-1946; member of the Indian Constituent Assembly; President since 1944 of the Bombay Provincial Hindustani Mazdoor Sevak Sangh (Congress labour organisation); member of the A.I.C.C. since 1930 and of the Working Committee since 1947; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934 and Leader of Congress Party in Corporation since 1942; member of Economy, Defence, Home Affairs and States Finances Integration Committees of the Government of India; sentenced 8 times in the Civil Disobedience Movement; made a tour of important cities of Europe and America to study City Administration during May-July 1949. Address: Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



PATIL, Tatappa Krishnappa, B.A. 1st Class (Bom.), M.A. (Lond.), Principal, Vijay College, Bijapur. b. Dec. 20, 1906, of a peasant family; Educ.: Willingdon College, Sangli; University College, London. Senior Professor of Mathematics, Lingaraj College, Belgaum, 1933-40; Vice-President, Lingaraj College Gymkhana; Secretary, Inter-Collegiate and Inter-Groups sports; member, Board of Sports, 1948-49. Address: Vijay College, Bijapur (M.S.M. Bldg.).

PATON, V. F. Noel, E.D., Chairman, Killick Industries Ltd. *b.* 29th Jan., 1900; *Educ.*: The Edinburgh Academy; *m.* (1932) Joane Mary, *ed.* of Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E.: one *s.* and three *d.*; Royal Engineers, 1918-19; joined Killick Nixon & Co. in 1920. President, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Director, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban Electricity Companies; Kohnoor Mills Co. Ltd.; Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; Himgir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd.; The Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.; Cement Agencies Ltd.; The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.; member, Council of Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd.; Committee of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India; President, The Association of Electrical Undertakings, Bombay Province. *Recreations*: Golf, Sailing, Fishing. *Clubs*: New Club, Edinburgh, Willington Sports Club, R. B. Yacht Club, East India United Service Club. *Address*: Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay.



PATTABHI RAMAN, C. R., B.A., LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Madras High Court and of the Federal Supreme Court, New Delhi. *b.* November 11, 1906, *e. s.* of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; *m.* Saraswathi, *d.* of Captain P. Krishnaswami; *Educ.*: B.A., at the Presidency College, Madras, LL.B., London School of Economics and Political Science, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. Accompanied Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Chief Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva as Private Secretary, 1927; President, Madras Cricket Association and Working Committee; member of the Board of Control for Cricket in India since its inception. *Publications*: *Law of Waters and Water Rights*; *Various Arbitration Proceedings*; articles to various periodicals. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis and Golf. *Address*: The Grove, Teynampet, Madras; 'De Lisle', Ootacamund.

PATTANI, Anant Prabhshanker, M.A. (Cantab.), ex-Dewan, Bhavnagar State, *b.* 29th September, 1888; *e. s.* of late Sir Prabhshanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Rama Pattani. *Educ.*: in England at Kirtree, Harrow and Cambridge; *m.* Yashomati L. Vaidya, 1904; one *s.* joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911; Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Huzar Secretary, 1931; member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937; State's Representative, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; retired 1948. *Publications*: Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's 'St. Joan' with an original 'Explication' of same; First fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' 'Outline of History' in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue. *Address*: Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.



PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (London), A.I.S.C. (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor. *b.* 10th Jan. 1905; *m.* Miss Godavari Dandale, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur P. L. Dandale of Buldana; *Educ.*: Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Research Asst., Biochemistry Dept. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32; Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34; Asst. Prof. of Biochemistry, Seth G. S. Medical

Coll., Bombay, 1935-46; member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., I.R.F.A. since 1939; Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications*: Papers on (1) cereal amylases, (2) Cheap balanced diets, (3) Basal metabolism, (4) Calcium and phosphorus metabolism, (5) Fat metabolism, (6) Nutritive value of Soya bean, etc. *Address*: Director, Nutrition Research, I.R.F.A., Coonoor (Nilgiris), S. India.

PAVRY, Miss Bapsy, M.A., *Literature; Educ.*: Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924; presented at Their Majesties Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, President Kalinin, the Shah of Persia, and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938), guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937), also of Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Menen in Ethiopia (1916); attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1937); Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family; attended the historic Peace Conference in Paris (1946) and Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (1947). *Publications*: *Herons of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge, 1930). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PAVRY, Jal Dastur C., M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist, Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London; Fellow of Columbia University; presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928); received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, President Kalinin, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938); guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937); attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1928); member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). *Publication*: *Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life* (New York, 1926). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.



Economics, Rajaram College, 1935; became

Principal, 1945; took great pains to reorganise the College library on a systematic basis and added much to the former stock of books; is popular among the students; takes special care to see their aptitude for any line of business in their future career; is considered an authority on Maharashtra History. *Publications*: Several articles on Maharashtra History. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: 11th Lane, Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.

PAWAR, Balvantrao Ganapatrao, M.A., LL.B., Director of Records and Archaeology, Kolhapur. *b.* March 1, 1916, *s.* of Ganapatrao Pawar; *Educ.*: Rajaram College and Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. Practised as a pleader in Kolhapur for over a couple of years; was selected for State service, 1945; was deputed for departmental training in records and archaeology, 1945; awarded a diploma in archives keeping (Govt. of India); as Director of Records and Archaeology, made several improvements in the centralisation of records; toured the whole of Kolhapur District and surveyed carefully all the ancient monuments for preservation; undertook excavation work at Beed, a place nine miles from Kolhapur and discovered several structural remains of one of the ancient capitals of Kolhapur State during the regime of the Shilahar rulers. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and Photography. *Address*: Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.



PEERMAHOMED, Fazal Rahimbhoy, M.Sc. in Chemistry (Bombay), M.S.E. in Chemical Engineering, (Michigan) Business in Protective Coatings. *b.* January 10, 1918, *s.* of Rahimbhoy and Shirinbad; *Educ.*: Bombay and Ann Arbor, in Karachi. *Publications*: *Recovery of Titania and Alumina from Bauxite Sludge* in Journal of Indian Chemical Society. *Recreations*: Tennis, Photography and Stamp Collection. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India. *Address*: 9, Amil Colony No. 1, Karachi 5.



PENDHARKAR, Baburao, Film Producer, Proprietor, Karwar Chitra Mandir and Rajaram Talkies, Kolhapur. *b.* June 22, 1896, *s.* of Dr. Gopalrao Pendharkar; *m.* Shri Kumudini; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Secondary education. Became Manager, S.A.B. Motor Company, Kolhapur, 1918; joined the Maharashtra Film Company, 1919; started his own concern, Vand Mataram Film Company, 1926; joined the Prabhat Film Company, 1929; again started another concern, 'The Hums Pictures', 1930; was the first man in Maharashtra who encouraged literary men like Khadkankar and Atr to write stories for cinema; produced social tragedies like 'Chhaya' and satirical comedies like 'Dharm Vir' and 'Pahila Palana'; is a good character actor on the Indian screen was elected Municipal Councillor, Kolhapur, 1948; member, Standing Committee, Kolhapur Municipality. *Address*: Rajarampuri, Kolhapur (Shahpuri).



PEREIRA, J. E. A., Governing Director, Messrs. P. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Ltd., Quilon; b. 1896; m. Mary Ponnammal Motha, 1922; 3 s. and 3 d. Partner, Messrs. Pereira & Kocher, Tuticorin; P. X. Pereira & Sons, Madras; Director, Messrs. P. X. Pereira and Sons Ltd., Colombo, the Travancore Opale Glass Mfg. Co., Ltd., Alwaye; Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Trivandrum; The Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Trivandrum; Narottam & Pereira Ltd., Bombay;



Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum; The West Coast Fisheries (Trav.) Ltd., Trivandrum. Heads from the respectable Pereira family in Tuticorin. Supports charitable and educational institutions. Takes part in public life and social service, both in Travancore and adjoining territory of Tanjavelly District. Address: Quilon.

PERIER, Most Rev. Ferdinand, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. Antwerp, 22nd Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913; consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921; Archbishop of Calcutta on June 23, 1924; Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Officer Order of Leopold. Address: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, 3rd Baronet, cr. 1890. b. June 24, 1901, s. of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, d. of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet; m. Sylla, d. of late R. D. Tata, 1928; one s. one d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. Heir: s. Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, b. Aug 13, 1934. Address: Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PILLAI, Rao Bahadur Deivasagaya Arulanandam, B.A., B.L., Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Retired, b. July 11, 1868; m. Soundranayagathammal; two d., Maria Siromani and Rajam. Was awarded a Gold Medal with the legend *Virtutis Praemium* for arresting a murderer while armed; Dy. Collr., 1913; Asst. Commr. of Labour, 1918; Publicity Officer, Madras, 1922; presided at the VII All-India Catholic Congress in December 1939 and at the IV All-Travancore Latin Cath. Congress in May 1940; has been delivering a series of lectures to groups of Catholic Priests under the presidency of their respective Bishops on the subject of *Hundiakalayams and Pidi Arisi* for the creation of Parish Funds; celebrated on 8-2-40 the Golden Jubilee of his wedding; his wife died on 10-7-43 exactly on the completion of his 75th year; has created a Trust for saying 12 masses annually in perpetuity and for the support of the local Convent; His Holiness the Pope has conferred on him the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" Publications: *The Secret of Memory or the Art of Never Forgetting*, *The Perpetual Almanac*, *The Madras Year Book*, 1923, *The Life of Soundranayagam*, *The History of Pagaalalai*, etc. Address: Soundra Mahal, Kurumbagarum, Tanjore District.



PILLAI, G. Parameswaran, Trivandrum.

b. 1890. Educ.: Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, graduated in Law in 1913; enrolled as Advocate at Trivandrum. Was elected member, Trivandrum Municipality for four successive terms; Hon. Secy. Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1919-27; was thrice elected member of the Travancore Legislative Council; entered the Judicial Service in 1927 first as a Judge and then served for some period as Additional Head Sirkar Vakil and Law member of the Travancore Legislative Council; has made a special study of Constitutional Law and Parliamentary procedure. While acting as Law member he was placed on special duty in connection with the Indian R.T.C. Was Secy. to Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, the Adviser for Madras States at the Indian R.T.C. held in London in 1930 and was attached to the States' Delegation for purposes of consultation; was on special duty in connection with the investigation of the Law's Delays in Travancore; Political Secy. to the Govt. of Travancore, 1931-34; deputed by the Travancore Govt. to the Indian R.T.C. in London in 1932; was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1934; deputed several times to represent Travancore at the States' Ministers Conferences and was on special duty in connection with the Indian Constitutional Bill; awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935; again appointed Federation Special Officer in 1936 in connection with the deliberations with the special Representatives of H. H. the Viceroy regarding the Draft Instrument of Accession. Rejoined duty as High Court Judge in Jan. 1937; again Federation Special Officer in Sept. 1938; appointed Chief Secy. to Govt. in September 1941; Offg. Dewan of Travancore in the absence of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in August 1942; in June 1945, was placed on Special duty as Post-War Reconstruction Officer. Deputed as a member of the Indian Delegation representing Indian States to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept. 1946 and again at Washington in October 1946. Representative of the Travancore State in connection with the negotiations on Standstill Agreement and Instrument of Accession. Member of the American Society of International Law. Appointed as Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, November 1948. In November 1939, the title of *Rajasevaramprava* was conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore. Address: "The Grace", Vellayambalam, Trivandrum.



PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K.C.I.E. (1946), B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cambr.), 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe. b. 24th July, 1898; m. Edith Minnie Arthurs; Educ.: Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces; Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938; Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941; Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1942; Indian Charge d'Affaires in Paris till 1943. Address: Paris.

PILLAI, Dr. Parashottama Padmanabha, Head of the Indian Liaison Mission at Tokyo and Political Representative of India with S.C.A.P. since 1949. b. 1894; m. Lakshmi Kutty

Menon; two s.; Educ.: Maharaja's Coll. and Law Coll., Trivandrum; Ph. D. in Economics and Political Science, London School of Economics, Middle Temple, London, and Univ. of Geneva. Appointed member, Economic and Financial Secy. of League of Nations, Geneva, 1924; on Official Mission in India, 1925-26; Senior member, Dip. Div. of the I.L.O., Geneva, 1927-28; off. Rep., I.L.O. in India, and Director of its Indian Branch, 1929-47; Chairman, I.L.O.'s Asiatic Mission, 1947; has attended 17 major International Conferences; travelled widely in Europe and America; Banallil Reader in Indian Economics, 1929-30, Patna University; member, Selection C'ttee of the Universities of Delhi and Bombay; Rep., University of Delhi, on Governing Body of Ramjas Coll., Delhi; Examiner for Post-Graduate Degrees in Economics; Vice-Chairman of Council, Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1942-44; actively connected with Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, and Indian Council of World Affairs; Minister, Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires of India in France, 1949; Permanent Rep. of Govt. of India to United Nations, July 1947-49. Publications: *Economic Conditions in India*; *Banallil Lectures*, 1929-30; *India and the I.L.O.*; *World Economic Changes since 1914-18*; *Labour in South East Asia*; numerous contributions on social and economic questions. Address: Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

PILLAI, V. K. B., I.C.S., Adviser, Rajasthan Union and Regional Commissioner, Rajputana States. b. 1902. Educ.: Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Exeter College, Oxford; had a brilliant academic career. Joined the I.C.S., 1925 and was posted to Bihar; held several important positions in Bihar as, Director of Industries and Labour Commissioner, Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration; services placed with the Govt. of India as Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner for all the coal fields in India; reverted to Bihar as Commissioner, Bikanapur Division and later as Chief Secretary; services again placed with Govt. of India, Ministry of States as Adviser, Rajasthan Union and Regional Commiss., Rajputana States with headquarters at Abu; a keen gardener and a shikari. Address: Adviser, Rajasthan Union, Midhurst, Abu.

PILLAI, Major-General V. N. Parameswaran, O.B.E. (Jan. 1947), Hon. A.D.C. to H. H. the Viceroy, 1943; General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces since March 1945. b. April 10, 1898; m. Sry B. Kunjamma; Educ.: Trivandrum. Entered service in Sept. 1912; Jemadar, 1922; Lieut. Adjutant, 2nd Inf., T. S. F., 1937; Commandant, 3rd Infantry, 1939; Offg. Commandant, T.S.F. and H. H. the Maharaja's Body Guard, 1940 and 1943; O. C., Army Trg. School & Gentleman Cadet School, 1940; O. C., Trg. Battalion, 1941; Hon. Military A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1931-45; Special Officer for reorganisation of Mathlakom Guard, 1936; deputed by Govt. to visit I. S. Forces such as Gwalior, Jaipur, Patiala, Indore and Hyderabad to study military administration; awarded Investiture Medal of H. H. the Maharaja, 1931; Coronation Medal of H. M. The King Emperor; Indian Service Medal; War Service Medal;

Indian Independence Medal. *Publications*: "System of Administration, Training, etc., in the Travancore State Forces." Address: Flag Staff House, Trivandrum.

PITHAWALLA, Professor Maneck Bejanji, D.Sc. in Geography (1940), B.A. (1909), B.Sc. (1910), Moos Gold Medal (Univ. of Bombay) (1911), Research Certificate, Univ.



Lond. (1933); Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Sind; Director, Geographical and Geological Research, Univ. of Sind. b. November 20, 1886; s. of Bejanji Bhicaji Pithawalla and Sunabai; m. Miss Meher C. Cursetjee, Jullundur Cantt.; one d., Miss Frances M. Pithawalla, L.T.C.L.; *Educ.*: Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari; Wilson College, Bombay; Birkbeck College, University of London; College of Preceptors, London, Headmaster, Jehangir High School, Bhopal, C. I.; Principal, Sirdar Dastur Hoshang High School, Poona; Principal, B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi; Hon. Professor of Geology, N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi; Hon. Director, Karachi Geographical Society; Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Delhi; Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, Islamia College, University of Sind, Karachi. *Publications*: *A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin (Sind)* (Doctorate thesis in 17 parts); *Geology and Geography of Karachi and its Neighbourhood*; *An Introduction to Pakistan*; *An Introduction to Karachi*; *An Introduction to Sind*; *Location of the Original Aryan Home*; *Light of Ancient Persia*; *Links with the Past (Verses)*; *Geography and the World War*; *Reclaiming the Indian Desert* *Physiographic Divisions of India, Burma and Ceylon*; *Correlations between Linguistic (Cultural) Regions and the Physiographic Divisions of India, Burma and Ceylon*; *The Physics of the Indus and its relation with the Recurrence of floods in Sind*; *The Gujarat Regions and the Parsees*; *Marvels of the Earth*, etc. Address: Katrak Building, Victoria Road, Karachi 3.

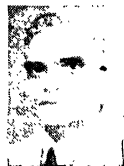
PORWAL, Shival T., B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Barrister-at-Law (London) b. Sept. 1912; *Educ.*: graduated from Fergusson College, 1936; had higher studies in England, 1936-40; called to the Bar in Middle Temple, London, 1940. Prompted by Mahatma's Civil disobedience movement, entered active politics, 1930; gave up practice at the Bombay Bar, 1942; participated in the national movement of 1942; remained as a member in the Executive of Marwar Congress District Ctee., 1945-47; elected as a delegate to R.P.C.C., 1945-49; when in England, was



working as member of many political, social and cultural institutions chiefly as member, London Majlis, India League and Hampstead Borough Parliament; President, Marwar Jain Yuvak Sangh at its session in Sumerpur, 1947-48; was Director and Legal Adviser, Board of Bikaneri Prakash Ltd., a daily newspaper of Jodhpur, 1947-49, which played

an important role in the revival of political life of Marwar; is a staunch follower of Gandhism and keeps always an independent mind in political outlook. Address: Tapadia Mansions, Jalori Gate, Jodhpur.

POTDAR, Damodar Vaman, B.E. (Mechanical), B.E. (Electrical), A.M.I.E. (India), Electrical Engineer and Contractor. b. Nov. 26, 1905, in a respectable Hindu family; m. Mrs. Minnalini Damodar Potdar;



two s.; *Educ.*: Poona; graduated in Mechanical Engineering, 1929 and Electrical Engineering, 1935; served in P.W.D., Sind, Hyderabad and later in Tata Hydro Elec. Power Station; has been working as a Consulting Engineer and Contractor for 15 years; President, Paise Fund Glass Works, Talegaon; Working Pres., Mahatma Chamber of Commerce & Industries; Director, Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Ltd.; Bombay Prov. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; formerly member, Executive Ctee., Bombay Prov. Co-op. Banks' Assoc.; Chairman, Poona Dt. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Poona Dist. Co-op. Purchase and Sale Union Ltd.; Poona Merchants Co-op. Bank; Chairman, Pragnod Bhandari Ltd., Partner, M/s. Agency, Tatpar Sevak Ltd.; member, Sales Tax Advisory Ctee. (Bombay Province); Board of Technical & Industrial Training (B.P.); Telephone Advisory Ctee., Poona; Rural Development Board, Poona; and a keen worker in the field of Co-operation, Commerce and Industry, etc. Address: 180, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2.

POTDAR, Dato Vaman, Mahamahopadhyaya (1917), B.A. (Bombay), Educationist and Historical Research Worker. b. Aug. 5, 1890; *Educ.*: Poona. Worked as Professor of Marathi & History in the New Poona College, Poona; Orator, Educationist & Research Worker in the field of Indian History particularly of the Mahatmas; developed the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona; was its Secy. for 25 years; started the Indian History Congress in Poona, 1934; presided over the History Congress held at Delhi, 1948 and the Nagpur Session of the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, 1939; took active part for the establishment of the Poona Univ. since 1925; Chairman, Hindustani Board; member: Provincial Board of Education; Indian Historical Records Commission; National Commission (cultural sub-section) for co-operation with UNESCO appointed by the Govt. of India; Up-Kul-Guru of the Tilak Vidyapeeth, Poona. *Publications*: Contributed several articles to Marathi journals and papers; also published some books. Address: 180, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2.

PRADHAN, Manohar Gopal, B.E. (Mech.), D.I.C., A.F.R.Ae.S., Director of Air Routes & Aerodromes, Civil Aviation Department. b. January 4, 1908, s. of late Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan of Nasik; m. Miss Kamal Karnik, d. of late M. V. Karnik; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Engineering College, Poona, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Appointed in Civil Aviation Department as Aerodrome Officer, 1932; later held post of Technical Officer (Operations), Deputy Director of Air Routes & Aerodromes, and now Director of Air Routes & Aerodromes. Address: C/o Directorate-General, Civil Aviation, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

PRAKASA, H. E. SRI, B.A. (Allahabad 1911), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law (1914), Governor of Assam since Feb. 1949. b. August 3, 1890, s. of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt.; m. Anasuya Devi, d. of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram (Bihar) who died in 1926; 2 s. and 2 d.; Educationist, Journalist and Politician; connected with the Benares Hindu Univ. (1914-17), *Leader*, Allahabad (1917-18), *Independent*, Allahabad (1919), *Aj.*, Benares (1923-43); *National Herald* (Lucknow since 1938), *Sansar* (Benares since 1943); member, A.I.C.C. (1918-45); Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapeeth (1921); Benares Municipal Board, 1921-25; General Secy., United Provinces Provincial Congress Ctee. (1925-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31); Pres., U.P. Political Conference (1931) and Pres., U.P.C.C. (1934-35); member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935; re-elected, 1945; Chairman, Reception Ctee., India National Congress, 1936; imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942; elected member of the Indian Constituent Assembly for the United Provinces, 1946; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947-49. *Publications*: *Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English) and *Grahasta Gita, sphut Vichar and Nagrik Shashtra* (in Hindi), *Chha*; *Kashi Club*, Benares and Karachi Club, Karachi. Address: Sevashrama, Benares; Government House, Shillong.

PRASAD, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bind Basni, B.Sc., LL.B., M.A., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1947. b. Feb. 20, 1898, s. of late M. Kashi Prasad, Magistrate and Collector (U.P.); m. d. of late Kunwar Kunta Prasad, Dy. Collector; practised at bar at Allahabad, 1915-21; entered judicial service, 1921; served as Civil Judge and later as District & Sessions Judge. *Publications*: Translated the U.P. Co-operative Manual and contributed many articles to Co-operative Journals. *Recreations*: Co-operative movement. Address: Judge, High Court, 3, Mayo Road, Allahabad.

PRASAD, Beni Madhab, B.A. (Cal.), B.I. (Pat.), Ind. Sahib (1945), Regional Labour Commissioner (Central Government), Bhagalpur, b. February 23, 1897, s. of late Babu C. M. Prasad and late S. M. Bhagwati; m. Srimati Suryamukhi Kuar; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Northbrook School, Darbhanga; T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur; Law College, Patna. Sub-Dy. Collector and Sub-Dy. Magistrate; Asstt. Settlement Officer, Dy. Magistrate, Special Officer for Bhagalpur Municipality, Union Boards and Saran District Board; Inspector of Local Bodies, Bihar Government. *Recreations*: Study of Hindu philosophy and astrology. Address: P. O. Bhagal, B. N. Bly. (Bihar).

PRASAD, Jagat, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934), *Retd.*, *Educ.*: Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; retired, 1934, as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent); Dy. Auditor (Officiating). Address: Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, Dr. Jwala, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal, Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti; Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University. b. 25th October, 1890; m. Shreemati Manorama; *Educ.*: St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jabalpur. *Publication*: Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; *Introduction to Indian Philosophy*; *Indian Epistemology*; Lectures on B.A. Ethics; *History of Home (Hindi)*; *Western Logic (Hindi)*; and a number of various research papers. Address: Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti (Berar).

PRASAD, Dr. Mata, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, since 1946 and Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, since 1925. *b.* Feb. 1898. *s.* of Munshi Mathura Prasad; *m.* Mrs. Sheila Mathur; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Agra, Benares and London; was the recipient of merit scholarship at the B.Sc. examination; was the U.P. Govt. Scholar for research at Benares; worked at the Royal Institution, London, 1926 and 1934; Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of several societies in India; President, Indian Science Congress, Chem. Sec., 1941; *Publications*: About 125 original papers published in Journals in India and abroad on colloidal Chemistry, Magneto Chemistry, Photo Chemistry, X-rays and Crystal structure, Chemical Kinetics and many industrial topics. *Clubs*: Rotary Club, Bombay; Radio Club, Bombay. *Address*: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

PRASAD, The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra, M.A., M.L., LL.D., President, Indian Constituent Assembly, *b.* Dec. 3, 1884; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta, Prof. of Engl., G.B.R. Coll., Muzaffarpore, 1908; practised, Calcutta High Court, 1911-16; practised, Patna High Court, 1916-20; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Agrarian movement; suspended practice as lawyer and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920, General Secretary, Indian National Congress; member, Congress Working Committee; President, Indian National Congress, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1947; Imprisoned several times for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement; last time arrested, Aug. 1942; released 1945; Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in Indian Interim Govt. and first Indian Government after independence in 1946 and 1947 respectively; Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly since formation in Dec. 1946; left Government, Jan. 15, 1948; President of Congress, Nov. 18, 1947-Dec. 1948; other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social, humanitarian and relief work in general; one of the founders of the Patna Engl. daily *Searchlight* and the Hindi Weekly, *Desh*. *Publications*: *India Divided*. *Address*: Sadakataashram, Patna.

PRASADA, Krishna, I.C.S., J.P., C.I.E. (1943), Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, *b.* Aug. 4, 1894; *m.* Shrimati Bishnu Devi; *Educ.*: Barclay College, Bardilly, and New College, Oxford. Started service in 1921 in U.P. where he was Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P.M.G.; led the Indian Delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, in 1938 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris, in 1947; Oxford Tennis Club (1927); played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 & 1932. *Address*: New Delhi.

PRASADA, Shankar, M.Sc., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, since 1948. *b.* March 11, 1905, *s.* of Kameshri Prasad; *m.* Radhavalati; two *d.*, Mrs. Virendra Kumar and Mrs. L. Nigam; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ., Allahabad; Magdalene College, Cambridge. Joint Magistrate, 1930-36; Magistrate & Collector, Shahjahanpur, 1937-38; Dy. Secy., Govt. of (U.P.), Education & Industries Dept., 1938-41; Settlement Officer, 1941-42; Excise Commissioner, United Provinces, 1942-46; Magistrate & Collector, Meerut, 1946-47; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, 1947-48. *Clubs*: Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*: Chief Commissioner's House, Delhi.

PRASHAD, Dr. Bains, D.Sc. (Punjab & Edinburgh), F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., O.B.E. (1942), Fisheries Development Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1944. *b.* 13th March, 1894; *m.* Mrs. Ram Dass; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ., Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Appointed Supdt. of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1917; Offg. Dir. of Fisheries, ditto, 1918-20; Asst. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1920 and again 1921; Offg.

Supdt., ditto, 1920 and 1923; Offg. Dir., ditto, 1924, 1927, and again 1929, confirmed 1933. *Publications*: *Progress of Science in India during the past 25 years*; English translations of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*; *Qanun-i-Humayuni*; *Muathir-ul-Umara* and over 150 scientific papers on the Zoology of India in various Indian and foreign journals. *Address*: Ministry of Agriculture, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

PREM CHAND, B.A. (Hons.), Delhi, M.A. (Cantab.), Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Administration and Co-ordination Branches since June 1945. *b.* December 10, 1909, *s.* of Mr. and Mrs. Munshi Ram; *m.* Gur Pyari, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. Sundar Das of Dayalbagh, Agra; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi and Jesus College, Cambridge. Taught Economics at the V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P., 1935-38; Secretary, International Labour Office, New Delhi, Jan.-March, 1939; taught Economics at the Benares Hindu Univ., July 1939-Jan. 1944; Head of the Dept. of Economics, Ramjas College, Delhi, Jan. 1944-June 1945. *Publications*: Wrote a book on Elementary Economics in Urdu, published by the Oxford Univ. Press. *Recreations*: Dramatics. *Address*: 75, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

PREMCHAND, Sir Kikabhai, Kt. (1931), Financier, *b.* April 1, 1863; *m.* Lady Lily; *Educ.*: at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee; Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address*: "The Lily", Juhu, 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PREM NATH, Automobile Engineer and Dealer. *b.* July 1, 1902; *Educ.*: Prince of Wales College, Jammu; Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in England and Germany; *m.* Kamla Devi, 1928. Worked from 1927 to 1939 at Bombay, Nagpur, Jabalpur and Indore with the Bombay Garage (P. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.); in 1939 started his own firm Prem Nath Motors (Incorporated as a Private Limited Company in 1945), New Delhi, with a Modern showroom and an up-to-date workshop; from 1943-45 ran transport contract under the Government of India for the construction of Assam Access Road and Aerodromes in N.W.F.P., Bengal and Bihar; Governing Director, Prem Nath & Sons Ltd.; Managing Agents of Prem Nath Transport Co. Ltd.; Director, Indian Vegetable Oils & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Khanna. Schmidt Vegetable Products Ltd., Gwalior; Sports India Publications Ltd., New Delhi; *Address*: Prem Nath Motors, New Delhi.



PRUTHI, Hem Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Ph.D. Class), Ph.D. (Cantab.), O.B.E. (1942), Plant Protection Adviser to Govt. of India since 1945. *b.* Feb. 1897; *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kaur; *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge; Melrod, Kapurthala; Natural Science Studentship of the Punjab Univ., Charles Abercrombie Research Studentship, Peterhouse, Cambridge (1924-25); International Education Board Fellowship (Rockefeller), 1925-28; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Science, India; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Barclay Memorial Medalist of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (for best work in Biological Research); Imperial Entomologist to Govt. of India, 1934-44; Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1944-45; Director, Locust Control, India, since 1940; Secretary, National Institute of Sciences, India since 1947. *Address*: Plant Protection Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

PURANIK, G.V., alias Nanasaheb, Registered Medical Practitioner, Panvel, Bombay. *b.* March 1, 1907, *s.* of Vishnuhastr Krishna Puranik, at Panvel, Dist. Kolaba; *m.* Miss Ambulal, *d.* of Kashinath Govind Navare, Sion, Bombay; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: V. K. High School, Panvel; Fergusson College, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay. Managing Director, Shri Dhootapapeshwar Panvel Ltd., Panvel; Banthia Bank Ltd., Panvel; President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Chief Editor, *Aryamanandir* (Monthly magazine, devoted to Health, Physical Culture and Indigenous Systems of Medicine), Panvel; President, Ayurvediya Prasarak Mandal, Bombay; Director, Swastik Textiles, Ltd., Bombay; Neptune Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Chairman, Indian Pharmacists' Association, Bombay; The Pulp & Paper Products Ltd., Panvel; The Nanghat Funicular Tramway & Transport Co. Ltd., Poona; The Panvel Taluka Electric Development Co. Ltd., Panvel; Dhootapapeshwar Industries Ltd., Bombay; Dhootapapeshwar Sales Corporation Ltd., Bombay; Dhootapapeshwar Prakashan Ltd., Bombay; Navare & Puranik Ltd., Bombay; Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Works Ltd., Poona; Member, Working Committee, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, All-India Manufacturers' Organization Delegation which visited U.K., Europe and U.S.A., 1946-47; Presided over the Maharashtra Provincial Ayurvedists Conference, Kolhapur, 1949; presided over the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference, Poona, 1944; President, Konkani Education Society; *Hobbies*: Tennis, Photography. *Clubs*: W.I.A.A.; C.C.I.; Panvel Tennis Club; Silver Fish; Club of Maharashtra. *Address*: Panvel, Bombay.



PURANIK, Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B., Member, Federal Public Services Commission, New Delhi, since April 1947. *b.* Sept. 13, 1886; *m.* Sushilabai, *d.* of K. K. Acharya; *Educ.*: Burhanpur, Khandwa, Ujjain, Indore and Nagpur. Started practice at Nagpur Bar, 1910; Advocate-General, 1937; twice nominated to the Leg. Assembly between 1935 and 1937; Offg. Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1928 and 1940; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, 1942-46; Chairman, Conciliation Board for Labour disputes in the Coalfields of Bihar and Bengal; elected Treasurer of Nagpur Univ., 1939 and 1942; and elected Dean of the Faculty of Law at the same time elected Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., in Dec. 1943; Municipal member for 3 years, and Vice-Chairman of the Dist. Local Board for a term; one of the founders of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur; takes keen interest in education and social problems and is now at the head of several institutions. *Address*: Victoria Road, Civil Station, Nagpur, C.P.

PURI, Rai Bahadur Amar Nath, B.A., LL.B., Secy., Central Board of Revenue, since April 1946. *b.* May 3, 1897, *s.* of Lala Chuni Lal Puri, Tehsilhar (Punjab); *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kaur; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: D.A.V. School, Hoshiarpur; D.A.V. College, Lahore. Joined Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1918; Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1931-39; Asstt. Collector of Customs, Calcutta (1939-42) and Karachi (1942-44); Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi (1944 to April 1946). *Address*: 9, Roberts Lane, New Delhi.

PURI, Balwant Singh, Associate Knight of the Order of St. John (1948), C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1932), Sardar Bahadur (1926), Sardar Sahib (1922), Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals



(1935 and 1937), French and Greek Red Cross Medals (1945 and 1946), Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association & Brigade (India); Honorary Secretary, British Leprosy Relief Association (India), *b. J. n. 28, 1892, at Sukho (Rawalpindi); m. Sitawanti, 1910; one d. Vidya (Mrs. R. Pritam Singh), two s., Captain Harbans Singh Puri, I.A.D.C., and Major Shamsher Singh Puri, I.A.C. Member: Federal Public Service Commission, June-July 1918, Sept. 1948, April 1949; United Council for Relief & Welfare, Central Executive Comm. of the Indian Conference of Social Work; Indian National Office of the United Nations' Appeal for Children, Ex-Services Assoc. (India); President, Sikh Co-operative Thrift & Credit Society Ltd. (Simla-Delhi), since its formation in 1921; After serving the Punjab Govt. for 8 years joined the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organisations in India, in 1916; studied the working of various National Red Cross Societies in Europe, 1933; represented India at several International Red Cross Conferences, etc., e.g., Junior Red Cross Conference in Paris (1933); International Hospitals Congress as Knock Sur-Mer (Liege) followed by visits to hospitals, sanatoria and welfare institutions in Belgium and Holland; inaugural meeting of the International Relief Union convened by the League of Nations at Geneva (1933); Advisory Conference of National Red Cross Societies at Geneva (1945); Meetings of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris, 1945 and at Oxford, 1946; Conference of the International Red Cross Ctee. at Geneva, to examine the revision of the Geneva Conventions relating to the sick and wounded and Prisoners of War and drafting of new conventions for the protection and relief of civilians in war, 1946; XVII International Red Cross Conference at Stockholm, held under the presidency of the late Count Bernadotte, 1948 and consultative meetings of Dominion Red Cross Societies in London and Barnett Hill and also with the authorities of the Order of St. John in London to discuss the future set up of St. John Ambulance work in India; visited Turkey, at the invitation of the Turkish Red Crescent, to study their relief services. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 19, Curzon Road, New Delhi.*

PURI, Dev Dutt, B.A. (Punjab), Businessman, *b. August 4, 1914, s. of R. R. Dewan Badri Das and Sh. Basanti Devi; m. Shreemati Kamla Khanna; one s. and one d.; Educ.:* Central Model School, Lahore; Forman Christian College, Lahore. Started career as an apprentice in 1933 with the Jallikshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Doiwala; appointed Manager of the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Abdullapur (Dist. Ambala), 1935; promoted General Manager, 1937; Managing Director, 1941; appointed Managing Director of the entire concern, The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd., owning the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Abdullapur and The Neoli Sugar Factory, Neoli, 1946; Managing Director of the Punjab Textile Mills Ltd., Lahore, 1943; elected Chairman of the Upper India Glass Works Ltd., Ambala City, 1943; Managing Agent of the Nahan Foundry, Nahan (Simru); Managing Agent of the Ruper Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Ruper (Dist. Ambala) and the Pakpattan Electric Power Co. Ltd., Pakpattan (Pakistan). *Address:* "Saraswati House", Abdullapur, Distt. Ambala (East Punjab).



PURI, Lt.-Col. T. C., M.B.B.S. (Pb.), D.T.M. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.), Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General of Health Services, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b. Aug. 25, 1900; Educ.:* Graduated in Medicine from K.E.M. College, Lahore, 1924; D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. from Cambridge, 1926. Joined the Indian Medical Service, August 18, 1927; served in Military till April 20, 1945; specialised in Pathology; Deputy Public Health Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1945-47; officiated as Public Health Commissioner April-May 1947; Secy., Indian Research Fund Assoc., 1947-48. *Address:* Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General of Health Services, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

PURI, Yogender Krishan, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), LL.B. (London), I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore, since 1948. *b. July 25, 1916, s. of Diwan and Mrs. Radha Krishan Puri; m. Savitri, d. of Bukshi Sir Tek Chand; one d. Aruna and one s.; Educ.:* D.A.V. High School and College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore; University College, London. Asst. Commr., Ganthi (Assam), 1939; S.D.O., North Lakhimpur, 1941; Under-Secretary to Assam Govt., 1943; Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, 1944; Secretary to Govt. of Assam, Supply Dept. and Director of Supply, 1945; Finance and Commerce Pool, Govt. of India, 1946; Director-General of Evacuation, Govt. of India, Jan.-June 1948. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis, Billiards and Philately. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi and Lahore Gymkhana, Lahore. *Address:* 98, Upper Mall, Lahore.

PUROHIT, Dr. Ganesh Balkrishna, L.C.P.S. (Hons.), Private Medical Practitioner and General Manager, Dr. Purohit's Pharmacy, Kolhapur, started by his late father. *b. May 17, 1903, s. of late Dr. Balkrishna Mahadev Purohit, Pensioner, Kolhapur State and Saraswati; m. Mrs. Indrabai; three s. and four d.; Educ.:* Kolhapur and Poona; after passing his L.C.P.S. examination he started Medical Practice in Kolhapur City, 1929; he made all the preparations of Dr. Purohit's Pharmacy available in all big cities as well as villages; directly supervises the manufacture of these preparations. *Address:* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.



PURSHOTAMDAS, Ishwardas, J.P. *b. January, 1896; Educ. at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Entered public life under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lakhmdas, President, Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, 1942-43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on outdoor duty during the riots; Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Bankers and Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., is on the Committee of several Trusts and public institutions and temples; Treasurer, Pechey Pilgrimage Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association, amongst other bodies; Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society; a keen social worker and holds rational views in political*



and religious matters; Freemason; member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society and Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.

PURUSHOTTAM, Jatavallabha, M.A. (Madras) in Sanskrit and Telugu, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, S.R.R. and C.U.R. College, Vijayawada, since June 1948. *b. Aug. 2, 1906, s. of Krishna Senayaji, a Vedic scholar; m. Mrs. Bala Tripura Sundaramma; d. of Dr. M. Narasimha Sastri of Cocanada; three s. and three d.; Educ.:* Taylor High School, Nausapin; Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram, Principal, S.V.J.V. Sanskrit College, Kovvur, West Godavari Dist., 1932-48; Congress Detenu, 1943. *Publications:* "Vedic Women", "Women in the Smritis", "Hinduism", "Introduction to Bhagavat Gita", etc. *Address:* S. R. R. & C. U. R. College, Vijayawada (Bezawada).

QUIZBASH, Nawab Moraffar Ali Khan, B.A., Bar at Law, *b. 1908, s. of late Nawab Sir Fatch Ali Khan Qizilbash K.C.I.E.; Educ.:* Clare College, Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn, London. Present Head of Quizbash family, the first Nawab and founder of the family in India. Ali Raza Khan having come from Kabul in 1841. The family is distinguished for military, political and social services; he is the 6th Nawab of the family having succeeded in April 1944 to the title and family estates; one of the paterfamilias of the Rakh Kalamia Estate comprises villages in Lahore, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Lucknow and Bahraich Districts, and the Nawab runs them on modern lines, building hospitals for free medical aid to his tenants and inhabitants of surrounding villages, and veterinary hospital; member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly; Lahore Hunt; Life President, Anjuman Islamiya, Punjab; Knighted, June 1945. *Recreations:* Polo, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting. *Address:* Nawab Palace, Lahore; Alhazraji, Rakh Kalamia Estate, Lahore Dist.



QURAIHI, Khan Bahadur Fasil Elahi, B.A. (Punjab), Officer on Special Duty, Pakistan Public Service Commission since July 1948 and Retired Deputy Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India). *b. 15th May, 1892; m. Badar Jahan Begam, d. of Mirza Mohammad Mirza, Dy. Collector (Retd.); Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Employed in Bureau of Education, Govt. of India (1915-1923) and Dept. of Education, Health and Lands (1924-1935); accompanied Indian Delegation to South Africa (2nd Cape Town Conference) 1932, as an Asst.; Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India (1935-38); appointed Asst. Secretary and Supervisor of Examinations, Federal Public Service Commission (India), July 1936; Dy. Secretary to the Commission, 1945; officiated as Secy. to the Federal Public Service Commission, Feb. 1944, May 1945, Oct. 1945; and April-June 1946; first Indian to act as Secretary to the Commission; was selected for appointment as Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hyderabad State, but could not take up the work; retired in May 1947. *Address:* "Chaudan Nivas", 192/4, Shah Nawaz Bhutto Rd., Soldier Bazar, Karachi 3.



QURAIISHI, Iqbal A., B.A. (Bombay), Dip. Social Worker (Cal.), Labour Welfare Officer, Karachi (Trust), June 4, 1944. *s. of* K. S. Abdul Hazzak Quraishi; *m.* Miss Sagha Quraishi; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta; A.I.P. Officers Training Courses at Calcutta and Lahore; Unexpended Bomb Disposal Courses at Lahore; Army Bomb Disposal Course, Karachi. Karachi, Staff Officer, War Service, Karachi; Provincial A.I.P. Training Officer, Sind; War Rationing Officer, Karachi; Special



Coal Procurement Officer, Sind. *Clubs*: St. Johns, Karachi Club. *Address*: 3, Quraishi Manzil, Barnes Street, Karachi 3.

QURESHI, Nawar Iqbal, M.A. (Punjab), M.Sc. (Economics) (Lond.), Ph.D. (Dublin), Deputy Economic Adviser to the Pakistan Govt. *b.* April 10, 1910, *s. of* Mufti Mohammad Yusuf Ali, Advocate; *m.* Zubeda Khatun; one *d.*; *Educ.*: The Universities of the Punjab, London and Dublin; also studied for some time at Princeton University. Agricultural Credit Officer, Reserve Bank of India; Professor of Economics, Osmania University; Economic Adviser to I.I.E.H. the Nizam's Government; represented India at the Preparatory Ctee. on International Trade & Employment at London, New York and Geneva; represented Pakistan at the Sterling Balances Negotiations with H.M.G.; member, Consultative Ctee. of Economics, Govt. of India. *Publications*: *State Banks for India; Islam and the Theory of Interest* and half a dozen other standard works on Economics. *Recreations*: Book Collecting and Hill Visiting. *Address*: Salfy Villa, Belgrave Terrace Road, Karachi Cantt.

QURESHI, Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Deputy Minister for Interior and Refugees, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* Nov. 20, 1903, *s. of* Qazi Sadik Hussain Qureshi; *m.* N. H. Qureshi nee Miss N. B. Wajid Hussain; *Educ.*: Islamia High School, Etawah (U.P.); St. Stephen's College, Univ. of Delhi; Sidney Sussex College, Univ. of Cambridge. Lecturer and later Head of the Dept. of History, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Univ. Professor and Head of Dept. of History and Dean of Faculty of Arts, Univ. of Delhi; member, Constituent Assembly of India; later elected (under June 3, 1947 plan) member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly from E. Bengal; Univ. Professor of History, Punjab Univ. *Publications*: *The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, and various papers, articles, etc. *Recreations*: Walking, occasionally rowing, and gardening. *Address*: Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

RADEKRISHNAN, H. E. Sir S., Kt. (1931), M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.R.A., Indian Ambassador Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Soviet Russia, since July 1949. *b.* 5th Sept. 1888; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll. For some time Prof. of Philosophy, Pres. Coll., Madras; Mysore Univ.; Upton Lecture in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll., Oxford; Hilbert Lecturer, 1929-30; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., 1939-48; Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39; member, International Ctee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1947, 1948; elected Chairman of the Executive Board, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1948; Chairman, University Education, Govt. of India, 1948. *Publications*: *Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy*, 2 Vols., *The Hindu View of Life, An Idealist View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilization*,

The Religion we Need, Gautama the Buddha, and Eastern Religion, and Western Thought, India and China, Religion and Society, Education, Politics and War; Bhagavadgita, Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in Encyclopaedia Britannica. Address: 30, Edward Elliot Road, Mysore, Madras; Indian Embassy, Moscow.

RAGHAVAN, H. E. Shri Nedyam, B.A. (Madras), Barrister-at-Law (Imor Temple), Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, since 1948. *b.* June 23, 1900, *s. of* K. C. Veerarayan Rajah; *m.* Radha Nambayar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras; Council of Legal Education, London. Practised Law in Malaya, 1928-47; Consul-General for India in Indonesia, 1947-48. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: "Hermitage," Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

RAHA, Kahetra Mohan, B.A. (Cantab.) in Natural Sciences, Diploma of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in "Advanced Study in Aeronautics". Elected Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation in India. *b.* Nov. 7, 1905, *s. of* late Rai Bahadur H. K. Raha, C.I.E., formerly Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, and Mrs. Raha, m. Lillian Chatterji; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Hastings House School, Calcutta; Perse School, Cambridge; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined Civil Aviation Dept., Govt. of India, as Aeronautics Officer, Feb. 1931. Technical Officer, Civil Aviation Dept., 1942-46; Representative of Govt. of India on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Canada, 1946; Director, Civil Aviation Dept., Dec. 1946. *Recreations*: Amateur Radio, Music and Reading. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: C/o Civil Aviation Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

RAHIM, A. Abdul, Founder and Partner. Popular Sola Hat Works, Hat Manufacturing Concern in Western & Eastern India. *b.* 1920, *s. of* A. Abdul Subhan, retired businessman of Madras Presidency; *m.* Miss Aysla Begum; three *d.*; *Educ.*: North Arcot; has been taking interest in business and industries; actively participates in social affairs; Pres., Bombay Hat Manufacturers and Traders Assoc., member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and Indian Manufacturers Assoc., Delhi; Military, Naval, Govt. and Railway Contractor. *Address*: C/o Popular Sola Hat Works, Baria Building, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

RAHIMTOOLA, Habib Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., J.P., F.R.P.S. High Commissioner for Pakistan in London. *b.* 10th March, 1912, *s. of* late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; *m.* Zubeda, *d.* of Sir Sultan Chinnoy, one *d.* two *s.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College and Government Law College, Bombay. President, Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1947-48; Bombay Muslim Students' Union, 1946-47-48; Bombay Presidency Badminton Association, 1928-48; Vice-President of The All India Badminton Association, 1943-48; Director, Fazaal bhai Ibrahim & Co. Ltd.; Sultanania Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Rotary Club, 1944-1946; Chairman, Membership Committee, 1945-46; Classification Committee, 1944-45; member, Government of India Delegation to U.K. & U.S.A. in 1946; Government of India Policy Committee on Shipping; Government of Bombay Housing Panel; Civil Aviation Conference, Government of India, 1947; Committee on Trade Policy, Government of India, 1947; Indian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference, Geneva, 1947; alternate leader,



Indian Delegation, Special Cereals Conference, Paris, 1947; Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. *Clubs*: Willington Sports, Orient, etc., etc. *Address*: Residence: Ibrahim Manor, 5, Pedder Road, Bombay; Office: Pakistan High Commissioner's Office, London.

RAHMAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur, M.A., B.L. Minister for Education and Industries, Govt. of Pakistan, since May 1948. *b.* 1905 at Shalpurkhar in Dacca District. Joined Dacca Bar, 1934; elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from the Dacca Univ. Constituency; Chief Whip, Govt. of Bengal, 1943; has been actively associated with the Muslim League since 1937; in 1946, after being elected again to the Bengal Assembly, became a Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Jail Administration; convened the All-Pakistan Educational Conference, December, 1947, and laid the foundation for reorientation of education in Pakistan; Minister for the Interior, Education and Information, Govt. of Pakistan, Aug. 1947-May 1948; also held the portfolio of Relief and Rehabilitation for a short time. *Address*: Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

RAHMAN, Khalilur, B.A., LL.B. Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Legislative Department, since 1946. *b.* Sept. 1, 1897, *s. of* late Haji Latifat Hussain; *m.* Mosammat Bibi Mahmooda; eight *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Training Academy, Monghyr; M. A. O. College, Aligarh. After taking the Degree of Law, joined the District Bar at Monghyr, 1924; appointed a Munsiff, 1924; worked as Registrar of Civil Courts in the districts of Patna and Gaya, Sept. 1933-April 35; Asst. Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Patna, 1935-38; Deputy Registrar, 1939-42; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Govts. of Bihar and Orissa, 1942 and 1943; Asst. Sessions Judge, 1944 and 1945; was appointed as the Sole Commissioner to make enquiry about the sufficiency of the staff employed in the Civil Courts of Bihar in 1946 and made a report about the end of the year. *Address*: Secretary, Legislative Department, Patna.

RAHMAN, Mohamed Ehsanur, B.A. (Hons.), Member, Indian Tariff Board, *b.* September 15, 1896, *s. of* the late M. Abdul Rahman, Retired Schoolmaster of Simla and Delhi; *m.* Midhat Bano, *d.* of the late Khwaja Mahmood Hosain, (Retd. P.C.S. Punjab) of Delhi; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Simla; S. P. College, Bahawalpur; St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Served as Asstt. Collector of Customs in India & Burma; entered Imperial Customs Service, 1921; Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, 1938-41; Collector of Customs, Madras, 1938-41 and Bombay, 1941-47; Chief Controller of Exports, 1947; Custodian of Enemy Property, 1948. *Recreations*: Walking and Motoring. *Clubs*: C.C.I. Ltd.; Radio Club, Bombay; I.D. Gymkhana, Delhi. *Address*: 6, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

RAHMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaikh Rahim, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Permanent Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Sept. 28, 1948. *b.* June 4, 1903, *s. of* Sh. Ghulam Ali of Wazirabad Dist., Gujranwala (W. Punjab); *m.* Mumtaz Jehan, *d.* of Sh. Mohammad Deen of Rawalpindi, 1934; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Islamia and Govt. Colleges, Lahore; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S., as Asstt. Commissioner, 1928; was Distt. and Sessions Judge and then legal Remembrancer, Punjab; Acting Judge, High Court, Lahore, May 20, 1946-Jan. 31, 1948; Additional Judge, Jan. 31-Sept. 28, 1948. *Recreations*: Writing Urdu Verse. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan and Gymkhana, Lahore. *Address*: 47, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

RAI, Aftab, Barrister-at-Law, Consul-General for India, Buenos Aires. *b.* October 24, 1893, *s. of* late Rai Khushwakt Rai, S.C.S., U.P.;

m. Krishna; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Benares, Glasgow and Dublin. After return from U.K. in 1919. Private Secy. to late Sir Ganga Ram of Lahore; later in business in Lahore; in 1943 appointed as Deputy Director-General (Supplies), Ministry of Industries and Supplies, Materials Economy Officer and Director-General of Disposals; Chairman, Rehabilitation and Development Board and Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*: 6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

RAINA, Pt. Jagat Mohan Nath, M.A. (History), Additional Collector and Addl. Dt. Magistrate, Agra. *b.* Jan. 1, 1911, *s.* of Pt. C. M. Raina; *m.* Vinla Sahab; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad University. Joined P.C.S. by Competitive Exam., 1933; held important executive posts since then. *Recreations*: Cricket, Tennis and Shooting. *Address*: 82/1, Civil Lines, Agra.

RAIZADA, Man Mohan Lal, Rais. Banker, Landlord and Millowner, second son of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal. *m.* Raj Kumari Suparva Kumari, *d.* of the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur



B. N. Sinha, B.A., M.L.C., Madras. *Educ.*: Private and at the Hindu College, Delhi. Entered business at an early age, takes active part in social and commercial activities. member, Managing Committee, Sri Rama Leela, Delhi; Life member, Hardinge Library, Delhi; Director, Dalmia Brothers Limited, L.A.C. Ltd., Delhi, Dalmia Jain Aviation Ltd., Delhi, Sir Shapurji Koonch Mills Ltd., Bombay, Kashitriya Investment Co. Ltd., Delhi, Kashitriya Financial Corp. Ltd., Delhi, Partner: Pearsons Press, Delhi; Director, Cement Distributors Ltd., Dalmia Jain Trading Corporation Ltd., Pearsons Sales Depot, Delhi, Raizada Bros. & Co., Delhi, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons, Delhi; connected with various other industries. *Recreations*: Music, Cricket, Walking and Driving. *Clubs*: Chelmsford Club, New Delhi, Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*: Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal Villa, Prem Narain Road, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi.

RAJABAHADUR, Leeladhar Singh, Rajar of Sakhi State till 1948 when the State merged with Central Provinces. *b.* on January 5, 1892; *Educ.* at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In 1911, the Rajabhadur married the sister of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh in the Raipur Dt. by whom he has a son and heir Jivendra Nath Bahadur Singh who was born on August 12, 1916. Upon the death of his first wife the Rajabhadur married a second time in 1929 and a daughter was born to him in 1930. He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes and is at present a member of several boards in the Eastern States Union. He has travelled widely on the European Continent. The Rajabhadur ascended the *nadi* and was installed with full ruling powers in 1915. The State was formerly a dependency of Sahabpur and passed to the British by the Treaty of 1826 between the East India Company and the Maratha chief Itarshi Jhonsla. It is one of the small states in the Eastern States Agency. Gonds and Kawsars were the most numerous castes, and the whole population spoke the Chattisgarh dialect of Hindi. The administration was carried on by the Rajabhadur with the help of a Dewan and an advisory council consisting of the members of the Prajamandal, an elected body. In revenue



matters the Ruler exercised the highest jurisdiction with the aid of the Prajamandal and petty disputes were decided by village panchayats and bench magistrates appointed for the purpose. *Address*: Sakhi State.

RAJADHYAKSHA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganpat Sakharam, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 9, 1896, *s.* of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, formerly Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay Presidency; *m.* Miss Champu Nalbar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ.; called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn; took First Class Honours in the Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge, 1918; stood second in the open Competitive Examination held in England for the I.C.S., 1919. Entered service, 1920; posted to Bihar and Orissa as Asstt. Collector, Patna, 1921; services transferred to the Bombay Presidency, Aug. 1921; Asstt. Collector and Collector, East Khandesh, 1921-24; posted as Asstt. Judge, Dhulia, 1924; District and Sessions Judge, Satara (1926), Bijapur (1927); appointed Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Legal Dept. and Secy. to the Bombay Legislative Council, Jan. 1928; deputed to study Parliamentary Procedure in England, July 1930; one of the Secretaries to the Indian R.T.C., London, 1930-31; Dy. Secy., Political Dept., Govt. of Bombay, and Dy. Reforms Officer, 1931; member, Franchise Committee, 1932; Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Legal Dept. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1934-37; District and Sessions Judge, Dhurwar (1935-36), Ahmedabad (1938-42), Poona (1942-43); Additional Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1943; confirmed, 1944; member, Court of Industrial Arbitration, 1940-46; on special duty with the Government of India as Adjudicator in the Postal Dispute, 1946, Adjudicator in the Rly. Dispute, 1946-47, and as Commissioner, Income Tax Investigation Commission, 1947-48. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf, Photography. *Clubs*: Orient Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Willington Club, Bombay. *Address*: Judge, High Court, Bombay.

RAJAGOPALACHARI, H. E. C., B.A., B.L., Governor-General of India since June 1948, *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore; Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem, joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation Movement in 1920; edited Mahatma Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment; General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921-22; member, Working Committee of the Congress, 1922-42 and again 1946-47; member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India, 1929; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio, July 1937-39; resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October, 1939 along with other Congress Ministers; member, All-India Workers' Committee of the Indian National Congress; resigned in April 1942 after the Wardha session of Congress on account of difference of opinion; on July 28, 1940, induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a Provisional National Govt.; arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944; member of Governor-General's Council, September 1946 to August 15, 1947, holding the Portfolios of Industries and Supplies, of Education and of Finance for different periods; Governor of West Bengal, Aug. 1947;

acted as Governor-General, India, Nov. 1947. *Publications*: Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata and Upanishads and short stories translated into English and published by "Hindustan Times", Delhi, under title *Faded Cart and other stories*; in English, Bhagavad-Gita, Upanishads and Vedanta all published by "Hindustan Times", Delhi; also written a *Prohibition Manual* containing all about the drink and drug problem in India and booklets *Way Out* (Oxford Univ. Press) and *Reconciliation* (Hind Kitabs) on the political problems of India. *Permanent Address*: Isakuliah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras; Govt. House, New Delhi.

RAJAGOPALAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), B.A. (Tripos) (Cambridge), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* April 29, 1901, *s.* of P. Desikachariar; *m.* Ambujammal Rajagopalan, 1922; three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras; Queens' College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1921; Asstt. Collector till Feb. 1926; Sub. Collector, 1926-33; Dt. Judge in various districts, 1933-48. *Recreations*: Tennis, Bridge. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Mylapore Club; M.C.C., Madras; Century Club, Bangalore. *Address*: Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

RAJAMANNAR, Hon. Mr. P. V., B.A., B.L., Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, from 18th January, 1948, *b.* May 10, 1901; *Educ.*: Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P. Venkatarammann Rao, Advocate-General, Madras, 44-45. Puisne Judge, July 25, 1945. *Publications*: Something edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala*; author of many plays in Telugu. *Address*: 10, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

RAJAN, The Hon. Dr. T. S. Soudara, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911, Minister for Public Health, Religious Endowment and Resettlement of ex-army personnel, Madras Govt. *b.* August 1880; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Medical College and Medical School, Madras; Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srikrangan, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units; Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, 1937-39; arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act, released in 1945; member, Leg. Assembly, Madras, Minister for Food, Madras Govt., 1947-49. *Publications*: A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism; *Indian Home Doctor* in Tamil; *Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil Nad*, a book published during the course of 1947 in Tamil. *Address*: Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt.; Secretariat, Madras.

RAJDERKAR, Eknath Balkrishna, M.Sc. Fellow, Indian Physical Society; Fellow, Indian Chemical Society; Manufacturers and Dealers of Scientific Instruments and Chemical Process Machinery for the last 16 years; Chairman: Modern Tannery (India) Ltd., Dhuravi, Bombay; The Suncrane Products and Industries Ltd., Bijapur; Sammitra Co-operative Ltd., Dadar; Director, Associated Chemists Ltd., Nagpur and others. *b.* Dec. 22, 1901, *s.* of Balkrishna K. Rajderkar, Retired Inspector of Police and Mrs. Maximala Rajderkar; *m.* Miss Shankuntala Kethar; two *s.* and two *d.*;



Educ.: Govt. High School, Nasik; Ferguson College, Poona; The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Assistant Supervisor, Security Press and Currency Note Press, Nasik Road (1927-28); worked with Agents of Carl Zeiss, Jena, famous German Manufacturers of optical instruments; formerly a Vice-Pres., Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. *Publications*: *University Journal*, Bombay 1935 and *Indian Science Congress*, *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf, India, Orient Club, Golf Club, Chembur, India Club. *Address*: Commisariat Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAJENDRASINHJI, Lieut.-General Maharaj Shri, D.S.O. (1911). American Legion of Merit, Degree of an Officer (1916). G.O.C. 10-C, Southern Command, Poona. *b.* June 15, 1889, *s.* of Maharaj Devisinhji and Bashir Nulthiba Sahab of Jamnagar; *m.* Bashir Mayankwar Subsinhji; one *s.* Rajkumar Sukhdevsinhji and two *d.* Rajkumar Chandra-kumar and Rajkumari Dhruv Kumar. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College, U.K.; Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst. Joined 60th Rifles in 1921 and 2nd Royal Lancers; Gardner's Horse in 1922; saw service in Egypt and Western desert, 1911 being awarded the D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches in the same year; on special deputation to U.S.A., 1912-13 and as Military Attache, U.S.A., 1915-16, promoted Brig., 1916; Maj.-Gen., 1917 and 14 Gen., Jan. 1948 and posted as G.O.C. and C. East, Command, transferred to South Comd., May 1948. *Recreations*: Rackets, Cricket, Polo, Golf and Shooting. *Address*: Command House, Poona.

RAJ KANWAR, Rai Bahadur Sachiv, Shiro-mani Lala, M.A., P.C.S. (Held.), Member, Constituent Assembly, *b.* March 31, 1882; *Educ.*: Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold Gold Medalist, Professor, Central Training Coll. and Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, 1903. Personal Asst. to Settlement Commr., Gwalior, 1913; Under-Secy., Political Dept., 1915; Dy. Commr., Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special Duty, Political Dept., 1918; Punjab Civil Service, 1919; Political Secy., Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1922; Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925 and Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, 1929; Officer on Special Duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under Secy. to Govt., Punjab Local Self-Govt. and Revenue Depts., 1929-31; Secy., Punjab Sources of Revenue Cttee.; 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional Dist. Magistrate, etc., 1932-33; Chief Minister, Patna State, 1936-48; President, Patna State Legislative Assembly; member, Drafting Cttee., Special Aviation Cttee. and the Social Services Cttee. of the Post-War Reconstruction Cttee. and of the ad hoc Committee on Standards of Efficient Administration set up by the Chamber of Princes; member, representing the Indian States on the Indian Councils Committee; member representing the Chhat-tisgarh States in the Committee of Administration for Services, Post-War Reconstruction Fund; awarded King's Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address*: 14-C, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

RAJPIPLA, Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja



Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, G.B.E. (1945), K.C.S.I. (1925). Maharaja of *b.* January 30, 1890; *m.*; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: The Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Has travelled extensively in Europe and America. *Recreations*: Polo,

Racing and Sports; Won the Derby in 1934 with 'Windsor Lad'. *Address*: Rajpipla.

RAJPUT, Jamsadas M., F.R.Econ.S. (Lond.), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Government Contractor, Proprietor, Super Services (India), Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and social Clubs. *Born* in November 1904. *Educated* at Bombay. *Address*: Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



RAKSHIT, Prabhachandra, M.B. (Cal.), M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), Principal and Professor of Physiology, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, since June 1946. *b.* Dec. 4, 1898, at Majipuri, West Bengal; *s.* of late Bipinbhai Rakshit; *m.* Lina Datta; *Educ.*: Calcutta & Edinburgh. After graduation in Medicine, held House appointments at the Carmichael Medical College Hospital for one year and a half; later held teaching appointment in Physiology Department of the College upto June 1946; served in I.M.S. I.A.M.C. in the Second World War, 1941-46 during which he held staff appointment and commanded military hospitals. *Address*: B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

RAM, Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan, B.Sc., Labour Minister, Govt. of India, since Sept. 1946. *b.* April 1908; *Educ.*: Benares Hindu Univ., Calcutta Univ.; B.Sc., 1930. Took Active interest in the uplift of Depressed Classes early in life; Provincial Secy., Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1933; General Secy., All India Depressed Classes League till 1936; Pres., 1936-46; nominated Member of the Old Legislative Council, Bihar, 1936; Parliamentary Secy., Bihar, 1937-39; Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1940-46; jailed, 1940; released, 1941; again jailed, Aug. 1942 and released Oct. 1943 on medical grounds; placed before the Cabinet Delegation in 1946 the view point of Nationalist Harijans and repudiated the claim of Dr. Ambedkar and his organization—S.C.F.—to be the representative organization of Harijans in India; leader of Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, June, 1947; elected Chairman, Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. held in New Delhi, Oct.-Nov. 1947; sponsored many bills to better the condition of industrial workers and the following have since been placed on the statute book: Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1947, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1947, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948; has now decided to hold an inquiry into conditions of Agricultural Labour and to consider what protective and ameliorative measures should be undertaken to improve their conditions. *Address*: 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

RAM, Shoba, M.A., I.L.B., Chief Minister, former United State of Mysore. Gave up legal practice, and joined active politics, 1942; observed 17 days' fast in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's fast, 1943; Pres., Alwar Raj Prajamandal for 3 years; keenly interested in constructive work in the Congress; recently started Gandhi Vidyalaya at village Barsana to give an impetus to constructive work and Khadi production; member, A.I.C.C. and Working Cttee. of Rajasthan Provincial Conference. *Address*: Alwar.

RAM, Sir Shri, Managing Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd. *b.* 1884. Director, Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi, Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. Ltd.; Member, Textile Advisory Cttee.; member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1944; past President and member, Executive Cttee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

International Chambers of Commerce and All-India Federation of Industrial Employers; Chairman, Reception Committee, Inter-Asian Relations Conference, 1947; Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman of its Cttee.; Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust; Chairman, Governing Bodies and Trusts of the Indraprastha, Ramjas and Hindu Colleges; Food Adviser to the Govt. of India; member, Policy Cttee. of the Govt. of India. *Address*: 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

RAMAIIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madras; Adviser, Madras-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce; Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894, *m.* Kamalabai, *d.* of S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvannur; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madras District People's Association, 1925 to 1927; frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications*: *A National System of Taxation, Monetary Reform in India, Law of Sale of Goods in India, Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act, Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits*. *Address*: Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandaipet Street, Madras, S. India.

RAMAKRISHNA, Rangampalli, M.Sc., B.E. (Wisconsin), General Manager, Mysore State Railway. *b.* June 21, 1901, *s.* of R. Ram-nujiah; *m.* Srinidhi Naradaiah; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Purdue University and University of Wisconsin, United States of America; served as Electrical Engineer, Govt. of Mysore for nearly 20 years in various capacities; deputed to study Public Utility Administration with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Power Commission and Rural Electrification Authority, U.S.A., 1945-46; was Electrical & Railway Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore for 2 years. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Club*: Mysore State Railway Institute, Mysore. *Address*: General Manager, Mysore State Railway, Mysore.

RAMAN, Ayyaswami Kalyana, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.A.A.S., J.P., Director of Civil Supplies and Joint Secretary to Bombay Government, since 1946. *b.* Jan. 18, 1903, *s.* of late T. S. Rajagopala Iyer, B.A., an officer of the Madras Registration Dept.; *m.* Sow. Channambal, *d.* of T. K. Venkatarana Iyer, retired Principal, Govt. College, Rajahmundry; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Board High School, Lalgudi, St. Joseph's College, Trichy, and Law College, Madras. Appointed to Indian Audit and Accounts Service, March 1926; served as Audit and Accounts Officer on several Railways; Deputy Accountant-General, U.P., 1938; Dy. Accountant-General, Madras, 1939; Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1940; Dy. Accountant-General, Bombay, 1942; Additional Director of Civil Supplies and Dy. Secretary, Bombay Govt., 1943. *Recreations*: Swimming, Tennis, Riding. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India. *Address*: 18-5, Industrial Assurance Building, Churugate, Bombay.

RAMAN, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Fribourg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.S., Nobel Prize for Physics (1930), Franklin Medalist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947); Paris Academy of Sciences (1949). *b.* Nov. 7, 1888; *m.* Lokasundarammal; *Educ.*: A.V.N. College, Vizagapatnam and Presidency College, Madras. Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Matteucci Medalist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930); Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc., Royal Hungarian

Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Chinese Phys. Soc., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris); President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Publications*: *Molecular Diffraction of Light*; *Music Instruments* and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. *Address*: Bangalore.

RAMAN, Radha, President, Delhi Provincial Congress Office; Insurance and Politics, 6 August 4, 1904; s. of Joti Prasad. Retired Station Master; m. Shrimati Kausalya Devi; one s., Ajit Kumar. *Educ.*: Jamia and Commercial College. Founder, Nations League of Pen Friends and Young Folks Brotherhood; Editor of the Magazine, Children's News & C. N. Fortnightly; has been an active participant in all progressive movements such as Boy Scouts, Theosophical Society, Rotary Movement, All India Children's Association, Youth League and Congress. *Publications*: *Children's News* and *Pen Friendship*; *Udgar*, Hindi; writes small pamphlets, *Recreations*: Badminton and Volley Ball. *Clubs*: National Club; Constitution Club; Rotary Club. *Address*: 2069, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

RAMASWAMI, Harikesa Subramanya, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Secretary, Income-tax Investigation Commission, 6 Nov. 14, 1901, s. of Subbier and Meenakshi Ammai; m. Leela, d. of S. S. Sankaranarayanan, Banker; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras; *Latered Service*: 1931; Income-tax Officer, Bombay; promoted Assistant Commissioner, 1947. *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton, Football, Bridge. *Clubs*: Indian Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address*: Secretary, Income-tax Investigation Commission, New Delhi; *Residence*: 26, Park Area, Karol Bagh, Delhi.

RAMASWAMI, Periar, E. V., Life President, Black Shirt Movement and Leader of the Justice Party, b. 1878; m. Miss Kanthimathi Ammai alias Manikamavari, July 9, 1919. Ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode; ex-President, Taluk Board, Erode; ex-member, Appeal Committee; ex-member, War Council; Income-tax ex-President and Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; successfully led Vaikam Satyagraha and had been to jail nearly ten times for political and social reasons; left the Congress fold in 1925 as his hope of abolishing Varnashrama, the cause of all social evils, through Congress, was retarded by its predominant Aryan outlook and fought and still fights for eradication of all social evils in general through his Self-Respect Movement and his tamil papers *Kudi Arasu* and *Viduthalai* and *Keroli* (English); toured Malaya in 1929; toured the Continent, England and Russia in 1931 particularly for studying Communism; started Rational Books Publishing Co. and has published numerous criticisms on God, Religion and Superstition; founded Dravidian Federation and its ally Black Shirt Movement. *Address*: Erode.

RAM CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Canton), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933), Chairman, Public Service Commission, East Punjab since 1918, b. 1st March, 1889; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab; Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government, Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; Chief Controller of Imports, Govt. of India,

1941-44; Leader of Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1943; Secy. to Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1944-45; Secy. to Govt. of India, Defence Dept., 1945-46; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1946-48. *Address*: Public Service Commission, East Punjab, Simla.

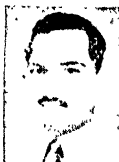
RAMCHANDRA, Bansidhar Moondhra, Proprietor, R. B. Moondhra and Co., Jodhpur; Agents for Standard-Vacuum Oil Company of New York; Mg. Agents of Marwar Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; Chopsani Ice, Aerated Waters and Oil Mills Ltd.; Director, Pali Electricity Co., Ltd.; Marwar Oil Mills Ltd.; a prominent industrialist of Rajasthan; Government Contractor, b. 1913; m. Shireemati Sharda Devi, d. of Jugal Kishore ji Maheshwari, Proprietress, Shree Sharda Motor Co., Jodhpur, who is a social worker and reformist and has rendered services to the cause of women welfare and donated handsome amounts to various ladies' institutions in Marwar. *Address*: Moondhra Palace, Jodhpur.



RAMIAH, Krishnasamy, L.A.G., M.Sc., Dip. Agri. (Canton), M.B.E. (1938), Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Orissa, since 1946, b. May 15, 1892, of a South Indian Brahmin family; m. Janaki Ammai; *Educ.*: Coimbatore, Madras, Cambridge, England. Has been connected with Rice Research, Dept. of Agriculture, Madras under the Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1914-37; the last seven years as the Paddy Specialist to the Govt. of Madras; Geneticist and Botanist in charge of research in Cotton, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1937-46; is a successful plant breeder in India; has toured England and Europe several times and U.S.A. once; Member, Standing Advisory Cttee. for Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; has served on Technical Mission sent by P.A.O. to Siam; has visited Philippines and Siam in connection with P.A.O. meetings; fellow of all the three Academies of Sciences in India. *Publications*: Contributes to rice research all over India and abroad; has published over 50 papers, mainly contributions to the genetics of rice. *Address*: Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack 4, Orissa.

RAMPUR, Maj.-Gen. His Highness Alijah Farwad-I-Dilipzai-T-Daulat-I-Inglishah, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bhadur, Mustaid-i-Jung, G.C.I.E. (1944), K.C.S.I. (1936), D. Litt., LL.D., the Nawab of b. November 17, 1906; m. Nawab Rafat Zamaun Begum, d. of the late Salihzade Sir Abdus-Samad Khan, Kt., C.I.E. 1921; three s. and six d.; *Self-Apparent*, Col. Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bhadur, M.B.E. *Educ.*: Talukumar College, Rajkot. Ascended the gadi, June 20, 1930. Pres-Chancellor, Ali-garh Muslim Univ.; Hon. Col., 9/11th Jat Regiment and Hodson's Horse; Pres., Board of Trustees, Shah College, Lucknow; member, East India Assoc. and Marlborough Club, London, the Royal Automobile and the Calcutta Club (India); is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns; has been responsible for great progress in commerce and industries in the State; has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State acceded to the Indian Dominion, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, G. Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. Grand Deputy Master of All India Scottish Freemasonry in India, P.G.S.D. of the Grand Lodge of England, P.D.G.I.W. of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal; Hon. Col. in 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. *Address*: Rampur State, U.P.

RAMPURIA, Ratanlal, Landford, b. June 20, 1926, s. of late Seth Shobhagmalji and g.s. of Seth Hiralalji Rampuria is a partner of Messrs. Hazareemull Hiralal, Calcutta;



managing agents of the Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd., director of many important industrial concerns; owns considerable landed property at Calcutta and Bikaner; is simple in habits and is very sociable; takes keen interest in educational affairs; is a prominent figure in the social, economic and political life of Bikaner; recently elected Chairman of the Refugee Relief Cttee. formed to render aid to the refugees from Pakistan; has been responsible for enabling the Cttee. to give substantial relief to the refugees in the State and elsewhere; member, Central Cttee. of the Bikaner State Chamber of Commerce. *Address*: Rampuria Mansions, Bikaner.

RAM RATAN, Rai Bahadur, Army Contractor, Founder of the firm Rai Bahadur Ram Ratan Prem Nath, b. August 27, 1866. During the Great War of 1914-1915, was Superintendent in charge of war section



in Army H.Q., India, Simla; was sent on duty to the N.W.F. on several occasions; Rai Bahadur in 1909 for meritorious services rendered to the British Government; after retiring in 1919, worked as a Government Engineering Contractor; built Road Bridges on Chenab and Palkni rivers in Punjab; and important buildings in Dehra Dun such as Forest Research Institute, Royal Indian Military College and residential buildings, etc. Indian Military Academy residential buildings and portion worth Rupees twenty lakhs of Central Internment Camp, Prem Nagar, Dehra Dun, in partnership with Rai Bahadur Narain Singh and his son Sardar Bahadur Lajpat Singh. Colony Prem Nagar was named after his son Rai Bahadur Prem Nath where industries such as Tailoring Factory, Ice Factory, Toy Factory, Button Factory, Modern Dairy, Electro-plating Factory and Civil & Military Press, etc., etc., are established the firm are the contractors to the Indian Military Academy and were contractors of Railway Staff College Tactical Training Centre, Prisoners of War Camps Nos. 21 & 22; held contracts for manufacture of garments and timber for the Army; have contributed several thousands of rupees to the Red Cross and various war funds; during the second Great War provided a Free Tea Stall at Dehra Dun Railway station for the benefit of troops and for the sick and wounded arriving by Ambulance trains; much appreciated by the high officers of the army; have been catering for all requirements of H.E. The Viceroy and Governors during their visits to Dehra Dun for several years. *Club*: Rotary, International Pen Friends. *Recreation*: Cricket, Riding. *Address*: 'Dove Cottage', Dehra Dun.

RANADIVE, Bhachandra Trimbak, M.A., General Secretary, Communist Party of India, b. December 19, 1904. Entered Labour and Communist movement in Bombay, 1928; was jailed twice during 1929-30, once for an article in *Railwayman*, and once for leading the Bombay Textile General Strike in 1929; again led the Bombay textile general strike in 1934 and was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour; on release, worked among the Bombay textile workers and was on the Editorial Board of the *National Front*, Communist weekly; also conducted a Marathi weekly, *Mumbai Kamgar* (Bombay Worker); led the general strike of Bombay textile workers, 1940; arrested and detained without trial for over two years; on release

was elected to the Central Cttee. and Polit-Buro, the highest organ of the Communist Party; on the Editorial Board of *People's War* and later of *People's Age*, organ of the Central Cttee. of the Communist Party; elected General Secretary at the Second Congress of the Party, 1948. *Publications: India's Sterling Balances; Tata-Birla Plan, Will It Succeed?; Jobs for All; India's Economic Crisis and the Way Out.* etc. Address: General Secretary, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

RANE, Major-General, Sardar K. R., Sar Desai, Rustum-i-Jang. General Officer Commanding, Madhya Bharat Forces. b. 1898, of a distinguished Rane family in Goa;



Educ.: Sardar's school, Gwalior. Is the maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. of Gwalior and Rajpranukh of Madhya Bharat; has brought about many improvements in the education, health, efficiency, standard and morals of Madhya Bharat Forces; visited Middle East Front twice during World War II; visited Jammu and Kashmir operations in 1948; was awarded Africa Star, India Service Medal, War Medal, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937 and Gwalior Gold Medal; awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State in recognition of his distinguished services to the Gwalior State Forces. *Recreations*: Polo, riding and motorcycling. Address: Morar, Gwalior.

RANGA, Prof. N. C., Principal, Indian Peasants Institute, Nidubrolu, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. b. Nov. 7, 1906; *Educ.*: Oxford. Chief Professor of Economics and Political Science, Pachappa's College, Madras, 1927-30; Member, Congress Working Cttee, since 1947; Pres., All India Kisan Congress, Rural People's Federation, Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee.; one of the founders of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and member of its Executive (H.Q. Washington) and Colonial People's Freedom Front (H.Q. London) and African, Asiatic and European People's Congress (Paris); Founder, Indian Peasant Movement; member, Congress Economic Policy Cttee., Agrarian Reforms Cttee., National Labour Cttee. and Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; member, Indian Parliament, since 1934; India's delegate to the Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference, Copenhagen (1946); International Labour Organisation Conference, San Francisco (1948); led the Indian Delegations to the London (1946), the Hague (1947), and Guelph (Canada, 1949) Conferences of International Federation of Agricultural Producers; toured extensively in Europe and America spreading Gandhian philosophy and ideals; gave a Food Plan to Govt. of India on the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, to achieve self-sufficiency in food, 1949. *Publications*: 14 books, including *Economic Organisation of Indian Villages, Colonial and Coloured Peoples, World Role of National Revolution, Outlines of National Revolution, Peasants and Communists, Peasant Spokes*; a book on *Adult Education*. Address: 2, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

RANGANATHAM, Arcot, B.A., R.L. b. June 29, 1879; *Educ.*: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920; re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930; went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924; Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; resigned for political reasons; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, 1916-44; Pres., Governing Body, Y.M.I.A. since 1944; Member, General

Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39; Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasathanams, 1936-39; Member, Executive Committee, Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1944-46. *Publications*: Editor (1923-32) *Prajabandhu*, a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; *Indian Village-as it is; The World in Distress India, Kennedy from a Theosophist's Point of View*. Address: Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras 20.

RANGANATHAN, Rao Sahab Shiyali Ramamirtha, M.A., D. Litt., I.T., F.L.A. Professor of Library Science, Delhi University, since 1947. b. July 9, 1892; m. Sarada. *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Shiyali; Madras Christian College and University College, London. Lecturer in Mathematics, Govt. Colleges, Madras Presidency, 1917-23; University Librarian, Madras, 1924-44; Benares Hindu University, 1945-46; Pres., Indian Library Assoc.; Secy., Madras Library Assoc.; Member, International Library Cttee., United Nations. *Publications*: *Five Laws of Library Science*, 1931; *Library Administration*, 1935; *Prolegomena to Library Classification*, 1935; *Theory of Library Catalogue*, 1938; *Colon Classification*, Edn. 2, 1939; *Reference Service and Bibliography*, 1940; *Bibliographies of Reference Books and Bibliographies*, 1941; *Model Library Act, 1942; School and College Library*, 1943; *Library Classification: Fundamentals and Procedure*, 1944; *Post-war Reconstruction of Libraries*, 1944; *Classification of Muradhi Literature*, 1945; *Dictionary Catalogue Code*, 1945; *Classified Catalogue Code*, 1945; *Education for Leisure*, 1945; *Elements of Library Classification*, 1948; *Organisation of Libraries*, 1946; *Library Development Plan*, 1947; *Preface to Library Science*, 1948. Address: Delhi University Library, Delhi 2.

RANIWALA, Seth Ganeshlalji, Merchant, Banker and Landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). b. Sambat, 1972, s. of late Rai Bahadur Seth Champalalji, leading businessman of Rajasthan and Proprietor, Champalal Ram Swarup; m.; has three s., Mahendra Kumar, Sushil Kumar, Ramesh Kumar and one d., Lal Indumati. Owns a Jain temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Proprietor, Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; R. Jains Ginning Factory, Kekri; Ram Swarup Motilal Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totalal Rice Mills, Bolpur (Bengal) and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chhehrata (Punjab) and Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad; takes interest in social activities. Address: Champalal Ram Swarup, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).

RANIWALA, Seth Hiralalji, Merchant, Banker and Landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). b. Sambat, 1965, s. of late Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lalji, leading businessman of Rajasthan and Proprietor, Champalal Ram Swarup; m.; has four s., Devendra Kumar, Virendra Kumar, Madhu Kumar, Surendra Kumar and two d., Bai Sharda and Bai Sushila. Owns a Jain Temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Proprietor, Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; R. Jains Ginning Factory, Kekri; Ram Swarup Motilal Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totalal Rice Mills, Bolpur (Bengal) and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chhehrata (Punjab) and Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad; takes keen interest in social activities of Beawar. Address: Champalal Ram Swarup, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).



RANIWALA, Seth Jai Kumarji, Merchant, Banker and Landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). b. Sambat, 1976, s. of late Rai Bahadur Seth Champalalji, leading businessman of Rajasthan and Proprietor, Champalal Ram Swarup; m.; has one s., Arun Kumar and one d., Bai Puspika. Owns a Jain temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Proprietor, Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; R. Jains Ginning Factory, Kekri; Ram Swarup Motilal Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totalal Rice Mills, Bolpur (Bengal) and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chhehrata (Punjab) and Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad; takes keen interest in social activities. Address: Champalal Ram Swarup, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).



RANIWALA, Rai Sahib Seth Motilal, Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). b. Sambat, 1953, s. of late Rai Bahadur Seth Champalalji, leading businessman of Rajasthan and Proprietor of Champalal Ramswarup; m.; has two s., Pritam Kumar and Pranode Kumar, and three d., Rajwanti Bai, Vimla Bai and Prem Bai. Owns a Jain temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Chairman and Managing Director, Edward



Mills, Ltd., Beawar, and Haroti Cotton Press, Kekri and Hansi; Proprietor, Hydraulic Cotton Press, Kekri and Hansi; Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; R. Jains Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totalal Rice Mills, Bolpur, Beawar and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chhehrata (Punjab) and Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad; Chairman, Pannalal Digamber Jain Pathshala, Beawar; a popular figure in Ajmer-Merwara; takes keen interest in social work. Address: Champalal Ramswarup, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).

RANIWALA, Seth Sundarlalji, adopted to Seth Ram Swarupji, Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). b. Sambat, 1962, adopted s. of Seth Ram Swarupji. Prop., Champalal Ram Swarup; m.; has three s., Jambu Kumar, Vijay Kumar and Bindu Kumar, and one d., Bai Gunmala; owns a Jain temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Dir., Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar; General Secy., Shri Allkash Panna Lal Digamber Jain Saraswati Bhawan, Beawar, Bombay and Jhalrapatan; Prop., Hydraulic Cotton Press, Beawar; R. Jains Ginning Factory, Kekri; Ramswarup Motilal Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totalal Rice Mills, Bolpur, Bengal, and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chhehrata (Punjab) and Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad. Address: Champalal Ramswarup, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara).



RANIWALA, Seth Totallaji, Merchant, Banker, Mill Owner and landlord, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara). *b.* Sambat 1958, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Seth Champalalji leading businessman of Rajasthan and Proprietor, Champalal Ram Swarup; *m.* has two *s.*, Sojan Kumar, Praduman Kumar and two *d.*, Ial Gulab and Ial Kamla; owns a Jain Temple and beautiful garden in Beawar; Director, Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar; Haroti Cotton Press, Kekri and Hansi; Proprietor, Hydrolite Cotton Press, Beawar; Lt. Jains



Ginning Factory, Kekri; Ram Swarup Motilal Ginning Factory, Hansi (East Punjab); Motilal Totallaji Rice Mill, Jolpur, Bengal; and Jaynagar (Darbhanga); Partner, Modern Silicate Works, Chibhrata (Punjab); Amrit Silicate Works, Firozabad; takes keen interest in social activities. *Address:* Champalal Ram Swarup, Beawar, (Ajmer-Merwara).

RAO, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chintagunta Raghava, M.A. (English), B.L., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since Jan. 15, 1949. *b.* January 15, 1896; *m.* Srimati Sitalakshmi; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Board High School, Bapatla (1904-11); Bihampur Rajah's College, Cocanada (1911-13); Presidency College, Madras (1913-16); Law College, Madras (1916-18). After apprenticeship under Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, was enrolled, 1919; quickly made his marks at the bar; was elected member of Madras Bar Council for 6 successive terms from 1934; appeared before Privy Council, June 1948 and before Federal Court, Dec. 1948; is interested in literature, art, religion and philosophy. *Address:* High Court, Madras.

RAO, Doddhi Bhima, M.A., M.B.E. (Jan. 1946) Dy. Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs Govt. of India, since Jan. 1948. *b.* Nov. 15 1894 in Bellary, *s.* of late Rao Bahadur Doddhi Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Provincial Civil Service, Madras; *m.* Srimathi Thunga Bai, *d.* of the late K. Sreenivas Rao, Jt. Judge, Madras Province; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Mahant's High School, Tirunelveli; Mission High School, Vizagapatnam; Presidency College, Madras. Joined service as Supdt. of Post Offices, 1919; worked as a Divisional Officer in several districts; Asst. P.M.G., Madras; Asst. Deputy Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi; Officer on special duty for prevention of Savings Banks frauds; served in the Defence Department as Asst. Chief-Censor, India, 1939-42; Dy. P.M.G. in Madras and Bombay, 1943-47. *Clubs:* The Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* Patandi House, New Delhi.

RAO, Dr. H. Srinivasa, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. D.Sc. (Madras), F.A.Sc., F.N.I., Chief Research Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, since 1947. *b.* July 16, 1894, *s.* of the late H. Venkata Rao, Dy. Supdt., Statistics, Customs, Madras; *m.* Srimati Padmavati, *d.* of the late T. K. Venkata Rao, Education Dept., Madras; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Muthiahpet High School and Presidency College, Madras; Demonstrator in Zoology, Presidency College, Madras, 1918-20; Lecturer in Zoology, Calcutta Univ., 1920-22; Research Asst., Zoological Survey of India, 1922-24; Asst. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1924-44; Dy. Fisheries Development Adviser, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, 1945-46. *Publications:* Several original publications on the morphology, taxonomy and bionomics of Mollusca, Coelenterata, Porifera and Pisces, general contributions on Fisheries, Fauna of India and progress of Zoology in India. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, 1940-47. *Address:* Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, S.I. Ry.

RAO, K. Sivaramakrishna, M.A., L.T., Principal, The Hindu College, Masulipatnam, since 1931. *b.* Feb. 25, 1886, *s.* of K. Lakshminathan Garu; *m.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* The Noble College, Masulipatnam & Madras Christian College, Madras. Lecturer, P. R. College, Cocanada, 1913-19; Senior Lecturer, V. R. College, Nellore, 1920-31; *Publications:* *Financial Administration in Ancient India. Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards. *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* Masulipatnam.

RAO, M. A. Venkata, M.A. *b.* June 26, 1900 at Bangalore, Mysore State; *Educ.:* Mysore University; had a distinguished college career with proficiency in English literature and philosophy; obtained M.A. Degree in Philosophy in the first class, with psychology and metaphysics as main subjects, 1923; Lecturer in Philosophy, Mysore Univ., 1928-40; Asst. Professor of Philosophy, 1940-43; resigned to have freer opportunities to contribute to social and political thought in the country, 1943; specialised in ethics and political philosophy with their history and principles, sociology and Indian social institutions, metaphysics and epistemology, in his lectures; had a few years of experience in business; gained a practical insight into the industrial and commercial institutions and organisation of the country with special reference to the role played by stock markets, investment and industrial finance; later on began systematic contributions to periodicals on current economic and political and cultural subjects, particularly *Mysandha*, run from Bangalore; is engaged in the analysis and interpretation of economic and political trends in India. *Address:* C/o South India Club, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.



RAO, N.R. Kedari, M.A., L.T., M.E.S. *b.* Dec. 1892; *m.* Sow. Saraswati (Oct. 1916); *Educ.:* Kumbakonam and Provy. Colleges, English Lecturer in several Arts Colleges of the Madras Presy. (1915-12); Lecturer, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet (1942-45) and Lecturer on Current Problems in Indian Education for M. Ed. course (1944-45); member, Board of Studies, Madras Univ.; Patron and Life Director, M.E.S. Madras; won Raja Sir P. Muthava Rao's First Prize (1912); Lord Elphinstone Prize (1914); Vivekananda Gold Medal (1916) and Powell and Morchard Prize (1939). *Publications:* Tamil translation of Carpenter's Comparative Religion; *Papers of Literary and Educational interest* (read at various Conferences); Editor, Our Home and Schools Magazine, 1928-44; Teachers' College Magazine, 1942-45; Editor, Kumbakonam College Magazine since 1945; gave evidence before the Unemployment Comtee. and the Fam. Univ. Comtee. of the Govt. of Madras; and the Universities Commission of the Govt. of India, 1948. *Address:* Senior Lecturer and Head of the Eng. Dept., Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

RAO, R. Vyas, Principal Partner, Mysore Industrial Development Co., and special Director, Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries, Ltd., Partner, Mysore Electrical Development Co., and Director, Mysore Electro-Chemical Works, Ltd., Bangalore; Director, Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., Mysore; Consulting Geologist, Jhargrakhand Collieries Ltd., Central India. *b.* in 1881 at Gudibanda, Kolar Dist., *s.* of R. Nangundappa. Post-graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Dept. 1905-1906; Prospector, Peninsular Mineral Co., Ltd., Bangalore; discovered Sindhuvali Chrome Mines; Geologist, Tata Sons & Co., 1906; Geologist & Head of Department,



Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 1908-1917; Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist, 1917 and on contract, 1918-1921; worked out a scheme for the manufacture of porcelain in Mysore; Consulting Geologist to Messrs. D. Chand Bahadur Singh, Calcutta. *Address:* 122, Santalikutera, Central Bank Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, City.

RAO, Vinayek Ganpat, B.A. (Hons.), B.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, ex-Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 21, 1888; *m.* Miss B. R. Kothare; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France). Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-1917; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923; Officer d'Academie; Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1925-1927; Asst. Law Reporter, 1923; Justice of Peace; member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years; ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality; ex-Dean of Faculty of Arts; Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Ex-Chairman, Dist. Local Board; member of the Senate, 1931-1946; Captain, University Training Corps, 1928-1943; Hon. Professor, Siddharth College, *Address:* 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RAO, Vyakarana Narahari, M.A. (Honours), C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1937), Auditor General of India, since August 15, 1948. *b.* July, 1893, *s.* of Vyakarana Narasimhasastri of Mysore; *m.* *d.* of Shamasastri of Mahagudi; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Tumkur; Central College, Bangalore; Presidency Coll., Madras; awarded the Arni Gold Medal for Physics by the Madras Univ., 1913 and 1915. Was Lecturer in Physical Science, Mysore Univ., 1916-17; entered I. A. & A. S., March 1917; served as Asst. A. G. Madras, the Punjab; Asst. A. G. (Posts & Telegraphs), Dy. A. G. (Posts & Telegraphs), 1917-23; officer on Special Duty and Under-Secy., Finance Dept., Madras Govt., 1923-27; Asst. Secy. and Under Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1927-29; in the Govt. of India Foreign and Political Dept. from April, 1929 to March, 1937 in various capacities as Under Secy., Dy. Secy., Jt. Secy. member and later Chairman, Special Comtee. for investigation of financial relations between Indian States and British India culminating in the constitutional changes under the Govt. of India Act, 1935, 1929-37; Crown Finance Officer and Dy. and later Jt. Secy., Political Dept., 1937-44; Add. Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1944-45; Secy., 1946-48; has led the Indian Sterling Balances Delegation, 1947, 1948, Official Adviser to the Sterling Balances Delegation, May and June 1948. *Publications:* A number of official publications for the Madras Govt., 1924-27. *Recreations:* Tennis and Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; East India Association, London; Overseas League, London; Roshanara Club, Delhi; East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* "Armsell," Simla.

RAO KHEMRAY, Descendent of Rao Jaodhar Sital Sahab Bahadur of Pall. *b.* January 21, 1906; *m.* the daughter of the Jadrinar of Pall Narsimhaji of Marolli; *Educ.:* under the charge of Chief Justices D. F. Vakil B.A., F.R.S.A. and Jai Bahadur Sadulshinghi at Government expense; graduated and obtained the degree of law. Had a distinguished career; was appointed an Honorary Magistrate; was given a grant of Rs. 30,000 by the Government for expenditure in connection with his marriage; is very much interested in horseracing, tennis, etc.; donated Rs. 15,000 for World War I; contributed liberally towards other charitable causes during famine and



scarcity; gave Rs. 25,000 for the erection of Brahmin Boarding; his titles and rights have been fully recognised by the Government; maintains cordial relations with the National Government as also with the Rulers of Rajahm, Sainam, Sitanam, Jhabua, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Dewa, Jaura, Piploa, Gwalior, Multihar, Kashi, Baroda, etc. *Address:* Ratanin.

RAOOF, Abdur, Ex-Minister, P.W.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, b. 1901; *Educ.*: Diploma in Law, Osmania University. Is one of the most distinguished



and the oldest leaders of the Majlis in Hyderabad. He organised the work of the Majlis all round Nizam's dominions and brought the Muslims under the banner of the Majlis; President of the Reception Committee, first historical session of the Dar-us-Salam; thereafter was Secretary of the Majlis for one year; continued to work as the member of the

Majlis Executive Council; he worked hand in hand with the late Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung during the Constitutional Reforms; elected as the Representative of the graduates in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly; took great interest in the social and economic organisation of the State; has eradicated the evil of red tapism and introduced several important schemes of road construction and irrigation, the most important of which are the Tungabhadra and Godavari projects. *Address:* Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Dn.

RAU, Sir Benegal Narsing, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Constitutional Adviser, Const. Assembly of India and Member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations; India's Permanent Representative with the United Nations at Lake Success, since June 1949, b. 26th Feb. 1887; *Educ.*: The Presidency Coll., Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939. Chairman, G.L.P. Rly. Court of Inquiry, 1940; Hindu Law Cttee., 1941; Indus Commission, 1941-42; *retd.*, Feby. 1944; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, 1944-45. *Address:* Const. Assembly, New Delhi; Lake Success, U. N. O.

RAU, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt. (1939), C.I.E. (1930), M.A. (Cantab.), Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since July 1949, b. Jan. 10, 1889; m. Miss Dhanvanthi Bhandoo; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Sec. and Dy. Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1919-24; Secy., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1926-28; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-30; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-38; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941-46; Head of the Indian Liaison, Tokio, 1947; Indian Ambassador in United States, 1948-49. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

RAU, Hattiangadi Shankar, B.A., C.I.E. (1931), b. September 29, 1887; m. Uma Bai. *Educ.*: Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras; Superintendent,

Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926; Budget Officer, 1926-31; member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1931-35; Controller of Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Maharashtra of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932; Kanatak Assoc., Bombay, 1937-38; Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Assocn., 1937-38 and 1940-41. *Publications:* *Indian Thought in Shetty and Tennison; India from Society, The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany; The Claims of Homoeopathy; The Anandashram Jubilee Souvenir.* *Address:* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

RAU, Pradhansiromani N. Madhava, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. b. 8th June, 1887; m. Mrs. S. S. and 2 d. *Educ.*: The Noble College, Masulipatnam and Pachaiyappa's College and Govt. Law College, Madras. Entered the Mysore Civil Service in 1907; was Efficiency Audit Officer; Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore; Government Director and Secretary to the Board of Management, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Hindustani; Post-dent, Mysore City Municipal Council; Chief Secretary to Government; Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London; was on special duty with Sir Mirza Ismail during the Round Table Conference in London; Revenue Commissioner in Mysore; became member of the Executive Council in 1935; member, Indian Food Delegation to the Combined Food Board, Washington, in Feb. 1946; Dewan of Mysore, June 1911-July 1946; Constitutional Adviser, Eastern States Union; member, Indian Constitutional Assembly and member, Drafting Committee, Indian Constitution, 1947. *Recreation:* Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* Century Club, Bangalore; B.U.S. Club, Bangalore; Rotary Club, Bangalore; National Liberal Club, London. *Address:* "Himalaya", Basavanagudi, Bangalore City.

RAU, P. S., C.I.E. (1943), I.C.S., Dewan and President of Council, Government of Jodhpur since September 1948, b. 1895; *Educ.*: Madras and Oxford Universities; joined Indian Civil Service in Central



Provinces and Berar, October 23, 1918; Assistant Commissioner, 1918-23; Deputy Commissioner, 1924-27; Settlement Officer, 1927-30; Deputy Commissioner, 1932-35; Financial Secretary to Government, 1936; Commissioner of Settlements and Excise, 1937-39; Secretary to Government in Finance, P.W.D. and separate Revenue Departments, 1939; Commissioner, Nagpur Division, 1939-42; Director General, Food, Government of India, 1942-43; Commissioner, Nagpur Division, 1943-45; Chairman of the Revenue Tribunal, C.P. and Berar, 1945-46; Chairman, Provincial Industries Committee; Adviser to the Governor (Official Minister), in-charge of Revenue, Education, Settlement, Public Works and separate Revenue Departments, 1946; Chief Secretary to Government, 1946-48; travelled widely in Europe and America. *Address:* Dewan and President, Jodhpur.

RAU, Dr. U. Rama, b. September 17, 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council;

member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930; was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association and Madras Legislative Council; Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health"; District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C.D. Movement, 1930. *Publications:* "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address:* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAUF, His Excellency Mohamed Abdul, B.A. (Hons. in Jurisprudence), 1924, B.C.L. (Oxon.), 1925, called to the Bar, Middle Temple, Jan. 1924, LL.D. (Dulinn), Ambassador for India in Burma, b. 15th November, 1901; m. Moksoud Jehan Begum, d. of Syed Mohamed Mir of Delhi & Meerut; *Educ.*: St. Paul's High School, Rangoon, and Worcester College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court until end of 1941; practised at the Bar at Allahabad High Court, 1942 to 1945; appointed Judicial member of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. *Address:* 5 Simpson Road, Rangoon.

RAVAL, Crupeshchandra Anandji, B.A., B.Sc., Proprietor, Indiana Chemical Works (India) Ltd., Reay Road, Bombay and Karachi, b. 1907, s. of Anandji Raval; m. Triveni Kaur, two s., Yogendra Kumar and Devendra Kumar; *Educ.*: Graduated from D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Joined as Partner of Muzamil Dahiyval & Co., Karachi; started his own laboratory of essences and perfumes; served Government during war-time by supplying essences and perfumes for wines, etc.; manufactured high class essences and perfumes for all leading distilleries in India; member, All India Cosmetics Manufacturers' Association; Buyers and Shippers Chamber; All India Chemist and Druggist Association; Representative, Scientific Conference, Sind. *Address:* Wanwaria Cottage, Ghodbunder Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

RAY, Dr. Hendranath, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Officer-in-Charge, Section of Parasitology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, since Dec. 1948, b. Jan. 31, 1899; m. Srenmati Shantimoyee Debi; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Allahabad University (Calcutta); London University, London. Teacher in Zoology, Calcutta Univ., 1922-36; Protozoologist, Imperial (now Indian) Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, U.P., Aug. 1936-Dec. 1948. *Publications:* Several original publications on parasitic protozoa. *Recreations:* Billiards, Tennis and Golf. *Clubs:* Mukteswar Club; Recreation Club, Mukteswar. *Address:* Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, Kumaon, U.P.

RAY, Nihar-Ranjan, M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. & Phil. (Leiden), F.L.A. (Great Britain), Bagiswari Professor of Indian Art, Calcutta University, b. Jan. 14, 1904. *Educ.*: A. M. College, Mymensingh, M. C. College, Sylhet, University College, Calcutta, University College, London and Leiden University. Calcutta University prizeman and gold-medallist; Mrinalini Research Gold Medalist; Fremchand Roychanda Scholar; Griffith Prizeman; Mount Gold-Medallist; Calcutta University and Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archaeology, 1927-30; University Post-Graduate Lecturer



Tachiyappa's College, Madras and the Law College. Was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, as an ardent Congress worker from Rayalaseema, came to occupy a prominent place in the political life of the Province, member, Bellary District Board; Senate of Andhra and Madras Universities, and District Famine Committee; President, District Educational Council; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Director, Cuddapah Electrical Supply Co. and Prithvi Insurance Co.; member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India; led the Indian Delegation to ECAFE Session in June 1948 at Gootacamund. **Address:** Secretariat, Madras.

REED, Sir Stanley, Kt., K.B.E., L.D.
(Glasgow), M.P., Aylesbury Division since 1928, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. B. Bristol, 1872; m. 1901, Lillian, d. of John Humphrey of Bombay. (She died 1947.) Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; 8p. *Concorder*, *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through family districts of India, 1900, tour of India and provinces of Wales in India, 1905-08; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persia, Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; J. I. Hon Sec., Bombay Press, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay I. H. Represented Western India at Imp. Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

REGG, Datatraya Vaman, B.A. (Canton).
Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Adviser for Orissa State.
Cutback, 6 Sept. 18, 1897; *m.* Miss Ambulal
Telang; *Editor*: Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Deccan Coll., Poona, and Fitzwilliam Hall,
Cambridge; obtained double first class in
Oriental Languages Tripos. Entered I.C.S.
1921, held charges as Dy. Commr. of various
districts, Madras, Bilaspur, Beldanga,
Akola; established a first-class school for
women and children at Khawda and Judies.
Memorial Hospital for women and children,
Khamgaon, Chairman, Labour Investigation
Ctee., Govt. of India, 1941-46; Commissioner,
Jubbulpore Division, C.P., 1946-48; Chief
Commissioner, Mayurbhunj, Nov. to Dec. 1948.
Publications: Reports on Labour conditions in
various districts, Iron-ore, Mineral Oil, Bidi,
Cigar and Cigarette Industries, etc. *Address*:
Cutback.

REWA : His Highness Bhandhu Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Ju Bahadur, Raj Purnnakh of the U State of Vindhyia Pradesh and Raja of b. 1923; m the d. of His late Highness Mahabao Shri Vija Raj Singh Ji Sawa Bahadur of Kumbh, Awar, b. 1914; *Educ.*: Doly College, Indore. *Major College, Ameer*, received training at the I.C.S. Probationers' Course, Dholi, Jun. 1942; Administrative training in Mysore for over a year. Assembled the *gadi* Feb. 7, 1946; was invested with full royal powers. Agreed to the Indian Union for the formation of the United Provinces consisting of 1948; assumed the Bundelkhand States, which when the newly elected Raj inaugurated, April Vindhyia Pradesh was; became his first 1948; is a keen sportsman; General tiger at the age of 19. *Address*: King Council, Doly College, Indore. *Address*: Edward Medical College, Rewa.

REWACHAND, Watoomul, known as R. W. Assomull, Landlord, Banker and Merchant; one of the Proprietors of Messrs. Wassiamul Assomull & Co.; Importers & Exporters; Silk Merchants, Bombay & Calcutta. *b.* 1889; *Grand s.* of Wassiamul Assomull.



Director, The Hyderabad (Sind) Electric Supply Co. Ltd., The Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad (Sind), and many other Companies; *sole Trustee*, Seth Shandas Hirannud Estates, Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Amritsar; *member* of various Philanthropic, Welfare and Mercantile Associations, Hon. Magistrate and Justice of Peace, Hyderabad (Sind) till 1918; *member*, Rotary and Masonic Lodges, Hyderabad (Sind); *Founder*, Karadi Club, The Hyderabad Bishnood Club, *Member*, C. C. I., Bombay, Radio Club, Bombay; *travelled* widely in Australia, Japan, etc., where known as Merchant Prince. *Address*: Chinchgate Street, Bombay 1; 180, Harrison Road, Calcutta; 13, Baille Street, Colombo.

RIDLEY, Sidney, B.A., Revenue Commissioner for Sind. *b.* March 26, 1902; *m.* Dorothy Hoad; *three d.*; *Educ.*: Lancaster Royal Grammar School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. *Joined* the I.C.S., 1926; *after* serving as Asst. Collector, held charge of various Districts including Upper Sind Frontier until 1935; *De. Secy.*, Finance Dept., Bombay (1935); *appointed* the first Finance Secy. of the new Sind Province, on separation of Sind from Bombay, 1936; *Secy.* to the Agent for Government of India in the Union of South Africa (1936-40); *carried* out an enquiry into the causes of labour unrest in Mauritius, 1940; *Collector*, Sukkur and Collector, Karachi until 1944; *thereafter* appointed Chief Secy. to Govt.; *Commissioner*, Ahmedabad (1946); *Central Division*, Poona (1947); *after* Partition opted for Pakistan. *Recreations*: Billiards, Golf. *Clubs*: Sind Club. *Address*: 22, Norham Gardens, Oxford; *Commissioner's House*, Karachi.

ROBERTS, Frank Kenyon, M.A. (Cambridge), C.M.G. (1940), Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India. *b.* Oct. 27, 1907; *s.* of Henry George Roberts of Preston, Lancashire and Gertrude (Nee) Kenyon of Blackburn, Lancashire; *m.* Celeste Leila Beatrik, *d.* of the late Sir Said Shoumar Pasha, K.B.E., of Cairo; *Educ.*: Bedales School; Rugby School; Cambridge University (Scholar of Trinity College). *Joined* H. M. Foreign Service, 1930; *served* in Foreign Office, 1930-32; *Third Secretary*, H. M. Embassy, Paris, 1932-35; *Second Secretary*, H. M. Embassy, Cairo, 1935-37; *served* in Foreign Office, 1937-45 (Head of Central Dept.); *Charge d'Affaires* to Czechoslovak Govt. in London, 1943; *H.M. Minister* in Moscow, 1945-47; *Principal Private Secretary* to the Foreign Secretary, 1947-49; *Special Mission* to Moscow, 1948. *Clubs*: Oxford Cambridge Club, London. *Address*: Office of the U.K. High Commissioner, New Delhi.

TS, Sir William, Kt. (1938), C.I.E. (Managing Dir., B.C.G.A. (Punjab) Jaganwal, since 1921; Nili Factories, M. Stud Lauds, etc. *b.* February 17, and of John and Ann Roberts; *m.* E. U.C. Langstaff, Anglesey, 1919; *one s.* with *Educ.*: Llangefni County School; *Joined* *as* *Hons.* in Chemistry 1906. *Professor* *as* *Agricultural Service*, 1906; 1909-21; *Pericentral College*, Llyallpur, 1924-46; *Al.* 1916-21; *M.L.A.*, Punjab, *Negotiations*, *s.* Indo-Japanese Trade *Negotiations* and Indo-British Trade *Punjab Govt. for*; *Price Controller*, *pril*, 1942 and later Dir.

of Civil Supplies till August, 1943; *appointed* *Expert representative* of Punjab Producers on the Foodgrains Price Advisory Cttee. of Govt. of India, 1944 and on the reconstituted Central Food Advisory Council; *member*, Punjab Rationing Food Advisory Board and Punjab Civil Supplies Board. *Publications*: Punjab Agriculture Text Book, with O.T. Faulkner, C.M.G. *Recreations*: Tennis, Fishing. *Clubs*: East India and Sports, Punjab Club and Gymkhana Club, Lahore. *Address*: Khairwal, Punjab, India; *Glan Athwy*, Holyhead Road, Bangor (N. Wales).

ROW, Kodikal Sanjiva, M.A., C.I.E. (1935). *b.* 18th March, 1890; *m.* Umabai; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. *Joined* service 1914; *Personal Assistant* to Controller of Currency, 1925; *Supdt.*, Finance Department, 1925; *Asst. Secretary* to Govt. of India. *Foreign and Political Dept.*, 1928; *Asst. Secretary* to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1928; *promoted* to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928; *Secretary*, Federal Finance Committee, 1932; *Budget Officer* to the Govt. of India, 1933; *Representative* of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; *Deputy Secretary* to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936; *Joint Secretary* to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1937-40; *member*, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940-47; *member*, Indo-Pakistan Partition Cttee. on Currency, Coinage and Reserve Bank, 1947; *Financial Adviser* to the Govt. of East Punjab, 1948-49; *Govt. Director* on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1948; *nominated* *member* of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1939; *Hon. Treasurer*, Delhi University from 1942-44; *Hon. Treasurer*, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Soldiers' Medical After-care Fund, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940; *Hon. Treasurer*, United Council of Relief and Welfare from 1947; *member*, Central Jt. War Cttee. 1943-47; *Pres.*, Simla Central Govt. Servants' Supply Cttee., 1944-45; *Silver Jubilee Medal*, 1935; *Coronation Medal*, 1937; *Knight* of the Order of St. John, 1946; *Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal*, 1947. *Address*: Ishodyan, Dadabhai Road, Juhu, Bombay 23.

ROWJEE, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim-bhoy, B.A., M.Sc. (C.I.E. (U.S.A.)), *b.* Sept. 25, 1900, Sheriff of Bombay, 1937-38; *Iranian* and *Chief Vizir* to H.H. the Aga Khan and *President* of H.H. the Aga Khan's Federal Council for India; *Bombay Municipal Corporation* 1932 to 1948; *worked* in the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation; *at* 21, began serving H.H. the Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities; *Vice-President*, Shia Imam Ismaili Khoja Bombay Council; *President*, H.H. the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency, and for India; *built* a Sanatorium and a Jamatkhana at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H.H. the Aga Khan; *Mayor* of Bombay, 1946-47. *Address*: Muobarak Manzil, 60-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ROY, Sir Asoka Kumar, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. (1937). *b.* Sept. 9, 1886; *m.* Charu Hashini, *d.* of late Taraprasad Roy Choudhury; *Educ.*: Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta; *called* to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honourman at the Final Bar Examination). *Standing Counsel*, Bengal, 1929; *twice* acted as Judge of the

High Court of Calcutta; *Advocate-General* of Bengal, 1934-43; *Law Member* of the Government of India, 1943-46. *Address*: 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, Kt. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1943), M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Govt., and ex-Minister-in-Charge, Revenue Dept., Bengal, 1937-41. *b.* 17th January, 1894; *m.* Billwabhassini Devi; *Educ.*: Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; *Presy. Coll.*, Calcutta; *Univ. Law Coll.*, Calcutta. *Member*, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; *awarded* King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieut., 1918; *Hon. Major*, I.T.F., 1940; *Advocate*, High Court, Calcutta, 1924; *member*, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-36 and 1940; *Bengal Leg. Assembly*, 1936-40; *Councillor*, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; *Trustee*, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; *member*, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assn., Calcutta; *Trustee* of the Victoria Memorial; *member*, Provl. Franchise Cttee., 1932; *member*, Executive Cttee. and Trustee, Indian Assn.; *elected* President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; *elected* President, All-India Kshatriya (Rajput) Mahasabha, 1939; *Chairman*, Board of Directors, Tata-anti Cotton Mills Ltd.; *National Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.*; *Bengal Provincial Ry. Co.*; *Director*: Hind Bank Ltd.; Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd.; India Steamship Co. Ltd.; Birmynore Bros. Ltd.; *Managing Director*, Lionel Edwards Ltd. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. *Publications*: Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act and Parliamentary Govt. in India. *Address*: Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, W. Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, Manabendra Nath, Journalist, Writer and Politician. *b.* Feb. 1893; *m.* Ellen Gottschalk; *Educ.*: near Calcutta. *Involved* in revolutionary movement in India since the age of 14. *Left* India in 1916 and participated in revolutionary movements in Mexico and European countries; *Founder* of the Mexican Communist Party; *Founder-member* of the Communist International; *sent* to China on behalf of the Comintern; *differed* from Comintern in 1928; *was* principal accused in Cawnpore and Meerut Conspiracy Cases; *returned* to India in 1930 and *was* sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment; *Founder* of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour. *Publications*: 30 publications including: "Materialism", "Science & Superstition", "Hieracies of the 20th Century", "From Savagery to Civilization", "India and War", "The Problem of Freedom", "The Russian Revolution", "Revolution and Counter Revolution in China", "Beyond Communism", "New Humanism". *Editor* "Independent India" (weekly) and "The Marxian Way" (quarterly), etc. *Address*: 13, Mohini Road, Dehra-Dun.

ROY, Provat Kumar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director, Regulations and Information, Civil Aviation Dept., India, since 1947. *b.* Oct. 25, 1910, *s.* of late Dr. S. C. Roy; *m.* Maya, *d.* of M. K. Sengupta; *two s.* and *three d.*; *Educ.*: Nagpur, Lucknow, London. *C.P. Judicial Service* (1934-44); *Asst. Solicitor*, Govt. of India (1944-46); *Secretary*, Air Transport Licensing Board (1946-47); *Delegate* to Assembly of I.C.A.O., Montreal and Geneva, 1946-47 and 1948; *member*, Legal Committee, I.C.A.O. *Recreations*: Cricket. *Clubs*: Delhi Flying Club. *Address*: 50, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

ROY, S. C., M.R.E., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.) (Lond.), Dip. Agri. (Wyc), Dip. I.A.R.I., Director, The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. *Since* 1946. *b.* Sept. 21, 1901, *s.* of L. M. Roy and Mrs. S. Roy; *m.* Chaya Roy; *two s.* and *two d.*; *Educ.*: A. B. School, Allahabad; The Wye College (London University); Univ. of Allahabad; *Post graduate* training in

Agricultural Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Professor of Botany and Head of the Department of Biology, Agricultural College, Kanpur, 1930-31; Asst. Director and later Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, 1931-40; Asst. Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, 1940-44; Secy., Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee., New Delhi, 1944-46. *Publications:* On various Subjects. *Address:* Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, India.

ROY, Sallendra Narayan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Calcutta), Diploma, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, M. Met. (Sheffield), M.I.E. (Ind.). Director of Training, Govt. of India, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour. *b.* February 19, 1901; *m.* Shovona Roy, *d.* of Babu Gopinath Mallick, Hazaribagh; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.:* Hooghly College, West Bengal; Technical Institute, Jamshedpur; Sheffield University, England. After serving the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. in several capacities was appointed Supdt. of their Training Dept. In 1934 and continued in that capacity till February 1935; joined the Dept. of Labour, Govt. of India, as Senior Regional Inspector of Training, 1935 under the War Technicians' Training Scheme and was appointed as Director of Training in March 1946. *Recreations:* Sports and Reading. *Address:* 5, Duplex Road, New Delhi.

ROY, Suresh Chandra, B.A., B.L., General Manager and Director, Aryasthan Ins. Co. Ltd.; Chairman and Director, Managing Agency of The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd. *b.* 1902, *s.* of Womesh Ch. Roy; *m.* Pratima Lahiri, *d.* of late Rai Bahadur J. C. Lahiri; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Pres., Bengal Millowners' Assoc., 1948; Member of several Committees of Govt. of Bengal and Govt. of India; Director of about 15 industrial and commercial concerns; Editor, *Insurance World* and Paper Setter, Calcutta Univ. *Publications:* Indian Insurance Law. *Address:* Aryasthan Insurance Building, 15, Chitticharan Avenue, Calcutta 12.

ROY CHOWDHURY, Ambikagiri, Founder and General Secretary, Asom Jatiya Mahasabha; Editor, Deka Asom, popularly called "Asom Keshari". *b.* 1885, Shree Sankardeva's family; *m.* Kaushalya Devi, descendant of Sree Madhadeva; five *s.* and *d.* joined Swadeshi movement; interned at Barpeta, 1908-15; jailed two years for participating in Non-Co-operation Movement and for printed publications on Congress; started *Sangrakshini* Sabha, Aruna Press and Chetana, to protect indigenous



people from infiltration of immigrants, mission in life is to preserve integrity of Assamese homeland; strongly advocates that outsiders living in Assam should merge themselves in Assamese, has suffered a lot since 1905, by internment, imprisonment, fines, house searches, etc. for public cause; is a poet. *Publications:* "Songs of Cell" rendered into English. *Address:* Uzanbazar, Gauhati.

RUDRA, Major-General Ajit Kail, O.B.E. (1946), General Officer Commanding, Madras Area. *b.* 1896, *s.* of the late Principal S. D. Rudra of St. Stephen's College, Delhi; *Educ.:* Trinity College, Kendy. Enlisted as a private, 15th Bn. Royal Fusiliers; saw service in France and Flanders during World War I; promoted 1/Corporal, then Corporal and finally Sergeant; led the British troops against the Germans in the fierce battles along the Somme, 1915; was wounded; commissioned,

1919; joined the 4/15th Punjab Regt. in Palestine; took part in the Afghan War, 1920, in the relief of Wana, 1921, and other Frontier operations; has held every regimental appointment in succession in his Bn.; was Q.M. for four years, adjutant for four years and then a Company Commander; appointed 2nd in Command of his Bn., 1941; promoted Lieut.-Col., 1943; joined the G.H.Q., India as Liaison Officer, South East Asia Command, 14th Army and Eastern Command and H.Q.s.; full Colonel, May 1945; appointed Director of Morale at the G.H.Q. with the rank of Brigadier; was Military Secretary, Indian Army. *Address:* G.O.C., Madras Area, Madras.

RUDRAPPA, Ankamanahal Shrivut. *b.* March 29, 1918; *Educ.:* Ceded District College, Anantapur. Was President of Shri Vijaya Agricultural Bank, Sandur, and Chairman of the Sandur Debt Conciliation Board; elected Secretary of the Sandur State Congress; elected Popular Minister (Second Member) on the Sandur State Cabinet under the Sandur State Popular Ministry Act, 1945 (III of 1945); Member of the Electoral College for Constitution Assembly, for Residual States. Keen Sportsman. *Address:* Main Bazar, Sandur (S.I.).



RUJA, Madanmohan Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* in Samvat 1971. Second *s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harmandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.* one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Vinay Trading Co. Ltd., Cotton Export & Import Ltd., East India Cotton Association Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd., United Agencies Ltd. (Kolhapur), United Sales Ltd., Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd.; member of the Managing Committee of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association; member of the Managing Committee of Indian Merchants Chamber, Board of the Bombay Port Trust, Chopta Electric Supply Co. Ltd., The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd., The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon; Orient Club. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUJA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* Samvat 1973. Third *s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harmandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.* Miss Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rala and Zemindar of Bareilly; Three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Hind Steel Corporation Ltd., Kathiawar Ship Building and Trading Corporation Ltd., United Sales Ltd., Nilambur Mines Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Bank of Jalpur Ltd., International Steamship Co. Ltd., Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd., The Rajputana



Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Ruia Industries Ltd., Kolhapur; Member: B.E.S.T. Committee, Millowners' Association. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Willingdon; Orient. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUJA, Ramgopal Ganpatrai, Landlord, Philanthropist and Millowner. *b.* 1906, *s.* of Ganpatrai Ramkrikhas Ruia of Ramgarh, Jalpur; *m.* Ratnibai, *d.* of Jwadadit Singhania of Fatehpur; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Joined his father's firm, Gora Khram Ganpatrai, Bombay in 1921; expanded his business after his father's death; floated in 1943 two limited liability concerns, Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons Ltd., and Ramkrikhas, Balkson & Sons Ltd., of which he is the Mz. Director. Partner, Gora Khram Ganpatrai; Director, Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., (Ganpatrai) Ruia Charitable Trust, Ramgopal Ganpatrai Charitable Trust. Has given generously to deserving causes; built the Laxminarayan T. Apley Vile Park; maintains a free school and dispensary at Ramgarh; gives free food to cows and poor. Member, Millowners' Assoc. and of the Arbitrators' Panel of the same Assoc.; member, Managing Cttee. of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assoc.; member, the Marwari Samelan and the East India Cotton Assoc.; Indian Merchant Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding and Swimming. *Clubs:* Radio, Willingdon, C.C.I., Poona Club, etc. *Address: Residence:* 67, New World, Bombay. *Office:* Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Sun Mill Road, Lower Falls, Bombay.



RUJA, Ramnivas Ramnarain, J.P., Merchant, Banker and Millowner; Senior Partner, Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Bombay. Is the *s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harmandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.* Miss Kamalabai, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Gokhale of Calcutta; two *s.* and 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay and privately. Entered business at an early age; appointed J.P., 1939. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Pinlay Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bank of India Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., United Power Co. Ltd., Bachhraj & Co. Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Gudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Saraf Oil Mills Ltd., Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Oxy Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Kalabag Collieries Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Mining Management Syndicate Ltd., Trichinopoly, Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Ltd. (Kolhapur), Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Punjab Breeders Ltd., Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Jalpur Mining Corporation Ltd., Jalpur, Brady Engineering Co. Ltd., The Machinery Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd., Sir Gangaram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd., International Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta Akl Bharat Printers Ltd., New Hindustan Cement Ltd., Indokem Ltd., New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd., Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., Air India Ltd., The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Jalpur. Committee Member of Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Willingdon; Orient; Hindu Gymkhana. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUKER, Ramachandra Sakharana, B.A., (Econ. Hons.), M.A. (Econ. and Hist.), LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Nagpur, b. Jan. 8, 1895 (Kolhapur), s. of Sakharana Bai Ruker, a State official of Kolhapur State; m. Sushilabai Lothe, d. of Ganapata Rao Lothe, Extra Assl. Commissioner, C.P. (Nagpur); Educ.: Ruizram College, Kolhapur; Fergusson College, Poona; LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.), 1921. Joined the Bar, 1921; began to take active part in the Labour Movement in C. P. and then in Bombay; courted imprisonment in Congress Movement, 1930, 1932 and 1942; joined the All India Forward Bloc, 1939 under the leadership of Netaji; elected Pres., A.I.F.C.C., 1932 and 1935; elected Pres., Hind Majdur Sabha, 1945; member, Legislative Assembly (C.P.) representing the Nagpur Trade Union Constituency, on Labour Ticket; visited Europe and United Kingdom, 1947 and attended Moral Re-orientation Conference held at Caux-Sum-Montreaux in Switzerland. Publications: Author of two political books *India in Revolt and India's Politics and Ideology*. Address: Walker Road, Nagpur City.

RUKNODDIN, Ahmed, Secretary, Public Work, Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, b. 1910; comes from a noble family of Hyderabad; Educ.: Nizam's College, Hyderabad; proceeded to British India to take up training in Accountancy and Audit. Began his career as the Superintendent of Treasury; rose to the position of Deputy Controller-General of Audit & Accounts; and afterwards the Joint Secretary of Finance and Supply Accounts; finally became Secretary, P.W.D.; is also a talented poet. Address: "Aziz Bagh", H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad (Deccan).

RUNGANADHAN, Sir Samuel E., Diwan Bahadur, Kt., M.A., I.C.S. (ret'd.), High Commissioner for India in London (1945-47); Chairman, Madras Univ. General Inspection Commission, 1928; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University (1929-35); Vice-Chancellor, Madras University (1937-40); member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43); delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942); (Govt.) delegate to the International Labour Organisation Conference held at Philadelphia, 1944 and to 27th Conference held in Paris 1945 and 28th Conference in Montreal in 1946; Leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946; Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945 and to the General Assembly, United Nations, 1946. Address: 1, Aga Abbas Ali Road, Bangalore.

RUPCHAND, His Excellency Wing Commander, Aitchison Chief's College Diploma, Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, Kabul, b. June 13, 1900, s. of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Jarni Sarn Das, Member, Council of State (India); m. Vilas Kanta, d. of late Dewan Ajaydha Das, Foreign Minister, Kapurthala State; two s.; Educ.: Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore. Visited Europe a number of times, took interest in international politics; was a member of Council of State, India, representing whole of undivided Punjab. Recreations: Polo, big game shooting, tennis. Clubs: Aero Club of India & Burma; Imperial Gymkhana, New Delhi; Gymkhana Club, Lahore; Gilmurgh Club, Gilmurgh; Cricket Club of India, Bombay. Address: Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, Kabul.

RUSSELL, Lieut.-Gen. Dudley, C.B. (1945), C.B.E. (1941), D.S.O. (1912), Commander, Order of American Legion of Merit, Chief British Adviser, Army H.Q., India, b. Dec. 1, 1890; m. Elizabeth, d. of Sandy Birkett Foster, New York, U.S.A. Served Eritrea and Abyssinia, 1941 (O.B.E.); Western Desert, 1942 (D.S.O.); Italy, 1944-45, (C.B.E., C.B., Commander Order of the

American Legion of Merit). Clubs: United Service. Address: Imperial Bank of India, 25, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2; Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi.

RUSTOMJI, Nari Kaikhosru, I.C.S., M.A. (Contab.), Adviser, His Excellency the Governor of Assam for Tribal and Excluded Areas and States. Is the s. of late K. J. Rustomji, Bar-at-Law, Author of Law of Limitation, Indian Companies Act, etc.; Educ.: Bedford School (Senior Scholar) and Christ's College, Cambridge (Classical and Choral Scholar). Appointed to I.C.S., 1942; Asstt. Commissioner, Sylhet; 1944-45; Sub-divisional Officer, South Sylhet, 1945; Under Secy., Home and Political Dept., 1947; Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur District, 1948. Recreations: Music and Gymnastics. Address: Mimosa Cottage, Shillong.

RUTHNASWAMY, Mariadas, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Contab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938), b. 15th August, 1885; m. Marie Dhirinathan, 1914; Educ.: St. Joseph's Coll. (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's Coll. (Tirichinopoly); Nizam Coll. (Hyderabad), Downing Coll. (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Iaroda Coll., 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachayappa's Coll., 1921-27; Principal, Law Coll. (Madras), 1928-30; Councillor, Madras Corp., 1921-23; member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-26; Pres., Madras Leg. Council, 1925-26; M.L.A. (Gen.), 1927; member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1930-42; Pres., Catholic Indian Assoc. of Madras; Catholic Union of India; Joint Cttee. of All-India Conference of Indian Christians and Catholic Union; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1942-48. Publications: *The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of the Government of India* (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933); *Some Influences that Made the British Administrative System in India* (1939); *India from the Dawn* (1949). Clubs: Presidency Club, Madras. Address: Woodstock, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

RYNJAH, Josingh, B.A., B.L., Member, Assam Public Service Commission, b. Aug. 24, 1888, s. of U. Rabinsingh Shabong; m. Alice Mahel Simon; nine s. and one d.; Educ.: Shillong Govt. High School, Duff College and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; Univ. Law College, Calcutta; Eastern Bengal and Assam Executive Service; Assam Civil Executive Service; Additional District Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge, Assam; has been for several years Secy. of the Khasi-Jaintia Assembly. Address: Rao Bhavan, Kanchi Trace, Shillong.

SABAVALA, Ardeshir Pestonji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Managing Director, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., comprising of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel & Restaurant, since 1940 and Chairman, Bombay Municipal Electricity Supply and Transport Cttee., since 1947; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1906-10; went to England in 1910 and joined the Middle Temple; was called to the Bar in 1914. Practised at the Bombay Bar until 1918, and then joined the textile business; was a Corporation for 20 years; Chairman of the Municipal Corporation Standing Cttee. during 1938-39; joined Tatals in 1930; was elected Mayor of Bombay on 1st April 1947, the year of Indian Independence; took keen interest and active part in the Tanzeem-Vaitarana Water Scheme, the Slum Clearance, and the Civil Defence and A.R.P. Organisations; represented the Municipal Corporation on the Joint Civil Defence Cttee., also worked on the Food Advisory Council; a keen Sportsman, he took active

part in the Old Boys Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament. Address: The Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

SACHAR, Hon'ble Mr. Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B., Prime Minister, East Punjab since April 1949. Business magnate and politician, b. 1st December 1893; m. Shri Lalita Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Mukand Lal Puri; Educ.: Punjab University. Joined the Bar in 1918; Joined Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921; Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921; Registrar, National University, Lahore; Secretary, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1924-35; founded the Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Ltd. in 1932; Director, Gujranwala Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd.; elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, 1936-45; re-elected in 1945; member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly; membership transferred, East Punjab Assembly; elected leader, Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940; elected member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab in 1947 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; Finance Minister, Punjab Government, 11th March 1946 to 3rd March 1947; elected Leader, Congress Legislative Party, East Punjab, April 1949. Address: Simla.

SACHDEV, Mulik Raj, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), M.A. (Contab.), I.C.S., Chief Secy., East Punjab, b. Oct. 12, 1905, s. of late R. S. Ladharam Sachdev of Quetta; m. Savitri, d. of late R. B. Arjandas Vasudev; one s., Nareesh; Educ.: Quetta, Lahore and Cambridge. Asstt. Commr., D. C. Controller of Supplies, Bombay; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept.; Director-General, Civil Supplies, Punjab; Excise and Taxation Commissioner; Secy. to Govt., Punjab; Partition Commissioner, Govt. Willingdon Club, Bombay; East Punjab Club, Simla. Address: Chief Secy., Govt. of East Punjab, Simla.

SADDOZAI, Afghan Major Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawazkhan, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), O.B.E. (1920), M.L.A. Central (1931-1945). Hereditary Nawab & Premier Peer of N.W. Frontier Province, b. Feb. 1878; m. Second d. of the late Nawab of Lahauri State; Educ.: Punjab, Served European War, 1914-19; Star Victory Medal, General Service Medal, 1914-15; served 3rd Afghan War, Waziristan, 1919-21; Delhi Durbar medals, 1903 & 1919; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937; Nawab & Rais of Dera Ismail Khan; Public worker in N.W.F.P. Address: Alahanawaz Castle, Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F. Province.

SADOC, Dr. Lemuel, M.A., Ph.D. (Frankfurt), Lecturer in Modern Languages (English, French & German) and Head of the Department of Languages, Government of India, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, b. October 21, 1894; m. Gertrude (nee Wagner); Educ.: Gordon College, Rawalpindi; St. John's College, Agra; Frankfurt University, Germany; Grenoble University, France Sorbonne University, France; Lecturer in English & Philosophy, Christ Church College, Cawnpore; Lecturer in English, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Professor of Philosophy and Head of the Department of Philosophy and 1st President of Philosophical Association, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Publications: "Zaria a Romance of India"; "The Seven Fakirs" etc., etc. Recreations: Riding, Wrestling, Cricket, Writing poetry & fiction, Public Speaking, Humanities. Address: Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar; "Sidco Estate", Nainpur, District Mandla (B.N.R.), India.



SARA, Meghnad, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., *Pallit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, b. 1897; Educ.: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ., 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934); member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934); President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Science, India, 1937-1938; Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936; Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Pallit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); member, National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; member, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India; member, Governing Body of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Cal. University; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1945; member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Govt. of India to visit U.K., U.S.A. and Canada; only Indian Scientist who attended the 220th Jubilee celebrations of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., held at Moscow and Leningrad in 1945. President of post-graduate Studies in Science, Calcutta University, 1947; member, U.P. Commission, Govt. of India, 1948-49. *Publications:* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc., and numerous scientific papers, English, Continental and American; On a physical theory of the Solar Corona; Author of a Treatise on the Theory of Relativity. Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder Editor of *Science and Culture*. Author of *My Experiences in Russia*. Address: University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.*

SARAB, His Holiness Gurcharn Das Mehtaji, B.A., C.E., Rai Sahib (1935), Leader, Radhasoami Faith; Economic Organising Adviser, Dayalbagh, b. March, 1887, s. of late Atmaran Mehta, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab; m. Srimati Mathi Devi; three s. and five d.; *Educ.: Govt. College, Lahore; Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee; Silver Medal for Mathematics. Apprentice Engineer, Punjab P.W.D., 1909-10; Asstt. Engineer, 1911-20; Executive Engineer, 1920-33; Superintending Engineer, 1933-39; Offg. Chief Engineer during 1938-39; succeeded R.H. Sahabji Maharaj to Leadership of Dayalbagh, June 1937; elected Pres., Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, and Director, Dayalbagh Industries, August, 1937; member, Industries Board, U.P., 1941-47; Post-war Reconstruction Cttee., U.P., April 1943; Agra Univ. Senate, since Nov. 1939; Engineering Faculty, Agra Univ., 1945-48; Chairman, Radhasoami Bank Ltd., 1941-46; organized many Charitable Societies, Companies and Co-operative Societies connected with Dayalbagh Industries; awarded gold medal for Engineering Project and Silver Medals for drawing and surveying. Address: Dayalbagh, Agra.*

SARAY, The Hon. Mr. Krishna Ballabh, Minister for Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare, Govt. of Bihar, b. Dec. 31, 1898; m. Srimati Kallashpati Debi; *Educ.: St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English, coming 1st in the Univ. and obtaining Gold Medal. Prof. of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23; Member, Bihar Leg. Council, 1924-29; jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C. D. Movement; Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36; elected*

*M.L.A. Bihar, in Jan. 1937 and was appointed Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest; courted imprisonment, 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with Individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement; elected uncontested to Bihar Leg. Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946 and was appointed Minister for Land Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare. Editor: "Motherland", 1921-22; Hindi Weekly named *Chakra Nagpur Darpan*, 1940-42. Address: Hazaribagh and Patna.*

SARAY, Vishnu, B.Sc., Secretary, Ministry of Food, Govt. of India, since 1947, b. Nov. 22, 1901; m. Radha Rani; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Allahabad Univ. and Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1925; Dy. Commissioner in U.P., 1929-33; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U.P., 1934-39; Director of Agriculture, U.P., 1939-41; Dy. Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1941-44; Sugar Controller, Govt. of India, 1944-46; Director-General, Food, 1946-47. *Recitations:* Golf Address. Ministry of Food, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SAHAYA, Rai Bahadur Syamnandan, C.I.E., M.L.A., M.C.A., Zamindar, Banker and Industrialist, b. 1st January 1900, s. of Babu Jaganmudan Sahaya; m. 1917; One s.; *Educ.: Graduate of the Patna University. Sponsored the famous Bihar Tenancy Act; was member of the old Bihar Legislative Council for a very long time; now M.L.A., Bihar and also elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India; Chairman, Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Patna; Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. & Ind. Corp., Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, Patna; Chairman, India Red Lead Factory Calcutta; Chairman Bihar Planters' Association, Muzaffarpur; Chairman, Indian Coconut Products, Calcutta; Chairman Bihar Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Patna; Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Bihta, Patna; Director, Central Bank of India Ltd., Patna; Director, Nalanda Airways Ltd., Patna; Director, The Star Textiles Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Indian Lead Products Ltd., Calcutta; Serv., Bihar Landholders' Assn.; Patna; member, Board of Secondary Educn., Bihar, Patna; Member, Patna University Senate, Patna, member, Standing Labour Cttee., Govt. of India, Delhi; was Chairman of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) for several years; was member, Co-operative Enquiry Committee, Unemployment Cttee., and Agricultural College Cttee., all appointed by Government of India; Proprietor of a big Estate, Baghi (Muzaffarpur); opened High Schools and Hospitals in his estate and is connected with various other Industries and business; takes keen interest in business and public affairs. *Publications:* Speeches and articles on various occasions. Club: Town Club, Muzaffarpur. Address: Sahaya Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.*

SAHUKAR, Nariman Dinsha, B.A., Manager, Godrej & Boyce (b. g. Co., Ltd., Feb. 2, 1902; s. of late Dhanabhai and Motilal Dinsha; m. Mani N. Chubb, B.A.; *Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, Engineering Association of India, Bombay Br., 1947; President, Assoc. of Indian Industries, 1948; Vice-President, All India Manufacturers' Organization, 1949; Club: W.I.A.A., Club House Ltd. Address: 39-F, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay.*

SAIN, Rai Bahadur Kanwar, I.S.E., O.B.E. (1940), Rai Bahadur (1940), Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, former Bikaner State, b. Jan. 2, 1899, s. of L. Devi Dalji; m. Sushila Devi; two s. and three d.; Educ.: Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Served Punjab Irrigation Department, Oct. 1922 to May 1947; was associated with the design and construction of Sutlej Valley Head-works and Haveli and Thal Projects; proposed irrigation projects for combined Punjab; was associated with exploration and design of Bhakra Dam and Kishan Dam. *Publications:* A large number of professional papers. Address: Bikaner.

SAIT, E. R. Sathar, Sole Proprietor, E. A. Watch Company, Madras; b. 1908 at Madras; s. of Hajjee Esa Ahmed Sait (Founder of the firm in 1915), m. 1930; six s., two d. Joined the firm in 1924; became Sole Owner, 1944; Member, Madras United Club; Address: 28-30, Rattan Bazaar, Madras; "Farukh Manzil," 11, Barnaby Road, Kilpauk, Madras.



SAIYEDNA, Taher Saifuddin Saheb, H. H. Sardar (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohammedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan, b. at Surat on August 5, 1885; s. of 1916; Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940; m. 12 s. and 8 ds.; Their Apparent, Abil Qad Johar Mohammed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line; is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-i-Mutlaq; derives his succession from Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt; the East India Co. counted the Saiyeds among the Indian nobility; His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in civil courts; wields supreme command and jurisdiction in civil and religious, over the members of his community; has established his own secretariat called El-Vazarat-us-Saifiyah; is a liberal Patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established Sigha Ihtiyah, i.e., an education dept. to administer the 350 Madrasahs, including High Schools with attached hostels; maintains at Surat an Arabic Coll. the El-Jamiat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodging; is an eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature; his annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramadan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature; has generously donated to charities; instances of his munificence are the construction of Qubla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Klawat, i.e., an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam; conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Theology by the Muslim Univ. of Aligarh at a special Convocation in Aligarh, in 1946 at the hands of the Pro-Chancellor; presented with an address of welcome by the Univ.; has recently become a patron of the newly established Association of Muslim Education, Mombasa (Kenya). Address: Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



SAKHARE, Maharudrapa Rewappa, M.A., T.D., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., T.D. (Cantab.), (completed the course of M.A. in Education at Bristol Univ. in 1936). Retired Professor of Sanskrit and Education. b. Oct. 22, 1891 of a respectable Lingayat family of Rajoli, Belgaum; m. Miss Ganga of Yankannardi, 1914; Miss Gaura of Hubli, 1919 after the decease of the first wife; three s. and two d.; eldest s. in R.I.A.F. as Wing-Commander; Educ.: Rajaram and Deccan Colleges; University College, Southampton and Bristol University. Founded with colleagues the Karnataka Lingayat now named Liberal Education Society, Belgaum; as Life-member served it for 31 years until retirement in 1947; worked for and brought into existence the Lingayat College, Belgaum in 1933 and worked zealously for the development of the Society; started T.D. classes in the Lingayat College in 1939; Social Reformer; Chairman, L. C. of the first All Indian Non-Brahmin Conf. in 1924; Chairman, R.C. of the Bombay Presy. Secondary Teachers' Conf., 1927 and the Karnataka Education Work in 1938; Fellow of the Bombay University (1925-47) and a member of the Schools Committee and Academic Council. Publications: Brought to light a Sanskrit work *Sangdigangadharam* with translation, introduction and notes; wrote *History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion* with foreword by Sir Radhakrishnan. Recreations: Cards and home-gardening. Clubs: Thakwadi Club. Address: 134, Mangalwarpeti, Thakwadi P. O.

SAKSENA, The Hon'ble Mr. Mohanlal, B.Sc., LL.B., Minister for Bellet and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, since June 1948. b. 25th October, 1896; Educ.: Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected unopposed, Nov. 1945; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39. Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939-40; Member, All-India Congress Committee; has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for national cause; Secy., All-India Political Prisoners' Relief C'ttee, Lucknow; Secy., Congress Party, Central Leg. Assembly. Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, July, 1946; Secretary of the Congress Party in the Dominion Parliament; interested in village industries. Address: Anandnagar Park, Lucknow; Secretariat, New Delhi.

SAKSENA, Premchandra, B.Sc., Inspector-General of Police, C.P. and Berar. b. Dec. 26, 1900; m. d. of Raja Sir Oudh Narain Bisarya, Prime Minister, Bhopal; two s. and one d.; Educ.: Robertson College, Jabalpur; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined the Indian Police as a result of competitive examination, 1925; District Superintendent of Police in several districts; was for sometime Central Intelligence Officer, C.P. and Berar, under the Govt. of India; promoted D.I.-G. of Police, August 1947; officiating as I.G. of Police since Feb. 1948. Recreations: Tennis and Golf. Address: I.G. of Police, C.P. and Berar.

SAKSENA, Ram Narain, M.A., Ph. D., D. Litt., Principal, D.A.V. College, Dehra Dun, since 1948. b. June 12, 1899; s. of Sarwati Prasad; m. Shrimati Sumitra Devi; three d.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Lakhimpur-Kheri; La Martiniere College, Lucknow; Lucknow University. Awarded Research Fellowship, Lucknow Univ. (1934); appointed Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow Univ. (1936); obtained first Doctorate after submitting a thesis on Maritime Labour in India (1937); obtained D.Litt. (1948); awarded Bonarji Prize by the Lucknow University, for producing the best research

work of 1948. Publications: *Maritime Labour in India*. Recreations: Tennis and Photography. Club: Rotary. Address: 87, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.

SAKSENA, Ramji Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Imperial Customs Service, Consul-General of India in New York, since May 1948. b. June 16, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P.; Educ.: Allahabad University. Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India," Third Edition, 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan, April 1937 to September 1940; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941; Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, July 1947 to April 1948. Recreations: Tennis, bridge. Address: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SALDANHA, Alphonsus, B.A. (Hons.), (Bombay), M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (India), F.P.W. Institute, J.P. (1948), Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Ry., Bombay. b. July 2, 1901; m. Blanche Fernandes; one s. and two d.; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Conville & Cain College, Cambridge; had training at Rendel Palmer Triton, Consulting Engineers Asst. Executive Engineer, E.I. Ry.; Executive Engineer, G.I.P. Ry.; Dy. Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Ry. Publications: *Strong Lining of Curves* (Pamphlet); Article in the Quarterly Technical Bulletin No. 84 of January 1917; *On Short-stopped Joints*, (an article on "Derailments," in Journal No. 15 of the P. W. Institution, Bombay); and Western India Section, Recreations: Tennis, Badminton, Bridge. Clubs: C.C.I.; Rotary Club; Cambridge Society of Bombay. Address: 7, Jujira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.

SAMANT, Krishnaji Narayan, M.Com. (Bombay), Manager, East & West Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, since October 1945. b. November 4, 1906; s. of Narayan Mahadev Samant; m. Miss Yamunati Khanolkar; three s. and three d.; Educ.: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay. Served Bombay Mutual, in a responsible capacity, 1932-45; Manager, Great Social Life & General Insurance Co., 1943 and 1944; Life Manager, Jupiter, 1945. Publications: Edited Bombay Mutual Bulletin, 1936-43. Address: Dadar Co-operative Housing Society's Buildings, Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar, Bombay.

SAMPURNANAND, The Hon'ble Mr., B.Sc. (Alld.), L.T. (Alld.), Minister, Education and Labour (U.P. Government). b. Jan. 1, 1891; m. Savitri Devi (deceased); Educ.: Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungan College, Bikaner, 1918-21; was Editor, *To-day* (Eng. Daily now defunct) and *Maryada* (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922 with one break; thrice Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay; President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona Session, 1940; Minister of Education, U.P. Govt. 1938-39. Publications: Fifteen books in Hindi on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy; received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs.1,200 for his book 'Samajwada' (Socialism). Hobby: Gardening. Address: Jalpa Devi, Benares; Secretariat, Lucknow.

SANGHI, Amrit Kumar, Managing Director, India Motors Ltd., Ajmer. b. 1925, s. of Seth Motilal G. Sanghi of Jodhpur; Educ.: Doon School, Dehra Dun; Holkar College of Indore. Director, Mewar Oil and General Mills Ltd., Udaipur; The Abu Motor Service Co. Ltd., Abu; Proprietor, The Dreamland Cinema, Mhow; visited the United Kingdom, April 1949. Address: Ajmer.



SANGHI, Chunnihal Ghanshyam Das, Prop., Western India State Motors, Jaipur. m.; two s. and three d. Partner, Motors Jaipur; member, International Air Transport Association; first founder, Firm of Sanghi Bros., Jodhpur; prominent business man; first man from Rajputana to obtain B. license from Karachi Airport; sponsored the first motor trade in Rajputana and Air services; prominent Automobile Engineers of United States of Rajasthan; Handled Agency of Seimen Ltd.; Importers and Distributors of Nuffield Products; Dealers of Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta for cars and trucks; Agent to Burnham-Shell and important Tyre Companies; has extensively travelled throughout the World and visited all the principal Institutions. Address: Jaipur.



SANGHI, Seth Motilal Ghanshyamdas, Chairman of the Mewar Oil and General Mills Ltd., Udaipur; Director, India Motors Ltd., Ajmer; Jhalawar Transport Service Ltd., Jhalawar; Mechanised Farms & Industries Ltd., Udaipur. b. Dec. 7, 1899, of the Sanghi family of Jodhpur. Founder of the Firm Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices and Cinemas in important towns throughout Rajputana and Central India. Address: Jodhpur.



SANKARAJI NARAYANA, Brahmadessam Cidambi, M.A., LL.B. (T.C.D.), Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. b. November 25, 1893, s. of late B. C. Raghavayya, Public Prosecutor, Chittoor; m. Lalita (died 1928); One s. and one d.; Educ.: High School, Chittoor; Pachappa's College, Madras; Central College, Bangalore; Trinity College and King's Inns, Dublin. Enrolled Advocate in the Madras High Court, 1917; was master of the High Court for some years. Recreations: Music and Walking. Clubs: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. Address: 'Shanti Vilas', Cathedral, P.O., Madras.

SANNYASI, Swami Bhawan Dayal, b. Johannesburg, Sept. 10, 1862; m. Shrimati Jag-rani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section) of Phoenix, Natal in 1914; *The Dharmavir* of Durban in 1917-18; *The Hindi of Jacobs*, Natal in 1923-25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931; Pres., Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal, 1925; Shahabad (Bihar) District Congress C'ttee. 1930; First Indians

Overseas Conference at Gurukul-Brindaban, 1930; All-India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provincial Hindi Literary Conference, Deogarh, 1931; Natal Hindu Conference, 1933; Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39; First Natal Indian Conference, 1938; Golden Jubilee of Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares, 1944; sentenced to 3 months' B. I. with wife and child for organising Indian strike at Newcastle in 1913 and to 2½ years S. I. for participating in Satyagraha at Bihar in 1930; member, South African Indian Deputation to India, 1925. *Publications:* *Autobiography of A Settler*; *My Experiences of South Africa*; and about a dozen more; Proprietor, Publisher and Editor: *The Pravasi*, a monthly magazine in English and Hindi exclusively devoted to the cause of Indians Overseas. *Address:* Pravasi Bhavan, Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.

SANTHANAM, Hon'ble Mr. K., Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, since October 1, 1948. *b.* 1895; *Educ.:* Graduated with Honours in Mathematics in 1917. Enrolled in High Court, Madras, 1920; non-co-operated in the same year and gave up practice; did Khadi work, 1920-30; was in jail in the non-co-operation campaigns of 1921, 1922, 1930, 1932 and 1941; was Editor, Indian Express, 1933-40; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937-42; Joint Editor, Hindustan Times, 1943-48; Member, Constituent Assembly, from 1946. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

SANTOS, John, I.A. & A.S. (Retd.), Financial Adviser to the Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Jan. 19 1890, s. of Avelyn and Cecilia Santos; *m.* Mauld Santos; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay. Entered Indian Finance Department, 1914; Asst. Accountant-General and Dy. Accountant-General; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1931; Dy. Secy. to the Government of Bombay, Finance Dept.; Comptroller, Sind; Accountant-General, Madras, Central Provinces and Bombay; Govt. of India Representative on the Court and Finance Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and on the Board of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company; Trustee, Baronetcy Trusts, Bombay; Member, Administrative Enquiry Committee, Bombay; Secretary, later President, Lusitanian Sporting Club. *Recreations:* Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. *Address:* 26-B, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

SARAF, Govind Vithal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Shahapur-Belgaum. Chairman, Belgaum Bank Ltd., Belgaum. *b.* 1909; *m.* Miss Indrabai Divekar, d. of Dr. L. R. Divekar of Hubli; 2 s. and 2 d.; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; graduated in 1931; Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd. Since 1940; Vice-Pres. Belgaum District Primary Education Sty. running 135 voluntary schools in villages and a Marathi Training Coll. at Belgaum; ex-Member, Shahapur Taluka Local Board;

Proprietor, New Hindustan Metal Works, Shahapur; Pres., Shahapur Municipality, 1943-46; active social worker; takes keen interest in public affairs; office-bearer of various public institutions; fond of literary pursuits and physical culture; has contributed generously to various public institutions. *Address:* 145, Thalakhadi, Belgaum (M. S. M. Rly.).

SARIYA, Jayant Varjivandas, B.A. (Hons.), Cotton Merchant. *b.* November 15, 1915, s. s. of Seth Varjivandas Motilal, Cotton Merchant and ex-Partner of Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay; *m.* Manorama V. Shah, n. of Seth Sakeral Balabhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. After graduation joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., 1938; travelled to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ceylon and extensively in India on business; started



his own firm of India Cotton Supplies Ltd. in partnership with M/s. Beharilal Ramcharan. Millowners & Bankers of Kanpur; became its Managing Director; recently visited Egypt for pushing the firm's business in Egyptian cotton. *Recreations:* Sports and Motoring. *Clubs:* C.C.I. Ltd.; W.I.P.A. Ltd.; Orient Club. *Address:* Swastik Court, 132, Queen's Road, Bandstand, Bombay, I.

SARIYA, Ramanlal Gokaldas, O.R.E., J.P., B.A., B.Sc. Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 16 Jan. 1898, *m.* Padmavati, daughter of Sh. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. of Bombay, 1920; 3 s.; *Educ.:* Gujarati College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Matric (1914); B.A. (Hon.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; B.Sc. (1920); took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering in England and diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing; elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. After return to India, joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922; became its partner in 1926 and Vice-Chairman since its conversion to limited company in 1944; Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, 1944-45; member, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Govt. of India, and Co-operative Training Committee appointed by Govt. of Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Bombay Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Director, Hind Cycles Ltd., The United Salt Work and Industries Ltd., Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd., etc.; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee; Vice-President, of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Member, Provincial Rural Development Board, Provincial Board of Supervision, Provincial Food and Commodities Advisory Board, Indian Oleseeds Committee and of the Advisory Board of the



Indian Council of Agricultural Research and of the Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers. *Clubs:* Orient, Willingdon, Cricket Club, Bombay. *Address:* Vasant Vihar, 85, Napaeen Sen Road, Bombay.

SARAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad. *b.* March 31, 1893, s. of Munshi Iswar Saran and Shrimati Shivarani Devi; *m.* Shrimati Shilvati Devi; two s. Chandra Bhushan and Shashi Bhushan, and one d., Vijay Lakshmi; *Educ.:* Central Hindu College, Banaras, 1914-18; Univ. of Oxford, 1914-19. Enrolled Advocate in Allahabad High Court, 1919; Govt. Pleader, Basti, 1920; Govt. Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, 1921; officiated Asst. Govt. 1923. Govt. Advocate, 1931; Permanent Deputy Govt. Advocate, 1937; Permanent Govt. Advocate, 1944; Pres., Annie Besant School, Allahabad; Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, 1947; Asst. Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Assoc., 1933-45; Chief Warden, Air Rabi Prison, Allahabad, 1941-43. *Publications:* Frequent contributor to the press on current problems with special reference to the down-trodden and depressed. *Recreations:* Scouting, Education and Special Service. *Clubs:* Flying Club. *Address:* 6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

SARANJAME, Rao Bahadur Raghunath Dattatraya, Advocate, Amraoti. *b.* 31st March, 1895, s. of the late Rao Sahib D. V. Saranjame, Dy. Collector, C.P. *m.* Yamunabai, d. of late R. G. Bhide, Malguzar, and s. of M. R. Bhide, I.C.S., Home Secy., East Punjab Govt.; One s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Morris College, Nagpur. A Marathi poet; Poems reproduced in recognised collections and three of them recorded by the Gramophone Co.; Standing Member, Text Book Committee, C.P.; Nagpur University Examiner in Criminal Law; Freemason, Past Master of Lodge Bharat and a D. G. L. Officer; presented C.P. at the National Savings Conference, Delhi, Jan. 1942; Legal Adviser to the Special Police, Govt. of India & Public Prosecutor, Special Tribunal, 1944-46; Vice-Principal, Law College, Amraoti; Member of Law Faculty & Board of Studies, Nagpur University. *Address:* Amraoti.

SARAOGI, Dharam Chand, Proprietor, Jokhrum Baijnath. *b.* in 1905 at Ranchi in a respectable and philanthropic Jain family; *m.* d. of Puresh Das Jain of Arrah; *Educ.:* privately by guardian tutors; efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujarati and Rajasthani. Has made an extensive tour of Europe and Eastern Asia; again had run Air-trip round-the-world with his wife. In 1947, Member, Bengal Flying Club; Calcutta College Square Swimming Club; Hindusthan Club; President, Digambar Jain Navajivak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalay (since 1931); Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1936 & 1937); again elected as General Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1945 & 1946); Secretary, Marwari Traders' Association (1938). *Publications:* "Seven months in Europe" (Europe Men Set Mas) besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute. *Recreations:* Motoring, Travelling, Flying, Swimming, Photography, Naturopathy. *Address:* Jokhrum Baijnath, 8/1, Esplanado East, Calcutta; Residence: Jain House, 8/1, Esplanado East, Calcutta.



SARDA, Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas, F.R.S.L., M.N.A.S., F.S.S. *b.* 3rd June, 1867. Appointed Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge, First



Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly; was one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly; presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Valah Conference at Bareilly in 1925; Diwan Bahadur, 1932; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal; author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". Publications: *Life of Dayanand Saraswati*; *Hindu Superstition*; *Ajmer Historical and Descriptive*; *Maharaja Sangha, Maharaja Kumbha, etc.* Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakari Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. Address: Harinwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARDESAI, Vidyadhar Narhar, B.A. (Hon.), M.A. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department. b. July 28, 1905. Educ.: Poona and London. Address: No. 4, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premlchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt., Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B., Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comm. (1919-41), Corr. Member, R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bomb. Br. R.A.S.), b. Dec. 10, 1870; m. Kadambari Chaudhuri; Educ.: Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret'd.); Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). Publications: *India of Aurangzeb*, *Statisties, Topography and Roads*; *History of Aurangzeb*, 5 Vols.; *Shivaji and His Times*; *Mughal Administration*; *Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign*; *Anecdotes of Aurangzeb*; *Chauranghi*; *Economics of British India*; *India Through the Ages*; *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, 3 Vols.; *House of Shivaji*, Edited, Irvine's *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. Address: 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29.

SARKER, The Hon'ble Mr. Nalinranjan, Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industries, West Bengal Govt.; Member, the Governor-General's Executive Council for Education, Health & Lands, and later on for Commerce, Industry & Food.



1941-42; resigned in February 1943; Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; President, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935 and Member, Executive Officer, Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1941-42; President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner, Calcutta Port; Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35; Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member of the Indian Industrial Mission that visited U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Chairman, All-India Council for Technical Education appointed by the Government of India; Member, Bengal Separation Council; Chairman, Expert Committee appointed by the President, Constituent Assembly, for incorporating the financial provisions in the Draft Constitu-

tion of India. Founder and Chairman, Hindustan Development Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta, and Director of about 30 industrial and financial concerns. Author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems; acted as Prime Minister of W. Bengal during Hon'ble Mr. S. C. Roy's absence in Switzerland in 1949. Address: "Ranjaul," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, G. K. Seshadri, B.A., C.I.E. (June, 1946), Financial Adviser, States Department, since August 1947 and Joint Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, b. 6th Dec. 1892; m. Lakshmi, d. of Dr. P. S. Chandra Sekhar of Madras; Educ.: Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram and the Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit Dept., 1914 and appointed to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1926; in charge of the accounts of the Mettur Project, 1931-33; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1933-35, Under Secy., Political and External Affairs Dept., 1935-1940; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commr., Delhi; Member, Delhi Improvement Trust, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi, 1940-1944; Crown Finance Officer (India), 1944-1947. Address: 73, Main Road, Paduppalayam, Cuddalore N.T., Madras.

SARMA, Sir (Ramaswami) Srinivasa, Kt., b. 1936, C.I.E., 1926, Managing Editor, *The Whip*, b. 1890; Educ.: Madras, Started life as Sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920; Editor-in-Chief of *Bengalee* and *New Empire*, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers Ltd.; started *The Whip*, Calcutta weekly political newspaper, 1934; started the East Indian Rly. Magazine, 1945; visited U.S.A., 1944, and Australia, 1946. Recreation: Tennis. Address: 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta; "Kalkoti", Mayoor P.O., S. I. Railway, Madras Presidency.

SARMAH, Sri Debeswar, President, Assam Provincial Congress Ctee., since June 1948; Member, All-India Congress Working Ctee., since Jan. 1949. b. 1897, s. of late Tankeswar Sarmah of Kenduguri, Jorhat, Assam; Educ.: Passed Matriculation from Jorhat, 1912; graduated from Cotton College, Gauhati; law degree from Calcutta. A sportsman, secured All Assam Tennis Championship Cup in 1916. Joined Non-Co-operation movement, 1929; was imprisoned; took leading part in 1930-33 movement and again in 1940-42 movements; offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was imprisoned; was arrested, 9th August 1942 and detained as Security prisoner till March 1945; elected Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, March 1946; resigned, Sept. 1947; Dominion Agent in Manipur State, Sept. 1947—June 1948. Address: Jorhat, Assam.

SARWATE, Manohar Balaji, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Eng.), A.M.I.E.E. Mentioned in Despatches, (1945), Director of Communications, Civil Aviation Dept., Govt. of India, since 1946. b. March 1914; m. Leela Tambay, d. of K. V. Tambay of Nagpur; one d.; Educ.: Bombay, Bangalore, Liverpool. Research Officer, Cotopa Ltd., Leeds, 1938-39; Scientific Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnboro', 1939-40; Conducted research in radio location; Scientific Officer, Telecommunications Research Establishment, Swanage, 1940-41; Royal Indian Air Force,

1942-46. Recreations: Tennis, Swimming, Photography. Clubs: D. G. Club. Address: Office of The Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, New Delhi.

SASSOON, Sir Victor, 3rd Baronet, G.B.E. (1947), b. December 30, 1881; Educ.: Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly Captain, R.A.F.; Chairman of E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd., Holland House, Hongkong; was an M.L.A., India, 1922-23 and 1926-29, and a Member of the Royal Commission for Investigation of Labour Conditions in India 1929-31; was one of the original sponsors of Civil Aviation in India; has shown a keen interest in the development of Thoroughbred Breeding in India which has been greatly helped by the Eve Bloodstock Scheme which he inaugurated; inaugurated the Sassoon Services Club, Bombay; the Sir Victor Sassoon Trust for Ex-Servicemen and the Sassoon Services Welfare Fund. Address: Shanghai.

SASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya Sastra Ratnakara Pandit A. Chinnaswami, Mahamahopadhyaya (1941), Sastra Ratnakara by Jagatguru Sunkaracharya of Kamakotipitha, Mimamsa Kesari, Panditasarvalbhauma, etc, by various academic institutions, Lecturer, Sanskrit Dept., Calcutta Univ., since 1947, b. May 28, 1890, at Mandakothur Village, North Arcot Dist. s. of Appaswami Vadiyar and Bhagirathi Ammal; m. Srimathi Kamalanbhal, 1906; five s. and four d.; Educ.: Krishna Yajur Veda under his father; Mysore Sanskrit Coll. Prof. of Mimamsa, Mahanuja's Sanskrit Coll., Tiruvadi, 1914-18; Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Mimamsa, Benares Hindu Univ., 1918; Head of the Dept. of Dharmasastra, 1936-38; Vice-Principal, Coll. of Theology, Benares Hindu Univ., 1938-39; Principal and Pral of Vedanta and Mimamsa, Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit Coll., Oriental Institute, Tirupur, 1939-40; Principal, Coll. of Theology, B. H. U., 1940-47; member, various academic and executive bodies, Benares Hindu Univ.; member, Board of Studies, Andhra Univ.; Sanskrit Board, Lucknow Univ.; nominated member, Board of Govt. Sanskrit Coll. Text Books Syllabus Revision Ctee. U. P., 1938; member (nominated by the U. P. Govt. of Ctee. appointed by the U. P. Govt. to re-organise Sanskrit Studies; member (nominated by the West Bengal Govt. of the Bangliya Sanskrita Siksha Parishad; Examiner in many Universities and other examining bodies. Pres. All India Devabhasha Parishad (1936 and 1948); All India Sanskrita Sahitya Sammelan (1945); Sectional Pres., Veda and Mimamsa Sections, Oriental Conference (1948); considered to be authority Mimamsa, Vedanta, Dharma Sastri and Veda, Publications: Original Works: *Sara Virechini* (Commentary on Mimamsa Nyaya Prakasa); *Vidhi Tatva Sangraha*; *Tantra Sidhanta Ratnaadri*; *Commentary on Sabara Bhaskya*; *Darsa Purnamasayaga*; Edited Books: *Mimamsa Kaustibha—Three Parts*; *Apastamba Grihya Sutra*; *Apastamba Dharma Sutra*; *Bodhayana Dharma Sutra*; *Brihati*; *Tandya Maha Brahmana—Two Parts*; *Taittiriya Samhitakam—Three Parts*. Address: "Bhagirathi", Hanumanghat, Benares.

SASTRI, Ballapinni Nanjunda, M.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.I.L.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., Chief Editor, "Wealth of India" since 1949 and "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research" since 1942. *b. Dec. 5, 1905, of a Brahmin family of Sanskrit Scholars and Poets; m. Bhagirathamma; two s. and one d.; Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore (B.Sc., Mysore Univ.); Merit Scholar (Chemistry); Post-graduate research in Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; M.Sc. (Bombay Univ.). Research Biochemist, Tea Research Institute, Ceylon (1930-32); Lecturer in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1932-42); *Publications*: Over 40 research papers in Biochemistry, Plant Physiology and Plant Products. *Recreations*: Study of Sanskrit classics. *Address*: 20, Pusa Road, Karolbagh, New Delhi.

SASTRI, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L., Retired Dist. and Sessions Judge; *b. Aug. 1878; m. Srimathi Sundarammal; Educ.*: Native High School, Kumbakonam; Maharajah's Coll., Tiruvandur; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Law Coll., Madras. Was an Advocate for 5 years at Madras; then became a Dist. Munsiff, Sub-Judge and Dist. and Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service; was afterwards second appellate judge at Pudukotah for 4 years; took part in social and economic and political uplift movement; was Chairman of the Reception Cttee. and then Vice-Pres. of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha third session at Shimoga; was editor of *Indian Progress* and of *Madras Legal Companion* and afterwards of *Dharmarajya*. *Publications*: Author of several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama. *Address*: 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

SASTRI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Patanjali, B.A., B.L. (Madras Univ.), Judge, Federal Court, India, since December 6, 1947. *b. January 4, 1889, s. of Pandit Krishna Sastri, formerly Senior Sanskrit Pandit, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; m. Srimathi M. Kanakshi Ammal; three s. and five d.; Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras. Practised as Advocate in the High Court at Madras; elevated to the Bench, 15th March 1931. *Address*: 5, York Place, New Delhi.

SASTRY, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Panchaganga, B.A., M.L. (Madras), Judge, High Court, Madras, *b. April 30, 1891, s. of V. Sivaramakrishna Sastri and Subba Lakshmi Ammal; m. Ramachandra Jayalakshmi; two s. and three d.; Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Lecturer, Madras Law College (1920-23). *Publications*: Editor, "Limitation Act by Mita"; 6th Edition. *Recreations*: Walking. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: Warren Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SATHE, Sir Jagannath Luxman, B.A., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1943), I.C.S. (Retd.), *b. April 20, 1886; m. Ramabai, d. of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Azashe; Educ.*: Balasind Coll., Junagadh and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Asst. Coll., Aligarh (1910); Inspector of Schools, Bareilly (1916); Sub-Divisional Officer, Karwi (1917-18); Collector, Ballia (1920-22); Secy., Board of Rev., Allahabad (1923-25); Excise Commr. (1926-31); Finance Secy. (1933-36); Commr., Benaras (1937-39); Member, Board of Revenue (1940-44); Adviser to the Governor, U.P. (Revenue), 1944-46; President, Executive Council, Sangli State, 1946-48. *Publications*: *Revenue Court Digest*. *Address*: Unnatiwas, Tilakwadi, Nasik.

SATPURKAR, Ramdas Shankarrao, Managing Agent, Deccan Furnitures Ltd., *b. April 1, 1912, s. of Shankarrao and Mrs. Durgabai; m. Mrs. Parvatibai (decd.); Educ.*: Nasik and Poona. Building Contractor, 1925-32; Furniture Manufacturer, 1932-47. *Recreations*: Music and Games. *Clubs*: Nasik Gymkhana; Nasik Music Circle; Maharashtra Utkarsha Mandal, Bombay; Pratinidh Sangeet Mandal, Bombay. *Address*: 1079, Chandwadkar Street, Nasik.



Address: 1079.

SATTAR, The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Health, since Dec. 1947. *b. July 4, 1907, s. of Mian Abdur Rahman Pirzada, of Dargah Shah Khairuddin Jilani, Sukkur; m. three s. and one d.; Educ.*: D.J. Sind College, Karachi; Univ. College, London; Lincoln's Inn, London, started legal practice at Sukkur, Sind, 1930; appointed Asstt. Public Prosecutor and then Public Prosecutor; entered Sukkur Municipality, 1934; was Chairman, School Board; then Vice-President; elected Sind Assembly, 1937; Chief Parliamentary Secretary, 1938; Minister, Sind Cabinet, 1941-42; again 1946-Aug. 1947; held portfolios of Law, Revenue, Health, Education, Local Self-Govt., Reforms, P.W.D. & Mines from time to time; Pakistan Delegate to U.N. General Assembly, 1947. *Recreations*: Music, Shooting, Gardening and Sports generally. *Address*: Sukkur, Sind, Pakistan; Victoria Road, Karachi.

SAVINI, Dr. Paolo, Doctor in Economics (1927), Commercial Secretary, Italian Embassy in India, Delhi, since April, 1948. *b. 1906 in Italy; m. Elsa DeGross; two s.; Educ.*: Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche Commerciali—Bari. Training in England, 1929-30; training in Germany, 1930-31; joined Italian Institute for Development of Foreign Trade, Rome, 1931; won competitive examination for Commercial Attache and started career, 1933; Commercial Attache, Italian Embassy, Brussels, 1936-42; Commercial Attache, Italian Legation, Helsinki, 1943-44; Secretary, C.I.R. Interministerial Reconstruction Cttee. on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs, 1945-46; Italian Government Trade Commissioner in India, 1947-48. *Publications*: Articles on professional matters. *Clubs*: Italian Alpine Club, Rome; Italian Boy Scouts Federation, Rome; Delhi Gymkhana, Delhi. *Address*: 27, Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

SAWANTWADI: His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, The Raja of, *b. 1917; Educ.*: Doon School, Dehra Dun;



had a long and strenuous course of military training. Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1937; was invested with full ruling powers, May 12, 1947; successfully held responsible posts in the military; has also acquired sufficient knowledge of administrative matters by undergoing training with the Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay; has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his state, with an area of 930 sq. miles, a population of 252,170 and a revenue of Rs. 10,34,597, acceded to the Dominion of India; is a keen sportsman, an excellent musician, an artist, a soldier and an administrator. *Address*: Sawantwadi.

SAWANTWADI, Her Highness Rajmatoshri Parvatidevi Bhonsle, of, *b. 1907, g.d. of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda. m. Major H. H. Sir Khem Sawant V., the late Rajasahib of Sawantwadi in 1922; Educ.*: Baroda; Bentley Priory Girls' School, Middlesex, England. Was invested with full ruling powers and appointed the Regent of the State, by the Crown till May 1947; successfully shouldered the responsibility with a view to following explicitly in the footsteps of her husband; was responsible for considerable progress in all branches in the State administration; had taken special interest in medical relief, and in rural development in the State. *Address*: Sawantwadi.



SAWNEY, Rai Bahadur Kalidas, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Punjab), Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; President, Section of Agricultural Sciences, Indian Science Congress, 1948; Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee since August 1948. *b. June 4, 1896; m. Shrimati Washeshwari Devi; four s. and one d.; Educ.*: Government College, Lahore, Professor of Botany, Islamia College, Peshawar, 1918-19; Professor of Biology, Hindu College, Delhi, 1920; Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture, Baghdad, Iraq, 1921-23; Cotton Breeder, Department of Agriculture, Iraq, 1924 to April 1929; Cotton Research Botanist, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State, May 1929 to July 1941; Director of Agriculture, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, 1941 to August 1948; *Publications*: *Cotton growing in Hyderabad State*, Volumes I, II and III (being a report on a Survey of the Cotton Crop 1931-35); *A plan for the agricultural development of Hyderabad State*. *Recreations*: Tennis and swimming. *Clubs*: University Club, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan); Boat Club, Hyderabad (Deccan); Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: No. 14, Nicol Road, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SAXENA, Mahesh Narayan, B.Sc., Sahitya-Ratna, Sangit-Visharad, Sangit-Prabhakara Director, Academy of Music (Prayag Sangit Samiti), Allahabad since 1947. *b. August 7, 1917, s. of late B. Devi*



Davai Saxena of Allahabad. *Collectorate; Educ.*: B.Sc., Allahabad University, 1937; "Sangit Prabhakara" (first class first) from Prayag Sangit Samiti, 1936; studied Physics for one year in the M.Sc. class of Allahabad Univ.; took the degree of a "Sangit Visharad" (first class first) from Bhadkande Univ. of Music, Lucknow; continued study of higher music in the same university. Has been broadcasting songs from the Lucknow Radio since 1936. House-master, Teacher and Director, Music Department, Manava-Bharati Dehradun for 5 years; took keen interest in the general education of children and child psychology; started composing songs for children and giving them his own tunes. *Publications*: "Naina Gori, Saurashtra" and "Naina Bad-Sangit", books containing self-composed poems with their tunes dealing with children's mind. *Recreations*: Hindi Literature and Poetry and combined applications of music and poetry; researches on various musical subjects such as Place of poetry in classical music; Raza and Rasa; Improvement in Indian musical instruments and the possibility of imparting full education to children through the medium of music. *Address*: Director, Academy of Music (Prayag Sangit Samiti), Allahabad; 14, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

SCHROFF, Mahadeva Lal, Principal, Birla College of Arts, Science and Commerce; Vice-Pres., Central Council of Pharmacy, Govt. of Bihar, since 1949. b. March 6, 1902, Darbhanga, Bihar; *Educ.*: Patna Univ., Benares Hindu Univ.; State Univ. of Iowa; Harvard Univ.



Cornell Univ., A.B. with Honours in Chemistry, 1926; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.S., 1927. Began his career as Lecturer, Foreign Languages School, Osaka, Japan, 1922; joined Editorial Board, Osaka Mainichi, 1922; Chemist, Cellulose Products Inc., Maynard, Mass., 1927; Johns Manville Corporation, New Jersey (1927-28); returned to India, 1929; joined Salt Satyagraha Movement in Bhagalpur, Bihar and imprisoned for six months in Hazaribag Jail, 1930; Asst. Professor (1931-33) and Raja Motchhand Professor and Head of the Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu Univ. (1933-43); Chief Chemist and Research Officer, Birla Brothers Ltd. (1943); Secretary, Birla Laboratories (1943-48); Founder, Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu Univ., pioneer in the field of pharmaceutical education in India, having organized for the first time Pharmaceutical studies of a University standard at Benares; later co-operated in the establishment of pharmaceutical studies in most of the universities in India; Foreign Corresponding Member, Société de Pharmaceutique Techniques, Paris; Founder, Indian Pharmaceutical Assoc., Indian Journal of Pharmacy, Indian Pharmacist, All-India Pharmacists' Union and a number of other Pharmaceutical organizations; Editor-in-Chief, Indian Journal of Pharmacy (1939-43); Editor, the Indian Pharmacist, since 1942; President, Third (1943, Benares) and Seventh (1947, Delhi) All-India Pharmaceutical Conference; Indian Pharmaceutical Assoc. (1948), from which he resigned in the same year due to some difference of opinion; All-India Pharmacists' Union (1948-49); Bengal Pharmaceutical Assoc., since 1946; Bihar Pharmacists' Assoc., since 1946; member, Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Govt. of India (1941-47); Indian Pharmacopoeial List Ctee. (1944-46); Chairman, College of Pharmacy Ctee., Govt. of Bengal (1947) and of West Bengal (1948-49); member, Post-War Development Ctee., Govt. of Bihar; member, Scientific Advisory Board, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Chemical Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution; Board of Studies of Benares and Andhra Universities; Executive Ctee. of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Assoc.; Council of the Indian Institute of Chemists (1948-49); and of a number of other scientific and pharmaceutical organizations in the country; Visiting Professor, College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, Jadavpore. *Publications*: Author of a number of books on pharmacy published under the name of Indian Pharmaceutical Series, the only books on pharmacy so far published in India. *Address*: Birla College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pilani, Jaipur.

SCOTT, Rev. Alexander Armstrong, M.A., B.D., B.Paed., D.D., King's Jubilee Medal (1935), Principal, Indore Christian College, since 1929. b. Jan. 5, 1887; s. of Alexander Armstrong Scott and Isabella Cockburn Mills; m. Minnie Campbell Shaw; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: University of Toronto and Knox College, Toronto, Canada; United Free Church College, Glasgow; New College, Edinburgh. Joined staff of Indore Christian College (then Canadian Mission College), 1912; General Secretary, United Church of Canada Mission. *Publications*: Chiefly magazine articles. *Recreations*: Tennis; philately. *Clubs*: Residency Club, Indore; Rotary Club. *Address*: Indore Christian College, Indore, Madhya Bharat.

SEN, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1938. b. May 13, 1891, at York Road, Rangoon, s. of the late Purna Chandra Sen, Bar-at-Law and Mukteshi Sen, of Chittagong and Rangoon; m. Mrinalini Sinha, d. of Lt.-Col. N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., Jan. 1916; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College and High School, Calcutta, Rangoon College, Rangoon and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar, 1914. Enrolled at High Court at Calcutta, 1915 and practised there till 1926; appointed as Special Officer in the Legislative Department, Government of India, 1926; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1927; twice Special Officer in the Judicial Dept. of Government of Bengal. *Recreations*: Boxing, Swimming, Collecting old Indian paintings, old Bronzes and old Enamelled Jewellery. *Address*: 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

SEN, Binay Ranjan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Indian Embassy in Washington, b. January 1, 1898; m. Chitroprova Chatterjee (1931); *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford Universities, Dt. Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1940-43; Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43; Relief Commr., 1942-43; Director-General, Food, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New Delhi, 1943-45; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, 1945-47; First Counsellor and Minister to the Embassy of India in the U.S.A., 1947; Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 1948. *Address*: Embassy of India, Washington, D. C.

SEN, Dr. Dharendra Mohan, O.B.E., M.A. (Oxib), Ph.D. (London) Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal, Dept. of Education since 1948. b. Nov. 25, 1901; m. Parul Sen nee Gupta; *Educ.*: Tagore's School at Santiniketan, 1911-18, St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, 1918-24, Univ. College, London, 1925-28, The National Institute of Natural Psychology, London, 1928; Elmhurst Research Fellow (Dartington Hall Trust, Devon, England, 1930-40). Attached to Viveka-Bharati, Santiniketan in addition to the work connected with Research Fellowship; appointed to administrative duties of the Rector of the School Dept., and Principal of the College Dept.; in charge of educational planning in the rural areas; deputed for field work in the U.K. and on the Continent in the field of continuation education, education of the handicapped, technical education, particularly in schools in 1931, 1935 and 1937 by the Elmhurst Research Trust; appointed Technical Asst. to the Educational Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1940; Asst. Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1942; Asst. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1942; Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Jan. 1945; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Sept. 1945; Secy., Central Advisory Board; Dy. Secy., Education Dept., Govt. of India, 1940-46; Secy., Ministry of Education, 1946 (offg.). *Address*: Department of Education, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.

SEN, Mrs. Hannah, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st Class) (Calcutta Univ.), Teachers' Diploma (London), Honorary Development Secretary, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. b. In Calcutta; *Educ.*: Calcutta Univ., London; was invited to take charge of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, which was about to be established, 1932; was its Directress till Nov. 1947; is deeply interested in educational problems and women's activities; member for Constitution of the All-India Women's Conference; member, Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau; Nursing Council of India and the United Council for Relief and Welfare; recently, as Chairman of the Clothes Collection and Work-Parties Sub-Committee of the United Council for Relief and Welfare,



was engaged in intensive relief work in an endeavour to meet the clothing requirements of millions of displaced persons and victims of disturbances; is helping as Hon. Adviser to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, to rehabilitate the several thousands of unattended and destitute women and children, who came to India on the wake of the partition; takes active interest in the United Nations' Appeal for Children; Honorary-General Secretary, Indian National Ctee. She is attached in the United Nations' Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation, as a member of the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission. *Publications*: The Section of Education in "Our Cause" published by Kitabistan. *Address*: 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, Kshitish Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge), 1912. President, Industrial Court, Bombay since Oct. 1948. b. 1888; m. Lila Das Gupta; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1925 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge; retired from High Court, October 1948. *Address*: Mafatah Park, Bhububini Desai Road, Bombay.

SEN, Kshitish Chandra, D.Sc., Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India. Director of Dairy Research, Govt. of India, b. January 31, 1899; *Educ.*: Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen. Demonstrator, Chemistry Department, Allahabad Univ., 1924-29; Biochemist, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, 1929-36; Officer-in-charge, Animal Nutrition Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, 1936-44; Director, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore since 1944. *Publications*: Over 100 original papers in colloid chemistry, general biochemistry, animal nutrition and dairy science; Author of a monograph on *Animal Nutrition Research in India* (In Press). *Clubs*: Bangalore Club; Bowring Institute, Bangalore. *Address*: Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

SEN, Nalin Shankar, M.A. (Calcutta), J.P. Member of the Institute of Transport (London); General Manager, B.H. & C.I. Rly., Bombay, b. Sept., 1893; m. Pramila, d. of the late A. C. Chatterjee and niece of Sir Atul Chatterjee, G.C.I.E.; two d., Indira and Anjali; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the G.I.P. Rly. as Probationary Asst. Traffic Supt. in 1917; was District Transportation Supt. and then Divisional Transportation Supt.; on deputation to New York, U.S.A.; as Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 1935-37; Director of Traffic, Railway Board, New Delhi, 1944-45; Chief Transportation Supt., G.I.P. Rly. and then General Manager, B.H. & C.I. Rly. from Sept. 1947; member of the West Coast Port Development Ctee., 1948; President, Indian Railway Conference Assoc., 1948-49; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1948-49; has travelled extensively. *Address*: B. H. & C. I. Rly. Office, Churchgate, Bombay.

SEN, Dr. Nikhilaranjan, D.Sc. (Cal.), Dr. Phil. (Berlin), F.N.I., Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta, b. May 23, 1894, s. of Kalimohan Sen. Pleader, Dacca (East Bengal); m. Binarani Sen, d. of N. C. Sen, Barrister, Rangoon, and g. d. of

Nabinchandra Sen, Bengali Poet; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Dacca Collegiate School; Rajshahi Collegiate School and College; Presidency College, Calcutta (1911-15); Universities of Munich and Berlin. Joined University College of Science, Calcutta as lecturer in Applied Mathematics (1917); elected to Ghosh Chair in Applied Mathematics (1923); (foundation) Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India. *Publications*: Contributions to research journals on Relativity and Astrophysics. *Address*: University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

SEN, Sukumar, B.A. (Calcutta), Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, since Aug. 15, 1947. b. Jan. 2, 1898, s. of Akshoy Kumar Sen, Retired Bengal Civil Service; m. Gouri Sen, d. of late Jagadish Chandra Sen, Retired District Judge, Bengal; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta and Univ. College, London. Passed I.C.S., 1921; joined Service, 1922; S. D. O., Chuadanga (Nadia) and Berajung (Pabna), 1924-27; District & Sessions Judge, 1928-47. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: 5/2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta 1.

SEN, Dr. Surendra Nath, Hon. Prof. of History, Univ. of Delhi since 1943. b. July 29, 1890, m. Amiya Das Gupta, 1907; four d. and two s.; *Educ.*: Dacca College, Universities of Calcutta and Oxford. Professor of History and English literature, Robertson College, Jubbulpore, 1916; Lecturer to the Post-Graduate Classes, 1917; appointed Assistant Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History and Head of the Dept. of History (Calcutta Univ.), 1931; appointed the Keeper of Records of the Govt. of India and ex-Officio Secy. of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1939; Pres., Early Medieval and Rajput Section of the Second Indian History Congress (Allahabad), 1939; and Modern Section of the Fourth Indian History Congress (Lahore 1940) and General President of the Seventh Indian History Congress (Madras 1944); local Secretary to the Anthropology Section of the Thirty First Indian Science Congress (Delhi 1944). *Hobby*: Nature Study. *Address*: National Archives of India, Queensway, New Delhi.

SEN, Sir Usha Nath, K.T. (1944), C.B.E. (1931), Managing Editor, Associated Press of India, Press Trust of India, New Delhi, b. 6th October, 1880; *Educ.*: Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address*: The Western Court, New Delhi.

SENA, Devvar Surya, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), A.R.C.M. (London), Concert Singer Teacher of Singing and Radio Artist, B.B.C., London, N.R.C., New York. All-India Radio & Radio Ceylon; b. March 28, 1899, s. of the late Sir James Peiris & Lady Peiris; m. Winifred De Silva; *Educ.*: Colet Court, London, Govt. Training College, Colombo; Tonbridge School (Kent) and St. John's College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). Concert Tours in India, England, France, Austria, U.S.A. and Canada. *Publications*: "Children's Sinhalese Songs," "Boatman's Serenade on the Kelani," "Ceylon Folk Lullaby," "Voice-Production in Oriental Singing" (in print). *Recreations*: Walking, Gardening & Tennis. *Address*: Gitanjali, Alvis Place, Colombo 3, Ceylon.



SENGUPTA, Professor Monoranjan, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Hons.) (Glas.), C.P.E. (Glas.), M.I.E.E. (London), M.I. Mech. E. (London), F.I.P.S. (Ind.), Univ. Professor and Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Principal of the Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ. b. June 28, 1903, at Rangpur, Bengal; *Educ.*: Rangpur Zilla School, Bengal; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh; Rajshahi College, Bengal; Glasgow University. Practical Training: Open Works of Crossley Brothers, Ltd.,

Manchester, 1923; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester, 1928-30; carried out investigations at the Millon Vols Laboratory on a new continuously evacuated type Cathode Ray Oscillograph, also worked on the Surge Generator (Marx Type); was specially deputed to Experimental Steam Section and carried out investigations on relationship of efficiency and high pressure gland leakage in the different types at the Macfarlane Engineering Co., Cathcart, Glasgow, 1920-30; Asst. to Prof. Miles Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; and as such carried out a number of designs. Prof. & Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, for over ten years; Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ. and Officer-in-Charge, Technical Training Centre, Dept. of Labour, Govt. of India, since September 1944; Member, Board of Studies in Engineering and Metallurgy Section, All-India Council of Technical Education; Different Boards of Studies of various Universities; Development Board (Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, Govt. of Bihar. *Publications*: Several scientific papers read and published; *Statistics for Engineering Production in India*, indicating uses of raw materials available in the Country; *Utilisation of Photo Electric Tubes in Industry*; *Modern Traction System*; *Training of Post graduate Engineers*; *Design and Performance of High-voltage Amplifier*; *Comparison of British Grid System with other existing Transmission Systems in the World*; Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad as Pres. of its Engineering and Metallurgy Section, 1940. *Address*: Benares Hindu University, Benares.

SEQUEIRA, Carey Diogo, Graduate of the School of Optics, New York, Ophthalmic optician, b. June 1, 1915, s. of Francis Xavier Sequeira and Mrs. Waldina Sequeira. *Educ.*: St. Thomas' High School, Goa; New York, U.S.A. Visited the United States of America and toured all over Canada; on his way back, visited all the important optical factories in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy; Partner of the firm of Ophthalmic Opticians "Carey and Franklin" worked on modern American lines; Assoc. Editor, "The Indian Optician." *Clubs*: W.I.A.A.; Catholic Gymkhana. *Address*: 640, Girgaon Road Bombay 2.



SETH, Dr. H. C., M.A., Ph.D. (London), Public Service Commission, C. P. and Berar, b. Dec. 5, 1900, s. of K. L. Seth; m. Vidya Seth; three s.; *Educ.*: Allahabad University; London School of Economics, Univ. of London. Sir Ratan Tata Professor, Benares Hindu Univ., 1926-28; The C. P. and Berar Educational Service Class I, since 1928; in deputation to the Joint Public Service Commission, Bihar, the C. P. and Berar and Orissa, 1944-48, first as Secretary and then as member. *Publications*: *Monographs on Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka*; several research papers on Indian History and Economics. *Address*: Hindustan Colony, Nagpur.

SETH, Kunj Beharilal, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Govt., C. P. and Berar, b. 1895, s. of Mohanlal Seth; m. Shrimati Mahalakshmi Seth; *Educ.*: Nagpur and Oxford. Assistant Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Senior Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Revenue Secretary to Govt., Prime Minister, Alwar State, Commissioner, Chhatargarh Division, and Administrator, former Matsya Union. *Clubs*: Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address*: Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur.

SETHI, Daulat Ram, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Indian Agriculture Service, C.I.E. (1944), Agricultural Development Commissioner to the

Government of India since April 1946. b. April 25, 1891. Joined the service, October 30, 1914; Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bihar, November 1914; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bihar, April 1932; confirmed, August 1934; Director of Agricultural Production (Food), Government of India, March 1943; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, Sept. 1943; Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, August 1945; Agricultural Development Commissioner to the Government of India, April 1946; retired from service and re-employed in the same capacity, 4th February, 1948. *Address*: Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

SETHI, Gurbakhsh Rai, B.A., Rai Sahib (1938), Rai Bahadur (1946), gave up titles in 1947. Notary Public Businessman, Industrialist and Journalist, b. November 14, 1900, s. of Bishamber Das Sethi; m. Shrimati Durga Devi; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: P. H. N. High School, Amritsar; Khanna College, Amritsar, Punjab University. A journalist connected with the leading papers in India and abroad; Vice-President, Service Club, Amritsar; ex-Pres., Rotary Club; Chairman, Hindu High School; Member, Governing Council, Hindu College, Amritsar; President, Temperance Society; connected with several other educational institutions and public bodies; Secretary, Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, Soldiers' Comforts Society, President, the Punjab Textile Manufacturers' Association. *Publications*: *Sikh Struggle for Gurdwara Reform*; *Our Gains*; *Quetta Earthquake*; *Drink More Milk* and several others. *Recreations*: Hockey, Walking. *Clubs*: Service Club, Amritsar; Rotary Club, Amritsar. *Address*: 6, Rattan Chand Road, The Mall, Amritsar.



SETHI, Seth Lalchand Balchand, Rai Bahadur Vanijya Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Jhalawa State now merged in Rajasthan Union; Banker and Millowner, b. 1893, s. of Seth Balchandji; m. Ratnaprabha d. of Sir Hukumchand, Kt., Indore, 1910, one s., Lt. Hupendra Kumar, B.A., Head of the firm of Seth Bhodram Balchand, Bankers, President, All-India Khandwal Digamber Jain Mahasabha, 1919, President, The Municipal Board, Ujjain, 1935-1947; The Cotton



Merchants' Association; Vikram Education Public Trust, Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain; Vice-President, The Forward Cotton Association; The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain; The Hindal Literary Society of Central India, Indore; The Digamber Jain Sabha, Malwa; General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City; Member, Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly; Managing Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, The Blood Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain; Director, The Hukumchand Mills Limited, The Central India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore; The Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay; and Machinery Paints and Chemicals (India) Ltd., Bombay; is a regular contributor to charitable institutions. *Recreation*: Reading. *Clubs*: The Cricket Club of India, The Willington Sports Club, The Radio Club, Bombay; Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Shri Yeshwant Club, Indore; Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain. *Address*: Blood Bhawan, Ujjain (C.I.).

SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921; Selected I.A.S. in December 1921. b. April

20, 1894; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and University of Edinburgh. Economic Botanist to Government. U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941; Cane Commissioner to Govt. U. P., 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47; appointed Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, April 1947; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications*: About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. *Address*: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

SETNA, Dr. Minocher Jehangirji, Ph.D. (Bom.), Philosopher, Writer, Lecturer and Counsel. *b.* November 1, 1911; *Educ.*: Master's Tutorial High School, Wilson College, The Bombay University and at Middle Temple, London. Is a Professor, a keen writer and a scholar who has dedicated his life to writing and to philosophical research. *Publications*: 'A Standard Text Book on Indian Company Law'; a Text Book on Indian Mercantile Law; and some philosophical writings. *Address*: Sethna House, 251, Tardeo Road, Bombay.



SETT, Adi K., Life Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts; Author and Journalist. *b.* Oct., 1904; *Educ.*: Cathedral High School, Bombay and Imperial High School, Bombay; was in Europe between 1920-24; studied literature and art, and travelled all over the Continent; has also travelled extensively in India. Was Hon. P.A. to Sir Mirza Ismail, for about three years, when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore; knows innumerable celebrities, both in India and in Europe, with whom he frequently corresponds and many members of Indian Royalty. *Hobbies*: Collecting photographs and autographs of famous people, hiking, travelling; is a member of many art societies and journalistic clubs in India and in Europe; keen amateur photographer, has exhibited photographs throughout India and won gold, silver and bronze plaques and many certificates of merit; began writing articles and short stories ever since he was sixteen, his forte, being on persons and places; is represented in four different Anthologies of Verse, all published in London; of late has written a good deal of poetry which has aroused interest and appreciation among critics. *Publications*: *Travels in South India* (for which the late Dr. Annie Besant wrote a Foreword); *Chameliens*: A collection of short stories; *Shah Jahan*: A monograph (for which the late Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, p.c., C.B., wrote a Foreword); *The Light Above the Clouds*: 39 poems, with a Foreword by Verrier Elwin (Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay). *Address*: 16, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

SHAH, Ambalal Narottamdas, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Legal Adviser to the Military Governor Hyderabad-Deccan. *b.* September 29, 1890, s. of N. K. Shah, retired Suba, Baroda District and Mrs. N. K. Shah; *m.* Kamla Banker; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Baroda College; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Queen's College, Cambridge; passed I.C.S. Examination in 1920 and returned to India in 1921. Assistant Commissioner, C.P. and Berar; Under-Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar; Deputy Commissioner; Town Settlement Officer; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries; District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur; Legal Remembrancer and Secy. to Govt., C.P. & Berar; Pres., Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay. *Recreations*: Club games. *Clubs*: Gondwan Club, Nagpur; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: Begumpet, Hyderabad-Deccan.

SHAH, Amritlal Popatlal, B.A. (Hons.) ex-Dewan, Lunawada State (Gujarat). *b.* June 11, 1906, m. Miss Shantadevi, d. of Lallubhai N. Shah. *Educ.*: Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka, Bahuddin College, Junagadh. Brilliant career, both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debator. Won several education prizes at the College. Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Joined Lunawada State Services in 1929 under British Administration. Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Junior Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyavadhish, and member of the Executive Council. His services were taken on loan by the Balasore State in 1933, as Office Superintendent; won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again; satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on March 18, 1944; conducted the administration efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian front; retired on the dissolution of the Executive Council by the Lunawada Govt. on the eve of constitutional and political changes; awarded the grant of "Double Tazim" in recognition of his long service to the Ruler and subjects of Lunawada; has studied and expanded the industries in the State. *Address*: Dhandhuka, Dt. Ahmedabad (Gujarat).



SHAH, Chandulal T., Hon. Presidency Magistrate & J.P., Dy. Manager for India & Ceylon, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada). *b.* in Wadhwan, Jan. 29, 1906. After completing his education, entered insurance business in 1926 as independent Chief Agent for several British and American Fire Insurance Companies; joined "Crown Life" in August 1931; appointed their Chief Agent to Bombay Presidency in 1932, admitted into partnership in the Chief Agency for the All India Organisation of the company in January 1936; Deputy Manager for India & Ceylon, 1945; takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generously to deserving causes, his total charities so far amounting to over Rs. 2,00,000; Rotarian, Freemason, Lodge Aravan & Lodge Bombay; Member of Managing Ctee. of various social, charitable and educational institutions. *Clubs*: Bombay Presidency Radi. Club Ltd.; Rotary Club; C.C.I.; Krishna Hindu Merchants. *Address*: (Residence) Kum Kum, Opp. Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Bombay 25; (Office) Fazalbhoy Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.



SHAH, Goverdhanlal Kabra, Business magnate of Marwar, philanthropist and a Jagirdar. *b.* 1899; *Educ.*: Jaswant College, Jodhpur. Chairman, Marwar Industries Ltd., Managing Agents to Pali Electricity Co. Ltd., The Phalodi Electric Co. Ltd., Kuchaman & Nagaur Electricity Co. Ltd., The Marwar Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Hindustan Mineral Products Ltd., Bombay; Director, Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar, Benwar Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; President, Marwar Chamber of Commerce and Member, Public Service Commission, Jodhpur. *Address*: Kuchaman House, Jodhpur.



SHAH, Madhavalal Hiralal, J.P., Volkart Bros., Engineering Dept., since 1931, b. 16th June 1899, m. Prabhavati in 1921; one s. *Educ.*: Babu P. P. Jain School, Bombay. Engaged in engineering trade since 1914; President, Sanskrit Pragati Mandal; Member, Mg. Ctee., Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, since 1938. Trustee, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London; Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha; Managing Trustee, Shree Jain Shwetambur Taggarah; Jain Sangh, Matunga; Vice-President, Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal; Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd., Indian Merchants' Chamber; Matunga Gujarati Club, etc., etc. *Address*: 505, Vincent Road, Bombay 19.



SHAH, Maganlal Hirachand, B.E., M.I.E.E., Deputy General Manager, Premier Automobiles Ltd., Kurla. *b.* March 26, 1902, in a Jain Family, s. of Hirachand Shah; *m.* Srimathi Kesarbai Mehta; one s. and four d.; *Educ.*: B.E. in 1924, standing first in the Bombay Province; had training in the Institute of Science, Bangalore; Executive Engineer, in various Industrial Organisations; also in active Congress Work; travelled extensively in many countries, such as Java for Sugar Industry, Australia for Electrical Technology, the United States for Automobile Engineering, etc.; worked with Thacker Bause in famine relief work for three years; was responsible for the erection of many sugar factories; built up the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore; left his job as Chief Executive in the Aircraft, during the 1942 movement; organised a mass strike and satyagraha and went underground; was in jail, 1942-46; immediately after his release, was elected M.L.A., Bombay for the Bijapur Constituency; has also been elected to represent the country in the International Labour Organisation at Brussels. *Recreations*: Bridges, etc. *Clubs*: Bijapur Social Club. *Address*: Premier Automobiles Ltd., Agra Road, Kurla.



SHAH, Mohanlal L., Prominent businessman and industrialist of Calcutta. *b.* August 1892. Partner in the firm of Mangalging Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd. No. 1 and 2 and Messrs. Chinnai Vadihal & Co.; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Mill-owners' Assn., Calcutta; Member, Textile Control Board; Town Planning Committee, Bengal; Standing Quartering Board, Bengal; Regional Advisory Ctee. (Disposals), Govt. of India, Dept. of Supply, New Delhi; Director of several banking, jute, tea and insurance institutions in Calcutta; Senior Director, Renwick & Co. Ltd.; Director of Mohini Mills Ltd. Member, Telephone Advisory Committee of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department; Member, Employment Advisory Committee of Regional Directorate of Resettlement & Employment, West Bengal & Assam; takes great interest in social and cultural activities. *Address*: 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.



SHAH, Nagindas Maneklal, B.A. (First Class First) (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S., Principal and Professor of Mathematics, M. T. B. College, Surat. *b.* July 14, 1894, s. of Maneklal P. Shah and Chanchalben; *m.* Savita; two s.; *Educ.*: Baroda College, Fergusson College, Poona; Trinity College, Cambridge (1916-21); Senior Scholar, Trinity

College (1918-21); Wrangler, b star (1919). Principal and Professor of Mathematics, S. P. College, Poona (1921-30); member of the Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate, Bombay Univ.; member of Govt. Committees on Primary, Secondary and Physical education; member, Gujarat Univ. Commission; Pres., Univ. Section of All India Ed. Conference, 1938. *Publications:* *College Algebra*; *Algebra for Schools*. *Recreations:* Tennis, Walks. *Address:* M. T. D. College, Surat.

SEAH, Popatlal Govindlal, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., J.P., I.A.A.S. (Retd.), member, Bombay Public Service Commission, since April 1947. *b.* Dec. 9, 1888; *Educ.:* Baroda and Wilson Colls., Bombay; won the James Taylor Prize and the Narayan Vasudev Scholarship; was Dakshina Fellow at Wilson Coll., 1908 and 1909; appointed Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, 1910; spent a term at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and completed his research on supersolubilities of the halogen salts of the alkali group, 1912; was in I.A.A.S. for thirty years; served in the Civil, Public Works and Rly. Depts. in almost all parts of India; *Acctt. General*, Bombay, 1939-43; *Dir. of Civil Supplies (General)* and *Joint Secy.*, Bombay, 1943-46; is a keen co-operative; was the founder Chairman, Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society, founded in 1919; founder, Gujarat Research Society; is associated with the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Jnan Prasarak Mandal. *Recreations:* Sports. *Clubs:* Willington Club; Khar Gymkhana; Rotary Club. *Publications:* *Pigman Food and Pigman Fiehar* (in Gujarati), contributes to Literary and Scientific Journals. *Address:* Lalitkunj, 11th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

SEAH, Ratilal Dahyabhai, businessman. *b.* at Mansa (Ahmedabad Dt.) in December 1910; *m.*; three s. and three d.; was highly interested in business from the beginning;



started business in yarn in Bombay 1931 when he was only 21; has expanded his activities to a great extent; entered in foreign trade by starting the firm Ratilal D. Khetsay & Co., 1947; was on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, for some time; and represents the Yarn Merchants' Association Ltd., since 1947; was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer in 1943 and 1944 respectively of the All India Cloth and Yarn Federation; a member of the Bombay Government Yarn Distribution Advisory Committee, 1946 and 47; Vice-President of the Yarn Merchants' Association Ltd., Bombay, 1937-46; was elected President, 1947; again elected President for 1949-50. *Address:* Hanuman Building, Tanta-kanta, Bombay 3.

SEAH, Sir Shantidas Askaran, Kt. (1922), J.P., Millowner, Landlord; Member, Council of State (1935-1947); Sheriff of Bombay (1944). *b.* 1882; *m.* Munilal; *Educ.:* at Cutch Dir., Bank of India Ltd., Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., and several Textile Mills; Chairman, Manhar Mills; Oriental Industrial Investment Trust Corp. Ltd.; Pioneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir. and Vice-Pres. of Silk and Art Silk Mills Asscn.; President, All-India Jain Association; keenly interested in education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University; has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and fed several lakhs of famine-stricken people; member, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund for 20 years, until recently; Chairman, Citizen's Emergency Relief Ctee. started in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombay in April 1944 from explosions

in the docks; has visited Europe several times; elected to Council of State in 1935; *Recreations:* Racing, Cards and Billiards. *Clubs:* B.W.U.C., Willington Club, Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay Flying Club, Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, Delhi, etc. *Address:* Mahendra Bhuvan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

SEAH, Hon'ble Sayed Miran Muhammad, Minister for Revenue and Refugees Rehabilitation, Sind Govt., Karachi. *b.* March 19, 1898, in a village in Hyderabad (Sind). *Educ.:* Sind Madrassa-e-Islam, Karachi; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Govt. Law College, Bombay; graduated, 1921; passed Law, 1923. Chairman, District School Board, Hyderabad, 1926; elected Pres., District Local Board, 1930; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1928-37; was elected M.L.A., Sind, 1937; served on the Simon Commission on behalf of Sind, 1928 and worked for separation of Sind as Joint Secy.; member, Indian Defence Council, 1942-46; toured throughout the Middle East on a Commission sent out on behalf of the Indian Defence Council; elected Speaker, Sind Leg. Council, 1939-48; was nominated member, Bombay Univ. Senate, 1930; elected member, Syndicate of the Univ. of Sind; Pres., Advisory Board for Sindhi Literature; has a literary taste, particularly for Sindhi literature, and knows English, Urdu, Sindhi and Persian; Minister for Finance, Refugees Rehabilitation, Local Self Govt., Medical and Public Health, in the Pir Cabinet, Sind, from May 1948; was leader of the Pakistan Health Delegation to the World Health Conference, Geneva; toured Europe; was reappointed Minister in the Haroon Cabinet. *Address:* 15, Napier Barracks, Karachi.

SEAH, Syed Mubarak Ali, M.A. (English), Honours in Urdu and Movl Fazil (Punjab Univ.); Zamindar and businessman. *b.* Nov. 1917, at Narhar Shekhwali village.



Jaipur State, s. of Syed Jaber Ali, Retired commissioned officer, Indian Army; *m.* Shaketa Begum d. of A. Rehman, a local businessman; *Educ.:* By Vocal System, his eyes having been lost at the age of 3, good orator in politics and literature; Director, Jaipur Bus Service, Ltd.; Rajputana Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; became member, Legislative Council, Jaipur, 1941; member, Central Muhajir Committee, Central Vihzar Committee; Vice-President, All Pakistan Jamiatul Muhajrin Wal Ansar; Jamiatul Muhajrin Wal Ansar, Hyderabad (Sind). *Address:* Moti Mahal, Hyderabad (Sind).

SEAH, Megji Narsi, Merchant and public worker, Sangli. *b.* 1917 at Hubli; *m.* to Miss Nandini Shaha of Bombay; *Educ.:* Sangli; entered business in 1939; was member of the Sangli Municipality for some time; Secretary, Sangli State Subjects' Conference for a year; Chairman, Reception Committee of 18th Session of Sangli State Subjects' Conference held at Sangli in 1945, under the Presidentship of Mr. D. P. Karmakar (Karnatak Member of Constituent Assembly); Secretary, Sangli Chamber of Commerce and Sangli City Congress Committee; has donated liberally to public cause; Director, Deccan Cement Products Co., Ltd., Sangli; is a staunch Congressman; was Chairman of Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee, Sangli; Treasurer, Deccan States Khadi Sangh. *Address:* Proprietor, Damji Khemli, Sangli (S.M.C.).



SEAHABUDDIN, Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja, Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan Govt., since May 1948. *b.* 1808 at Dacca, belongs to the family of Nawabs of Dacca. *Educ.:* Privately. Entered municipal politics as a youth; elected member, Dacca Univ. Executive Council, 1930; appointed member, Executive Council of the Governor of undivided Bengal, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ. for a short period; Chief Whip of the Muslim League Opposition Party in subsequent years; took charge of the portfolio of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Post-War Reconstruction in 1943; was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India; but in deference to the wishes of the Muslim League, did not participate in its deliberations at New Delhi; was then elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; was appointed Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party at the last session of the Assembly; acting Pakistan High Commissioner in India, April to May; has visited Europe; has always taken a keen interest in education. *Address:* Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

SHAHI, Harsh Bahadur, M.Sc., Director of Veterinary Services, C.P. and Berar, since Sept. 1940. *b.* Aug. 9, 1908 at Almora, U.P.; *m.* Shrinati Leclawati Shahi; two s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Allahabad, U.P.; M.L.C.V.S. and D.T.V.M., from the Royal College of Vets., Surgeons, Edinburgh Univ.; Veterinary Investigation Officer, Veterinary Dept., U.P., 1933-37; appointed Asstt. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1937; represented Govt. of India as one of the two delegates to the International Animal Breeding Congress, Zurich, Switzerland and Genetics Congress, Edinburgh, 1939. *Publications:* Published pamphlets on Sheep and Pig breeding. *Recreations:* Sports, Swimming and Hiking. *Clubs:* Gondwana and Rotary Clubs, Nagpur. *Address:* Director of Veterinary Services, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur.

SHAIKH, Humani Shaikh Kasam, Tolaceo Merchant, Dhulia. *b.* 1901; *m.* Miss Hajiabi; three s. and one d.; *Educ.:* Dhulia Municipal School; member, Dhulia Municipal School Board for sixteen years; Chairman of the Board for three years; Director, Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. for thirteen years; Chairman of the Bank for four years; Chairman of the Bank in 1948 at the time of Bank's jubilee; member, Local Nursing Assoc. and Red Cross Society; member, Advisory Committee of Dhulia Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and Muslim Club, Dhulia; social worker; works for Hindu-Muslim unity; deals in Hindustani mark and Taj and Talwar mark bides. *Address:* Gali No. 4, Dhulia (W. Khandesh).



SHAIKH, Mahmood Hasan Khan Haji, Khan Bahadur, Landlord, Hon. Magistrate, Dist. Patna, Bihar; Member, Legislative Assembly, Deputy leader of Opposition in Bihar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Group in Assembly, Barh. *b.* 1898; *m.* Musammnat Bibi Marham-un-Nisani; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P.; remained Chairman of the Barh Municipality, Chairman of the Local Board, Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Secretary of the Bayley H.E. School, Barh and Secretary of male and female hospitals, founder of the Lucas Moslem Girls' Schools; Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and had been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry; his ancestors were among the last

Governors of Bihar, Finance Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief in Mughul Emperors' time; Khan Sahib (1924). *Address:* Khan Bahadur Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar.

SHANKAR, Vidya, M.A., I.C.S., Private Secy. to Hon. the Dy. Prime Minister of India since Aug. 1947 and Jt. Secy. to the Ministry of States since March 1948. *b.* November 10, 1909 at Partabgarh (Oudh), *s.* of Rai Bahadur Avadh Behari Lal and Kausalya; *m.* Kantirani, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath; *two d.*; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Partabgarh (Oudh); D.A.V. College, Cawnpore; Univ. School of Arts, Allahabad and St. John's College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S. (1933); Asstt. Collector, Dharwar (1933-37); Asstt. Collector, West Khandesh (1937-38); Asstt. Collector, Poona (1938-39); Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Rev. Deptt. (1939-40); Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Finance Deptt. (1940-41); Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Deptt. (1941-43); Deputy Secy. (1943-46); Private Secy. to the Home Member (1946-47). *Recreations:* Tennis, book, badminton, and other games. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, R.W.T.C. *Address:* 27, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

SHANKARSHASTRI, Narasinhshastri Pandit, Jotirmartand, "Dajvanamukutalankar," Kulsar-I-Hind (Bronze Medal), 1942; Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord, *b.* Dec. 19, 1884; *m.* Annampurnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramakish of Laxmeshwar; *Educ.*: Hosurathi, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosurathi Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications:* Annual Indian Calendar; *Bhramini-Dipika in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology); *Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Savhita Tajak-Sara* (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; *Dairajni-Ratnakar in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology); *Griha-Ratna-Mala in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "Indian Calendar Reform," published in "What India Thinks," edited by C. Roberts of Calcutta. Water-diviner in Sanskrit; "History of Canopus (Aqutay Star): History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi Malika); Life of His Holiness Tembe Maharaj; Life of Pant Balakundri Maharaj of Belgaum." *Address:* Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHANTILAL, Mangaldas, B.A. (Bom.), Managing Director and Chairman, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, *b.* 1901. Managing Director, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar; The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N. G.); Chairman, The Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd.; Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd.; Director, All India Gen. Ins. Co., Ltd.; British India Gen. Ins. Co., Ltd.; Central Mercantile Assoc. Co., Ltd., and several other concerns; attended International Labour Conference at Geneva as Adviser to the Employers' Delegate from India, 1938; attended the Textile Committee Meeting of the International Labour Organisation as Employers' Delegate from India at Brussels in 1946 and again at Geneva in 1948; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1930 and 1941; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for 1946; Member, Senate of the Bombay University, 1928-43; takes interest in social affairs and education. *Address:* Near Police Line, Shah-I-Baug, Ahmedabad.

SHARIF, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheikh Muhammad, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Feb. 1948. *b.* April 2, 1893, *s.* of Sheikh Taj-ud-Din, *m.* Trishad Begum, *d.* of his uncle Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh,

Retired Deputy Commissioner; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Univ. Law College, Lahore. Started practice as a Pleader at Jullundur City, Jan. 1917; was an elected member, Local Municipal Cttee. for 12 years continuously; Vice Pres. for 3 years; enrolled as an Advocate, 1933; shifted to Lahore for High Court practice, 1935; made his mark in the Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari's case; founded a branch of the Muslim League at Jullundur, 1937; became its first President; was engaged to argue in the High Court a lengthy appeal in a Custom case, Jan. 1945; Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Oct. 1945-Feb. 1948. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

SHARMA, Brij Lal, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, since Feb. 1949. *b.* April 6, 1906; *Educ.*: Graduated with Honours from P. C. College, Lahore, 1927. Was in England including a few years spent in Fleet Street, 1927-33; on staff of *Hindustan Times*, 1934; Correspondent of *Statesman*, *Civil & Military Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Pioneer*, and *British United Press*, 1935-38; joined Press Information Bureau as Asstt. Information Officer, Sept. 1938; promoted Information Officer, 1939; Additional Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1942; Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1944; Publicity Co-ordination Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1948; member, Indian Delegation to the Security Council on the Kashmir issue, 1948; appointed Deputy Secy., Information and Broadcasting Ministry, October, 1948. *Address:* Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SHARMA, Brijmohanlal, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, *b.* Kartik Sudi 9, Samvat 1970, *s.* of Pandit Jagannathji; *m.* Shrimati Nathibai; three *s.*; *Educ.*: Mission High School, Maharaja's College, Jaipur; LL.B., from Agra College. Started practice in 1939; elected Municipal Commissioner, Beawar; joined congress; imprisoned several times; elected General Secretary, Beawar Congress Committee, 1941; President, 1945; elected Senior Vice-Chairman, Beawar Municipal Committee, 1948; General Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee; delegate to Indian National Congress; President and Member of several tribunals and committees. *Address:* Diggi Mohalla, Beawar (Rajputana).

SHARMA, Chiranjil Lal, Development Minister, former United State of Matsya. Took active part in politics ever since his early student life; devoted most of his time to constructive work and production of Khadi; was first imprisoned in Ajmer Merwara and Kanauj and was again arrested, 1942. *Address:* Alwar.

SHARMA, Deokinandan, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Philosophy and Vice-Principal, Government College, Ajmer, *b.* 1899, Bijnor, U.P.; *m.*; four *s.*; Sharda Ranjan, Shivrajan and others, all studying. Returned several times to Senate, Faculty and Board of Philosophy, Agra University; Member, Logic Cttee., Allahabad, Ajmer; Member, Ajmer Municipality, 1936-39; Chairman, Education Sub-Committee; Founder-President, Adarshnagar Housing Society, 1935; Secretary, Savitri Girls' College, 1929-39; Secretary and later Vice-President, Rajputana Olympics; Secretary, Rajputana Hockey Assoc.; presided over Brahman Conferences, Pushkar, Jaipur, Alwar; Founder President, Bal Vikas Mandir, sometimes Lecturer, St. John's College, Agra

and N.R.E.C. College, Khurja. *Publications:* "Outlines of Western Metaphysics," "Practical Logic-Deduction, Induction," "Sahya-Vigyan," "Sahitya Sankalan" etc. *Address:* Ajmer.

SHARMA, Jagannath, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara), *b.* 1903, *s.* of Pandit Sohanlal Sharma, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner; *Educ.*: Beawar, Agra and University College, Allahabad. Legal Adviser, Municipal Cttee., Beawar and Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar; A keen public and social worker; Hony. Secretary, Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Beawar; Secretary, Society Girls' School, Beawar; Merwara Boy Scouts Assoc., Beawar; Vice-President, Mahila Ashram, Beawar; President, Gour Brahmin Sabha; Brahmin Co-op. Society Ltd.; Kasturba National Memorial Fund Cttee.; Director, Ayurvedic Chemicals Ltd.; and Rajputana Provident Assurance Co. Ltd.; member, Sanatan Dharma Inter-College Managing Cttee., Refugee Rehabilitation Board and various similar Committees; edited Monthly Hindi Journal "Vipra" for 5 years as Hony. Editor. *Address:* Diggi, Mohalla, Beawar.



SHARMA, Dr. M. L., M.A., D.Litt., Principal, Herbert College, Kotah, *b.* July 1898, *s.* of Pandit Kanhaiyalal; *m.* Shrimati Radhabai; four *s.*, and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Benares Hindu University, B. Litt., 1931. Secretary to the State Council, Kotah; Vice-Principal, Herbert College, Kotah. *Publications:* *A History of the Kotah State* (2 Vols.); *Modern Muslim World*. *Clubs:* Umed Club, Kotah. *Address:* Kotah.

SHARMA, Niranjan Lal, M.Sc. (B.H.U.), M.Sc. (Liverpool), Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, *b.* July 22, 1901, *s.* of Pandit Shyam Lal Sharma; *m.* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi Sharma; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Benares Hindu Univ.; Liverpool Univ.; Demonstrator in Geology, Benares Hindu Univ.; Lecturer in Geology, Indian School of Mines, Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology; Hony. Editor (Geology), Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi; Hon. Editor (Mineralogy), The Great English-Indian Dictionary, International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur. *Publications:* Original papers in Mineralogy and Petrology; Author of "Tables for Mineralogists and prospectors in English and Mineral Wealth of India" in Hindi. *Address:* Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, E.I. Jily.



SHARMA, Sri Ram, M.A. (Delhi), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London, Principal, D. A. V. College, Sholapur, *b.* June 1, 1900, *s.* of Pandit Jajram Das; *m.* Prakashvati; two *d.* and three *s.*; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined D. A. V. College Society as a Life-Member, 1923; Professor of History and Politics, D. A. V. College, Lahore (1923-43); Principal, D. A. V. College, Srinagar (1943-46); Principal, D. A. V. College, Sholapur; one of the founder members of Indian History Congress; member of its Executive Council, 1938-46; Pres., Mughal Section of the Indian History Congress, 1945; Vice-Pres., Indian Political Science Assoc., 1947. *Publications:* *Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors* (Oxford); *Maharaja Pratap* (Longmans); *Bibliography of Mughal History* (Karnatak P. Press); *Govt. of India; Democracy in the Saddle; A Maker of Modern Punjab; Constitutional History of India* (1765 to 1948); *Mughal Government and Administration* (in the Press); *Conversion and Reconversion to Hinduism during the Muslim*



Period: Tarikh-i-Yamini (English translation); *Bengal under Jahangir; A Dutch Account of Mughal India; A Dutch Account of the West Coast by Schouten; A Source Book of Early Indian History* (in the press); *Rajprashasti Mahakavya* (in the press); published first book in Urdu when fourteen; Contributor to Urdu, Hindi and English journals; translations of two books published in Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati; wrote on Secret European diplomacy before World War I, the earliest article in India. *Recreations: Reading detective novels. Clubs: Rotary Club, Sholapur. Address: College House, Sholapur.*

SHARMA, Dr. Satyadeo. b. July 29, 1919, s. of Raj Vaidya Vishwambhar Dayalji, Resident, Alwar State. *Educ:* Government College, Ajmer; took degrees of Visharad and Vaidya Dhanwantri from Vidvat Parishad, Agra; Vignyanacharya (Research Scholar); Ashitang Ayurved College, Madras. Specialist in Piles, Fistula and Sinus; comes from a family having hereditary Vedic profession for 500 years; a social worker of Jodhpur. *Recreations: Hockey, Football. Address: Tripolia, Jodhpur.*



SHARMA, Vaidyraj Ramchandra, Ayurved Sudhakar, Principal disciple of Rajvaidya Ramdayal Sharma, a prominent Vaidya of Rajputana and Central India. b. 1896, in village Sankhwas (Jodhpur); m. two s., Rameshchandra and Sureshchandra; *Educ:* Passed Bilshchacharya Examination from Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, 1940. Founded Shri Rajasthan Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya, Ajmer, where the poor are treated free, 1920; sincerely served the public of Ajmer during the epidemic of Plague and Influenza, Samvat 1962 and 74. *Address: Purani-mandi, Ajmer.*



SHASTRI, Dinkar Laxman Kanade, M.A. (California), Shastri (1916), Deputy Speaker, Leg. Assembly, Nagpur. b. May 26, 1886; *Educ:* Primary, Bombay; High School, Poona; Sanskrit at Wai and Benaras; higher studies in America. Joined Swadeshi movement as a volunteer, 1905; Teacher, National School, Talegaon, 1907-10; Lecturer in Philosophy, Education, Politics; is interested in social service; studied Sanskrit on old system, 1910-14; lectured on Uta Rahasya from Nagpur to Belgaum; joined Home Rule League; travelled extensively in India and Europe; lectured throughout Marathi speaking area, 1926-40; joined Congress, 1926; has taken part in all civil disobedience movements; imprisoned, 1930, '32, '40, '41, '42 to 1946; elected to Nagpur Assembly on congress ticket, 1946; served Buldana District Board, 1929-30; Pres., Buldana Municipality, 1938. *Recreations: Gardening. Address: Buldana, Berar.*

SHASTRI, N. Padmanabhan, M.A., Principal, Holkar College, Indore. b. Oct. 21, 1897, s. of A. Nilakanta Sastri; m. Matreivi Padmanabhan; four s.; *Educ:* Presidency College, Madras; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Research work at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta; Prof., D. A. V. College, Lahore; Prof. Victoria College, Gwalior; Prof. and Vice Principal, Holkar College, Indore. *Recreations: Music. Address: Holkar College, Indore.*

SHIVAKSHA, Kaikobad Sorabji, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Registrar of Trade Marks. b. July 17, 1899, s. of Sorabji Shivaksha, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

and Almal S. Shivaksha; m. Gool, d. of late Rt. Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Mulla; two d.; *Educ:* Dulwich College, London; Balliol College, Oxford; Middle Temple (1923). Practised at the Bombay High Court Bar, before taking up Government service in 1940. *Publications: Insolvency Law for Students; Assistant Editor, Mulla's Transfer of Property Act (2nd Ed.). Clubs: Willington Sports Club; Cricket Club of India. Address: 43, New Marine Lines, Bombay.*

SHERIFF, O. S. Nasrulla, M.A. (Litt.), LL.B., Advocate. b. Oct. 23, 1898, of the Sir Khadi family of Bangalore and s. of late Dr. Omar Sheriff, L.M. & S.; m. Shahida Begum Meeki; *Educ:* Central College, Bangalore; Elphinstone College and Law School, Bombay. Started life as an Advocate; Ex-Official Liquidator of the Bangalore Bank Ltd., Bangalore; takes interest in the Academic life of the State and Local Self-Government institutions; served for many years on the Bangalore City Municipal Council and Mysore Univ. Senate; member, Mysore Legislative Council; good public speaker; Ex-Minister for Law, Labour, Food, and Civil Supplies Mysore State, June 1945 Oct. 1947; represented Mysore State at the All-India Conferences at New Delhi on Labour, Food and Civil Supplies, Nov. 1945 to July 1947 convened by the Central Govt., *Recreations: Boating and Hill climbing. Clubs: Crescent Club, Basavangudi. Address: Basavangudi, Bangalore.*

SHERVANI, Nawab Mohd. Rahmat Ullah Khan, Zamindar and Nawab of Bhikampur Estate, Aligarh, the largest muslim estate in the Agra division of the United Provinces. b. February 17, 1929, of the Sherwani family in Aligarh and s. of the late Nawab Bahadur, Sir Mohd. Muzammil Ullah Khan Sherwani, K.C.I.E., O.I.E., LL.D., K.B., member, Council of State, Govt. of India, Home Member U.P. and Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, and the nephew of Hon. Nisar Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Minister, U.P.; has inherited the title of Nawab from his father; *Educ:* Doon School, Dehra Dun; well versed in English and Urdu literature and is also fond of Persian poetry. *Recreations: Riding, shooting, cricket and tennis. Clubs: Aligarh Club; Boat House Club, Nainital. Address: Muzammil Manzil, Civil Lines, Aligarh.*



SHERWANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Nisar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Agriculture in the U.P. Cabinet, since August 1946. b. Sept. 9, 1888, in village Bilona, district Aligarh, brother of the late Tasaddiq Ahmad Sherwani; m. Saeed Jehan Begum, sister of A. M. Khwaja, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Rais, Aligarh; *Educ:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh; graduated in law from the Canning College, Lucknow. Joined Govt. service as Superintendent, Post Offices, 1910; resigned and joined the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921; was imprisoned for two and half years; started business in 1924; after the arrest of his brother, the late T. A. Sherwani on 26th December, 1931, shifted to Allahabad to look after his brother's cases and practised at the Allahabad High Court; left practise due to heart trouble and went to Germany in 1934 for treatment; started Sugar manufacture business again in 1937; taking Jhansi Sugar Factory on lease; worked as Managing Agent, Neoli Sugar Factory in Etan district; started Agricultural farm on improved lines; was Director, Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., All-India Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Sherwani Brothers & Co. Ltd., Kanpur Tannery Ltd.; Chairman, Great Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd.; was elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly. *Address: 2, Ministers' Residence, Lucknow.*

SHETTY, The Hon'ble Sri A. B., Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary Govt. of Madras; M.L.C. in 1926 and 1930; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health in the first Congress Cabinet. *Address: Secretariat, Madras.*

SHEVADE, Shivaram Vinayak, B.Sc., Dip. in Agri. (Cambridge), F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., Principal, R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri, since 1945. b. July 26, 1880, s. of a P.W.D. Contractor; m. d. of N. L. Halve, Inamdar, Baroda State; *Educ:* Elphinstone College, Bombay; College of Science (now Engineering College), Poona; Cambridge University. Assistant Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, upto 1914; Joined an Agricultural firm, 1914-1920; Professor of Biology, Baroda College, Baroda, 1920-1942; Member of the Senate and Faculty of Science, Bombay Univ., 1933-1948; Hon. Professor of Biology, M.T.B. College, Surat, 1942-1946. *Recreations: Football, hockey, cricket, tennis, swimming, riding and shikar. Clubs: C. C. I. Address: R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.*

SHEVDE, Trimabak Laxman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate-General, C. P. and Berar. b. May 15, 1888, s. of late Laxman and late Annapurnabai; m. Shrimati Nirmaladevi; two s. and six d.; *Educ:* Poona and Bombay. Practised as a lawyer at Amraoti for eighteen years; practised as Advocate, Nagpur, from 1928; President, High Court Bar Assoc. for 9 years; appointed as Advocate-General, 1946; officiated as High Court Judge, 1947 and 1948; again appointed Advocate-General, Jan. 1949. *Recreations: Study of History and Philosophy. Address: Congress Nagar, Nagpur.*

SHINDE, Narhar Gopal, M.A., LL.B., Deputy Collector, Kolhapur. b. November 1905, s. of Gopalrao Shinde; *Educ:* Rajal High School, Rajapur; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Government Law College, Bombay. Professor in English and Sanskrit, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1928-41; Judicial Secretary, Kolhapur, 1941-42; Secretary to H. H. the Senior Maharani Regent of Kolhapur, 1942-47; Supply Commissioner, Kolhapur, 1947-48; Home Secretary and R. T. O., Kolhapur, 1948-49; takes great interest in the social uplift and general education of the backward classes and the Harijans; Secretary, Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House; founder and Secretary, the Rescue Home at Kolhapur. *Clubs: Kolhapur Residency Club; Laxmi Gymkhana. Address: Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.*



SHIRNAME, Dr. T. G., B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.R.S. (London), R. Econ. S. (London), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India. b. November 12, 1899; *Educ:* Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Lecturer, Agri. Coll., Poona (1925-30); sent on study leave by Govt. to England (1930-32); attached to work with Indian Trade Commr., London (1932); Professor of Agri. Economics Agri. College, Poona from 1932; on deputation to Govt. of India, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay Province, Bombay; from Jan. 1942 Controller of Prices, Bombay; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, March 1944—August 1945; travelled widely in Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, U.S.A., Canada, Eire, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Egypt and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan; Correspondent for India, International

Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34); organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice-President from 1942; Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934); organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd.; Examiner for B.Ag., B.Sc. (Agr.), M.Com., Ph.D., etc.; Secretary, Deccan Marathi Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Mahanta Society, Poona (1934-35); President, Bombay Education League (1942-45); President, Marathi Mandali (1945-46); Leader, Govt. of India Delegation in Palestine (1941); represented Govts. of India and Bombay on several Committees, Conferences and bodies. *Address:* New Delhi.

SHIVAHARE, Dharmendra Veer, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Press and Stationery, Rajasthan Government, Udaipur, and Director, Arya Sahitya Mandal Ltd., Ajmer. *b.* at Fatehpur, U.P.; *Educ.* Ajmer and Nagpur. Has been a congress worker.



Was imprisoned in Central Jail, Ajmer, for congress activities during school days, 1930; again detained on 9th August, 1942 and released, 1944. Once elected Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer Municipality, for six years, is interested in printing industry; took practical training in all departments; also practised as a successful lawyer for a few years; after his release from prison became Supervisor, Lalith Press Ltd., Delhi 1944; was entrusted by the Mewar Govt. with the work of organising their Press at Udaipur and appointed manager; is also a businessman. *Address:* Udaipur.

SHIVDASANI, Indurkumar Hassamal, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.E.S., Mag. Director, Associated Services Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, Associated Services (London) Ltd., London and Associated Services (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi *b.* April 15, 1918, s. of Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani, M.A. (Cantab.), m. Lakshmi Siphambhai one d.; *Educ.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Clare College, Cambridge, U.K. Has been in business. *Recreations:* Tennis, Squash, Billiards, Riding. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Willington Sport Club. *Address:* 23, Gullf Parade, Bombay.



SHIVDASANI, Parsram Rupchand, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), M.I.C.E., Deputy General Manager, Bombay Municipality B.E.S.T. Undertaking, since Oct. 1947. *b.* February 12, 1906, s. of late Rupchand Bilaram, Retired Judicial Commissioner, Sind; m. Saraswati Shivdasani; one s. and two d.; *Educ.* St. Patrick's High School and D. J. Sind College, Karachi; City & Guilds Institute, London. In service of the Karachi Port Trust, 1929-47; sent to England for special training in Harbour Engineering, 1930-32; appointed Assistant Engineer, 1932; Executive Engineer, 1937-45; Deputy Chief Engineer, 1945-47; acted as Chief Engineer on a few occasions; resigned service in Nov. 1947 due to partition of the country, acted as General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertaking, October-November, 1948. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Clubs:* Karachi Club, Karachi; W.I.A.A., Bombay; W.I.A.A. Club Houses Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* Office, Electric House, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* B.I. Mafatlat Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHIVHARE, Mathuraprasad, Managing Director, Arya Sahitya Mandal Ltd., Ajmer; M. P. Shivhare & Co. Ltd., Ajmer. *b.* 1886, Fatehpur (U.P.); *Educ.* at Alahabad. Joined



social and political movements, opened Swadeshi concerns, founded Anglo-Sanskrit School (now an Inter College), and Arya Samaj, Fatehpur, 1905. Appointed Manager, Yashwantrao Chavan, founded by Maharshi Dayanand 1919; founded Arya Sahitya Mandal Ltd., and Fine Art Printing Press, the best press in Rajasthan, the first to publish four Vedas in Hindi, 1930; floated Swadeshi Stores Ltd. Rajputana Films Ltd., Educational Publishers Ltd., Ajmer; was member, Provincial and District Congress; originator, Adarshnagar, a model town in Ajmer and Arya Nagar, a veteran printer in Rajputana and Journalist associated with Arya Martand Weekly, Mahila and Vedic Vidyayan monthly. *Address:* Ajmer.

SHOATB, Mohamed, M.A., LL.B., F.C.W.A., F.I.C.W.A., Financial Adviser, Communications, Pakistan, since 1948. *b.* Sept. 6, 1905, s. of M. Abdussattar; m. Ifat Ara; four s. and two d.; *Educ.* Allahabad, U.P. Provincial Service, 1926-29; Superior Service, Military Accounts since 1929; Controller of Army Factory Accounts, 1937; Chief Controller of Factory Accounts, 1942; Financial Adviser, Military Finance (Pakistan), 1947. *Recreations:* Bridge and Tennis. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Karachi Club. *Address:* 203 B, E. I. Lines, Karachi.

SHOME, Paresb Lal, B.A. (1909), B.J. (1912), President, Assam Revenue Tribunal, *b.* July 19, 1893; m. Miss Nilima, d. of late Kedar Nath Bose (first cousin of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose); *Educ.* City College, Presidency College & University Law College, Calcutta. Enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1913. Asst. Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 1917-22; Asst. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, Calcutta session, 1917, and Special Calcutta session, 1920; Secretary, Assam Bengal Lawyers' Conference, 1921; Assam Bengal Lawyers' League, 1921-24; member, Assam Legislative Council, 1927-30; President, Assam Chamber of Commerce, 1944-47; Advocate-General, Assam, October 1943 to Sept. 1946; Chairman, Burma Valley Rice Procurement Enquiry Committee (appointed by Government of Assam), 1945; President, Assam Revenue Tribunal, October 1946. *Publications:* Editor, "Vijaya" Bengali Monthly Magazine, 1912-15; Contributions to magazines and newspapers. *Address:* "Inverneil", Kench's Trace, Shillong; 12/3, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta 29.

SHOEBERT, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt. (1946), J.E. (1945), E.L. (1939), I.C.S. Secy., Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, Pakistan, since 1948. *b.* 1890, s. of Joseph Cornelius Shoebert, of London and Twickenham; *Educ.* St. Paul's School; Christ Church, Oxford. Inns of Court Rifles T. F. Commissioned, April 1915 in The Rifle Brigade; twice wounded; Auxiliary Force, India, since 1923. Major, A.I.R. O., 1927-33; commanded Nagpur Rifles, A.F. (I.), 1933-37; Hon. Lt.-Colonel, 1933; Hon. A.D.C. to Viceroy, 1933-38; with Indian Coronation Contingent, 1927. Asst. Commr., C.P., 1920-23; Supervisor, Assam Labour Board, 1923-25; Offg. Chairman, July-Oct. 1924; Dy. Commr., Narsinghpur, Jabalpur, Sangor and Nagpur Districts, 1925-27; Provincial Supdt., Census Operations, C.P., 1930-32; Commr. of Settlements; Dir. of Land Records & Excise Commissioner; member of C.P. Leg. Council, 1934 and 1936; P. M. G., U.P., 1938-40; Senior Dy. Dir.-General, Posts & Telegraphs, 1940-41; D. G., Posts & Telegraphs, 1941-46 (visited

M.E.F. Front & P.A.I. Force, 1941, Burma 1943, Italy & M.E.F., 1945); Offg. Secy., Govt. of India, Posts & Air Dept., 1944 & 1945; Secy., Govt. of India, Communications Dept., 1946; M. L. A. (Central); Leader, Indian Delegations to Postal Experts Conference, Lake Success, Dec. 1946; Commonwealth Communications Council, London, March 1947; International Telecommunications Conference, Atlantic City, July to Sept. 1947; Chairman, Office of International Telecommunications Union for negotiating agreement with United Nations. *Clubs:* East India and Sports Club. *Address:* Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

SHRINAGESH, Lt.-Gen. Satyavant Nalannah, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, since January 15, 1949. *b.* May 11, 1903; s. of Dr. Shrinagesh Mallannah; m. Rajkumari Kochhar; two s. and two d.; *Educ.* Public School in England; Cambridge Univ. and Sandhurst. Was commissioned in 1925 as Adjutant, 4/19th Hyderabad Regt. and served in Singapore, 1933; Instructor, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, 1939; commanded the 6/19th Hyderabad Regt. (now the 6th Kumaon Regt.) and fought in Waziristan, Assam and Burma with the Lushai Brigade, Dec. 1942; officiated as Brigade Commander, 64 Indian Infantry Brigade of the 19th Indian (Daggar) Division in Burma; selected to go to Germany as Dy. Chief of the Indian Military Mission, Nov. 1945; worked as Economic Adviser and Counsel looking after the interests of Indian Nationals in Germany and locating missing prisoners of war; was Commandant of the Kumaon Regimental Centre, 1946; commanded the 268 Indian Infantry Brigade, Japan; was promoted Major-General and appointed G.O.C., Madras Area; became Adjutant-General, A.H.Q., India, 1948; took over the overall command of Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir, Sept. 1948. *Address:* G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, New Delhi.

SHROFF, Ardesht Darabshaw, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.), Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* June 4, 1899; m. Jeral Pandey; *Educ.* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, London School of Economics, London. Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll., Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Shareholders' Assoc., 1936-37; Member, Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice-Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37; Chairman, Tata Textile Group and New India Assurance Company; member, Profit Sharing Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Municipal Finance Cttee.; an expert witness before the Select Cttee. of Central Leg. Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934; Secy., Currency League, 1933-34; Director, Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.; Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd.; Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., 1944. *Publications:* One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan. *Address:* "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHROFF, Dhirelal Nemchand, Hon. Magistrate, J.P., Managing Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Limited and The New Era Textile Mills Ltd. *b.* 27th August 1909, s. of Nemchand Udechand, Landlord of Pardi, Dist. Surat; m. Manjula Jarwala, d. of Amarchand Chundil Jarwala of Bombay; one s. and one d.; *Educ.* Matriculated from the D. C. O. Sarvajani High School of Pardi; F.Y.A. from the Wilson College, Bombay; apprentice course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Malunga in spinning and weaving; practical training at the Ruby Mills, Dadar; Salford Technical College, Manchester;



England, 1933-35; practical training at the Wellcome Mills Ltd., Nelson, England. Visited Japan, 1935; initiated the incorporation of the New Era Textile Mills Ltd. in 1936 firstly for the weaving of silk and art silk and later installed a complete plant of Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing which catered for all the war supply orders, particularly in reference to mineral khaki, waterproof canvases and antigas fabrics; purchased Evans Fraser & Co. Ltd.; Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd., New Era Textile Mills Ltd., National Savings Bank Ltd., New Era Warehousing Co. Ltd., National Plastics & Allied Industries Ltd., All India Services Ltd., The Hindustan Cine & Graphic Arts Ltd., D. N. Shroff & Co. Ltd., Paragon Engineering Co. Ltd., The Jupiter Tube Corporation Ltd., Rubako Plastics Ltd.; Sole Proprietor, New Era Stores, United Knitting Works, United Importers, Clothing and Tailoring Co.; Committee Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Club*: Radio Club. *Address*:—Residence: 40A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, and "Apna Cottage," John, Bombay; *Office*: The Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

SHEROFF, Kaikhushru Ruttonji P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J.P., President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies, b. July 27, 1878; m. Aimal, d. of Rustomji Panday; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Byranjee Jejeebhoy College of Commerce; Author of works on Mathematics; recipient of silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications*: "Elementary Arithmetic and Algebra for P. E. Students." *Address*: Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUBART, Lt.-Col. Stanley David, Australian Govt. Trade Commissioner (Bombay), since Dec. 1945. b. Sept. 6, 1898; s. of D. H. J. Shubart and Elizabeth (Neve) of Saneombe, South Devon, England; m. Catherine Olorenshu of Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 29, 1934; *Educ.*: Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, Punjab. Army. Enlisted Regular Army, July 1913; Commissioned Indian Army, Oct. 1918; demobilised, Aug. 1921; Capt. I.A.R.O.; went to Australia, 1922; worked on Farms, Sheep Station, etc.; joined H.R. McKay-Massey Harris, 1933; General Motors, 1935; recalled Army, 1940; Asst. Director of Motorization, A.I.C., Melbourne, 1940-45; Deputy Chief Provision Officer, 1945-46; Aust. Mil. Forces; arrived Bombay, July 1947. *Recreations*: Hockey, swimming, golf. *Clubs*: Navy, Army and Air Force Club, Melbourne; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana. *Address*: Glider House, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHUJAUDDIN, Khalifa, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). b. 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; President, Anjuman-e-Himayat-ul-Islam, Lahore Founder and Hon. Secy. Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore since 1922; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930; President, Bar Association & Member of the Council of Law Reporting and of the Bar Council, High Court, Lahore; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim History Conference, 1942; member of the Lahore Corps., 1946-49; President, West Punjab branch of Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. *Address*: 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Graham Dennison, J.P. Senior Partner, Shuttleworth & Brett, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. b. June 17, 1889.

m. Margaret Ellen Anderson March (15, 1917). *Educ.*: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Commissioned. *Address*: 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay.

SIBGHATULLAH, C. H., R.A., of Messrs. Kizar Mohammad & Co., Madras: Vice-President Young Muslim Society. b. November 4, 1913; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Elected to the Corporation of Madras, March 1941; Re-elected in 1948; elected Chairman, Madras Corporation Works Committee, 1944-45; prominent businessman; manufacturer and exporter of Textiles; Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce; member, Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; represented the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the Senate of the Madras University for 3 years; represents the Muslim Chamber of Commerce on South Indian Railway Advisory Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Muslim Educational Association; member, Muscad-Ahmed-Idam, Madras; Director, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.; takes active part in Anjuman-e-Institutions and various charitable and social concerns; visited U.K. and the Continent in 1947. *Address*: 102, San Thome High Road, Madras.

SIDDIO, Shujaat Ali, M.A., Accountant-General, Military, Rawalpindi. b. Nov. 9, 1902; s. of Faisal Ali; m. Sarda Khalun, d. of Dr. Abdul Rahman Bhopori, Ph.D.; seven s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Bareilly College and St. John's College, Agra, joined as Asst. Controller of Military Accounts, 1928; held posts as Asst. & Dy. Accountant-General, Junior Controller and Controller of Military Accounts; also as Dy. Auditor General, Pakistan. *Publications*: *Public Finance in Islam* (Ashraf Publication). *Recreations*: Sports. *Clubs*: Pindi Club. *Address*: 111, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.

SIDHANTA, Nirmal Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.), Double First Class, English Tripos, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University and Members-Secretary, Universities Commission, b. Oct. 31, 1894; s. of late Gikanta Sidhanta; m. Chitraksha Sen; two d. and one s.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Cambridge Universities. Lecturer, London Univ., 1922-23; Reader in English, Lucknow Univ., 1923-26; Professor of English, Lucknow Univ., since 1926; Dean since 1933; Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay University, 1928. *Publications*: "The Heroic Age of India: A Comparative Study (Kegan Paul). *Recreations*: Tennis and Bridge. *Address*: Badshahgah, Lucknow.

SIDEHWA, R. K., member, Constituent Assembly of India; ex-Mayor of Karachi; member, All-India Congress Committee; Pres., Karachi District Congress Committee; Municipal Councillor, Karachi; member, Central Advisory Council of Railways; ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust; ex-President, Sind & Baluchistan Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union; Federation of Telegraph Men of India, and Burma; Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union; ex-Secretary, Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Chairman, Railway Bonds Committee; ex-President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams Association; member, Executive Committee & Council of various institutions; ex-Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly; Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association; President, Federation of All-India Passengers' Association; President, Federation of All-India Local Authorities. *Address*: "My Nest", Worli Sea Face, Bombay 18.

SIKUND, Dewan Bahadur Lakhpat Rai, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, ex-Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *Educ.*: Graduated with Honours from the Punjab

Univ., M.A. of the Cambridge Univ., having passed the Tripos examination in Mental and Moral Sciences, Ph.D. of the Giessen Univ., Germany, and Bar-at-Law of the Middle Temple. Practised as Advocate of the Lahore High Court for a few years; Foreign & Political Secretary to the Bikaner Government in 1930; accompanied His late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to London in 1931 for the second Round Table Conference; Secretary, Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer to the Bikaner Government, and also worked on the Judicial Committee of the Bikaner State; Political Minister, Jaisalmer State, 1935; specially deputed to England in May, 1935, as a representative of the Jaisalmer State during the passage of the Govt. of India Act, 1935. Dewan, Jaisalmer State, 1936-1942; Chief Member of Council, Minority Administration, Kisbenghar State, 1942-45. *Address*: Kapurthala.

SILAM, Sayaji Lakshman, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.L.A., B.Sc. (General), Secretary, B.P.C.C., Member of Senate, Bombay University; Merchant and Social & Political Worker. b. May 18, 1896; m. Luxmidil. *Educ.*: Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay. Member of the Corporation (1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1932; 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1939; 5th May, 1939 to 10th August, 1943 and 20th November, 1943 to 31st March, 1940); Chairman, Standing Committee (1st April, 1945 to 31st March, 1946); Works Committee (1939-40); and Markets & Gardens Committee (1926-27 and 1927-28); Member, R.P.C.C. since 1938; Vice-President, R.P.C.C. (1941). Commissioner of Prohibition of the Government (1937-38); Secretary to the 'Thak' Memorial Cttee.; for some time Fellow of the Bombay University; Chairman of the Housing Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Cttee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay, (1945-46); connected with various educational, public and social institutions. *Publications*: "Gitalap" *Address*: Keshavnagar 12th Lane, Promises No. 16, Bombay No. 4.

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Khnasha, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, East Punjab Legislative Assembly. b. Aug. 30, 1893; *Educ.*: Greys Inn, London. *Clubs*: East Punjab Club, Simla; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address*: "Holmcroft," Simla.

SINGH, Major-General Atma, Indian Army. b. Sept. 17, 1905; s. of Sardar Chunnan Singh; m. Jaswant, d. of S. S. Basawa Singh; two s. and two d. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Titar and Khalsa College, Amritsar; Punjab University. Left College in B.Sc. 4th year and joined the Army as direct V.C.O., Feb. 1926; was sent to R.M.C., Sandhurst, for further training and granted King's Commission from Sandhurst and after doing an attachment for one year with a Bn. of Yorks and Lancs. in Delhi was posted to 2nd Bn. of the First Punjab Regt.; was instrumental in raising and later commanding 15 Bn. First Punjab Regt.; commanded 2nd Bn. First Punjab Regt., upto the time of partition; posted in command of 9 Inf. Bde. in Ranchi; officiated in command of 5 Inf. Div. for four months; promoted Major-General, April 1948, and selected to command Jammu (now 20) Div. which fought in Kashmir. *Recreations*: Riding and collection of Hades. *Clubs*: Peshawar Club; Lahore Gymkhana; Jhelum Club. *Address*: Berhampur, Rupar, E. Punjab.

SINGH, Kr. Balbir, B.Sc., C.E. (Roorkee), I.S.E., M.I.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, U.P. b. 12th Oct. 1894; m. Jwala Devi; three s. and two d. *Educ.*: Passed



School Final from Khurja, Dist. Bulandshahr; Agra College; Thomason College, Roorkhee. *Address*: Canal Colony, Lucknow, U.P.

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev, Minister for Defence, Govt. of India since Aug. 15, 1947; Member for Defence, Interim Government, September 2, 1946; Minister for Development, Government of Punjab, June 1942-Sept. 1946; Previously Director of Messrs. Indra Singh and Sons Ltd. *Address*: 17, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Lt.-Col. Bahadur, O.B.I., Minister without Portfolio, State Council, Jodhpur, since October 1948. b. 1893. Joined Jodhpur Lancers, 1914; commanded the Regiment till retirement in 1941; during the World War I (1914-1919) was in France doing both mounted and dismounted action at Combrail, Bat de Calais, Somme and then in Egypt, Jordan and Syria; lost one eye on service during big advance of 500 miles in Syria; commanded the Indian troops segregated at Taranto (Italy); commanded the Jodhpur Lancers during manoeuvres with the Indian Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Area, and retired from service after the Unit was mechanized in Risalpur, 1941; made Lt.-Col. 1936, awarded the Medals: British War, Victory, Silver Jubilee, Coronation, O.B.I., General Service, India Service and India Independence. *Address*: State Council, Jodhpur.



SINGH, Charan, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. Parliamentary Secretary to Hon'ble Premier, U.P. b. December 23, 1902. s. of Ch. Meer Singh, m. Shm. Gayatri Devi; one s. and five ds. *Educ.*: Meerut and Agra. Started legal practice in the Allahabad District. *Educ.* in 1928; began taking active interest in political and other public activities in 1929; imprisoned in 1930 for six months in 1940 for one year and in 1942 for fifteen months; elected M.L.A. (U.P.) in 1937 and again in 1946. *Publications*: "Abdullah of Zamindari" (Kitabistan), 1947. *Address*: Council House, Lucknow.

SINGH, C. M. H. Ranajodha, B.A., Inspector-General of Police, Mysore. b. Dec. 5, 1896. s. of Dr. C. G. Hanuman Singh; m. Sri Shanmukhari Devi; two s. and four ds. *Educ.*: Mysore; made special study of the Police Administrations at Scotland Yard and other important centres in Europe. Asstt. Commissioner, 1920-39; promoted Dy. Commissioner, 1939. *Publications*: A book on the Police Administration in Europe. *Hobbies*: Tennis and Golf. *Clubs*: Bangalore Golf Club, Bangalore Club, Century Club, etc. *Address*: 24, Krishnarajendra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

SINGH, Kanwar Sir Dalip, Kt. (1943), B.A., Bar-at-Law, Legal and Treaties Adviser, E.A. and C.R. Ministry since October 1947. b. June 2, 1885; s. of Raja Sir Harnam Singh; m. Miss R. Gupta, d. of S. C. Gupta, Ex-Secy., Legislative Assembly; one s. Jaya Dalip Singh. *Educ.*: Fortnam Christian College, Lahore; Pembroke College, Cambridge. Practised Lahore High Court, 1912-1925; appointed Judge of Lahore High Court, 1925; Resigned—February 1943. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Mandi House, New Delhi.

SINGH, Gurmukh Nihal, M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi, since Oct. 1943. b. March 14, 1895. s. of the late S. Nihal Singh Suri; m. Lakshmi; three s. and four ds. *Educ.*: London School of Economics, 1914-18; B.Sc. (Econ.) (Hons.) in Public Administration; Inns of Court, Middle Temple, London. Professor of Economics & Political Science, Benares Hindu Univ. since 1920; was Rana

Varma Professor of Political Science and Head of the Dept. of Political Science and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Benares, 1939; Principal, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad 1939-43; member, Academic and Administrative Bodies of several Indian Universities; Founder-Secretary (1933-41), and President 1942, Indian Political Science Assoc. *Publications*: *British India and Indian States: Their future relations*; *Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development*; *India in Crisis*; and *Indian Constituent Assembly. Recollections*: Public work. *Clubs*: D.D.C.A.; Willingdon Pavilion, Delhi. *Address*: Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

SINGH, Gaya Prasad, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Muzaffarpur. m. Srmati Chameli Devi; one s. Dr. Munehwar Prasad Singh, M.B.B.S. and three ds.; *Educ.*: Muzaffarpur, Patna, Calcutta. Founder and Hon'y. Secy., Town Hall Library, Muzaffarpur; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly (1924-34), Standing Finance Cttee.; Founder member, Aero Club of India and Burma; member, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Empire Parliamentary Assoc.; presided over the 13th Session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzaffarpur, 1933; 5th Session of the Burma Provincial Khabatrya Navyayuk Sangh, Rangoon, 1933; 8th Session of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference, Amritsar, 1933; opening ceremony of the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi, 1933; 12th Session of the U. P. Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Benares, 1934; member, Governing Body, G.B.B. College, Muzaffarpur; Hon'y. Secy., Yuvaraj Prat College, Ocl. Dt. Lakhimpur-Kheri; one of the Vice-Patrons of International Contemporary Art Exhibition, New Delhi, 1946; Author of *Khadder (Name Protection) Act, 1934* passed by the Central Legislature; Author of *Victorial Kashmir*. *Address*: Muzaffarpur (Behar).

SINGH, Brigadier Rao Raja Hanut, Krishi Mantri, Govt. of Jodhpur since Sept. 27, 1948. b. 1900. s. of His late Highness Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji; m. Nahau, d. of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, three s. *Educ.*: under English tutors and grammar, D.A.A. College, Lahore. Served War 1914-18; Private Secretary to His late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, 1917-22. Comptroller of Household of His Highness, Jodhpur, 1923-25; Nigami Officer Stables to His Highness, 1925-33; Comptroller of Stables to His Highness, 1933-41; also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness; one of the two Indian Polo Players with nine handicap; player of international repute, an authority on Polo; played for Jodhpur, Jaipur and other Indian and English teams, winning numerous trophies in India and England; Medals: Coronation 1911, 1914-15 Star, General Service, French War, Victoria 1918, Jubilee 1935, Coronation 1937. *Address*: Minister of Health and Medicine, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jodhpur.



SINGH, Jaipal, Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Pres., All-India Adibasi Mahasabha. b. Jan. 3, 1903. s. of late Annu Pahan; m. Tara Majumdar, g. d. of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, first Pres. of the Indian National Congress; *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Ranchi; Grammar School, Darlington, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Oxford. Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey; Captain of the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1928; first Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32; Commercial Master, Achinota College, Gold Coast, 1933-36; Headmaster and Officiating

Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur 1936-37; Colonisation Minister and Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1937-39; Civilian Adviser, Services Selection Board, 1943-46; Editor, Adibasi Sakam, 1941-42. *Publications*: Articles on Games and Social Anthropology. *Address*: Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur.

SINGH, Jang Bir, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Honours), London, Associate of City & Guilds of London Institute, Bramwell Medallist, (1932), Heurich Medallist (1932), A.M.I. Mech. E., Member, Institute of Petroleum, A.M.I. Struct. E., M.I. Production E., M.I.E. India, Deputy Director-General (Development), Ministry of Industry & Supply since Jan. 1947. b. Feb. 7, 1909. s. of late Hari Chand, retired Indian Army Officer; *Educ.*: St. Peter's English High School, Mandalay, Burma and London University. Covenanted Engineer with Burma Oil Co. until 1942; Deputy Director and Director in Directorate-General of Munitions Production, Calcutta, 1942-46; Director, Development Wing of D.G.I. & S., New Delhi, 1946-47. *Publications*: *Steel Processing Factories of India*; *Machine-Tool Buyers' Guide, India*; *Ferrous Foundries of India*; *Industrial Machinery Manufacturers of India*. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: Suite 8, Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi.

SINGH, Major-General Kalwant, I.A., Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, New Delhi, since May 1948. b. April 23, 1905. s. of the late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh, P.C.S., President, Council of Regency, Kalsia State and hereditary Provincial Darbari and Rais of Sikot District. m. Tejkaar, d. of Sardar Bahadur S. S. Gyani, I.S.R.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Fortnam Christian Coll., Lahore and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, (commissioned, Jan. 29, 1925; passed into the Staff Coll., Quetta, 1935 being the first Indian to pass by competition; Brig. Major, Thal Brig., 1940-41; Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1941-43 (First Indian Instructor); Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Operations), North Western Army, Rawalpindi, 1943; Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Plans), Indian Expeditionary Force, 1943; Comdlt., 7th Bn., East Punjab Regt., 1943-45; Second-in-Command (Colonel) 114 and 89 Brigades, Burma and Siam, July-Oct. 1945; Comdr., 20 and 114 Indian Infantry Bdes., Feb. 1946-May 1947; Comdr. of Troops against Black Mountain tribes, N.W.F.P. Jan. 1947; Brig.-General, Staff, Northern Command, May 1947-15 Aug. 1947; Dir. of Military Training, Army Hqrs., August 1947-Nov. 1947; Comdr. JAK Division Nov. 47-Jan. 1948; Comdr. JAK Force, Jan. 1948—May 1948. *Address*: 5, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Brigadier Kanwar Bahadur, P.S.C., Deputy Secretary (Military) to the Cabinet, Govt. of India since February 1948. b. August 5, 1910; s. of Major-General Sir Onkar Singhji, Kt., C.I.E., ex-Prime Minister of Kotah; m. Rajkumari Rajinder Kanwer of Harwani; one s. and three d.; *Educ.*: Herbert College, Kotah; Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Was commissioned as an Officer, Jan. 1931; served with the Highland Light Infantry, 1931-32 and was posted to the 4th Bn. 10th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Army; served in that Regiment throughout, which was later renamed the Kumaon Regiment; held first staff appointment, 1940; qualified at Staff College (course at Camberley in U.K. *Address*: Palattha House, Kotah (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Hon'ble Sardar Kapoor, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, East Punjab Legislative Assembly, since Oct. 24, 1947. b. 1898; *Educ.*: Khalsa College, Amritsar. Practised Law, 1923-34 and 1938-40; suspended practice on account of disciplinary action by High Court for conviction during C. D. Movement; Sessions

Judge, Chief Revenue Secretary and Dewan, Ajal Garh State, 1935-37; deputed by the State to the Princes & Prime Ministers' Conference in Bombay, Jhansi and Nowgong, to consider the Federal Part of the Govt. of India Act of 1935; resigned State service as he joined the Congress party in the Punjab Assembly; member, Dist. Board, Ludhiana, 1925-40; Vice-Pres. of the Board for 5 years; was removed from the Board by the Punjab Govt. due to his conviction in C.D. Movement, 1940; member, Municipal Ctee., Ludhiana, 1927-37; was Vice-Pres. for a term; acted as Pres.; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937-47; Secy., Congress Assembly Party, 1942-45; Chief Whip, Congress Assembly Party, 1946-47; Dy. Speaker, Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946-47. Address: Windfield, Simla, S.W.

SINGH, Brigadier Kunwar Vishesharnath, 1st M.B. (Cantab.), Provincial Training School (I.C.S.), Sub-Area Commander, Bangalore, b. July 24, 1897, s. of late Col. Bhula Nauth, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Rtd.), (Hon. Physician to the King); Educ.: Oakfield School, Rugby (Preparatory School); Dulwich College, London; Emmanuel College, Cambridge. First commissioned in the Indian Army, Dec. 1919; substantive commission, July 20, 1920; temporary Brigadier, 25, 1948. Recreations: Horse riding, Swimming, Rugby, Football. Clubs: Bangalore Club. Address: C/o Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGH, Major-General Lakhinder, M.B.E. (June '48), G.O.C., H.Q., Bengal, Bihar & Orissa Area, since May 1948; b. Oct. 30, 1905, s. of Mr. & Mrs. S. Dharma Singh; m. Jindan Gunwant Lakhinder Singh; three d.; Educ.: Chif's Coll., Lahore; P.O.W.R. I.M.C., Dehra Dun; Sandhurst, 1924-25. Commissioned, Sept. 1925 (att. to Lt. Berkshire Regt. at Lahore, one year; Q.V.O., 17 Rajput Regt., 1925-32; served on Frontier including Razmak-Manzai-Bannu-Peshawar and out posts; 1st War Course at Staff College, S.C. with H.Q. Waziristan Dist., 1940; S.C. Base Sub-Area at Basra, 1941; appointed D.A.Q.M.G., Alwar Sub-Area, July 1941; A.Q. of the same, April 1942; appointed 2 1/2 6/2 P.R. at Malhinapore; took over Comd., Nov. 1942; Cndr., 3/2 Punjab Regt. in Jorhat (Assam), Jan. 1945; appointed A.A.G., P.S. Directorate, G.H.Q., Feb. 1947; A.A. & Q.M.G. I Corps, Karachi; Sub-Area Cndr., Jullundur, Sept. 1947; Cndr., So Bde., Gurgaon, Oct. 1947; moved with Bde. H.Q. to Akhnor, Dec. 11, 1947; was in the 1st big enemy action against Nausheera; Special Rep. of G.O.A. Jak Force, Srinagar, Feb. 11, 1948. Recreations: Sports, Shikar. Address: C/o Grindlays Bank Ltd., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SINGH, Malik Anup, Lt. Col., I.M.S., M.B.E.S. Retired Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal. General Practitioner, b. Sept. 22, 1891; m. Kamla, d. of A. Moon, Bar-at-Law Kanpur; Educ.: Lahore (Punjab Univ.), Edinburgh and London. Joined Indian Medical Service, 1915; retired 1948; served in the Great War No. 1 in North West Frontier of India, German East Africa, Mari Field Forces, India and South Persia; subsequently posted in F.M.S. as O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Taiping; joined Jail Service as Supdt. and Medical Officer of Central Jail, Insein, Burma; subsequently transferred to Bengal Jail Service; served in Great War No. 2 in Field areas of Bengal. Address: Parbati, Bagla Road, Kanpur.

SINGH, Dr. Mangal, Finance & Public Health Minister, Former United State of Matsya. Worked with the late Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya for about 25 years; was Health & Medical Officer, Banaras Univ. of Ayurvedic College; was imprisoned in the Non-Cooperation Movements of 1917, 1921, 1930, 1932, 1935 and 1942; organised Congress Movement in Dholpur. Address: Alwar.

SINGH, Man, B.A., Rai Bahadur (1917), C.B.E. (1932), b. 3rd July 1883; m. Lakshmi; Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined U.P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1908; promoted to Indian Police, 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery, 1929; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935; retired from the Indian Police Service, 1937; member, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1937-1942; Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, May 1942-December 1944. Address: Man Bhawan, Fatehpur, U.P.

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narinder, M.B.E., O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, b. July 26, 1897, s. of Sardar Sahib Singh; Educ.: G. H. Talbot, d. of Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh, District and Sessions Judge; three s., one of whom is a gunner in the 43 Field Regt., Jhansi; the other is G.C. in the I.M.A., Dehra Dun and the third is being educated at Gwalior School; Educ.: Government College, Lahore. Special Magistrate, Rohitak; City Magistrate, Lahore and Delhi; Secretary, War Committee, Delhi Province; Controller of Clothing, Supply Department for Delhi, Punjab, Sind and Frontier Provinces; Assistant Director, Parachutes, Delhi; Regional Commissioner, Delhi, C.P., U.P., Behar and Central States; Director of Administration, Disposals, Supply Department, Govt. of India; Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, Gurgaon and Amritsar. Address: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

SINGH, Sardar Narinder, M.A. (Economist), Business Manager, Dr. Jai Singh's Son & Co. (Delhi), Distributor for Pharmaceutical Products, b. July 11, 1918, s. of Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.A., M.L.A., East Punjab, ex-M.A.; Pakistan; m. Surinder Kaur; one d.; Educ.: Modern High School, New Delhi; Government College, Lahore. Managing Director, M.E.S. Co. Ltd., managed Fruit Farm and Cotton Ginning Factory, Minchamun (Multan Dist.); member, Educational Committee, Chief Kh. Isa Dewan, Amritsar; member, Managing Committee, Modern High School, New Delhi; member, West Punjab Refugees Board. Publications: Several articles in journals, *Iterations*, Hiking, Shooting, Swimming and Tennis. Clubs: Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. Address: 12, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Nawab, B.A., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ambala Division, East Punjab, since July 1947, b. April 7, 1907, s. of Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, I.P. (Rtd.); m. two s. and one d.; Educ.: Morris College, Nagpur; graduated, 1927; passed I.C.S., at London, 1928; posted to the Punjab in 1929, where he served as Asstt. Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, Dist. & Sessions Judge (Delhi, 1939-43) and Legal Remembrancer & Legislative Secy.; Home Secy., East Punjab, Aug. 1947 to July 1948. Recreations: Tennis, Bridge & Literature. Clubs: Sirhind Club, Ambala; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; East Punjab Club, Simla. Address: Ambala Cantonment.

SINGH, Raghubhat, M.A., L.L.B., member, All-India Congress Committee (1948); President, City Congress (1946-48); Congress Swadeshi Exhibition, Benares (1946, 1948, 1949). Advocate, b. 1911, s. of Jatuk Nath Singh; Educ.: Benares Hindu University; has been taking keen interest in Congress work since 1921; courted imprisonment, 1921, 1926, 1931-32, 1940, 1942; occupies an important position in the public life of East U.P.; interested in political, social and cultural activities; the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi immersed at Benares by him. Publications: *Consider: Towards Freedom: Fascism*; (English) *Rajni-Ka-Ka-Ka*; *Bhikaris*; *Ek Kona*; *Chowra*; *Kahan Indrajai*; *Lawaris*; *Dekha*, etc. (Hindi). Address: Aurangabad, Benares City.



SINGH, Rao Raj Kunwar, M.L.A., Zemindar, b. November 17, 1897, adopted s. of Rao Karam Singh Ji & Smt. Rani Khushal Kaur Sahiba; m. Rani Laxmi Kaur and Rani Phool Kunwar; Educ.: Upto S.S.L.C., G.I.S.S., Aligarh and Rajput College, Agra. Remained a member of the Dist. Board and its Vice-Chairman and of other Cons.; Municipal Commr.; M.L.C., Chairman, Vice-President and member of the Agra Province Zemindars' Assoc., Allahabad; is an M.L.A. representing the Zemindars of Agra Province. Address: Rais Baranli, Post Aligarh, U.P.

SINGH, H.E. Raja Maharaj, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Governor of Bombay, since January 1948, b. May 17, 1878; m. Gunwati Maya Das, d. of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab); 2 s., 1 d.; Educ.: Harrow and Bull. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902, U.P. C.S., 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Coll. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-22; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 & 1929, Benares, 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P., 1933; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1941; Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July 1943; President, Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1946; Delegate to Commonwealth Conferences, London, 1945; Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947. Publications: Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the Press. Address: Govt. House, Bombay.

SINGH, Raja Priyanshu Prasad, B.A., LL.B., Landlord, Bahadur Bag, Gwalior, Bar-at-Law, Benares, b. June 2, 1902, s. of late Raja Santanand Prasad Singh, s. of late Raja Sahab of Benares, m. Rani Raj Kumari of Agra; one s. and three d.; Educ.: Central Hindu College; Benares Hindu University; succeeded to the hereditary title of Raja on the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1947; Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Honorary Magistrate; Assistant Collector (U.P. Revenue Service), 1942-46; is connected with the University Court and a number of social and public Associations; is keenly interested in freemasonry and is the Pres. of the Rotary Club; is a good speaker; Recreations: Social Services, Public Speaking. Clubs: Benares Club; Rotary Club; P. K. U. Club; Nipal Club; Masonic Lodges. Address: Raja Shiva Prasad Gate, Town Hall, Benares.



SINGH, Hon'ble Shri Ramachandran, M.Sc., B.L., Minister for Irrigation, Electrification, Legislative and Public Health, Engineering, Bihar Government, b. 1885; Educ.: Calcutta University; Patna University. For some time Demonstrator in Chemistry, G. B. College, Muzaffarpur; joined Non-Cooperation Movement; was Professor of Chemistry in Bihar Vidyapith for several years; elected member, Bihar Legislative Council, 1920; took part in Non-Cooperation Movement, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1942 and imprisoned every time; elected member, Bihar Assembly, 1937, and again in 1946. Publications: Wrote 3 books in full, two of them viz., *Biswa ka Vekash* and *Arpa Konhai* have gone to the press but not published as yet. Address: Masnagar (Bihar), P.O. Bilhal, Railway Station Baranli Junction, District Monghyr; Secretariat, Patna.

SINGH, St. Nihal, Author, Journalist and photographer, b. June 2, 1884; Educ.: Punjab University; m. Cathylene Kinsey Book, 1907. First contribution to an English newspaper in

1898; since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weeklies and daily newspapers all over the world; has thrice girdled the globe and while living in four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through numerous editions; writes in several languages; among best-known works are: *India's Fighters*; *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Allies*; *The Rajas and Their India*; *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*; *The Azam and the British Empire*; *Bhagat Singh*; *The Maker of Modern Gondal*; *Messages of Uplift for India*; *Urges Divine*; *Making Road Children Good*; *Dry America*, etc. Address: "Suryasthanam," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGH, Sardar Sampuran, Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan. *b.* 1889 at Waringh Sabha, Singhwala District, Amritsar; *m.* Narindar Kaur, *d.* of Subedar Major Balwant Singh of 23rd Sikh Pioneers, 1913; *Educ.*: Government School and Khalsa College, Amritsar; called to Bar in 1916 by the Middle Temple, London. Member of Provincial Legislature, 1929-35; since then he was a member of the Central Assembly of India; was twice invited to the Round Table Conference; was a member of A.I.C.C.; was member of Central Cotton Ctee. of India and Director, East India Cotton Assoc., leader of Opposition, Punjab Legislature. Address: Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore.

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Swaran, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., LL.B., Minister for Home and Revenue, East Punjab, Aug. 1947—April 1949. *b.* Aug. 19, 1907, s. of S. Partap Singh, Shankar, Dist. Jullundur; *m.* Shrimati Charankaur; three *d.*; *Educ.*: D.B. Primary School, Shankar; D.B. Middle School, Nanvoda; Khalsa High School, Jullundur; Ranchi College, Kapurthala; Govt. College, Lahore (1926-30); Law College, Lahore (1930-32). Practised as a Lawyer at Jullundur, 1932-46; elected to the Punjab Assembly, 1946; Secy., Panthik Assembly Party & Parliamentary Secy., Home (April 1946 to Sept. 1946); Development Minister, Punjab (Sept. 1946 to March 1947) and also Leader, Panthik Assembly Party; member, Partition Ctee., June-Aug. 1947. Address: Charlie Villa, Simla; Civil Lines, Jullundur City.

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Teja, B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, Patiala and East Punjab States Union High Court, Patiala, since Nov. 1948. *b.* Jan. 4, 1889, s. of Sardar Sunder Singh; *Educ.*: Khalsa High School, Amritsar; Mission High School, Rawalpindi; Gordon College, Rawalpindi. Started practice as lawyer, 1914; soon became a prominent civil lawyer at Rawalpindi; District & Sessions Judge, United Punjab, 1932-43; appointed a Judge of the High Court, Lahore, 1943; became Fellow, Punjab Univ., 1945 and member, Syndicate, 1946; appointed first Vice-Chancellor of the East Punjab Univ., 1948; retired from the High Court, East Punjab, Simla, 1948; member, Radcliffe Boundary Commission appointed to partition the Punjab, 1947; Address: Chief Justice, Patiala and East Punjab States Union High Court, Patiala.

SINGH, Lieut.-General Thakur Nathu, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, since April 1948. *b.* May 10, 1902, s. of Thakur Hans Singh of Gumanpur, a Jagirdar in Durgapur State; *m.* Bai Sahib Sanyal Kanwar, *d.* of Thakur Laxman Singhji of Kundali in Udaipur (Mewar); three *s.*, Kanwar Pratap Singh, Kanwar Ranvijay Singh and Amarjit Singh; and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Commissioned at Sandhurst, 1922; did a year's attachment with the South Lancashire Regt.; joined the 1st Rajput Regt.,

1924; was the battalion machine-gun officer; appointed Adjutant and took part in the Mohmand operations, 1933; was mentioned in despatches; graduated from the Staff College, Quetta, 1938; appointed Staff Captain and later Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade; appointed G.S.O. II of 4 Corps in Imphal, 1942; was then 2nd-in-Command to the 2nd Rajput Regt.; in October of the next year commanded the 9th Rajput Regt., 1943; took his old Bn. the 1st to the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands and received the formal Jap surrender at Nancowry; Dy. Director, Selection of Personnel, with the rank of Colonel, promoted Director, May-Oct. 1946; commanded the Dera Zaf Force at Dera-Ismael Khan and the Zhob Brigade, the Kamptee Sub Area, the Deccan & U.P. Areas, 1947-48. *Recreations*: Games, Outdoor life and Touring. Address: Gumanpura, Durgapur State (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Tribhuban Prasad, B.A. (Hons.) (Economics), M.A. (Economics - 1st Class 1st) (Patna Univ.), M.B.E. (Jan. 1947), Secy. to Bihar Govt. Public Works, Irrigation and Electrification Depts., *b.* May 1913, s. of P. Singh; *m.* Madhuri; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Patna College, Patna University; London School of Economics. Competed in the L.C.S. Exam. at London, 1935; Sub-Divisional Officer, Dinapur, Giridih; Under-Secy. to Govt., Education and Development Dept.; Addl. District Magistrate, Cane Commissioner; Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Secy. to Govt., Education and Development Dept.; Relief Commissioner in Bihar Riots; Food Commissioner and Secy. to Govt., Supply Dept.; Hon. Secy., Bihar Flying Club; *Recreations*: Bridge and Gardening. *Clubs*: Hon. Secy., Bihar Flying Club; New Patna Club; Ranchi Club. Address: Secretariat Patna.

SINGH, Brigadier Thakur Sheodatt, Commander, Jubbulpore (Indep.) Sub-Ar. *b.* 22nd Aug. 1902 at Bikaner; *m.* Rajkumari Kamla Devi, Jubbulpore, 1940; *Educ.*: Noble School, Bikaner; Shrewsbury School, England; Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Attached to 1st Bn. Border Regt.; joined the 16th Light Cavalry and Commanded a Squadron; Staff College, Quetta; Staff Captain, Kohat District; Brigadier Major, 14 Ind. Inf. Bde; proceeded Overseas to Iraq as D.A.Q.M.G.; joined H.Q. 4 Ind. Div. as A.A. & Q.M.G. in the Western Desert; joined 16th Light Cavalry as 2nd-in-Command; appointed as G.S.O. I in the Intelligence Branch at G.H.Q.; went to Berlin as Deputy Commander of the Indian Military Mission, 1947; was L.O. to H.Q. 4 Ind. Div. in West & East Punjab, 1947; proceeded to Nepal, 1947 as member of Indian delegation. Keen polo player and big game hunter. Address: Commander, Jubbulpore Sub-Area.

SINGHAL, Kanwar Ram Niwas, Proprietor Rajputana Automobiles, Ajmer. *b.* December 3, 1907. Has recently erected a grand showroom at Kuchery Road, Ajmer; Proprietor, Singhal Bros., Jaipur; Chairman, National Metal Rolling Mills, Ltd., Ajmer; prominent figure in business circles of Ajmer. Address: Rajputana Automobiles, Kutchery Road, Ajmer.



SINGHANIA, Shree Kallashpat, Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1908, s. of late Sri Kamla-pat Singhanian and Srimati Ram Pyari Devi; *m.* Shreemati Vimla Mittal; two *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.*: P. P. N. High School, Cawnpore; Appren-



tice, J.K. Cotton Mills; rounded off training by travel abroad in Europe and America, 1938-39; again visited Europe and the U.K. in 1947; Resident Director, J. K. Group of Industries, Western India Zone, Bombay; joined J. K. Cotton Mill as Director, became later its Director-in-Charge; Director: J. K. Jute Mills Ltd., J. K. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Plastic Products Ltd., M. P. Sugar Mills, Cawnpore, Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal J.K. Investment Trust Ltd., Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Soda Works Ltd., Snow White Food Products Ltd., Vita Supplies Corp., Ltd., Calcutta, J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd., New Kaiser-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Impex (India) Ltd., Textile Fabrics Ltd., Bombay, etc.; Partner: Juggilal Kamlatpat (Bankers), J.K. Hosiery Factory, J.K. Oil Mill & Soap Factory, Kamla Ice Factory, Kamlatpat Motilal Gutaiya Sugar Mills Co., and J.K. Woolen Mills, Cawnpore, Modern Rubber Mfg. Co., and Eastern Chemicals Co. (India) Bombay, J.K. (Etawah), etc.; Member: St. John Ambulance Corps, Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhaktkhande School of Indian Music, Photographic Society of India, Indian Overseas Central Association, All-India Federation of Educational Associations, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow University, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India, Cawnpore, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Merchants' Chamber, U.P., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, Federation of Woolen Manufacturers in India, Cawnpore, Jaipur Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Sammelan and member of more than 10 Masonic Lodges, both S.C. & E.C. *Publications*: Writes occasionally on economic and industrial topics. *Hobbies*: Gardening and collection of rare art treasures, books and coins. *Recreations*: Tennis, swimming and bridge. *Clubs*: Founder-President, Cawnpore Rotary Club and Member, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay; 8-39 Club, Bombay; Ganges Club Ltd., Cawnpore; Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore; Roshanara Club, and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; U.P. Flying Club, Cawnpore, etc. Address: J.K. House, 59, Warden Road, Bombay.

SINGHANIA, Lala Lakshmpat, prominent businessman, Calcutta. *b.* 1914; *Educ.*: Privately at home. Entered business at the early age of 20; took upon himself the administration of J. K. Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Kanpur and subsequently the J. K. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. also at Kanpur; assumed charge as Director-in-Charge of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. at Calcutta, and with the expansion of business interests of the J. K. Group in Bengal, transferred his business activities from Kanpur to Calcutta; Pres., National Insurance Co. Ltd., and National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; is also at the head of a dozen other industrial and financial concerns of the J.K. Group located at Calcutta; has travelled extensively round the world, 1939; paid a second visit abroad immediately after the end of the war; was the Senior Vice-Pres. and subsequently Pres., Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Kanpur, during the war; Pres., Bharat Chamber of Commerce Calcutta; is closely associated with the Federation of Indian



Chambers of Commerce as a sitting member of the Ctee., for a number of years; member, Coal Control Board; Indian Central Jute Ctee.; Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Ctee. of the Indian Standards Institute; along with his two elder brothers, Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt. and Kailashpat Singhania, constitutes the J. K. Group of Industries. Address: National Insurance Building, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SINGHANIA, Sir Padampat, Kt. Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Kanpur. b. January, 1905, e.s. of the late Lala Kamalpat Singhania. Acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental



principles of Economics and Finance; undertook an extensive business tour of Europe at an early age and gained first-hand knowledge of the technique and organisation of industries in western countries; entered business in his early age and assisted by his two brothers, promoted and developed Indian industries to a great extent; governing and guiding force of J. K. Industries, comprising of a host of undertakings; is very fond of collecting and compiling statistical data; founded the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, 1932; President, Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935; guided the activities of the Employers' Association of Northern India, 1941-43; Chairman, Bank of Jaipur Ltd.; Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; has been the Chairman of the Government Power Alcohol Ctee.; member, Indian Constituent Assembly; Central Advisory Board of Forest Utilisation; Indian Central Jute Ctee.; Indian Central Cotton Ctee.; Textile Control Board; Board of Industries, United Provinces; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; Labour Advisory Council; Industrial Policy Ctee., and a number of other Ctees.; donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as primary schools, propagation of Hindi, and to religious, social and educational institutions; helped in establishing J. K. Institute of Applied Physics at Allahabad Univ. and J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations at Lucknow Univ.—the two institutions of its kind in India. *Hobbies:* Construction of fine buildings and places of recreation such as the 'Kamla Tower' (the seat of Central administration offices of J. K. Industries and the 'Kamla Retreat' the Beauty spot of Kanpur, attracting tourists and visitors from all sides of the country) and 'Kamla Castle' (a building of its own kind in Mussoorie), being noteworthy. *Recreations:* Riding, travelling, sports and music. Address: Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

SINGHANIA, Lala Parshotam Das, Industrialist and Businessman of Cawnpore, b. 1898; Educ.: at Mirzapore. Joined Shri Ganjani Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. as Director in 1918; joined the J.K. Group in 1934 as Manager of J.K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., and subsequently became Director in 1942; Director, J.K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.; J. K. Investment Trust Ltd.; The Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd.; The Western India Shars Corporation Ltd., and J. K. Chemicals Ltd. Residential Address: 113/8, Swarnnagar, Cawnpore. Official Address: Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SINGHANIA, Lala Sohanlal, Managing Director, Plastic Products Ltd., Kanpur. b. 1906, fifth s. of L. Murlidhar Singhania of Kanpur; Educ.: Calcutta. Entered business and took up manufacturing line by joining a Cotton Mill at Mirzapur; later joined Juggilal Kamalpat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur, rose to the position of General Manager and Director-in-Charge; taken on the Board of Directors of J. K. Industries, 1942; Director; J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Standard Chemicals Ltd.; Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.; J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.; J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd.; Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd.; Western India Shars Corp., Ltd., Bombay; Vinla Stores Ltd., Lucknow; member, Advisory Ctee. of the Govt. Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; a Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottish Constitution. Address: Kamla Tower, Kanpur.



SINGHJI, Thakur Mahendra, B.A., U.P.C.S. (Rtd.). b. March 20, 1892; m. Princess Chuda Devyeshwari Devi, d. of Prince Khadga Shumsher Jung Rana Bahadur, late Commander-in-Chief of Nepal and d. of the Maharaja of Nepal who abdicated in 1948; six s. and three d., the d. d., Kumari Lekha Devyeshwari Devi being Her Highness the Maharani Scindia of Gwalior. Served the U.P. Govt. as Deputy Collector for more than 20 yrs.; retired, March 20, 1947; deeply interested in Vedic Philosophy & religion. Publication: "Our Lord in Gita." Address: Gopalpur House, Orai, U.P.



SINHA, Amulya Ratan, M.A. (Cal.), Univ. Gold Medalist; Deputy Director-General, Dept. of C. I. & S. b. Nov. 8, 1896, s. of late B. K. Sinha of Barrackpore and Smt. Saraswati Mitra of Calcutta; m. Susama Sinha, three s. and four d. Educ.: Vidyasagar College (then Metropolitan Institution) (Cal. and post-graduate Dept. of Cal. Univ.; Asst. Director of C. I. & S., 1941; Director of Statistics, Govt. of India, 1942-47; deputed to the Hyderabad State and worked as Statistical Adviser to the State in re-organising the State Dept. of Statistics, 1947, appointed Special Officer to revise the scope and form of All-India trade statistics, consequent on the partition of the country, 1948. Publications: Contributed a number of Research articles on Economic Statistics to Sankhya, the Indian Statistical Inst., Calcutta. Recreations: Walking. Address: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SINHA, The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan, M.A., B.L., D.L. Minister, Bihar Government, since April 1946. b. July 1889; Educ.: Patna Coll. and Univ. Law Coll. (Calcutta), Prof. of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); practised in Patna High Court till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Champaran Agrarian Enquiry in 1917; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924; and Chairman, District Board, Gaya; Pres., Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake), 1934; elected member, Council of State (1926-29); M.L.A. (Centrd) (1935-37); M.L.A. (Bihar), 1937; General Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1934-36; Finance Minister, Bihar Govt., 1937-39; General Secy., Reception Ctee., 33rd Session, Indian National Congress; Jailed for 15 months, 1933-34; detained

for Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1940-41 for 9 months and for 1942 movement detained for 22 months (1942-44); worked as General Secy., North Bihar Co-ordinating Relief Ctee during epidemics in 1944-45; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946; selected Leader, Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947; elected Pres., Provincial Ctee. of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, 1948. Publications: "My Reminiscence" (in Hindi). Address: Secretariat, Patna.

SINHA, Bhupendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur, of Nashpur, Zamindar, b. 16th Nov. 1888; m. first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari; Educ.: Presidency Coll. and University Law Coll., Calcutta, 1st Class Hon. Magte.; Trustee, Indian Museum; President, Indian Arts School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Asiatic Society; member, B. R. Railway Local Advisory Ctee. and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal; Leader, Land-holders' party in the Council; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Assoc., Calcutta, Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, Hindu Mission, Bengal and Calcutta Orphanage; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; Patron of the Bratachari movement; Leader of the Progressive party of the Upper House; elected President, All India Vaidh Conference at Aligarh in 1933 and at Sitapur in 1941 and also of the Agarwal Mahasabha at Benares in 1928 and at Allahabad in 1934; member, Bengal Film Censor Board, the Provincial Transport Authority and Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust and a Vice-President of the Empire Parliamentary Assoc., member, Sanskrit Assoc. of Bengal, Bihar and Assam; Pres., Ballygunge Girls' College and Kailash H. E. School; Trustee of All-India Cow Conference; member, All-India Cattle Show Committee at Delhi; Fellow, Royal E. Society, Lond.; heir to the *gaddi* of Raj Kumar Ravendranarayan Sinha. Address: Nashipur Rajphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, E. Bengal; 4 A, Ramnagar Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

SINHA, Deva Sharan, B.A., B.L. (Patna Univ.), Advocate, Patna High Court, b. June 1903, s. of B. Rambhok Singh; m. Srimati Mitlesh Devi; three s. and one d. Educ.: Bihar National College, Calcutta. Joined Bar, 1927; participated in the Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930-1933 and jailed several times; member, Bihar Provincial Congress Ctee. and All-India Congress Ctee. since 1934; elected member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946 and member, Working Ctee., Bihar Provincial Ctee.; President of many Social Organisations; unanimously elected Deputy Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946. Recreations: Gardening. Address: P. O. Barh, District Patna (Bihar).

SINHA, Harnarain, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, C. P. b. September 2, 1900; Educ.: State High School, Rajnandgaon, C. P.; Morris College, Nagpur; Allahabad University; London School of Economics and Oriental Studies, London University. Asst. Prof. or of History, Morris College, Nagpur, 1925; Professor of History, 1942 and Principal, 1947; Head of the Department of History, Nagpur University, 1943; Member, High School Education Board, C. P. and the University Court, the Academic Council and Executive Council of Nagpur University; President, Modern History Section of Indian History Congress, 1946; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Govt. of India and its Research and Publication Committee; Chairman, Board of Editors, Nagpur University Journal and Editor of Annual Bulletin, Nagpur University Historical Society. Publications: "Rise of the Peshwa", "Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity",

SITARAMAYYA, Dr B. Pattabhi, B.A.,
M.H.C.M., President, Indian National Congress, b. November 24, 1880. Started life as a private medical practitioner at Masulipatnam, 1906; gave it up, 1916; has been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1916; started the *Jannababuni*, an English Weekly, 1919, and conducted it till April, 1930, after which he was in prison for a year; edited *Salt Satyagraha* again in prison for 2 years in 1932-33, and for the third time in Oct. 1933, for 6 months; imprisoned again under the Defence of India Rules in March 19 to Nov. 1st, 1941 and then on 9th Aug. 1942; and released on 15th June, 1945; member, Working Unit of the A.I.C.C., 1929-30, 31 and again between 1934 and 36, and 1937-38; Nationalist, 1929-30; took interest in the Co-operative Movement, and presided over the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1926; was intimately connected with the movement till 1930; also takes an interest in education, Banking and Insurance and has founded the Andhra Jatheya Kalasala in 1908; the Andhra Insurance Co., the Andhra Bank, as well as the Bharata Kshamsa and Andhra Sahitya Insurance Co.; elected member, Constituent Assembly in 1946; President, All-India States' People's Conference in 1936 at Karachi—Navasari Convention, 1938-39; working President, A.I.S.P.C. in 1946-47-48; elected President, Indian National Congress, Jaipur Session, Oct. 21, 1948. *Publications: National Education, 1912; Indian Nationalism, 1913; History of Education in India, 1915; History of Language, 1916; The Indian National Congress (Jubilee Commemorative Volume, 1935); Economic Conquest of India; Constitutions of the World; Gandhi and Gandhism; Gandhism and Socialism; Hindu Home Rediscovered in 1936-37; Why Love Congress; Sixty Years of Congress; Fundamentals of India's Political Problems; Feathers and the History of Congress, Vol. II; Some History in Question and Answer. Address: Masulipatnam.*

SIVASUBRAMANIAN, L. R., M.L. (Madras). L.C. Miller Gold Medalist; University Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi, b. July 31, 1899, s. of L. E. Ramachandra Iyer; m. Srinati Rajammal of Tanjore; two s. and three d.; *Educ.*: S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Enrolled Madras High Court, 1923; practised till 1927; appointed Reader in Law, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1927; Head of the Department of Law, 1938; Dean, Faculty of Law, 1939; and later Principal and Univ. Professor of Law; member, U.P. Legal Education Reform Cttee., 1937; Sectional Pres., All-India Law Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan), 1944; Member of Senate, Syndicate, Court and Council, Banaras Hindu Univ.; member, Law Faculties of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Banaras Hindu Universities for several years. *Publications*: Wrote several articles to papers and journals, e.g., *Theories of Punishment*, *Reorganisation of Legal Education in India*, *Hindu Law Reform*, etc. *Address*: No. 2, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

SMITH, Albert, Managing Director, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., and of The Zenith Insurance Co., Ltd., Resident Secretary, The London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., and The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.; Director, Homi Mehta & Sons Ltd., Jawhar Timber Industries, Ltd., Ray-II (India) Ltd. b. October 27, 1902; m. September 19, 1932; one s. and one d. Joined the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, in 1925 as Assistant Manager; appointed General Manager, 1934 and Managing Director, in 1948. *Clubs*: Willington Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club, Bombay Football Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club and Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SMITH, Thomas, Journalist. b. June 7, 1910, s. of late Lazarus J. Smith and Mrs. Suzana Smith; m. first, Laura Doris George (Jodhpur), Dec. 29, 1934 (died), second, Ruby Irene Jacob (Agra), June 24, 1936; one s., Lazarus, Ronald and Neville, and three d., Noreen, Doreen and Maureen. *Educ.*: St. Peter's College, Agra. Took to journalism (1930) and appointed District Correspondent of "The Englishman", "The Statesman", and subsequently of "The Associated Press of India", "The Times of India" and for sometime also of "The Pioneer", edited English edition of "Agra Akhbar" (1932-34); "The Agra Times", "The Agra Citizen" (1937-38) and "The Globe" magazine (1942-47), during the War served as Civilian (Gazetted) Officer in the L.A.O.C.; Pres., Agra Press Correspondents' Assoc.; Vice-Pres., Agra Journalists' Assoc. *Recreations*: Shooting, Photography and Hockey. *Address*: Ghattia Azam Khan, Agra (U. P.), India.

SODHBANS, Sirdar Prem Singh, F.I.A.A. (Lond.), B. Com. (Lond.). b. 24th July, 1888, at Gajarkhan; *Educ.*: Ramnagar (G. Wala) & Lahore. Served in Army, 1902-04; A.I.A.A., London, 30th Sept, 1911, and Fellow on 12th Dec, 1922; member, War League, Gujranwala, 1917-19; Fou. and Secy of the Central Sikh League, 919-22; President, Lahore Dist. Gurdwara Cttee., 1920-21; member, Executive Cttee. of S. G. P. C., 1921-23; host to late Mahatma Gandhi, late Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and M. Shaughat Ali, on their visit to Nankana Sahib, 1921, Vice-Pres. and Pres., Lahore City Congress Cttee. and member, A.I.C.C., 1920-22; Founder & Editor, "Indian Accountant and Secretary"

since July 1922; Hony. Secy., Indian Inst. of Registered Accountants, Lahore, 1923-48; was mainly responsible for compromise between the Punjab Govt. and the Akali Sikhs for working of Gurdwara Act in 1926; approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U.P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January 1928; H. M. King's Commissioned Officer, 1927-34; represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31; presented sword to H. E. Capt. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor, along with other ex-soldiers, 1934; member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1931-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1925-47 and also its Hony. Secretary from 1928 to 1942 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, 1935, 1937-42, 1946-49; invited to attend the International Congress on Accounting held in London in July 1933; member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, 1936-40; member of N.W.R.L. Advisory Cttee., 1933-36; Member of H. M. King George V Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Cttee., 1936; Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936; Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, July 1936; the first Indian delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutschen Orient Verein, Berlin; President, Society of Registered Accountants in National India, 1937-38 and 1941-42; member, Indian Accountancy Board (Govt. of India), 1934-44; member, Price Control Board, Punjab, 1935-41; President, Incorporated Secretaries' Association (India), 1941-46; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1942-43; member of Panel E.P.T. Board of Referees, 1941-46; member of Council of N.I. Liberal Federation of India for 1944-45; member, Ex-Cttee., Indian Economic Association, 1947-48; Member, Punjab Industrial Development Cttee., 1945; Executive Cttee., Boy Scouts' Assn., Pb.; gave evidence before the India Taxation Committee, 1945; the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928; Franchise Cttee., 1932; The Debitment Cttee., 1925; The Income-tax Inquiry Cttee., 1936; The Wedgewood Railway Inquiry Cttee., 1936; The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937; The Punjab Unemployment Cttee., 1938; The Punjab Land Revenue Cttee., 1938; Member, Reception Cttee., Inter-Asian conference held in March 1947; ex-Cttee., Indian Economic Association, 1948; Advisory Cttee., Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India; Signatory to pledge given to late Mahatma Gandhi, for communal harmony and first to implement the same on 24th January 1948 by inviting Muslim friends to a tea party; member, Working Cttee.; West Punjab Sufferers' Central Cttee.; President, All India Ex-Servicemen's Association (Army, Navy and R.I.A. F.), New Delhi, 1949; President, Delhi and East Punjab Association of Accountants, Delhi; Hony. Secretary, Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi. Presented Sword of Honour to General K. M. Cariappa, First C-in-C. of Independent India's Army on 9th April 1949. *Publications*: *Indian Accountant and Secy.*, *Economic Planning of India*, *German Problem in Europe, 1936 & 1938*, *India and League of Nations*, *Industrial Development of India*, "Development of Accountancy Profession in India" - the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, *Sikh Position in India Buildings Abroad*, etc. *Address*: Dhillar Building, Original Road, Poharganj, New Delhi.

SOGANI, Manakchandra, B.Com., Income-Tax Adviser and Contractor. b. December 29, 1900, s. of Seth Neemchand Sogani; m. Shrinati Motilal, four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Ajmer and St. Jones College, Agra. Office Superintendent, Agrawal Insurance Co., Ltd. (1932); Manager, Indo-Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd. (1933-38); Income Tax Adviser since 1944; Treasury Contractor, Hind Bank Ltd. (1945-48); Bharat Bank Ltd. (1949); Vice-President, Jain Adhikar Rakshak Committee, Secretary, Jain Samiti; Ajmer Iron and Steel Stock Holders' Association; Member, Lodge Kundred Hope, Special Representative, General Assurance Society Ltd. *Recreations*: Tennis, Cricket, Photo Collection, Constructive work. *Address*: Naya Bazar, Ajmer.



SOKHEY, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh, Kt. (1940), I.M.S., M.A. (BSc., M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences. Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Director, Haffkine Institute, b. 15th Dec, 1887; m. late Memka - celebrated Indian danseuse, *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ., London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, John Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ. and Toronto Univ. Joined I.M.S. - 1913 coming first in the Competitive Exam; served in World War I, 1915-1917; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1923-1925; joined Haffkine Institute, 1925 as Asstt. Director. *Publications*: Scientific papers in various science journals. *Address*: Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

SOLA, The Rev. Marcial, S.J., Ph. D., M.A., Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920; Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, b. Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain; ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. In 1906; *Educ.*: Vich, Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U.S.A. Went to the Philippines; on the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments, 1897 to 1903; a delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U.S.A., 1904; Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution, 1916 to 1920, on the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: *The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands. A Study of Seismic Waves*. Contributions to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid, *A Compendium of the Science of Logic*. *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLANKI, Vaidya Waghaji Keshavji, Registered Practitioner, Mundra, Kutch. b. Chaitra Sudi 6, Samvat 1957, s. of Keshavji and Lealbi; m. Mrs. Dhillipani; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Mundra and Anjar; member, Cutch Bandharan Sanuli for Local Board, Nazam Sahib and Gannya Panchayat; Kutch Pradesh Congress Ad-hoc Samiti; Secretary, Shri Mundra Taluka Congress Samiti; Shri Mundra Taluka famine Samiti; President, Mundra Khedut Mandal; Mayor Mandal; member, Mundra Nagarsabha.



Refugees Advisory Board; Cutch Harijan Sangh. *Recreations*: Gardening. *Address*: Jadebooti Sansodhan Ashram, Mundra, Cutch.

SOMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh, F.G.S., N.L. Dy., Director, Geological Survey of India. b. March 10, 1903, s. of L. Shiv Lal Sondhi (Deceased); m. Vidya Vati Sondhi; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Tawi), Kashmir; joined the Geological Survey of India, 1926; worked extensively in Burma, North-west Himalayas, Punjab, Bombay, Sind, C.P. and Assam; also in Swiss and French Alps. *Publications*: Several on Geological Subjects. *Recreations*: Hiking in hills and Golf. *Address*: 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

SONI, Hon. Capt., Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bhagchand, Kt. A leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajasthan, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharimal Gumbhiraal, Ajmer. b. 11th November, 1904. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Ajmer. President, Rajputana Olympic Association; member, Central Leg. Assem., 1935-45; Chairman and Managing Director, R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Ltd.; Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Director, The Ajmer, The Amalgamated, Radial, Jalnott, Mandaur Electric Supply Companies Ltd., Mewar Textiles Mills Ltd., Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore, Treasurer, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Shahpura States; Vice-Patron, All-India Girl Guides' Association; President, All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha; Vice-President, Savtri Girls' College, Ajmer; Life member, Jodhpur Flying Club; Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer; has given large contributions and donations for charities and is running Tikam Chand Jain High School for boys and a girls' school at Ajmer; The All-India Digambar Jain community conferred the title Dharamveer Danyir, the title of Jati Shiromani by the All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha, Awarded Tazim and Gold honour by His Highness of Jodhpur. *Hobbies*: Photography and Music. *Address*: Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.



SONI, Hon. Capt., Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bhagchand, Kt. A leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajasthan, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharimal Gumbhiraal, Ajmer. b. 11th November, 1904. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Ajmer. President, Rajputana Olympic Association; member, Central Leg. Assem., 1935-45; Chairman and Managing Director, R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Ltd.; Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Director, The Ajmer, The Amalgamated, Radial, Jalnott, Mandaur Electric Supply Companies Ltd., Mewar Textiles Mills Ltd., Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore, Treasurer, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Shahpura States; Vice-Patron, All-India Girl Guides' Association; President, All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha; Vice-President, Savtri Girls' College, Ajmer; Life member, Jodhpur Flying Club; Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer; has given large contributions and donations for charities and is running Tikam Chand Jain High School for boys and a girls' school at Ajmer; The All-India Digambar Jain community conferred the title Dharamveer Danyir, the title of Jati Shiromani by the All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha, Awarded Tazim and Gold honour by His Highness of Jodhpur. *Hobbies*: Photography and Music. *Address*: Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.

SOONAWALLA, Dr. Phiroze Framji, M.D. (Bombay), 1925. Hon. Physician to Nair Hospital and Professor of Medicine, Topiwala National Medical College, b. 16th June, 1891; m. Miss Piroja Jamsaji Baria; *Educ.*: New High School (Bombay), St. Xavier's College (Bombay), Grant Medical College (Bombay). Worked in Masina Hospital, Bombay, from 1914 to 1928 in different capacities, House Physician, House Pathologist, Anaesthetist, House Surgeon and Acting Resident Medical Officer. *Address*: 629, Pargol Colony, Jam-e-Jamshed Road, Dadar, Bombay.

SOPARKAR, Gordhandas Bhaidas, I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.), Consulting Expert in Land Acquisition Valuation, Town Planning & Estate Development; Ex-Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay. b. May 12, 1888; m. In 1908 to Taragauri, decd., 1931, d. of Sheth Ranchodhas Varjivandas; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona; awarded several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career. Taken up in the Town Planning and Valuation Department in 1914; officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from June 1919 to Jan. 1920; Deputy Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1920-30; received special training in London in Valuation and Town Planning, 1925-26; Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1930-38; Consulting

Surveyor to Govt. from 1938 to August 1943; was deputed to Bhavnagar State in 1935 and Chhota Udepur State and Tata Sons Ltd., in 1939 for expert advice in Town Planning; designed 'Krishnanagar' residential suburb for Bhavnagar and 'Mithapur' Industrial Suburb for Tata Chemicals; member, Rent Inquiry Cttee., 1938-39. *Address*: Suman Vihar, 8th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

SOUNDANKAR, Gopal Ganesh, B.A., Managing Director, Sahyadri Insurance Co. Ltd., Managing Agent, Sewa Pharmacy Ltd. and the Kisan Products Ltd.; Chairman, Bombay Bobbin Factory Ltd.; Director, Swadesh Printers and Publishers Ltd.; President, Harijan Sewak Sangh, etc. b. Nov. 6, 1905; m. Mrs. Lilabai; three d.; *Educ.*: Nasik; S. P. College and Law College, Poona. Is an Educationist; Director, 'Swadesh' Weekly. *Recreations*: Social work. *Clubs*: Nasik Gymkhana. *Address*: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.



SOUTER, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1935), Industrial and Engineering Consultant; Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust and President, Cawnpore Development Board, 1945-48; Controller of Supplies, I.P. (Department of Supply), 1940-45; formerly Managing Dir., Ford & Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore. b. Jan. 26, 1891; m. Dorothy Mary Andrae; *Educ.*: Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature, 1926-40; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-39. *Address*: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SOWNAI, Govind Yeshwant, B.A. (Hons.), J.L.B., Joint District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Kolhapur. b. December 25, 1895, s. of late Govind K. Sownai; m. Shri Laxmibai Sownai; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay; started career as pleader in Kolhapur, 1918; was Public prosecutor and Government pleader till 1944; appointed District and Sessions Judge, Kolhapur, 1944; Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur since its foundation, 1933-44; was a prominent pleader both in the Civil and Criminal side in the High Court at Kolhapur for nearly 15 years; played excellent tennis and won several prizes in the Deccan College, was a fellow of the Deccan College Poona, 1915-16. *Address*: Rankalvesh, Kolhapur.



REENIVASAN, M. A., ex-Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior State, and Retired Minister, Mysore State. b. Sep. 20, 1897; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Madras and Central College, Bangalore; secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1917. Appointed Probationary Asstt. Commissioner, 1918; served in practically all departments of Government including Revenue, Judicial, Finance and Audit, Army, Industries, Local Administration and the Secretariat; Financial Adviser, Hydro-Electricity Department, 1925-28; deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore State business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, 1928-30; was later deputed to study and report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar



SOMANI, G. D., Merchant & Millowner. b. 1908, s. of Seth Hazarimal Somani; *Educ.*: S.V.S. Vidyalyaya, Calcutta; Director, Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay; Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Ltd., Jamnagar; The Nawanganur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jamnagar; The All-India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., Jodhpur; Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jodhpur; Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd., Jamnagar; The Sojat Ice & Oil Mills Ltd., Sojat (Marwar); Kasturiya Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay; The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., Bombay; The Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Bombay; member, Executive Committee, Millowners' Association; Bombay Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay; Trustee, Shree Venkatesh Devasthanam, Bombay; Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation. *Address*: C/o Shree Niwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.



SONALKAR, V. R., B.A. (Bom.), C.A.I.B. (London), Deputy Managing Director, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Council House, New Delhi. b. 2nd Feb. 1900; *Educ.*: at Deccan College, Poona and Wilson College, Bombay. Took up banking as a career. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922. Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central. Visited Central Bank's Branches at Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc., as Inspector. Was Agent of the Central Bank at Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar. Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab. Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd., as Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937. Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London. Was Deputy General Manager, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta. Visited England, France, Belgium and Switzerland on Bank's business. Joined the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in December 1948 as its Deputy Managing Director. *Publications*: Banking Frauds in India. *Address*: C/o Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Council House, New Delhi.



Gold Field, 1931; special duties in the Industries Department to rehabilitate and manage the Sri Krishnarajendra (Textiles) Mills, Mysore, 1931-34; Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board and of Local Red Cross and Social Welfare Organisation, Mysore, 1935-39; Government Director, Industrial Concerns, (Comprising Chairmanship or Government Directorship of eleven major industries in Mysore State), 1939-40; Services lent to the Government of India during the war as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940 and later as Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943; recalled in April 1943 by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for appointment as Minister for Food, Industries, Civil Supplies, Forests, and Mining; Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Board of Industrial Research, etc., 1943-45; Minister for Agriculture, Local, Self-Government, Army, etc., 1945-46; Vice President, Executive Council, Gwalior State and Member, Constituent Assembly, Council of Ministers, States Negotiating Committee, Union Constitution Committee, etc., 1947; retired from Gwalior after inauguration of Responsible Government in 1948; Director, Kolar Gold Mining Companies, Air-India International Ltd., Buckingham & Carnatic Co., etc. Address: Bangalore.

SRI KRISHNA, Dr. C.I.E. (1942), Ph.D., D.Sc. (London), F.N.I., Director of Forest Produce Research, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun since 1948. b. July 1896 at Lahore, s. of M. Mohan (died 1945); m. Usha Khanna (died 1928); Educ.: Punjab Univ.; D. S. I. H. (England) Research Scholar, 1919-21; Queen's College, London; King's College, London. Elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1923; Research Assistant, Chemistry Dept., King's College, London, 1924; appointed Reader in Organic Chemistry, Punjab Univ., 1925; appointed Biochemist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1928; elected Foundation Member of the National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937; elected Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1940; appointed Vice-President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, 1947; represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1947. Publications: Over a hundred publications, mainly on plant products. Recreations: Tennis. Clubs: Dinn Club. Address: 88, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SRINIVASAN, Kasturi, B.A., Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-44); Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union, 1943-45; President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1947; Chairman, Press Trust of India Ltd. b. Aug. 1887, eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Pro. and Editor of *The Hindu*; Educ.: Graduated from the Madras Presidency Coll. Joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934. Address: Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, Ram Chandra, B.Sc., C.I.E., O.B.E. (ret.), Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Kanpur. b. Sept. 10, 1891; m. the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again Nawal Kishori Srivastava; Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London. Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, B-har Sugar Works, Faehrkhul; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P.; Director: Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., Dabra; Baland Sugar Co., Ltd., Rajpur. Address: Nawal Niwas, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

SRIVASTAVA, R. P., B.A., I.T., Dy. Director of Public Instruction, Jodhpur (Rajasthan). b. Dec. 19, 1903, at Aligarh; Educ.: K.J. High School, Maurawan, Unao; Christ-church College, Cawnpore, Lucknow Univ.; Teacher's

Training College, Allahabad. Began as Asstt. Head Master, Rajput Schools, Chopasni, Jodhpur; Principal, Teacher's Training Institute, Judicial Secretary; Secy. to the Minister-in-waiting, Jodhpur; Secy., Public Service Commission; Inspector of Schools; Secy., Indian Red Cross Society; St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; Lady Chelmsford Child Welfare and Maternity League; organizer, Adult Education and Literacy Drive; takes keen interest in Reforms and Pacifist Movements. Hobbies: Reading, propagation of international understanding, Comparative study of Religious and problems of human progress and education. Recreations: Games, sports, Horse racing, Chess & Bridge. Address: Jodhpur.

SRIVASTAVA, Shyam Mohan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Allahabad), Jt. Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. b. July 13, 1910, s. of late Mahabir Prasad of Bharatpur State; m. Ratnavati, d. of Dr. Panna Lal, D.Litt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (retd.), lately Adviser to Governor, U.P.; one s. and two d. Educ.: Allahabad, Dublin (Trinity College), and Oxford (Jesus College). Entered I.C.S. 1934; served as Asstt. Jt. Magistrate in several Districts in U.P., 1934-38; Asstt. Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, 1938-40; Settlement Officer, Farrukhabad, 1940-42; Dy. Commissioner, Bara Banki, 1942-43; services placed with the Govt. of India, 1943; Additional Collector of Central Excises, N. W. India, 1943-44; Secy., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1944-45; Dy. Secy., Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1945; Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, 1945-47; placed on deputation at the Indian Embassy in U.S.A. and as Secretary of India's delegation to F.A.O. at Geneva, 1947. Publications: Settlement Reports on Fyzabad and Farrukhabad, U.P. Govt.; Report of the Indian Delegation to F.A.O. (1947). Recreations: Tennis, Riding, Chess. Address: 5, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

STEPHENS, Ian Melville, C.I.E., M.A. Editor and Director, the *Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi. b. Feb. 1903. Educ.: Winchester, King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar; R. J. Smith Research Student); 1st Class honours, Natural Sciences Tripos Pt. I., 1924, Historical Tripos Pt. II., 1925; and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernst Döbenham, Bart., 1928-30; Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Information with the Govt. of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise (Lobian) Committee, 1932; Director, Bureau of Public Information, 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman* as Assistant Editor, 1937; Director, 1939; Editor since Sept. 1942. Address: The *Statesman* Chowringhee Square, Calcutta; Connaught Circus, New Delhi.



STRACEY, Patrick Donald, M.A. (Madras), I.F.S., Conservator of Forests, Assam. b. Jan. 31, 1906, s. of Dia. Stracey, Madras Forest Dept.; m. Ellen Amelia Smith (nee Lever); Educ.: St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; Presidency College, Madras; I.F.S. College, Dehra Dun, 1925-30. Recreations: Sport, Shikar. Clubs: Shillong Club. Address: Shillong, Assam.

SUBBARAYAN, Mrs. K. Radhabai, B.A. (Madras Univ.), Landholder and Social Worker. b. April 22, 1891, m. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam; Educ.: Madras & Oxford. Member of Madras Univ. Senate & Syndicate for some years; served a term on Salem Dt. Board; served on first and second Round Table Conferences, Indian

Franchise Cttee.; member of Congress Party in Legislative Assembly from 1938-45; Member, Council of State, 1947; served on other social, political and educational bodies. Address: Tiruchengodu, Dt. Salem.

SUBBARAYAN, Dr. Paramasiva, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zamindar of Kumaramangalam. b. 11th Sept. 1889; m. Radhabai Kudmal, d. of Ral Saib K. Rangarao of Mangalore; three s. and one d.; Educ.: Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920; Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30; elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-49; Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-39, and 1947-48. Address: Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBRAMANIAM, T. S., M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P. & S., D.T.M. & D.T.L., Medical Officer, Madras Port Trust, since 1939. b. October 3, 1909; m. g.d. of K. Payanarayana Pillay, Landlord & Merchant, Madras; Educ.: Madras Christian College; Madras Medical College; Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Alan-H-Milne Medal of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in Dec 1936 for best outgoing student. Hon. Asst. Medical Officer, Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras, till 1939. Address: Govindappa Naicken St., G.T., Madras.

SUBRAMANIAM, Kavasseri Narayana, M.A., O.B.E. (June 1946), Jt. Secy., Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, since March 1948. b. June 4, 1900, s. of Kavasseri Swami Narayanayyar; m. Janaki Subramaniam; one s. and one d.; Educ.: Zamorin's College, Calcutt; Presidency College, Madras; School of Oriental Studies, London. Entered Indian Civil Service by open competition, 1922; Under-Secy. to C.P. & Berar Govt., 1928-29; Dist. Magistrate (Chhindwara, Chanda, Buldana), 1939-44; Deputy Secy. to C.P. & Berar Govt., 1944; Secretary to C.P. & Berar Govt., 1945-47; Management Engineer, United Nations Secretariat, New York, 1947-48. Recreations: Tennis and movies (amateur). Clubs: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. Address: Jt. Secretary, Labour Ministry, New Delhi.

SUBRAMANYA, Talakere, B.A. (Mysore), LL.B. (Bombay), President, Mysore Constituent Assembly. b. July 2, 1896, s. of T. Subba Rao and Sm. Shankaramma; m. Srimathi Suseladevi, d. of K. Rama Rao, Retd. Forest Officer, C.P.; one s. and two d.; Educ.: Govt. High School, Tumkur; St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; Central College, Bangalore; Law College, Bombay. Began practice at the Bar, 1921; took part in the first Non-co-operation movement; participated in every Freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; President, Mysore Congress, 1942-45; served in Municipality and District Board, Tumkur; has been the Pres. of the Mysore Charaka Sangha and Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samithi. Recreations: Hockey and Football. Clubs: Tumkur Club (member from 1921). Address: President, Constituent Assembly of Mysore, Bangalore.

SUBRAMANYAM, Palghat Ramakrishna, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker, *b.* on 5th June, 1909 in Palghat; *m.* Miss Ambujam Hariharra Iyer in 1930; three *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: in Mysore; obtained first rank in B.A. Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with



Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects, in 1929, was the recipient of four gold medals; was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes; passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects. Joined Messrs. Batilvala and Karand, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933; after serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 25, 1941; as an Underwriter, has been responsible for placing a veral issues on the market (Total raised capital of about Rs. 3 crores); Director of several Joint Stock Companies; *Address*: 70 A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUDEHARKAR, S. A., ex-Dewan of Baroda, *b.* 1891; *Educ.*: Baroda College, and Law College, Bombay; began career as Pleader in the Baroda High Court in 1913; entered Baroda service as Puisne Judge of the High Court in 1934, Legal Remembrance, 1936-1941; Chief Justice, 1944; appointed Education Member in 1946; Constitutional Adviser to Jodhpur State, 1941; awarded gold medal of Rajya Ratna Mandal 1933; takes keen interest in public life; was elected member of Baroda Municipal Corporation in 1915; elected Vice-President in 1921; first non-official President, 1929-31; was nominated member of the Baroda Legislative Assembly, 1925-34; worked on various committees such as Hindu Law, Dharma Sabha Expansion, Legal Dictionary, etc.; appointed Acting Dewan on the retirement of Sir R. L. Mitter on 1st October, 1947; confirmed as Dewan on 28th Jan., 1948 and retired on 1st June 1948; awarded gold medal of Arundhatya Mandal carrying with it the title of "Raj karya Bhurandhar", 1948, *Address*: "Swayam-Prakash", Pratap Gang, Baroda.



SUKHATME, Pandurang Vasudeo, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), D. Sc. (London), F.N.I., Statistical Adviser to Govt. of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, since 1944; *b.* July 27, 1911, *s.* of Vasudeo Hari Sukhatme and Satyabhaba Sukhatme, *m.* Indumati Devi; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona; University College, London; Galton Laboratory, London; Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, Harpenden. Statistician to Economic Adviser to Govt. of India, 1938; Asstt. Professor of Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, 1939-40; Fellow of National Institute of Sciences of India; Member of the Statistical Committee of Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations. *Publications*: Editor of Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics; Author of several original research memoirs, e.g. *Bi-partitional Functions* published by Royal Society, London; evolved the technique of random sampling for estimating crop production. *Address*: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

SUKTHANKAR, Yeshwant Narayan, C.I.E. (June 1941), B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi since August 11, 1947. *b.* August 21, 1897, *s.* of late Narayan Vishnu Sukthankar, Civil Engineer and Architect; *m.* Mrs. Sudha Sukthankar, *d.* of late Sir S. S. Bangekar, retired Judge, Bombay High Court; one *s.* *Educ.*: Bombay and Cambridge Universities. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 30th October, 1922; served in Central Provinces as Asstt. Commissioner, offg. Deputy Commissioner, April 1927; Under Secy. to Govt., Central Provinces, Oct., 1932; offg. Revenue Secy. to Govt., Central Provinces, June, 1933; Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, July, 1934; acting Indian Trade Commissioner, Oct., 1934; and again, Sept. 1935; Deputy Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, July, 1937; Deputy Commissioner (confirmed), August 1937; Tea Controller for India, Oct. 1939; Joint Secy., Commerce Dept. Govt. of India, Nov. 1943; offg. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, December 1945, and again March 1946; Additional Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, April, 1946; Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, August 1946. *Recreations*: Long walks, Reading. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 3, Queensway, New Delhi.

SULLY, Rev. Canon Thomas Donald, M.A. (Oxon.), D. Litt. (Agra), Missionary of the C.M.S., *b.* March 10, 1889, *s.* of J. G. Sully (date of Bridgewater (Som), England; *Educ.*: St. George's School, Harpenden; Wadhwa College, Oxford; and Westcott House, Cambridge. Joined staff of St. John's College, Agra, 1912; Principal, St. John's College, Agra, 1933-48; Canon of All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, 1936; Secretary for the Church Missionary Society in the Diocese of Lucknow from 1945. *Recreations*: Music and Water-colour sketching. *Address*: St. John's College, Agra, U.P.

SUNDARAM, Kuthur Vaidyanath Kalyan, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras Univ.), I.C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Law, since April 1948. *b.* Jan. 1, 1904, *s.* of the late K. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, M.A.L.T., Madras Educational Service, *m.* Indira, *d.* of Sardar Untao Singh Sherail of Majitha; *Educ.*: Colabatore College; Presidency College, Madras; and Christ College, Cambridge. Appointed to the I.C.S. in October, 1937; served in the Central Provinces and Berar as Assistant Commissioner, Additional District Judge and later on as Registrar of the Nagpur High Court, 1927-36; Reforms Officer of the Govt. of India, 1936-38; Legislative Department of the Govt. of India, 1938-48. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 6, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SUNDARA Raj, Dewan Bahadur Dr. B., F.N.I., Fishery Development Officer, U.P., since 1944; *b.* 1888, *m.* Phooli Seymons Barling, M.B.E.T., F.R.G.S.; *Educ.*: M.A. (Madras) and Ph.D. (Liverpool). Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40; Pres., Ind. Sc. Con. (Zoology), 1928; member, Fish Committee, I.C.A.R.; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1926-28; inaugurated Fish Refrigeration, Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India; Air Raid Warning Liaison Officer, Southern Command, 1943. *Publications*: Author of many fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull., 1923-41, including 1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras; Dams & Fisheries Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol. XIV, Chief Zoological publications; papers on Fauna of Krishadai Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull., 1927; several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols. XII & XIII and Proc. Ind. Sc. Cong., 1915 onwards. *Address*: No. 11, Oliver Road, Lucknow; "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SUNDARESAN, Nivarti, B.A., B.L., O.B.E., India's Executive Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and Financial Counsellor to India's Embassy at Washington; and Member, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters, United Nations, *b.* June 13, 1895; *Educ.*: Christian Coll., Madras & Law Coll., Madras. Deputed to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley; thereafter in Currency Dept. and Finance Dept. till March 1937, services lent to the Govt. of Burma in Audit Dept. till March 1941; attached to the Supply Finance Dept. as Dy. Financial Adviser from April 1941 to June 1942; reported to Finance Dept. in August 1942, first as Dy. Secy. and later as Jt. Secy. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: Indian Embassy, Washington.

SURI, Shiv, M.A., B.L., Secretary, India Sugar Syndicate Ltd. *b.* July, 1894; *m.*; two *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: Madras. Started as Geologist; went through Stock Exchange and Bank; Editor, Indian Sugar. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Clubs*: Calcutta South Club. *Address*: 7/57, Tilaknagar, Kanpur.

SUTARIA, Dabhyabhai C., Mg. Dir., Bombay Cycle Stores Ltd., Nagpur; *b.* 1902; *s.* of Chunilal; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad; *m.* Padmavati, *d.* of Bhogilal Kusumkar; has 5 *s.* and 5 *d.* Partner, Messrs. Popular Cycle Co., Bombay and Messrs. Universal Cycle & Motor Co., Ahmedabad. Senior Vice-President, C. I. & A. Icar Chamber of Commerce; President, Nagpur Merchants Association and C. P. & Berar Cycle Merchants Association, Nagpur; popular and associated with many religious and social institutions. *Address*: Laxmi Nivas, Dhantoli, Nagpur.



SWAMINATHAN, G., M.A., Secretary, Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee, *b.* December 25, 1907; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Indian Audit Dept. (1930); joined the Finance and Commerce Cadre as Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Dept. (1910); Deputy Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1915); Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept. (1916); Secretary, Central Board of Revenue (1947-48). *Address*: 4, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

SWAMI Ranganathananda, ex-President Ramakrishna Math and Mission, Karachi (closed down since August 1948). *b.* December 15, 1908; A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order, of Monks; joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1926; took orders in 1933; left Mysore in 1934 and worked in the Bangalore Branch of the Mission till 1938; served as Secretary and Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942; President, Ramakrishna Math and Mission Branch at Karachi, Aug. 1942 to Aug. 1948; organized the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Relief Fund at Karachi in 1943 and collected about Rs. 44 lakhs, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs. 20,000 in cash, and about Rs. 25,000 in cash to Malabar; organized the Noakhali and Bihar Relief funds at Karachi in 1946 and collected and sent about Rs. 1,35,000 to the Mission Head quarters, Calcutta for relief of the Hindus of Noakhali and Muslims of Bihar; actively interested in the work of the Sindhi Resettlement Scheme sponsored by Sri Pratap Dinkdas and others for resettling refugees from Sind at Gandhidhum (Kandla) in Cutch. *Address*: Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, Calcutta.

SWARUP, Dr. Daya, B.Sc. (Met.), Ph.D. (Sheffield), A.I.C., M.I.M., M.I. & S.I., M.M. (I.L.), University Professor of Metallurgy since 1936 and Principal, College of Mkt. and Met., B.H.C. *b.* March 4, 1904, *s.* of

Jate Pyarelal Rastogi, Retd. Dist. & Sessions Judge; m. Kiran Koliatgi; two s. and two d.; *Educ.*: B.Sc. (Met.), Benares Hindu Univ., 1928; Ph.D. (Sheffield), England, 1936, Asstt. Prof. of Metallurgy, B.H.U., 1928, Temp. Asstt. Chemist and Metallurgist, R.I. Rly.; Asstt. Prof. of Metallurgy, B.H.U., 1934; Nunfield Fellow in Extraction Metallurgy, April 1938-Nov. 1948, *Recreations*: Tennis and Photography. *Clubs*: B.H.U. Club. *Address*: Principal, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares.

SWARUP, Virendra, B.A., LL.B., Journalist and lawyer. b. July 25, 1925, s. of Dr. Brijendra Swarup, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Advocate and Mrs. Hansmukhi Devi; m. Dhara Rani, d. of the late Rai Bahadur Dr. Ram Kishore, Advocate and Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ., June 30, 1948 at Delhi; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Kanpur; awarded the Rameshwar Prasad Bagla Gold Medal for being first in order of merit at the LL.B. (Final) Examination, Agra Univ., 1947; also awarded the Nikishore Mehra-Durrant-Haythornthwaite Silver Medal for proficiency in Criminal Law. Joined as the Special Representative at Kanpur of the English Daily of U.P. the "Pioneer", July 1946; entered the legal profession, 1949. *Recreations*: Poetry, cards, tennis. *Address*: Civil Lines, Kanpur.



SWORD, Rev. Victor Hugo, Th. B., 1922, B.A., 1928, B.D., 1935, M.A., 1935, Th.D., 1936, Clergy. b. March 22, 1894; m. Cora Walter-Son, Jack Walter, daughter Linnea Malbrit; *Educ.*: Bethel Coll., Northern Seminary, University of Chicago, North Western University, Garrett Biblical Institute, Missionary in Assam; Pres., Bapt. Union, India, Burma and Ceylon, 1942; Pres. Assam Christian Council; Secy., A.C.C.; member, Student Christian Movement; Gen. Com. member, ex-Com. N.C.C.; member, Serampore Univ. Senate; member, Board of Trustees, Gauhati University; President-Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, Assam Government; Editor and member, Biological Society of Assam, *Publications*: in *Baptist in Assam*, 1935, *Pastor's Handbook* in Assamese; contributed many articles to Rel. Press. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam.

SYED, Sir Muhammad Saadulla, K.C.I.E. (1946), Kt. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry), B.L. b. May 1886; Educ.: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.); Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.); Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.). Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government, in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30; member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept. 1938; and again from February 1933-46; member, Constituent Assembly & Drafting Committee of Indian Dominion; Opposition Leader in Assam Legislative Assembly. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam or Shillong.

SYMON, Alexander Colin Burlington, C.M.G. (1948), O.B.E. (1941), Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, since Sept. 1946. b. May 13, 1902, s. of J. M. Symon and Mrs. Symon of Hull, Yorks; m. Doris Olive, only d. of the late E. J. Comfort and Mrs. Comfort of Harrow and Moolham; *Educ.*: Technical College, Hull, Joined India Office, 1920; Asstt. Secretary • to Indian Delegation to Disarmament

Conference, 1932-33; Secretary to Indian Delegation to London Naval Conference, 1935-36; Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, 1938; Secretary, Government of India Supply Commission in U.S.A., 1941-46. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: East India and Sports Club, London; Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address*: 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. C. G. Harday's Bank Street, North Harrow, Middlesex, England.

TALIB, Abu, B.A., Regional Labour Commissioner, Govt. of India, Calcutta. b. Jan. 1, 1917, s. of late Dr. Abdul Rahman; m. Mrs. Chamsun-Nahar Begum; three d.; *Educ.*: Ripon College, Calcutta; graduated in 1936. Did independent trade unionism for a couple of years; was appointed in Labour Service, Govt. of Bengal, subsequently became Deputy Labour Commissioner there; on deputation as Regional Labour Commissioner, Govt. of India, since 1945. *Address*: 13A, Col. Biswas Road, Calcutta.

TAMBE, Balkrishna Vishnu, Managing Director, B. Tambe Ltd., Caterers. b. April 12, 1893, s. of Vishnu Shivram Tambe; m. Radhabai Dhanamkar of Bhandar, Dist. Thana; one s. and two ds.; *Educ.*: Rajaram High School, Kolhapur; St. Xavier's College and Wilson College, Bombay; Service in Military Accounts Department, Bombay, 1914-16; joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; conducted national schools upto 1926; started Tambe Health Home, a catering firm on lines of modern



diets from 1926; converted it into B. Tambe Ltd., a private limited company in 1939; President, Girgaon Taluka Congress Office; member, Girgaon District Congress Office, since 1947; Hon. General Secy., Bombay Hotel Owners' Assoc. and Bombay Provincial Hotels Federation; President, Satskanya Seva Samaj; Chairman, Bombay Physical Culture Assoc.; Director, Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Deccan Potteries Allied Industries Ltd., and Deccan Hotels and General Industries Ltd., Blossom Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; member on the Government Salt Tax Advisory Office and Prohibition Office, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Marathi Chamber of Commerce, Poona; Promotor-Director, Institute of Indian Cookery; member, Passengers and Traffic Relief Assoc., Managing Council, R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri; Nootan Maharashtra Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Talegaon, Adarsha Shikshana Sanstha, Dadar and Pradnya Patha Shala, Wal; Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J.P.; Managing Editor, "Ahar", a Marathi monthly Magazine devoted to Health, Hygiene, Dietetics and Cookery. On World Tour since March 1949 for studying Cookery Institutes. *Publications*: "Ahar", a monthly Marathi Magazine. *Recreations*: Physical Culture. *Address*: 171, Girgaon Road, Sanzgiri Sadan, Bombay 4.

TAMBOLI, Jamshed Jahangir, Proprietor, Cotton Spinning and Pressing Factories, and Tube Well Boring and Tractor Departments, Amalner b. Aug. 30, 1890 at Navsari, m. Shirin d. of B.C. Tamboli Navsari; three ss. and three ds.; Educ. Navsari Madressa; Special Director and local agent, Amalner Electric Supply Co. Ltd. since 1940, Amalner. Ex-director, Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. mainly responsible for starting Imperial Bank Pay Office and Branch of Bank of Baroda Ltd. at Amalner; member executive committee, passengers Traffic and Relief Association, Bombay since



1945, Agricultural Produce Market Committee Amalner since 1945, Managing Board, Khandesh Education Society, Amalner, Ex-member, Dist. War Committee; Life member, Red-Cross Society, Bombay, Amalner Rationing Advisory Board, Amalner, Hon. Magistrate II class, since 1942, donor to many charitable and educational institutions, Secretary and Treasurer, Amalner Panjapattoli Amalner Branch since 1941, leading citizen and merchant and cotton dealer for many prominent Mills in Bombay & Berar Districts. *Address*: Amalner, East Khandesh Dist.

TANDON, Beniprasad, M.A. (Politics), Landlord Merchant and Industrialist. b. July 23, 1911, s. of Lala Manmohandas, Banker & Rais, Allahabad; m. Thores d. *Educ.*: University of Allahabad; Merchant, Controlling industries and Joint Sec. Director; owns business of various types. Is a Rotarian and member of various social bodies and clubs. *Clubs*: Rotary Club. *Address*: Ratinandi, Allahabad.

TANDON, Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, United Provinces, Practising Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non-Co-operation Movement. President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923; took part in Non-Co-operation Movement and was jailed for one year and a half; worked for some time as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1929 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years; for his services to the city, a park in the City has been named after him by the Municipality; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; organised no rent campaign in U.P., 1932; took active part in Rowlath agitation and Satyagraha, 1919; elected speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly, 1937; kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hind. Sahitya Sammelan. *Address*: Servants of People Society, 10, Crosswaite Road, Allahabad.

TANDON, Raj Krishna, B.A. (Punjab), 1928, LL.B. (Punjab), 1930, B.A. (Hons.), Cambridge, 1935, Barrister-at-Law, 1934; Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay since July 1948. b. February 10, 1901, s. of Prit Das Tandon, I.S.E. (Retd.); m. Kamla Rani, d. of Diwan Ajitbha Das, Foreign & Revenue Minister, Kapurthala State; *Educ.*: Forman Christian College and Law College, Lahore, Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Middle Temple, London. Joined Punjab Civil Service; posted at Amritsar, Amulua and Delhi in 1942 appointed Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary in Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India; appointed Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Department, Government of India, Feb. 1946; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, May 1946 to July 1948. *Publications*: Articles in various papers. *Address*: Bombay.

TANNAN, Mohan Lal, O.B.E., M. Com. (Hrm.), Barr-at-Law, B.A., I.E.S. (Retd.), b. May 2, 1895, Export Trade Controller & Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay, 1941-46, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35; President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927; Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; member, Council, Indian Institute of Bankers. *Publications*:

"*Banking Law and Practice in India*," "*Indian Currency and Banking Problems*," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as "*Banking needs of India*," "*Indian Currency and the War*," "*Regulation of Banks in India*," etc. **Address:** The Club, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

TAPASE, The Hon'ble Mr. Ganpatrao Devaji, B.A., J.L.B. (1938), Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 1910; *m.* Miss Kulkarni. **Educ.:** Fergusson College, and Law College, Poona. Was elected to Congress ticket to Satara City Municipality, 1938; elected opposed to the Satara Municipality, 1941-46; was Chairman of Standing Committee and School Board, Satara Municipality; elected President, Satara City Congress Committee, 1938-46; elected Secretary of Satara District Congress Committee, 1939-46; was Secretary of Akhil Maharashtra Sarvajanin Parishad; participated in individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was detained for a year; was arrested in 1942 and was released at the end of 1943; is a good orator and a great organiser; in 1946, was elected on Congress ticket to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara District; is the first and youngest Marathi Minister of Bombay Province. **Address:** "Costabelle", N. Dabholkar Road, Bombay.

TARAPORVALA, Khan Bahadur Coorji, B., Deputy Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank since December 1947. *b.* September 3, 1896. *m.* Homa, *d.* of the late Jamshedji D. Panday of Bombay. 2 s. and 2 d.; *d. s.* is a Staff Officer in the Habib Bank Ltd.; **Educ.:** St. Xavier's College, Bombay; B.A. (Hons.), 1917; B.Sc. (Distinction), 1918; Dakhana Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918; Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923; Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay 1919-20; joined Imperial Bank, 1921; worked as agent at Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain Branches of the Bank; joined H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930; Govt. Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940; Additional Financial Secy., 1945; Financial Secretary, 1946 **Address:** Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

TARAPORVALA, Jehangir Ardeshir, B.Sc. (Hons. & Edin.), M.I.C.E. (London), M.I. Struct. E., M.I.E. (India), Jt. Director, Technical Education, Bombay. *b.* March 23, 1903, *s.* of Ardeshir; *m.* Shireen; three d.; **Educ.:** Bombay, Edinburgh, London, Manchester. Reinforced Concrete Specialist; Structural Engineer; Prof. of Applied Mechanics; Principal, College of Engineering, Poona. **Publications:** A number of technical papers. **Address:** 8, Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TATA, Jehangir R. D. *b.* 1904. Joined Tata Sons, Limited, 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director, 1926, actively associated in the management of The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and other Companies associated with or under the Managing Agency of Tata Industries, Ltd.; started The Tata Sons Aviation Dept., 1932; first Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929; inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the Bombay-Delhi service in 1927; appointed Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd., July 1935; Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies and also Director of Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. **Address:** Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TATTI, Basotteppa Dodabasappa, Land-lord, President, Lakshmeshwar Municipality since 1942. *b.* In 1899; 4 s. Jaibasappa, Sidranappa, Doddabasappa, Sadashivappa. 3 d. Mrs. Sarojinidevi Manvi of Gadag. Miss Shanthakumari, Miss Muri-geva; **Educ.:** in Gadag-Savanur, Dharwar and Poona. Member, Miraj Legislative Assembly, 1932-36 and 1945-47; member, Reforms Committee 1942; member, Miraj Pranj Parishad Central Body and Working Committee; President, Lakshmeshwar Weavers and Rayat Associations, and Adl Pump Library; Chairman, Veterinary, Maternity and Dispensary Committees and Lakshmeshwar Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Shri Uma Vidyalaya since 1934; President, Karnataka Sangh since 1940; Chairman, Adl Pump Mohotsava in the year 1941; member, Karnataka University Association, Dharwar, and Karnataka Unification Mahasamiti Hubli; Director, Deccan Printers Ltd., Miraj; member, Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Hubli; takes keen interest in social and educational, political and rural problems; donated about Rs. 25,000 for various public works. A staunch supporter of merger of the Deccan States People in the neighbouring Provinces. President, Taluk Formation Committee, Lakshmeshwar. Founder of the urban Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., Lakshmeshwar; member, the new district Supply Advisory Committee, Dharwar, appointed by Bombay Govt. A sincere worker for the formation of the single taluka of Lakshmeshwar, in newly merged State area of Dharwar District. **Address:** Lakshmeshwar, Dist. Dharwar.



TAUNTON, Sir Ivon Hope, K.C.I.E. (1948), Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1941), Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1943), B.A. (Cantab.), L.C.S. *b.* Dec. 19, 1890; **Educ.:** Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asst. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Supdt. of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept., 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue member; Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1931; Chief Secy. to Govt., Sind, 1933; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Sind, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-45; Chief Secy. to Govt., Bombay, 1946-48; Grand Master, All Scottish Freemasonry in India; President, Bombay Adul Education Society. **Address:** C/o Grindlays Bank, Bombay.



TAWDE, Sitaram Ramjee, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., T.Ed. (Columbia), Dip. Ld. (Oxon), M.R.S.T. (London), Principal, Secondary Teachers' College, Belgium. *b.* October 10, 1895; of a respectable Maratha family of Ratnagiri District and *s.* of a Military Pensioner; *m.* Miss Shanta Jadhav, *d.* of Bhas-karrao Jadhav of Kolhapur, leader of Non-Brahmin Party and sometime Educational Minister of Bombay Government; one s. and five d.; **Educ.:** St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Columbia Univ., New York; Oxford Univ., England. Professor of Education, S. T. College, Bombay; Deputy Educational Inspector; Principal, Training College for Men, Poona; Educational

Inspector in all divisions of Bombay Province. During the last Great War he served as Publicity and Recruiting Officer for the Govt. of India in Bombay Province and was awarded Recruiting medals. **Publications:** Edited educational magazines; wrote number of books on educational subjects. **Recreations:** Reading and walking. **Clubs:** Belgam Officers' Club. **Address:** Principal, Secondary Teachers' College, Belgium.

TAYAL, Madan Mohan, B.A., Zamindar, Banker & Millowner; *s.* of Lala Dev Itaj Landlord and Rais of Hissar. *b.* March, 1920; **Educ.:** St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; *m.* Sm. Prabhat Devi, *d.* of Shanti Pershad Jain of Dalmanagar; 1 d.; Managing Director, Tayal Brothers Ltd., The Punjab Food Products Ltd., The Rohtak & Hissar Districts Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Director, Farmers & Trust Ltd., The Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut; Managing Director, Messrs. Chirajil Jeyral, Delhi; big zamindar and landlord of Hissar District. **Recreations:** Travelling, Tennis & Photography. **Club:** Hissar Club. **Address:** Hissar.

TAYAL, Prem Deva, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Ministry of Food, Government of India, Indore. *b.* October 9, 1913. *s.* of L. Chanshyandas Rais, Hissar; *m.* Pratibhadvi, *d.* of Shrinandan and *g. n.* of Dr. Bhugwan Dass of Benares; two s.; **Educ.:** Agra College, Agra; Government College, Lahore; Univ. College, London; London School of Economics, London and Middle Temple, London. In business, 1939-47; joined Govt. of India, Ministry of Food, October 1947. **Recreations:** Tennis & Squash. **Clubs:** Delhi Gymkhana Ltd., Lahore; Punjab Association Club, Lahore; Hissar Club, Hissar; Elton Club, Hissar; Yeshwant Club, Indore. **Address:** Bar-at-Law, Hissar; 9, Bombay-Agra Road, Indore.

TAYLOR, Harold John, M.Sc. (Sheffield), Ph.D. (Cantab.), Missionary of the Church of Scotland and Prof. of Physics, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* May 18, 1906; *m.* Miss J. K. Watt of the Church of Scotland Mission, Poona, 1948; **Educ.:** Sheffield University. Prof. of Physics in Wilson College since 1944; Fellow of Bombay University since 1939; Scientific work, chiefly in Nuclear Physics and the Acoustics of Buildings. **Publication:** *Physics, an Introductory Text-book* O.U.P., 1937; Various scientific papers on nuclear physics and other topics. **Address:** Wilson College, Bombay 7.

TAYYEBULLA, The Hon'ble Maulana M., B.Sc. (Distinction), Calcutta Univ. (1914), M.Sc. Pure Mathematics, B.L. Calcutta Univ. (1918), Minister of Publicity, Excise and General, Government of Assam. *b.* 1894; **Educ.:** Presidency College, Calcutta; Post-Graduate, Univ. Law College, Calcutta. Joined N.C.O. movement, 1921; as Secretary, Gauhati District Congress; imprisoned C.I. Amendment Act, 1908; joined as Lecturer in Science Department in Jamia Millia Univ., Aligarh, 1922-24; was A.I.C.C. member (Assam) and member, A.I. Central Khilafat Committee; elected as one of the general secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Gauhati Session of the Indian National Congress, 1926; General Secretary of the Assam Congress, 1926-31; elected President for Satyagraha, 1941; made a security prisoner, 1942-45; re-elected President, Assam Congress, 1946. **Publications:** *Mas, Ummul-Koran and Jail Diary* (in Assamese), *Islam and Non-Violence* (in English). **Address:** Secretariat, Shillong.

TEERTH, Swami Ramanand (formerly Vyankatesh Bhagwant Khedikar), President, Hyderabad State Congress. *b.* 1903, nephew of Com. Khedikar, labour leader; **Educ.:** M.A. of the Tilak Mahavidyalapeth. Organised labour at Sholapur, 1926-27; vow of Sanyasin in June 1931 at the hands of Narayan

Swami, the first disciple of world-renowned Swami Rama Teerth; founded Yogeshwari High School, Mominabad; founder and promoter of the Hyderabad State Congress; in Jail on several occasions. *Address:* C/o Yogeshwari Nutan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Nizam's State.

TEERI GARHWAL, His Highness Maharaja Manabendra Shah, the Maharaja of. b. May 26, 1921; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer and Government College, Lahore. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the retirement of his father Lt.-Col. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., May 27, 1946. *Address:* Narendranagar (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TENDOLKAR, The Hon. Mr. Justice Shamrao Raghunath, B.A. (Hon.) (Bom.), LL.B. (Hon.) (Belfast), of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity, 1923), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since July 2, 1946. b. Oct. 21, 1899; *m.* Anandi, d. of Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, Malvan; *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay; Part Time Professor, Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41; Member, Bar Council, 1944-46. *Publications:* *The Bombay Rent Act.* *Address:* West Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

THADANI, Hon'ble Mr. Thakuradas Vasanmal, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Assam, since 1949. b. Nov. 22, 1892; *m.* Marguerite Buteau of Huntington, Cambridgeshire; one d.; *Educ.:* Bombay and Cambridge. Chief Judge, Karachi Small Causes Court, 1935-44; Judge of the Chief Court of Sind, 1944-48; Judge, Assam High Court, 1948-49. *Publications:* *'Gandhi'* a passion play. *Recreations:* Walking, Tennis and Cricket. *Clubs:* Karachi Club, Karachi Gymkhana, Shillong and Gauhati Clubs. *Address:* Chief Justice's House, Gauhati, and Shillong.

THAKER, Shivprasad, prominent Insurance Executive and Industrialist. b. October 4, 1904; founder and Managing Director of the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Managing Agent, The Argus Engineering Co., Ltd., as also Mahalaxmi Colour Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Director of a good many concerns—public utility—financial concerns & Industries. *Clubs:* Orient, Alameda and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Warden House, Sir Phippos Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 2-A, Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

THAKKAR, Amritlal V., L.C.E., Vice-President, Servants of India Society. b. 1869, Bhavnagar; *Educ.:* Poona Engineering College. Civil Engineer, 1890-1914; East Africa, Uganda Railway, 1899-1922; State Engineer, Sangli, 1901-05; Bombay Municipality, 1909-14; joined Servants of India Society; worked for removing illiteracy among the backward classes; settled in Panch Mahals among the aboriginal tribe, known as Bhils (started the 'Bhil Seva Mandal'), 1922-32; joined Mahatma Gandhi in the crusade against untouchability; General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh; organised labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920; toured Khondesh, Orissa, Assam, etc., to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926; organised famine relief—Cutch, Orissa, and Panch Mahals; flood relief work in Gujarat,

Sind and Assam; interested in co-operative movement among backward tribes; presided Bhavnagar State Subjects Conf., 1926; officiated Chairman, Patiala Inquiry Committee, and presided Punjab States Peoples' Conf., 1928, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour party, Nov. 1933 to July 1934; General Secy., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust since its inception in 1944; member, Constituent Assembly; appointed Chairman, Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Committee, other than Assam of the Constituent Assembly and member of Tribal Sub-Committee for Assam in 1947. *Address:* C/o Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

THAKKAR, Premji Raghavji, High Court Pleader; Former Advocate-General, Kutch. b. July 31, 1900; *m.* Miss Bachhi, d. of Thakkar Monji Chagpal, Bhuj; two s. and two d.

Educ.: Alfred High School, Bhuj and Wilson College, Bombay. Joined the Bhuj Bar, 1928; elected Pres. of the Kutch Bar Association, 1936; appointed Govt. Pleader; successfully represented the Kutch State in the Jagtars Jurisdiction Inquiry; elected Pres., Bhuj Rotary Club for 1948-49; member, Education Advisory Committee, Kutch; Founder member of the permanent Poor Relief Fund. *Clubs:* The Bhuj Gymkhana. *Address:* Vokla Palla, Bhuj, Kutch.



THAKOOR, D. K., Founder and Proprietor of the Oriental Metal Pressing Works, Bombay. b. 1889, Bombay; *Educ.:* Privately; *m.* Anandilal (died 1914), one s., G. D. Thakoor; seven Damayantibai; 8 children. Started career at the age of 11 as an apprentice carpenter in the Carriage Shop, B. B. & C. L. Rly.; worked in several factories including G.I.P. Rly. Workshop and gained extensive knowledge in mechanical engineering; gained experience in metal pressing line while in the Wolverhampton Works Co., Ltd. for about

10 years, started a small cottage industry in 1914; visited the continent to gain experience on modern engineering; member, All-India Non-Ferrous Metalware Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, and its Managing Committee; Brass & Copper Sub-Committee Association of Indian Industries, Bombay. *Hobbies:* Inventions of machine tools for rapid production and Photography. *Home Address:* Plot No. 186-187, 10th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

THAKORE, Rajendra Hirshal, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, District Government Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Broach. b. July 8, 1908, s. of Hirshal Dahyabhai Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Broach and g. s. of Prof. B. K. Thakore, I.E.S., well known author in Gujarati; *m.* Sulata, d. of Dr. V. M. Desai, Railway Doctor, Ajmer; two s., Mukul and Gaurang; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and Law College, Bombay. Rotarian; member, Broach Borough Municipality, from 1914; was Chairman of the Broach Borough Municipal School Board for three years; was responsible for speeding up compulsory education of boys and girls in Broach District. *Recreations:* Tennis & Bridge. *Clubs:* Broach Gymkhana & Union Club, Broach. *Address:* Chunarwad, Broach.



THAKORE Saheb of Vala, Thakore Saheb Rao Shree Gambhirsinghi, belongs to the Gohel Clan of Rajputs; b. April 25, 1889; *m.* s. of Thakore Saheb Shree Vakhatsinghi; *m.* March 9, 1912, Rajkumvarba, g. d. of the Royal House of Roha, Kutch; two s.; two, d. *Educ.:* Harrow and Clare College, Cambridge; has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State acceded to the Indian Union soon after the attainment of Indian Independence. In August 1947; has entered into the Covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra. *Recreation:* Riding. *Heir:* s. Yuvraj Shree Pravinchandrasinghi, b. October 15, 1925. *Address:* Valsadpur, Vala, Saurashtra.



THAKUR, Datta Sharma Vaidya (Pandit), K. V., V. Bh. An Ayurvedic Physician of Dehra Dun, U.P.; inventor of panacea for everyday ailments, viz., "Amritdhara"; author of several medical books; Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference; presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference; lecturer on health and hygiene; social and religious worker, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, by a donation of Rs. 30,000 in 1925 with a further donation of Rs. 100,000 in 1946; has created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs; Governing Director, Amritdhara Pharmacy Ltd., manufacturing Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicines. *Address:* Amritdhara, Dehra Dun.



THAKUR, Umed Singh, Inspector-General of Police, Jodhpur, since October 1948. b. 1911; *m.* sister of Dewan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas. February 1927; *Educ.:* Primary education in Jodhpur; matriculated from Benares Hindu University, 1929; Higher Diploma from Mayo College, Ajmer, 1934; passed the Indian Police Service Course at Muzinda as State candidate, 1935; was appointed Superintendent of Police, Barmer, May 1936; held various Senior Police posts in all Marwar districts; had three encounters during this period; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, May 1947-1948. *Hobby:* Riding. *Recreation:* Shooting. *Address:* Jodhpur.



THAKURDAS, Sir Purshotamdas, K.B.E. (June 1944), Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. (1942), G.C.B.S. (1947), Major 1879; *Educ.:* Elph. Coll., Bombay; Member, Indian Retrenchment committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1920); delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33); President, East India Cotton Association; Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd.; Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. *Address:* "Suneca," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THAPAR, Major General Daya Ram, M.D. (Edin.), D.F.M. & H. (London), C.I.E. (1948), O.B.E. (1942), G.C.B.S. (1947), Major-General, D.D.M.S., Southern Command, b. April 6, 1894; of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.B.E.; *m.* Kanchalya (nee Khosla); one s. and two d.; *Educ.:* Govt.



College, Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Served in World War I in France as Surgical Specialist, held Staff and specialist appointments in India; commanded a hospital in Burma, Rebellions, 1931-32; Commandant I.A.M.C., Cebu, P.I., 1939-42; Commandant, Headquarters, I.A.M.C., Poona, 1942-43; member, Bucher Ctee., 1943; and Roy Ctee. on Integration of Med. Services, Deputy D.M.S. at General Headquarters, 1946-47. *Publications*: Editor, I.A.M.C. Journal, *Recreations*; *Cinematograph Club*; *Imp. Delhi Gym.*; *Poona Club*, etc., etc. *Address*: Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona.

THAPAR, Major-General P. N., Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India since 1948. Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1927, spent nearly ten years with the 1st Punjab Regt., attended staff courses at Quetta and Muley-Manor, England, saw service in Burma, 1941, was in the Middle East and Italy, 1943 was Asst. Military Secy., G.H.Q. India, was selected to serve on the Army Reorganization Ctee., was for some time a first grade staff officer with the British Headquarters in Aden; commanded the 1st Bn. 1st Punjab Regt. in Indonesia, 1945; later commanded 1st Indian Infantry Brigade in East Bengal, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, August-Dec. 1947, officiated as Chief of General Staff for a few months. *Address*: Military Secretary, Army Headquarters India, New Delhi.

THAWARE, G. M. b. April 23, 1902, Secretary All India Depressed Classes Association, 1926-45; president, All-India Depressed Classes Conference, Meerut, 1930; formed the C. P. & Bernar Depressed Classes Education Society in 1921 of which he is the Secretary, associated with Non-Brahmin Party, President, Independent Labour Party, and the Mahanubhoo Sangh, started several schools for girls and boys, and hostels and libraries for scheduled castes; opened Yagnar High School, Sadar, Nagpur;



appeared on behalf of depressed classes before the Indian Statutory Commission, Indian Education Committee; Indian Franchise Committee and Indian Labour Commission, Coronation Medal, 1935, Hony. Magistrate, 1934-45; Rao Sahib, 1945; President, Scheduled Castes Co-operative Press Society, and its Arun Mahadhi Weekly; was detained in jail in Scheduled Castes Federation Satyagrah, 1946; recruited about three thousand men in last war, member, C.P. & Bernar National Service Labour Tribunal, three years; C.P. & Bernar High School Education Board, 3 years; Nagpur District Council, three years; Honorary Asst. Recruiting Officer, five years; Recruiting Badge, 1946; Visitor, Central Jail, Nagpur, four years; appeared before the Linguistic Commission and supported the cause of Santyukta Maharashtra; Bombay included in it. *Address*: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur.

THIMAYYA, Major-General Kodendera Subayya, Distinguished Service Order (1944). Mentioned in Despatches (1944). Commander, 19 Division, b. March 31, 1906, s. of K. C. Thimayya and the former Miss C. Somiah (deceased), m. Miss Nina Caripaa, Jan. 1935; one d.; *Educ.*: Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore; Prince of Wales Royal Indian Mil. College, Dehra Dun, Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned into Indian Army, 1926, carried out one year's attachment with 2nd Bn. the Highland Light Infantry; posted permanently to the 419 Hyderabad Regt. with which served in Iraq, Allahabad, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, 1936-39; Adjutant, 5th Bu. (Madras) I.T.C., 1939-41; served with 479 Hyderabad Regt. in Malaya, 1942-43; attended the Staff Coll. at Quetta and posted as G.S.O. II (Ops.) to H.Q. 25 Indian Division;

proceeded to Burma with 25 Indian Division; promoted Lt.-Col. and commanded 8,19 Hyderabad Regt. in operations, 1945; promoted Brigadier in command of a Brigade with 26 Div. represented Indian Army in surrender ceremony at Singapore; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade in Japan as part of occupation forces in Japan, 1946; member, Indian Armed Forces Nationalisation Ctee., Military Adviser to Commander, Punjab Boundary Force, Commander 4 Indian Division, 1947; Commander, East Punjab Area during boundary troubles; Commander Indian troops in Kashmir, since April 1948. *Recreations*: Hockey, Tennis, Golf, Squash. *Club*: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*: "Sunnyvale," Meerut, Cong.

THIVY, J. A., B.A. (Madras University), Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, Representative of the Govt. of India in Malaya, Singapore, b. September 24, 1904; m. B. La Porte; *Educ.*: Malaya; Christian College, Madras. Practised Law in Malaya; President of various Associations, during the war, Minister of State and Secretary to Government (Provisional Govt. of India under Netaji Subhas Bose) and also Vice-President, Indian Independence League, South East Asia; after War, jailed; then inaugurated the Malayan Indian Congress and was its President; Council member of Asian Relations Organisation. *Address*: 98, Robinson Road, Singapore.

THOMAS, Sir Roger, Kt. (1917), C.I.E. (1942), J.P., B.Sc., F.R.G.S., b. 1886, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire; *Educ.*: Narberth County School and Aberystwyth Univ., Wales; 1st Class Hons. Agriculture, Sports, Colours, Rugger, Rowing & Field Sports; joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1913, as Dy. Director of Agriculture, Madras; Cotton Expert, Mesopotamia, 1917; Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia, 1923; retired prematurely from Govt. service, 1927; Manager, British Cotton Growing Assoc., Punjab, 1928; Managing Director, Sind Land Development Ltd., 1932; Minister of Agriculture and Post-War Development, Sind 1944; Adviser to Government of Sind on Agriculture and Reconstruction 1945; chairman, Government "Hari" Committee, Tenancy Legislation, 1947; formerly member, Reconstruction Committee (Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries), Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton Ctee.; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and Textile Control Board. *Address*: Box 11, Mirpurkhas, Sind.

THOMBARE, Rao Bahadur Y.A., B.A., Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.*: Bombay University, Joined Sitanau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc.; twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District, Dewan, Sitanau, 1912-21, practicing as pleader at Poona, 1921-22; Legal Adviser to Mehran, Shrinagar, Captain Fatesinhrao Rajee Sahab of Akalkot, State Karbhari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933; Councillor, Sangli, 1923-42; Diwan, Sangli, 1938-42; Political Adviser to H. H. the Raja Sahab of Sangli, 1942-47; Chairman, Multi-purpose Society, Mahadeshwar. *Address*: Anrit Nivas, Mahabaleswar.

THOMPSON, Lionel Wellesley, B.A. (T.C.D.), M.B.E. (1945), J.P. (Bom. 1945-46), Commissioner of Income-tax, and Sales Tax, and Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Karachi, Sind & Baluchistan, since 1943; b. Aug. 27, 1896, s. of George Wellesley Thompson (Forest Dept.) and Daisy Beveridge; m. Silene Charlotte Byrne, for-

merly of 32, Oakley Road, Dublin; four s.; *Educ.*: Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore; St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England; Trinity College, Dublin. Income-tax Officer, Madras, 1922-38; Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, 1939-46. *Recreations*: Bridge, Shikar and Chess. *Club*: Karachi Gymkhana. *Address*: 26, Garden Road, Karachi.

THORAT, Major-General Shankar Pandurang Patil, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, East Punjab Area, since April 1948, b. 1906, Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1926; joined the 14th Punjab Regt. after a period of attachment to the 2nd Middlesex Regt.; saw active service in the Mohmand operations, 1935; took part in the Waziristan operations, 1937-1938; later in the Ahmednagar operations; served on the staff at G.H.Q., promoted second-in-command, 9,14 Punjab Regt., 1941; took command of the 22 Punjab Regt. fighting in the Arakan, 1945; Deputy Director, Adjutant General's Branch, G.H.Q., 1946; was Secy., National War Academy; was for some time Director of Staff Duties, Army H.Q., India; was Delhi Area Commander till April 1948. *Address*: Commander, East Punjab Area, Ambala.

THORSTENSON, Bertil A., Consul for Sweden and Managing Director, The Western India Match Co. Ltd. b. July 9, 1896; *Educ.*: University of Stockholm, Sweden. *Recreations*: Racing, Golf, etc. *Clubs*: R. B. Yacht Club, Willington Sports Club; R. W. 1. Turf Club, etc. *Address*: —Office: Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; *Residence*: "Neptune House", Nepan Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TIMBERLAKE, Clare Hayes, A.B. (Michigan), American Consul-General, Bombay, India, b. October 29, 1907, s. of Wilbur Bateman Timberlake and Dorothy (Silvest) Timberlake; m. Julia Frances Catherine Melhan; two s.; *Educ.*: Univ. of Michigan; Harvard and National War College, Vice-Consul at Toronto, Canada; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Third Secretary at Montevideo; Zurich, Switzerland, Vigo, Spain; Consul at Aden, Arabia; Chief, Division of African Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.; assigned to National War College, Washington, D.C. *Publications*: Contributions to magazines. *Recreations*: Polo, tennis, golf, yachting, shooting and fishing. *Clubs*: Willington Sports Club; Royal Bombay Turf Club; Royal Western India Turf Club; and The Jackal Club. *Address*: "Baftad-Yunn", Jaiwarbhoy Lane, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TIRODKAR, Dr. Raghunath Sabajirao, M.D. Lond. (1926), M.B.E., 1942, Consulting Physician, b. Nov. 8, 1892; m. Mrs. M. Tirodkar; *Educ.*: The Grant Medical College, Bombay; Deccan College, Poona; Univ. College Hospital, Medical School, London, C.M.O., Univ. College Hospital, London; Medical Officer, Westham Infirmary, London; Director, Medical Unit, G.T. Hospital, Bombay; Senior Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay; Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Address*: 94, Nepan Sea Road; Marina Clinic, Churchgate Street, Bombay.



TISELL, Nils Fredrik, D.H.S. (Stockholm), Manager, Western India Match Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and Consul for Sweden, b. March 26, 1902; m. Ida Linnea Nilsson; *Educ.*: Durssholms Samskola & Stockholms Handelshogskola (Sweden) and New York and Columbia Universities (U.S.A.); Awarded Liljevalch Scholarship, 1925. Joint Swedish Match Co., Jönköping, Sweden, 1927. *Recreations*: Riding, Golf, Shooting, Yachting.

Clubs: Tollygunge, Bengal; Saturday, Calcutta; 300, etc., Calcutta; Willingdon, Bombay. *Address:* Chowringhee, Calcutta.

TIWANA, Lt.-Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan, D.C.L. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I. (1946), O.B.E. (Military) (1931), M.L.A., Premier of the Punjab, 1942-47. b. August 7, 1900; Educ.: Aitchison College, Lahore; was first in the Diploma Exam. (1910); while at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal. Volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Government College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918; is now attached to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the field; took up management of the Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab; was sometime a member and later on a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; was 1st Class Magistrate for several years; saw active service again in the N.W.F.P. Campaign, 1930-31 and was given Clasp, 1930-31; former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur District Board; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty in 1935 and then the Coronation; was awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; Minister of Public Works, Punjab, 1937-42; became Premier, Dec. 1942; was invited to attend the Victory celebration in London, 1946; attended the Paris Peace Conference on behalf of India; possesses all the medals of the World War I and II, Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; due to differences with the Muslim League resigned early in March, 1947. *Address:* Kalra Estate, Distt. Shahpur, 47, Wellington Mall, Lahore Cantt.

TOLANI, M. N., M.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), Educational Commissioner, Bikaner State, since 1947. *b. Aug. 22, 1895, s. of Dewan Nihalchand Kishanrai Tolani; m. Lakshmi, d. of Dewan Parbati Naraindas Lakhani; one s. and two d.; Educ.:* Nava Vidyalaya, Hyderabad Sind; Ferguson College, Poona; D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Professor, D. G. National College, Hyderabad Sind, 1922-35; Principal, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1935-47. *Publications:* Research articles in British Journal of Psychology, England and Philosophical Quarterly, India. *Recreations:* Tennis. *Clubs:* Victoria Memorial Club, Bikaner. *Address:* 17, Civil Lines, Bikaner.

TOLAT, Vamanlal Rangildas, B.A. (Bom.), Manager, The Deepak General Insurance Co., Ltd. *b. Sept. 6, 1898, s. of Rangildas G. Tolat, retired Secy. of Rachel Sassoon Mills (E.D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.); m. Devki, d. of late T. N. Malvi, Solicitor of Bombay; one s., Chandrakant Tolat, Director, Unisales (India) Ltd. and four d., e. d. in the final M.B.B.S., Class and the 2nd in the service of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and New High School, Bombay. Started own business of Importer (Electrical), 1921-25; service with the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., 1926-43; Manager of the Deepak General Ins. Co., Ltd., Bombay, since 1943. *Recreations:* Reading. *Address:* 8-10, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay; Military Road, Santa Cruz (East), Bombay.



TONK (Rajasthan), Col. His Highness Azizud Dowla Amirul Mulk Janab Nawab Ismail Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Sawlet Jang, Nawab of, b. 1916, s. of His late Highness Amencud Dowla Amencud Mulk Nawab Sir Haliz Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Ruler of Tonk State (Rajputana); was placed under the tutelage and guardianship of Captain R. Dec. Meade; m. Her Highness Nawab Maleka Azizud Zamani Begum Sahiba, 1948; Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer; got Judicial and Revenue training with Sir Lepel Griffin, Commissioner, Ajmer, and at Hoshangabad, C.P. Succeeded his brother Muntazud Dowla Amencud Mulk Nawab Faruq Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Sowlet Jang, to the Gaddi of the State, 1948; is an all round sportsman; won many trophies; a good shot; bagged about sixty tigers in his own territory, Tonk, Chhabra and Sironj districts, the largest tiger measuring 10' 6"; is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns. *Recreations:* Literature, Sport, especially Cricket and Squash, Shikars. *Address:* Nazam Bagh Palace, Tonk-Raj.



TRAVANCORE: H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, b. November, 1896, Grand-niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of, H.H. Sir Bala Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore, m. 1907, Ravi Varma, Kochu Koll Tampuran, B.A., F.M.V., two sons and one daughter; Educ.: Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University. Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University. At the end of November, 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi. Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons. Her Highness's contribution to the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription. *Recreation:* Music. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

TRAVANCORE: Kartika Tirunal, Rani Lakshmi Bayi, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore, b. on 17th September, 1916. Only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and only sister of their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Kanya Raja of Travancore. Received early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. Visited Europe for first time in 1932 in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year. Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation; plays tennis, a gifted singer and plays on the Veena. Married in Jan., 1934, Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient ruling families which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century. Has 2 daughters, Princess Pooyam Tirunal born on 7th Sept., 1942 and Princess Aswathi Tirunal, born on 4th July, 1945. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE: Martanda Varma, His Highness, THE ELAYA RAJA (Heir-apparent of Travancore). His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. Born: 22nd March 1922. The Prince has passed the B.A. Degree examination of the Travancore University securing a 1st class in Economics and History and the first rank in the first class in Sanskrit. m. Radha Devi, d. of Lt. Col. K. G. Pandial of Madras, Sept. 1945. He is also the recipient of a Gold Medal having secured the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Thirumadampu or Upanayana, which is one of the Sastric rites prescribed for a Kshatriya Prince, was performed in January, 1939. The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Officers' Training Corps. He is the Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts' Association. *Address:* Trivandrum.



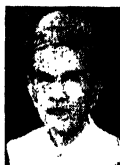
TREHAN, Parma Nand, B.A., LL.B., Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation, Amherst, since July 1948. *b. 1890, West Punjab, Joined Bar (1923); enrolled Advocate, Lahore High Court (1929); member, Punjab Publicity Committee (1919); Social worker; President, Citizens Rights Protection Society (1935); founded Public High School (1936); first non-official elected President, Municipal Committee, Mandi Bahaudin (1939); President, Municipalities, 1942, '46, '47; reformed Municipal administration; worked for rural reconstruction; Director, Popular Trading Chamber Ltd.; Member, District War Committee, World War II; arrested with congress workers under Defence of India Rules (1946); member, Executive Council, Local Govt. Institute, Punjab (1947); President, Refugee Relief Committee (1947); member, District Peace Committee (1947); responsible for saving lives and towns when muslims attacked on 1-3-1947; had to leave his native town due to partition; Arrived in Free India, September 1947. *Address:* Ashraf Manzil, Khagor Road, Kirulbagh, Delhi.*



TREVOR, Cecil Russell, C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1946), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay since 1943. b. February 20, 1899; Educ.: 1907-11, Heston House, Prestatyn, N. Wales; 1911-14, St. Xavier's Coll., Bruges, Belgium; 1914-16, privately. Served with the King's Liverpool Regiment, 1917-20; employed in various capacities at different offices of Imperial Bank of India, 1921-55; Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-43. *Address:* 11, Breach Candy Gardens, Warden Road, Bombay.

TRIPATHI, Dr. R. P., M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.) (London Univ.), Professor and Head, History Department, University of Allahabad (U.P.). *b.* Aug. 7, 1890; *m.* Clara Eleanor; one *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.*: C. H. C., Benaras (1908-12); Lahore (1913-14); London (1924-26). Appointed Professor of History, Lucknow Christian College (1934); Reader in the Department of History (1916); Univ. Lecturer (1921); Univ. Reader (1927); Professor (1941); presided over Hyderabad Educational Conference (1928); Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, U.P. (1944); Braj Sahitya Mandal (1945); elected Pres., Indian History Congress (1949). *Publications*: *Life of George Washington* (Hindi); *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration* (English); *History of Indian Constitution* (Hindi); *Historical Evolution of India* (Hindi); *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Power in India* (English); *Outlines of World History and Civilizations*; *Recreations*: Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi poetry. General interest in sports. *Address*: 12A, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

TRIVEDI, Atsukhashankar Kamalashankar, M.A. (Philosophy) Second Class, LL.B., Principal, Sorabji Banerji Garia College, Navsari, since 1945. *b.* April 15, 1885, *s.* of Kamalashankar. *Publications*: *Pranashankar Trivedi*, Principal, P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad; *m.* Shrimati Nannuvarai Dave; three *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Poona Natl. Board, Ahmedabad Government High Schools; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Professor, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Baroda College for 30



years; Hon. Post Graduate Teacher, H. P. T. College, Navsari for 3 years; member, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Post-graduate Board, Boards of Studies in Gujarati, Sanskrit, and Philosophy for years. Bombay University; Chairman, Sanskrit and Philosophy Boards for sometime. *Publications*: *In English*: *A Manual of Ethics*; *Psychology*; *Studies in Deductive Logic*; *Studies in Inductive Logic*; *Logic in an Easy Chair*; edited the Baroda College Golden Jubilee Commemorative Volume (the Times of India Press); *In Gujarati*: *Nirvitti Vinoda*; *Sahitya Vinoda*; *Pravasa Vinoda*; *Atma Vinoda*; Joint Author with his father of the Trivedi Reading Series (Gujarati), the first private effort of its kind in Gujarati. *Recreations*: Travels in India. *Address*: Havadia Chakla, Surat; S. B. Garda College, Navsari.

TRIVEDI, H.E. Sir Chandulal Madhavilal, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1915), Kt. (1945), I.C.S., B.A. (Hon.), O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1941), Governor of East Punjab since 15th August, 1947. *b.* 2nd July, 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asst. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1922-35; (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1931 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India, Secretariat Organisation (Oct. 1935-36; Commisr., Berar, 1936; Commisr., Chhattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., C.P. and Berar, 1937 to March 1942; Secy. to Govt. of India, War Dept., July 1942 to Jan. 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1946 to August 1947. *Address*: Governor's Camp, East Punjab.

TRIVEDI, Jataashankar (Raj Saheb, 1941. Raj Bahadur, 1949), Proprietor, Manganes Mines and Collieries, Balaghat (C.P.). *b.* Oct. 10, 1888, in Jamnagar State, Kathiawar; *m.*; six *s.* and three *d.*; brother Mr. Anantlal and his son Kamleshchandra and nephew Kamalkar, great business assets, managing coal and manganese business in the district of Balaghat & Chhindwara (C.P.); *Educ.*: Privately at Rajpur, C. P. Entered service at the age of 15 in a private firm at Rajpur; was appointed Manager, the C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Balaghat group of mines. Member of the Mining and Metallurgical and Geological Institute of India, Calcutta; member of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association; a prominent citizen of Balaghat and Senior Partner of the firm J. A. Trivedi Bros. *Address*: Balaghat, C. P.



TRIVEDI, Kashinath, B.A., M.L.A. and Education Minister, Madhyabharat; Acting President, Madhyabharat P.C.C.; Editor, 'Hindi Shikshan Patrika', a monthly journal dedicated to child education on Montessori line, since 1934. *b.* Feb. 16, 1906, *s.* of Pt. Narayanrao Trivedi, Kamdar Sailana, Raipur, Barwan; *m.* Shrimati Kalavati Trivedi, *d.* of Pt. Anand Rao Vyas, ex-Munshif Magistrate and Kamavisdar, former Dhar State, C.I.; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Indore Christian College, Indore; graduated, 1928. Assistant Editor, *Tyagbhoomi*, Ajmer; *Hindi Navajetan*, Mahatma Gandhi's Hindi Weekly, also *Harjan Serak*; Publicity-in-Charge, A.I.S.T.A., Ahmedabad, 1935-36; Secy., Mahila Seva Mandal and Mahila Ashram, Wardha, 1936-40; Principal & Sanchalak Mahila Ashram, 1939-40; detained as security prisoner in Nagpur Central Jail, Dec. 1942-Jan. 1945; Secy., Kasturba N. M. Trust, C.I., 1945-46; Pres., Barwan Rajya Lok Parishad, 1947-48; Education Minister, Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49. *Publications*: *Mera Ghar* (Original); *Translations*—*Dina Sanyas*; *Hamari Ja*; *Gandhiji*; *Sanyas Karyase*; *Isher Krist*; *Bargud*; *Marukun*; *Prem Panth*; *Seeta*; *Hindu Dharma Ki Akhyayakayen*; *Nirbhayata Shiksha Men Ahimsa Kranti*, etc. *Address*: 51, Nandlal Pural Lane, Indore, C.I.

TRIVEDI, Shantila Balkrishna, B.A., B.T., F.D. (London), Social Worker, particularly for the welfare of women and Harijans. *b.* February 2, 1912, *d.* of Mulshankar J. Trivedi, Ex-Sulda, Baroda State; *m.* B. V. Trivedi, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Asst. District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Porbandar (Saurashtra), 1937; three *d.*; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad Proprietary High School, Wilson College, Bombay; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; St. Maria Grey Training College, London. Vice-Principal, Gokuli Bai High School, Vile Parle, Bombay; Maji Rajba Girls' High School, Bhavnagar; Home School (co-educational), Bhavnagar; Principal, Municipal Girls' High School, Ahmedabad from June 1, 1949. Member, Kasturba Trust C'ttee, Gohilwad Division; member and Secretary, All India Women's Conference, Gohilwad Branch, Bhavnagar; Member and Hon. Secretary of most of the Women and Harijan Social Welfare Institutions, Bhavnagar. *Recreations*: Reading, Writing, Bridge, Ping-pong; Badminton, etc. *Clubs*: Sir Natwar-



singhji Club, Porbandar. *Address*: C/o B. V. Trivedi, Bar-at-Law, Additional Sessions Judge, Porbandar.

TSAI, Dr. Wei-Ping, Ph.D., Hon. Member, Q.B.K. (U.S.A.), Acting Consul-General for China, Calcutta. *Educ.*: B.A., B.Sc. from University of Nanking, China; M.A., Ph.D. from University of Illinois, U.S.A. Professor, Central Political Institute, China; Secretary, Foreign Trade Commission, China. *Recreations*: Tennis. *Address*: Chinese Consulate General, Stephen Court, 18-B, Park Street, Calcutta.

TURNER, Sir Victor Alfred Charles, M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Military), I.C.S. Secretary, Finance Ministry, Govt. of Pakistan, since July, 1947. *b.* March 12, 1892; *m.* Gladys Blanche Hoskins; *Educ.*: Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in Great War, August 1914–May 1919, partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propellant Explosives, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain; served in U.P. from May, 1920, till March, 1938, last 2 years as Finance Secretary; Commissioner of Income Tax, Calcutta, October 1938, Bombay 1939; Additional Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1944; Financial Commissioner, Railways, 1945; Principal Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, April 1947. *Publications*: Settlement Report of Rae Bareilly District, U.P., 1926-29; Census Report of the U.P., 1931. *Address*: Secretariat, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

TYABJI, Badruddin Faiz Hasan Badruddin, B.A. (Honours), Charge d'Affaires, Indian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium. *b.* Nov. 12, 1907, *s.* of Faiz B. Tyabji (ret'd. Judge, Bombay High Court) and late Mrs. Salima F. B. Tyabji, M.L.A., Bombay; *m.* Surayya Aamir Ali, *g.* *d.* of late Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay; Balliol College, Oxford. Passed the I.C.S. in London, 1931; served in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner, Under-Secy., Finance, Home and Political, 1932-38; Under-Secy., Govt. of India, Defence Department, 1938-39; Dy. Commissioner in the Punjab, 1940-42; Controller of Supplies, Govt. of India, Karachi and Bombay, 1942-44; Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Planning and Development, 1944-46; Dy. Secy. and Joint Secy., Constituent Assembly, Secretariat and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946-48. *Recreations*: Riding, Hunting, Fishing, Literature, Music and Arts. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium.

TYABJI, The Hon. Mr. Hatim Badruddin, M.A. (Oxon.), Chief Judge, Chief Court of Sind, since March 24, 1947. *b.* Dec. 9, 1891; *m.* Maryam, *d.* of late Sir Akbar Hydari; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ag. Judge, July-Oct. 1938, Judge, Chief Court of Sind, Jan. 1939 to March 1947; acted as Chief Judge 11th August to 30th Sept. 1944, and from 8th April to 9th September, 1946. *Address*: Bath Island, Karachi.

TYABJI, Hussain Badruddin, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.) (Cantab.), J.P., Bar-at-Law, Ret'd. Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay; acted as Chief Judge.

b. 11th October, 1873; m. Miss Nisar Mohammad Fatehally; *Educ.*: Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London; Vice-President, London Indian Society; member, British India Committee, London; formerly, member, Managing Committee; Trustee, Treasurer and Pres., Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; Mutawalli, Badli Bagh; practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: "Rose Villa," 45, Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi, M.I.A., J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate. b. 1885; m.; has two children. An elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee; a member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides; presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India; was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee; founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world; founded Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St. John's Ambulance, 1937; Chairman and now a member, Allahabad Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years—Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Seidan Council, Bombay Presidency Women's Council; as Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund; President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940; member, War Girls Fund, Ladies' Committee; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941; appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943. Address: Omer Mauston, Warden Road, Bombay 6.



the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India; was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee; founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world; founded Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St. John's Ambulance, 1937; Chairman and now a member, Allahabad Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years—Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Seidan Council, Bombay Presidency Women's Council; as Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund; President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940; member, War Girls Fund, Ladies' Committee; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941; appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943. Address: Omer Mauston, Warden Road, Bombay 6.

TYAGI, Hon'ble Shri Vedpal, B.A., LL.B. Minister for Law and Justice, and Relief and Rehabilitation, United State of Rajasthan. b. Dec. 28, 1915 at Kotah, s. of Mahara Singh Tyagi, Retd. Asst. Revenue Commissioner, Kotah, and Revenue Officer, Shahpura State; m. Smt. Shiva Devi Tyagi; *Educ.*: Graduated from Hindu College, Delhi; B.L. from Allahabad Univ. Started career as an Advocate in Kotah; joined Kotah State Praja Mandal (now Congress Cttee.); was on the Editorial Board of the weekly *Jai Hind* published from Kotah; did much social service for the cause of the displaced persons in an unofficial capacity; was a member of the Refugee Relief Cttee. appointed by the Govt. of the Kotah State; organized Congress Seva Dal at Kotah and took keen interest in its activities; Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., former Rajasthan. Address: 49, Civil Lines, Jaipur.

UBAIDULLAH, Khwaja, B.A. Financial Adviser to the Govt. of West Punjab. b. Oct. 30, 1900, s. of Khwaja Ahmadullah; m. Zohra Shamail; two s.; *Educ.*: M. A. O. High School and Khalsa College Amritsar. Deputy Director of Finance, Railway Board, India. Deputy Secretary, Deputy Chief Controller of

Purchase, and Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., Govt. of India; member, Indian Tariff Board; Financial Adviser, Communications, Pakistan Govt. Address: Narsingdas Garden, Club Road, Lahore.

UBEDULLAH, Hon'ble Kazi Fazlullah, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. Home Minister, Sind Govt. b. January 13, 1902; *Educ.*: D. J. Sind College and Shahani Law College, Karachi. Advocate and President, District Local Board, Larkana. Clubs: Karachi Club. Address: Khulro Road, Karachi.

UPADHYAYA, Govind Krishna Deo, M. A. E.E. (Roorkee), A.H.W.C. (Edin.), A.M.I.E.E. Senior Lecturer in Engineering, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. b. Sept. 1, 1899 at Bareilly; s. of late Pandit Har Govind Upadhyaya; m. Shrimati Prem Devi Tripathi, d. of late Pandit Ganga Ballabh Tripathi of Agra; four s. and two d. *Educ.*: Bareilly College; Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; Herriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. After completing an engineering practical training, served as Head Draughtsman, Workshop Supervisor and Electrical Engineer with the Punjab Hydro-Electric, Geodetic Survey of India and a Lucknow Engineering firm respectively; joined the Indian School of Mines as Lecturer in Mining Machinery; officiated as Professor of Mech. and Elect. Eng., 1944-48. *Recreations*: Cricket and Gardening. Address: Upadhyaya Buildings, Subansagar, Bareilly, U.P.; Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.

UPADHYE, Ganesh Parashuram, B. Com. (Bombay), Managing Director, Sardar Griha Ltd., Bombay b. November 18, 1902, s. of Parashuram Waman Upadhye, late of Tea-graph Stores, Bombay, and Jankikital, d. of B. V. Takalkar, Jambhinar, Nasik; m. Shantabai, d. of N. B. Khidkhar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Baroda; two s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Aryana Education Society's High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Sydenham College, Bombay. Worked as Senior Cost Assistant, Cost Accounts Department, B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd., Bombay, July 1928 to September 1947; Hon. Treasurer, Efficiency Club of India, Bombay. *Recreations*: Music and Photography. Clubs: Efficiency Club of India, Bombay. Address: Sardar Griha, 198, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.



UPPAL, Dr. Badri Nath, Ph.D. (Iowa), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, M.B.E. (1945), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province. b. August 6, 1899; m.; one s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; Iowa State Coll. of Agriculture (U.S.A.); Rothamsted Experimental Station (England); Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research (Princeton); Wisconsin Univ. Research Fellow, Iowa Agric. Exp. Station; Plant Pathologist to Govt., Bombay Province; Principal, Coll. of Agri., Poona; Director of Agriculture (Research and Education). *Publications*: Scientific papers in various science journals dealing with plant viruses, plant diseases and soil fertility problems. Address: "Lessuden", College of Agriculture, Poona 5.

USMAN, Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1933), Kt. (1928), Kaiser-i-Hind, Second Class (1923), Khan Bahadur (1921), Khan Sahib (1920), B.A. b. 1884; m., d. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A.; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-25; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1921; Vice-President and Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, 1941-43; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of

Medicine, 1921-23; President, Mithalpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; elected member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-26; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1923-35; Chairman of the Overseas League, Madras Branch; President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President of the Anjuman, Madras, Home member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1925-34; Ag. Governor of Madras, 1934; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1940-42; member (Posts & Air), Governor-General's Executive Council, 1942; June 1946; Address: Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

VABLE, D., M.A. (Politics), M.A. (History) (Agra Univ.), LL.B. 1st Class (Lucknow Univ.), Principal, D. A. V. College, Ajmer. b. June 19, 1909; m. M. Lahore, 1940; *Educ.*: Lucknow Univ.; Agra Univ.; Allahabad and Benares Univ.; President, Provincial Teachers' Association; Secretary, Arya Samaj; member, Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations and many other social, educational and philanthropic organisations; youngest elected Municipal Councillor, 1940-42; Honorary Magistrate, 1947-48; Secretary, Peace and Unity Board; Secretary, Provincial Congress, Refugee Committee, 1947; Secretary, Civic Association; Editor, "Ajana and Ajana," 1937-42; contributor, to English and Hindi Journals; practised as lawyer, 1935-40. Address: Residence: Aryansagar, Ajmer; Office: D. A. V. College, Ajmer.



VACHEHA, Jarnahedji Bejanji, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, 1927 to 1939. b. 26th May, 1870; m. Roshan Ardshir Karanjawalla, B.A.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902; officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications*: The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. Clubs: Member, Willingdon Sports Club and the Royal Western India Turf Club. Address: Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VADERA, Harbans Lal, B.Sc. (Hons.), Diploma of Civil Engineering with distinction from Thomason College, Roorkee, Rai Bahadur (1944), Director, Central Designs, Central Waterpower, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi. b. January 11, 1901, s. of Lala Tara Chand Vadera, Rals-Azam, Sialkot City; m. Mrs. Phoolvati Vadera, d. of R. S. Lala Lal Chand Bahl, retired Deputy Commissioner, three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Sialkot, Jamnuni, and Roorkee. Employed in the Indian Service of Engineers in the Punjab Irrigation; is on deputation to the Government of India from March 1948. *Publications*: Paper on Tubewells in Karol area near Lahore; Paper on Silted Tanks of Western Jumna Canal; *Designs Simplified*. *Recreations*: Golf. Address: Director, Central Designs, Central Waterpower, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

VAGH, Balwant Vithal, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), Manager, Bitumen Department, Messrs. Burmah-Shell, Bombay. b. Sept. 26, 1893; m. Miss Sulabha Deshpande, Kolhapur, Dec. 26, 1917; *Educ.*: College of Engineering, Poona. Bombay Municipality, 1916-30; Burmah-Shell since 1930; member, Inst. of Engineers (India); Chairman, Bombay Centre, Inst. of Engrs. (India), 1942-44; member of Council, Inst. of Engrs. (India); Convenor, Bullock-Cart Sub-Cttee.; member of Council, Indian Roads

Congress, since 1945; delegate, International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938; member, Managing Committee, G.S.B. Housing Society, 1928-34; member, Board of Trustees for Temples, etc.; G.S.B. Community, 1927-42, Chairman, 1942; to date, Chairman, Saraswati Co-op. Bank, 1933 and 1934; Vice-President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society since 1941; Hon. Asst. Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, 1943-45; member, Advisory Committee, College of Engineering, Poona; Vice-President I.R.C., 1948-49. Address: "Prabhat," Khar, Bombay 21.

VAIDYA, Keshav Balkrishna, B.Com. b. Aug. 8, 1893; m. 1923; 2s. 2d. Managing Director, Indo-Oriental Co. Ltd., Vice-President, Navy League of England; formerly Director, Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (Times of India); Formerly Secretary, Dalmia-Jain Enterprises, Bombay, Gen. Manager, Great Social Life & General Assn. Ltd., Indian Shipping Industry Ltd., Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd. (since 1941), Jubilee House Glass Factory, 1920-22; Secy., Bombay Textiles Ltd.; and Secy., Battersley Mill



(1941); Asst. Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and Manager at Akyab, 1920-1930; proceeded to Far East, 1931 Nov.; Gen. Manager for China, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai, 1931-1934; Managing Director, National Publishers, Ltd., Hongkong & Canton, 1937-41; K.B. Vaidya & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai since 1934, Chief Editor, "Canton Daily Sun" & "Canton Truth," 1934-41; Pres., Hindu Assn., Hongkong, 1934-1935; Hongkong Men's International Club, 1935-1939; Provisional Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1935; Founder-General Secy. Indian Assn. of Hongkong & South China 1936-41; featured at various Rotary Clubs, Univs., Theosophical Societies, Y.M.C.A.'s in China, 1935-1941; returned to India in August 1941 after 10 years continued stay in the Far East; General Secy., Far East Indian Assn., Bombay (since 1941); Pres., Ramade Centenary Economic, Industrial & Commercial Conference, Poona, 1942; Narver Tanaji Malsure Celebrations, Sindhgad-Poona, 1942; Maharashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conference, Poona, 1942. Publications: "Reflections on Canton Revolt & After," Canton, 1936; "Where will Japan Move Next & When," Bombay 1942; "Secret of China's Resistance," Karachi 1943; "Sailing Vessel Traffic on the West Coast of India," 1945; "And Now China"; "Soviet Designs on China," 1945; "India and the Far East," 1946; "Naval Defence of India," 1949. A prolific writer on political and economic subjects, specially connected with the Far East. Club: Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar. Residence: 160, Sir Bhadachandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

VAIDYA, Parashuram Laxman, B.A. Hon. (Bom.), M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Paris), Mayurghat, Prof. of Sanskrit, Bombay Hindu Univ.; and also at Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona; Rajaram, Willingdon & Ferguson Colleges, b. 1891; Educ.: Privately in Sanskrit Pathshalas and at New English School and Ferguson Coll., Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Paris Universities; Univ. Scholar, prizeman and medalist; Govt. of India Language Scholar (1921-23). Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926); Paranjape Lecturer, Nagpur Univ. (1943); Springer Research Scholar (1926-29), etc.; attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); Pres. of Pall and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference; member, Executive Council, All-India Oriental Conference; Editor of several Sanskrit, Pall, Prakrit and

Apabhramsa Works, member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Handarkar Institute and Editor of Karnaparvan; examiner in several Indian universities. Address: Benares Hindu University, Benares.

VAIDYANATHAN, Lalagudry Swaminath, M.A., F.I.A., J.P., Manager, Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., since April, 1946; Educ.: Madras Univ., passed M.A. securing the Stuart Prize; Association of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England. On return apptd. part-time Prof. of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd. in the Oriental Life Insur. Co.; first Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries; during 1931 census was entrusted by the Govt. of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India. Actuary of the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for ten years; Supdt. of Insurance, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Oct. 1943-March 1946. Publications: Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "Mortality of Indian Assured Lives" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. Address: Bombay.

VAKIL, Chandulal Nagindas, M.A. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Director and Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, b. Aug. 22, 1875; m. Vidyagauri, d. of G. C. Sheth of Hansot (Dist. Broach); two d. and one s.; Educ.: Bombay and London. On the staff of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay since 1921; member of several Govt. Committees; Economist to the Planning Dept., Govt. of India, 1945-46. Publications: *Financial Developments in Modern India, 1800-1924* (1925); *Economic Outlook in Modern India* (1935); *The Falling Rupee* (1945); *The Financial Burden of the War on India* (1943); *Our Sterling Balances* (1947); *Economic Consequences of the Partition* (1948); *Economic Crisis: Rising Prices and Falling Production* (1949). *Recreations*, Walking, Cinemas. Address: University Hostel, 79, Queen's Road, Bombay, 2.

VAKIL, Seth Kakalbhai Bhudardas, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, b. Nov. 1887, at Radhanpur; m. Kantalmai; 3 s. and 1 d.; served the G.I.P. Rly., 1906-11; started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Mazumdar & Co. and The International Trading Co., 1915; joined the Stock Exchange, 1920; visited England and the Continent, also China and Japan; nominated member of the Stock Exchange, 1929, since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except in 1939; Director, Arjan Khimji Ghising & Pressing Co., Ltd., Supreme Industries, Ltd., Anand Electric Co., Ltd., and Nalbad Electric Co., Ltd.; is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions; Patron, President and Founder, Jain Yuvak Sangh; Chairman, Reception Uttee, Jain Yuvak's Conference, 1934; Trustee, Patron and Hon. Treasurer, Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya; Patron, Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha; Trustee, Santa Cruz Residents' Assn.; first Bombay Stock Exchange; member to visit London Stock Exchange; President, Seth Deykaran Modiji Cheap Housing Fund for Jains; donated Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance and education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate, Govt. of Bombay made him Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate in the year 1948. Address: Stock Exchange Building, Apollo St., Bombay.



VARADACHARIAR, Srinivasa, Kt., B.A., B.L., LL.D. (All.), D.C.L. (Delhi), Rao Bahadur (1926), Chairman, Central Pay Commission; (Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, Delhi, b. 20 June, 1881; m. Rukman Ammal (1898); Educ.: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905); practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb. 1939 to 19th June, 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the "Madras Law Journal." Address: New Delhi

VARAWALLA, Husaini Abdullabhai, J.P., Hon. Presy. Magistrate, Bombay; Managing Director, Mohanadi Fine Art Litho Works; Prop., Alibhoy Sharafally & Co. Ltd. b. January 14, 1906; s. of Abdullabhai Shara Falli Varawalla & Mrs. Sarabai Abdullabhai Varawalla; m. Shirin Abdulkayoom Mamanjivalla; four s. and three d.; Educ.: Surat and Bombay. Mgr. Director, Alibhoy Sharafally & Co. Ltd.; Proprietors: Mohanadi Fine Art Litho Works; Partner, Metro Rollin Factory; Director, Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd.; member, Committee of All India Muslim Merchants' Chamber, Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Printers' & Lithographers' Association; was a member of the Paper Control Advisory Committee of both Central Government and Bombay Government; member, Western India Football Association, Western India Automobile Association; is a freemason; first joint Lodge Hamilton in Surat and now member of Lodge 'Islam', 'Reginald Spence', 'Bharat' and Chapter 'Crescent', Bombay. Clubs: Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd.; Rotary Club of Bombay; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. Address: Mohanadi Fine Art Litho Works, Mohanadi Bldgs., Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, Bombay.



VARDE, Vaman Pundlik, B.Com., Proprietor of R. R. Nalhar & Co., Bombay, b. in 1898; Educ.: Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; Passed B.Com. in 1918. Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., the Union Bank of India Ltd., and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Joined R. R. Nalhar & Co., Bombay, as a partner. Bought his card in 1936 and became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange. After the death of Mr. R. K. Nalhar in 1937, became the sole proprietor of the firm. Member, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Hon. Mgr. Dir., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Founder-Director, Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.; Director, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kiroloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara); Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras; Kiroloskar Ltd., Harihar; Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Bhor State Bank Ltd.; Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries, Ltd.; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhivandri), Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. (revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and was its Hon. Secretary for three years. Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. Toured Europe in 1948, and attended as an Indian Delegate, International Co-operative



Congress held at Prague in 1948. Member, Executive Committee, Indian Co-operative Union. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, and Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association. Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samuha; Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay. Address: "Prabhat," 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay.

VARMA, Hon'ble Mr. Acharya Badri Nath, Minister for Education and Information, Bihar. b. Nov. 10, 1889; *Educ.*: Ranchi Zila School; St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh; Presidency Coll., Calcutta; passed the Kavyatirtha examination of the Bengal Sanskrit Assoc., 1913. Worked on the Editorial staff of the *Biharatantira*, a Hindi daily of Calcutta for some time; Lecturer in English, Bihar National Coll., Patna, 1914-20; participation in the Non-Co-operation movement, 1920; Prof. of English and the Chief Organiser, Bihar Vidyapitha (National Univ.), 1921; became its Registrar and Principal; took prominent part in reorganising the Congress in Bihar; was member Working Ctee. and Treasurer; pioneer of Swamy Sevak movement in Bihar; was G.O.C., Volunteers' Corps formed on the occasion of the memorable Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress (1922); was Secy., Bihar Seva Samiti; Vice-Pres. and Pres., from time to time; Editor, "*Desh*," Joint Editor and Leader Writer, *Searchlight* (English) for several years; Pres., Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1925; its working Pres. for many years; Chief Editor, "*Sahitya*"; an educationist of the Gandhian School; was member of various educational Ctees. and Commissions appointed under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress and the Congress Govt.; suffered incarceration for about 3 years, in connection with Aug. 1942 Revolution; elected M.L.A., Bihar. Address: Minister for Education and Information, Patna, Bihar.

VARMA, H. L., B.L. (Glasgow), Bar-at-Law, Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. b. March 9, 1905, s. of Mathura Prasad, m. Raj Rai; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Rampur State High School; Col. Brown's School, Dehra Dun; Edinburgh & Glasgow University; Middle Temple. Asst.-in-Charge, Bureau of Public Information, Govt. of India, practised Law, Shaligram, appointed Asst. Govt. Pleader and Official Receiver; Political Minister, Rampur State; Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. *Publications*: Articles in various papers on Industries and Political problems. *Recreations*: Study and indoor games. *Clubs*: National Liberal Club, London, S.W.1.; Chehmsford Club, New Delhi. Address: 29, Mandi House, New Delhi.

VARMA, Rao Bahadur, K. L., M.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, b. 1900, s. of Samokhandia, m. Savitri Devi Srivastava; three s. and one d.; *Educ.*: Indore and Banares. Professor of Mathematics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Rajasthan; member of the Court, Banaras Hindu Univ.; is associated with other universities and boards. *Clubs*: Rotarian. Address: Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

VARMA, Paripurnanand, Chief Editor, "*Jagran*," Kanpur since 1917; Chairman, U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Lucknow, since 1947; Non-Official Visitor for all Jails in U.P., since 1947, b. February 7, 1907. *Educ.*: Graduated from Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras in History, Economics and Politics, Professor of English, Prem Maha Vidyalyaya, Brindaban, 1927; Editor, *Prem*, Brindaban, 1927-28; Joint Editor, *Lokmat*, Jubbulpore, 1930-31-32; Editor, *Prem*, 1932-33; Editor, *Sandesh*, Banaras, 1933; Agency Manager,

The New Insurance Ltd., Banaras, 1933-35; General Manager, Bharti Bima Ltd., Banaras, 1935-38; Zone Secretary, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Kanpur Circle, 1946-47; Chief Inspecting Officer, Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., U.P., since 1947; President, Iron and Steel Merchants' Association, U.P., since 1948, President, Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur; Hindi Bhawan Trust, Kalpi; member, Provincial Congress Committee, Lucknow. Address: Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

VARMA, Dr. Sheo Prasad, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Registrar, Allahabad Univ., Allahabad. b. May 22, 1890, s. of late Professor Dwarka Pershad, B.A., I.E.S., and Shrinmati Budhan Devi; m. Shrinmati Sushila Devi Varma; seven s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Robertson College, Jubbulpore and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Was Senior Professor of English for twenty-five years at Robertson Govt. College, Jubbulpore and thereafter Registrar, Allahabad Univ. for the last eleven years. *Publications*: "*Prose Unscanned*—An Anthology of Prose Selections. Address: 12, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.

VARMA, The Hon. Mr. Sukhdeo Prasad, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Central Government's Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, since 1st February, 1949. b. January 14, 1885, m. Srimati J. Varma; three s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Muzaffarpur; Presidency College, Calcutta and London; after graduation proceeded to England; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur, 1910; while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College; Lecturer, Patna Law College, 1912-20; joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment, 1916; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1921; Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932. Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, Jan. 1934 to Jan. 1946; Chief Justice, High Court at Jaipur, July 1946 to June 1948. Chairman, Central Government's Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta, Aug. 1948 to 1st Feb. 1949; Chairman, Constitution Ctee., Jaipur; Vice-Pres., Rotary Club, Jaipur; Chairman, Ayurvedic College, Patna; Chairman, Tibia School, Patna. *Recreations*: Tennis, Chess, Gardening and Music. *Clubs*: New Patna Club and Victoria Jubilee Club. Address: Dhanbad, E. I. Railway.

VARMA, Vishwanath Sahay, B.A. Vidyankar, Vishard, Director of Publicity, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. b. April 13, 1905, s. of late Jagat Narain, m. Shrinmati Nilmani Devi; four s. and four d.; *Educ.*: Siwan and Patna. Managing Editor, the "*Desh*" (Hindi Weekly); Editor, the "*Mahariv*" (Daily and Weekly); Asstt. Editor and some time Editor of the "*Indian Nation*" (English daily); founder President of several Trade Unions in Bihar; appeared as a witness before Indian Franchise Committee and Labour Inquiry Committee, Bihar; entered Govt. Service in 1940 as Editor of the "*Delhat*" (War publicity organ of the Govt. of Bihar published in four languages); appointed Director of Publicity, Govt. of Bihar; Services lent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in June, 1947. *Publications*: "*Biography of Dr. Rajendra Prasad*"; "*Great Men of Bihar*"; "*The Heroes of India*"; *Gadga Sangraha* (Hindi Text-book). Address: 9, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

VARTAK, The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Dharmaji, R.A., Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt. of Bombay. b. 10th October, 1894, m. Shrinmati Annapurna; *Educ.*: Wilson High School and Wilson Coll., Bombay. Comes of a well-to-do agriculturist family; after graduation, took to social and political work and soon became a political leader in the Thana District which he has served for the last 25 years, in various capacities; a staunch prohibitionist, he started anti-liquor campaign as early as 1920 since when he has been actively associated with the Congress; twice imprisoned, first in 1910-41 and second in 1942-43; takes keen interest in problems of Local Self-Government; was twice elected Pres. of the Thana District Local Board; served on the Rice Sub-Ctee., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as a representative of the rice-growers of the Bombay Province for more than two years; fought with considerable success in 1929 against the Government's proposals to enhance the land assessment in Bassin Taluka, elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; is keenly interested in educational matters and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions. Address: Virat, District Thana.

VASIST, Shyam Sunder, B.A. (Honours), B.Sc., J.P., Member, Railway Board, since June 1949. b. August 1, 1902; m.; two d.; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore, Punjab Univ.; M.Sc. Degree in Physics, being first in this Univ., 1925. Lecturer in Physics, Punjab Univ., 1925-26; appointed to the Indian State Railway Service, having stood first in an All-India examination, Feb. 1926; promoted to District Rank, 1933; worked in various branches of the G.I.P. Railway; became Deputy Chief Transportation Supdt., 1942; Divisional Supdt., 1945; Chief Transportation Supdt. Sept. 1947; General Manager, in March 1948. Address: Co. Govt. of India, Ministry of Railways, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

VAZIFDAR, Khan Bahadur Captain N. J., M.B.E., L.M.S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Assistant Red Cross Commissioner (Provincial) and Secy., Bombay Provincial Joint War Ctee. and Amenities for Troops Fund Ctee., Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; retired Chemical Analyst to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay; Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay; Examiner in Biochemistry for the M.Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ.; Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur; Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (1927-1940). *Publications*: Author of several medical publications; *Physiology of the Central Nervous System and special senses* (8th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (7th edition). Address: Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, Sohrab Shapoor, M.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lieut.-Colonel (I.M.S., Retd. 6.1st August, 1883; m. Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I.M.S., 1908; during the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia; appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College, 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-38. *Address*: C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

VELINKER, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), I.P. (1903), holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909). b. 15th April, 1878; m. Prahaladibai, d. of Rao Bahadur Mukund Hanumanth, Executive Engr. Bombay; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court Bombay, in January, 1903; called to the Bar in June 1903; in prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency; one of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923; was elected member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933 till January, 1944. *Publications*: *Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation*; *Law of Gaming and Wagering*. *Address*: Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VELLANI, Hon'ble Mr. Walimahomed Bhuloo Lakha, Bar-at-Law, Permanent Judge, Chief Court of Sind and Custodian of Evacuee Property for the Province of Sind and the Federal Capital of Pakistan, b. Oct. 10, 1905, s. of Bhuloo Lakha Vellani of Zanzibar, British East Africa; m. Noorbanoo Saleh Gangji Vellani; three s., Shams-ud-din, Fateh-ali and Camer-ud-din; *Educ.*: The Jamia School, Zanzibar; Forest Hill House School, Dulwich College, Middle Temple. Practised before His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar, His Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika and The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa till 1937 and since then, before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the Chief Court of Sind. *Recreations*: Cricket, swimming, rowing. *Clubs*: The Karachi Club. *Address*: 14, Queen's Court, Victoria Road, Karachi.

VELLODI, M. K., B.A., I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of States, Govt. of India, since Oct. 1948. b. January 14, 1896, s. of Raja Manavendra Raja, Maharaja Zamorin of Calicut; m. T. M. Kunhikay Kovilamma; one d. and one s.; *Educ.*: Zamorin's College, Calicut; Presidency College, Madras, Oxford Univ. Joined I.C.S., November 1921; Jt. Secy., Board of Revenue, Madras, 1933; Chief Secy., Govt. of Orissa, 1939; Deputy Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1943; Dy. High Commissioner for India in U.K., 1945; Leader, Indian Delegation to Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1945; Seattle, 1946; attended General Assembly, U.N., 1947; represented India at the meeting of the Security Council in connection with Kashmir, Jan.-May 1948. *Address*: Ministry of States, New Delhi.

VELTHORST, Gerbrand, Manager, Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank N.V. (Netherlands India Commercial Bank Ltd.) since 1928; Hon. Consul for the Netherlands, Bombay, b. July 10, 1895; m. Lucy Mary Fitz-Gerald; one d.; *Educ.*: Public Commercial High School (O.H.S.), Amsterdam. Joined Netherlands India Commercial Bank,

1913; Netherlands Army (Infantry), 1914-18; commissioned, 1916; rejoined bank, 1918 and served in various capacities at Batavia, Bombay, Swatow (China), Tokyo and Bombay, in the latter place permanently, since 1927; appointed Hon. Consul for the Netherlands, Bombay, 1934; in the Netherlands during German occupation, 1940-45; returned Bombay, Dec. 1945. *Recreations*: Swimming, golf, tennis, sailing, fishing. *Clubs*: Bombay Club; Bombay Gymkhana; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Willington Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: 5, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VENKATAGIRI, Varahagiri, Bat-at-Law: High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, 6 August, 1948; m. V. Saraswathidevi. *Educ.*: National University, Ireland and King's Inns, Dublin. *Address*: High Commissioner for India, Colombo, Ceylon.

VENKATARAMAN, Dr. Krishnasami, M.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (Tech.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Mach.), Director, Dept. of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, since 1938. b. June 7, 1901; m. Shakuntala Subramaniam; one d.; *Educ.*: Madras and Manchester. Consultant to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Dyestuffs Group; Technical Adviser on Dyes, Tata Sons Ltd.; Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1945; Vice-Pres., Indian Chemical Society; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; member, All-India Council of Technical Education, Dyestuffs C'ttee., Heavy Chemicals C'ttee., National Chemical Laboratory C'ttee., Higher Technological Education C'ttee. of the Govt. of India, All-India Board of Chemical Engineering and Technological Studies, Cotton Textile Fund C'ttee., Technological Research Sub-C'ttee. of the Indian Central Cotton C'ttee., Advisory C'ttee. of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Board of Management of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, Provincial Industries C'ttee.; Chairman, Provincial Chemical Industries Sub-C'ttee., Provincial Industrial Research C'ttee., Council of the Indian Institute of Science, 1944-46. *Publications*: Numerous papers on chemistry and chemical technology; "The Chemistry of Synthetic dyes," Acad. Press, N.Y. (under publication). *Address*: Dept. of Chemical Technology, Bombay University.

VENKATARAMAN, S., B.A., M.L., Head of the Department of Law, Andhra University, since July 1945. b. Dec. 24, 1898, s. of V. Swaminatha Aiyar and Lakshmi Ammal; m. Bala; four s. and one d.; *Educ.*: S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras. Advocate, 1922; Lecturer, Madras Law College, 1925; Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1940-45; Editor, Federal Law Journal, 1944-45. *Publications*: *Outlines of Hindu Law—Benugal Code*. *Recreations*: Walking. *Address*: Professor-in-charge, University College of Law, Masulipatnam.

VENKATARAMAN, Rao Bahadur Sir T. S. of Tiruvadi, Kt. C.I.E., B.A. (1905), D.Sc. (Hony. Degree of Andhra Univ. 1941), Rao Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1937), Knighthood (1942). Government of India Pensioner, b. 1884; m. Shreemathy Meenakshi Ammal; *Educ.*: S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly and Presy. Coll., Madras. Appntd. to Indian Agri. Service, 1919; Govt. of India Sugar-cane Expert, 1919-1942; was deputed by Govt. to represent India at The International Sugar-cane Conference in Java, 1929; similar conference in Australia, 1935; the International Genetical Congress at Edinburgh, 1939; Pres. Agri. section of Indian Science Congress, 1927 and 1938; Genl. Pres. of the whole Indian Science Congress, 1937; delivered Madras Univ. Subramania lectures, 1930; Travancore Curson Prize lectures, 1936; and the Baroda Golden Jubilee lectures, 1936; Member of Sugar-cane committees both central and of Madras; Hony. Adviser to certain Sugar-cane development private enterprises. *Publications*: Various publications in the Imperial Dept. of Agricul-

ture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Imp. Council of Agri-Research (India), the two most important being those on the intergeneric hybrids between the sugar-cane and (1) The Sorghum plant and (2) the Bamboo plant. *Address*: 56, Thyagaraya Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Adviser, Rural Uplift and Education, former Alwar State. b. 10th June 1901. Advocate, High Court, Madras (1918-1938); poet, novelist and essayist; deeply interested in rural uplift and education; member, Madras Univ. Senate (1923-26); Annamalai Univ. Senate (1930-39) and Academic Council and the Syndicate (1933-36); was awarded in 1927 gold and silver plate by the Madras Bar Assoc. and an ivory shield and *sadra* by Sri Sankaracharya Swamikal of Kanakoti Peetam in recognition of services to our Cultural Renaissance; delivered special lectures at the Universities of Benares (1933), Allahabad (1936), Mysore (1945), Delhi (1945) and the Savaji Rao Memorial Lectures at Baroda (1939); founded in 1938, an Ashram for rural uplift and Cultural Renaissance named Markandeya Ashrama; Founder-Editor of "Iharata Mani" (1938), a cultural Tamil monthly. *Publications*: "Paper Boats", "Murugan, The Tiller" and several other books in English. *Address*: Alwar; Rajputana; Kaveripoom-Pattinam, Tanjore Dt.

VENKATRAO, Kala, General Secretary, Indian National Congress and ex-Minister for Land Revenue, Govt. of Madras. b. 1900; *Educ.*: Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram and Noble College, Masulipatnam. Gave up studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and joined the N.C.O. Movement; went to jail eight times including two detentions; keenly interested in Co-operation and problems of Land Revenue; elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 and 1946; connected for a long time with Congress work in Andhra Desa; was General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for more than six years; member of the All-India Congress Committee for over fifteen years; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly. *Address*: Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.

VERMAN, Dr. Lal C., Ph.D., M.S., B.S., Eng., the first Director of the Indian Standards Institution, since June 1947. b. 1902, in Amritsar; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; Michigan and Cornell Univ. Teaching Asst. and Research Asst. in different American Universities, 1925-32; appointed Research Physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau, 1933; his valuable researches on the technology of lac, have had an important bearing on the various industrial applications of the lac resin; appointed Asst. Dir. when the Indian Research Bureau was amalgamated with the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1940; Ag. Dir., Physical Laboratories, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1944; has conducted research covering a large and varied field especially in engineering; carried out important work on the physical properties of lac as Research Physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau; Chairman, Standing Research C'ttee. on Producer Gas appointed by the Govt. of India; Secy., Building Research C'ttee., Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; member of several technical C'ttees. *Publications*: Has contributed over a hundred papers to various Indian, British and American scientific periodicals and has a number of patents on a wide variety of subjects; has published four important memoirs on the physical properties of lac. *Address*: Indian Standards Institution, F. Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

VICCKJEE, Victor Framjee, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., F.R. Econ. S., F.I.C.W.A., F.C.A., R.A., Senior Partner, S. R. Batliboi & Co., Chartered Accountants of Calcutta and Bangalore. *b.* January 20, 1903, *s.* of the late Framjee Vicckjee of Shanghai; *m.* Jer, *d.* of the late Jehangir Nemuchwala, Solicitor, Bombay; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hongkong. Awarded the H. O. White Bursary. Served articles of clerkship under Fred Percy Barnes, F.S.A.A. of London. Has acted as lecturer to the B.Com. and M.A. classes of the Calcutta University. Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Cost & Works accountants. Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London. Member of the Governing Committee, Hon. Treasurer, and Playing member of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. Original "delegate" to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta. Past Master of Lodge "St. Mary," No. 3331 E.C. *Address*: 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



VIJAYAKAR, Ramrao Ganpatrao, b. Sept. 1890; *m.* Mrs. Phirozba, *d.* of Anandrao Ramchandra Mankar; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Bombay; started his career as a dispatch clerk in Fleming's Shaw & Co., joined The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. after two years; rose to be the Supdt. for Fire and 2nd-in-command in the office, 1942; established The Vishwabharti Insurance Co. Ltd. as its Chairman and the Managing Director; has been responsible for the rapid development of the Company; has extended the activities of the Company in many directions; has travelled extensively in India, Pakistan and Ceylon; takes part in different branches of business; Chairman, Hindusthan Leather Works, Bombay; Director: Madras Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Madras; Hindusthan Spun Pipes Ltd., Poona; Anand Publication Ltd., Ahmedabad; was for some time in the Mgt. Office of the Indian Insurance Cos. Assoc.; member, Executive Office, Federation of the Indian Insurance Co.; Mgt. Office, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; takes keen interest in the social activities in the City of Bombay; Trustee: Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh; Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund, belonging to the Pathare Prabhu of Bombay, has been conducting a Marathi Magazine named *Prabhu Prabhat* for the last 25 years; always helps any aspirant in the insurance line; has given early lessons in the insurance business to many young men. *Recreations*: Cricket. *Clubs*: P. J. Hindu Gymkhana; W.I.A.A. *Address*: Ganpat Nivas, 21, Zabo's Court, Thakurdwar, Bombay.



VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., K.B.E. (1926); Prime Minister, Udaipur State, 1939-1947; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-35. *b.* August, 1875; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912-17; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director

of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939. *Address*: Riverside, Adyar, Madras.

VIRKAR, Narher Gangadhar, Proprietor, Velankar Hindu Hotel since 1930. *b.* Nov. 11, 1897, *s.* of late Gangadhar Laxman Virkar. Sub-Inspector of Police; *m.* Mrs. Savitribai N. Virkar; two *d.* and three *s.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona. Clerk in Development Dept., Secretariat, Bombay Government, 1921-30; after relinquishing the Govt. job, took over the management of the Velankar Hotel which was in a tottering condition, worked it up as a self-supporting one ultimately becoming its sole proprietor; got the necessary encouragement in his enterprise from Haji Omerji Moosa, a milk merchant; member of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Jt. Secretary, Bombay Hotel Owners' Association and its founder in 1935. Travelled extensively and the latest is a world tour to study Hotel & Dairy Industries. *Recreations*: Exercises and Reading. *Clubs*: Bombay Flying Club Ltd. *Address*: Maharaja Building, Girgaum Corner, Bombay 4.



VIRMANI, Satya Paul, B.A. (Hons.), Mill-owner. *b.* Lyallpur, 1913, *s.* of late Seth Jawala Das; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-48; Vice-President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area; President, Local Board, Reserve Bank, 1935-38; Director, S. P. Chemical Works Ltd., Okara Flour & General Mills Ltd., S. P. Virmani & Son Ltd., Dhampur, J. A. W. & S. Ltd., Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Raincoat Sanyog Ltd., Hind Textiles Ltd.; Senior Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar (1943); member, Amritsar Improvement Trust, 1946; a business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab; member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi; Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce; President, Punjab Federation of Industries, 1943; Northern India Flour Mills Association, Amritsar, 1948-49; Roller Flour Mills Federation of India, New Delhi, 1948-49; member, Eastern Punjab Railway Local Advisory Committee, Delhi; Board of Industries, East Punjab; Past President, Rotary Club, Amritsar; Leader of the delegation to the Council meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, November 1948; member, Amritsar branch of Indian Council of World Affairs. Trustee, Amritsar Improvement Trust, Employers' Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in June-July 1949. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club Ltd.; Rotary Club; Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi; Amritsar Club and Service Club. *Address*: Jawaala Flour Mills, Amritsar.



VISSANJ, Sir Mathuradas, Kt. (1943), J.P., Businessman; ex-Sheriff of Bombay. *b.* April 11, 1881. Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the guidance of his father the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji; the brokerage and macerulmance of Bombay Company and Wallace & Co., and the

management of Wallace Flour Mills form the centre of his business activities; Chairman and Director of various commercial and industrial concerns and is the Director-Founder and the first President of the East India Cotton Association; ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numerous others; for some years member of the Indian Legislative Assembly representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. has travelled extensively. *Address*: 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISVESVARAYA, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore, and College of Science, Poona; holds Honorary Degrees from five Universities (D. Sc. of Calcutta; LL.D. of Bombay; D. Litt. of Benares; D. Sc. of Patna; and LL.D. of Mysore). Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1881; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908; apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec. P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; member, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926; Chairman, Irrigation Enquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1928; President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization since March 1941. *Publications*: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), (Bangalore Press, Bangalore). *Address*: Uplands High Ground, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Professor A., B.E. (Civil), (Mysore), M.Sc. (Eng.), (London), A.C.G.I., D.I.C., M.I.E., Principal, Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore. *b.* Sept. 1902; *Educ.*: Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; Engineering Coll., Bangalore; Wilson Coll., Bombay; City and Guilds Engineering Coll., London. Apprenticeship and training at Bradthwaite & Co., Bombay; Patent Shaft Axle & Co., England; Rendell, Palmer & Tritton, England; etc., etc. Engineering in various private firms like The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur; Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, Coll. of Engineering, Guntidy; during World War II served as Regional Inspector and Asst. Dir. of Training, Madras and Calcutta; Organising Principal of the new Engineering Colleges in Madras Province since 1946 onwards; Principal, College of Engineering, Coimbatore; was technical expert in various bodies like the Internal Combustion Engine Exploratory, Development and Research Committees, Prime Mover, Panel of the Govt. of India; Institution of Engineers (India); Educational Sub-Committees, etc., etc. *Publications*: Contributed many Papers to the Institution of Engineers (India) and various technical journals. *Address*: Principal, Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.

VISWANATH, Rao Bahadur Bhagavatula, C.I.E. (1944), D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929). Director of Agriculture, United State of Rajasthan. *b.* 1st January, 1889; *m.* Srimala Venkata Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Vizianagaram Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore till 1923; Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34; Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934; Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institutes, 1935-April, 1944; Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1944-47; University Professor, Benares, 1948; President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science

Congress, 1937: President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37; Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science; Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938; foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society; ex-Director of Agriculture, Madras. *Publications*: Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of agricultural products and wastes. *Address*: Udaipur.

VISWANATHA, Sekharipuram Vaidyanatha, M.A., L.T. (Madras), Retired Professor and Archaeologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* Venkatambal; two *d.* one *s.* *Educ.*: Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Hindlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1918; Senior Lecturer, National College, Technopoly, 1919-22; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path", Bombay, 1936. *Publications*: *International Law in Ancient India* (Longmans, 1925), *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture* (Trübner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to *Journals*; Some Links in the History of the Deccan and of Mysore; *Little Thoughts on Mysore*; *Thames, Dravidian Civilization, etc.* Surname *Vasava Prem*. *Address*: "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VISWANATHAN, Venkata, M.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, since May 1948; *b.* in Madhav, South India; *Educ.*: Pusa High School, Central College, Bangalore, University College, London Balliol College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1921 in U.P. cadre, and was appointed Magistrate at Agra and Benares, 1931-36; was Settlement Officer, 1936-40, moving to the Imperial headquarters, he was appointed Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary (1940-43) and Secretary to the Indian delegation to Burma (1941), Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon (1943-44) and Secretary to India's Envoy to Burma (1944-45) chosen as alternate delegate to the United Nations special commission on Palestine, 1947; Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan 1947-48. *Address*: Chief Secretary, Madhyabharat Govt., Gwalior.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya of *b.* December 28, 1905; *m.* in 1923; three *d.* and two *s.* *Educ.*: Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Panchang) and Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sport by the name "Vizzy"; Capt. of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; a big game shikari, he has passed the coveted figure



of double century of tier in April 1918; ex-Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt.; President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabha; has travelled extensively in Europe and America; both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively; the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title; was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the United Provinces in 1934 and also in 1945; elected by a large majority to the U.P. Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reformed and appointed Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937; member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and of the Executive Council since

1940; awarded by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the highest Blue-Ribbon of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940; President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively; was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944; received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov. 1944; renounced his Knighthood on the 14th July, 1947, as he considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India. *Address*: Vijayanagarani Bhawan, Banaras.

VYAS, Bhanushankar Sundarji, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), since April 1947. *b.* Oct. 19, 1894; *m.* Muktalaxmi; two *s.* and four *d.* *Educ.*: College of Engineering, Poona. Joined Bombay P.W.D., Oct. 1916; State Engineer, Bhavnagar, May 19, 1924-Jan. 11, 1930; Executive Engineer, Western India States Agency, April-Oct. 1926; Executive Engineer, Oct. 1926-Jan. 1941; Superintending Engineer, Jan. 1944-April 1947. *Address*: 59, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VYAS, Jainarayan, Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1918, *b.* 1898; *Educ.*: Had his early education locally. Joined Railway service; soon after, plunged himself into social reform work; Following in the footsteps of personalities like late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Loknanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi devoted himself to the cause of Mother Land with numerous sacrifices and selfless service; took prominent part during Non-Cooperation and 1912 movements, besides several stands for India's Freedom; a pioneer of Marwar Kisan Movement; organized Marwar Sewa Sang and Hirkarni Sabha and was imprisoned in 1929, 1940 and 1942; is interested in Journalism also; edited several monthlies and fortnightly and in Bombay edited *Akhind Bharat* which held long standing external order and entered Jodhpur State, 1938. *Address*: Jodhpur.

VYAS, Rai Bahadur Dr. Gokul Narain, M.B., B.S. (Alld.), M.D. (Alld.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), Rai Bahadur (Jan. 1946), Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Agra, *b.* August 24, 1894; *s.* of late Dr. Jai Krishna Vyas; *m.* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi; two *s.* Drs. Kamta Nath Vyas and Onkar Nath Vyas. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad; King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Post-graduate training at Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh & Galy's Hospital, London. Resident appointments, King George's Hospital, Lucknow; Provincial Medical Service, U.P.; Lecturer of Physiology & Pharmacology, Lecturer of Medicine, Principal, Medical College, Agra; member, State Medical Faculty, C.P.; member, India Medical Council; Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Agra University. *Address*: Hospital Road, Agra.

WADE, Dr. Musaffar Karamchand, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), M.R.S.T. (Lond.), Principal, Govt. College, Kumbakonam, *b.* Hoshiarpur, *m.* Srimati Rajbai, ex-3rd/Officer, W.R.I.N.S., *d.* of Ramgopal, Barrister, Bangalore; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore; Law College, Allahabad and King's College, London. Travelled extensively. *Hobbies*: Riding, swimming, travelling, contract bridge. *Clubs*: Bowring and Century, Bangalore. *Publications*: *Mysore the Model State. Some thoughts on Education* (Kamaj Alusaf, Fort Drama 1780 to 1830 considered in the light of the Theatrical History of the Period, and Contract Bridge made Easy. *Address*: "Ajmer House" Fraser Town, Bangalore.

WADEKAR, Ramchandra Keshav, Landlord,

Banker and Businessman, Dhulia. *b.* 1878; *m.* Miss Sitabai Patilankar; three *s.* *Educ.*: Dhulia Municipal School and English School. Is a self-made man; a prominent member of Deshtha Rigvedi Brahmin Samaj, Dhulia. *Hobby*: Agriculture. *Address*: Lane No. 5, Dhulia (West Khandesh).



WADEKAR, Vishwanath Ramchandra, B.A. *b.* 1916; *m.* Miss Champa, *d.* of K. S. Khedkar, Jagadgirdar of Nasik; one *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Garud High School, Dhulia; Ferguson College, Poona. Acted as



Accountant, Dhulia Branch of the Bharat Bank; Inspector, Empire of India Life Insurance Company, Ltd. for West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik District; Member, Cumine Club, Dhulia; acted as Hon. Secy. of the Club. *Recreations*: Cricket and Tennis. *Address*: Lane No. 5, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

WADHWAN: H. R. Maharana Thakore Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji Jorawarsinhji Jhalal, the Thakore Saheb of. *b.* Jan. 4, 1922; *m.* Bai Shri Javakumarba, *q.* *d.* of H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shri Gaurilal Saheb of Gondal, Feb. 18, 1912; three *s.* Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Shri Birendra Deo Bahadur, *b.* March 30, 1914; Maharajkumar Shri Chaitanyadev, *b.* Aug. 26, 1915 and the youngest Maharajkumar, *b.* Jan. 30, 1947; has two brothers Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and Kumar Shri Vikramsinhji; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer and Blundells School, Tiverton (Devonshire), England. Succeeded to the *gadi*, July 27, 1934; was invested with full ruling powers, June 8, 1942. *Address*: Wadhwan.

WADHWANI, Dr. Hemandas R., M.B.B.S., K.L.H.L., Medical Practitioner, Udaipur, *b.* Jan. 12, 1895, *s.* of a prominent Advocate of Sind, now retired. *m.* two *s.* *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, Bombay.



1920; specialised in Ear Diseases (Deafness) at Neuman Clinic, Vienna. Was medical practitioner of Jacobabad and Karachi (Sind); shifted to Udaipur (Rajasthan) as the result of Partition; Hon. Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Jacobabad Dist. for several years; has done a great deal in reducing maternal mortality in Jacobabad Dist.; visited Europe, 1932; worked at the League of Red Cross Societies at Paris for some time in the same year, to see the working of the Red Cross Societies of the world; received Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in 1934 for Red Cross work; elected M.L.A., Sind, 1937; Minister of P.W.D. and Public Health, 1937-38; Minister of Public Health, Industries and Civil Defence, 1942-45; first elected President, Sind Nursing Council; member, Medical Council of India, 1939-47; Health Survey and Development Cttee. of the Govt. of India (Bhor Cttee.); J.P., Sind; was Fellow and Syndic of Sind Univ.; introduced many reforms in the Public Health, Medical and Industries Departments of Sind, while Minister; started the Dow Medical College, Karachi; keenly interested in Social reform work; Anti-Dowry legislation in Sind was the result of his efforts; was Founder-President of the Anti-Deli-Leti (Anti-Dowry) Assoc. of Sind; was Founder Pres. Sind Minorities Assoc.; takes active part in Hindu-Muslim unity and peace work. *Publications*: Several medical, social and political articles. *Address*: Outside Hathipole, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

WADIA, Ardeshir Ruttonji, Rajasevasakta, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Victoria College, Gwalior. b. 4 June, 1888; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science; Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16; Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942; Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37; Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Retd.); President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930; delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933; President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress; Principal Miller Lecturer, Madras Univ., 1931-32; S. N. Ghosh Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Calcutta Univ., 1945-46. *Pub.*: *The Ethics of Feminism*; *Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure*; *"Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy"*; *"Zoroaster"*. *Address*: Victoria College, Gwalior.

WADIA, Sir Bomanji Jamssetji, Kt., M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law. b. 4 Aug. 1881; *m.* Mattanbai Hornmaji Wadia and subsequently Perin Nowroji Chitoy of Secunderabad; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6. Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925; Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 6th June 1923, and again from January to October 1929, and from 11 Feb. to October 1930; Additional Judge, 1930-31; Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41; Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay from June 1942 till April 1947. *Address*: 162, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WADIA, Darashaw Noshierwan, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B., Mineral Adviser, Govt. of India. b. October, 1883; *m.* Meher G. Medivala; *Educ.*: Baroda College, Bombay University. Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; Carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938; President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942; President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46. "Back Award." Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943. *Publications*: *Geology of India* (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1928); *Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932); *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938). *Address*: 10, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

WADIA, Pestonji Ardeshir, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay, b. 16th Dec. 1878; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications*: *The Philosophers and the French Revolution: Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India; An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India; Mahatma Gandhi; A Dialogue in Interpretation; The Faith that Matters.* *Address*: Ilormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WAGE, Waman Wasudeo, Cloth Merchant. b. March 11, 1913 at Malvan, Ratnagiri District; *m.* Miss Leela K. Kovarkar, B.A., d. of late K. H. Kovarkar, Retired P.W.D. Engineer; two s.; *Educ.*: Malvan, Ratnagiri District. Vice-President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Director, Decan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Director, Vijay Textiles, Poona; Chairman, Bharat Education Society, Clubs; Cricket Club of India; Maharashtra Club, Poona, is a Freemason. *Address*: Zanana and Mardana Cloth Stores, Bombay 4.



WAIZ, Samuel Altaf, B.A., Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji. b. October 31, 1885, s. of the late Rex and Mrs. R. M. Waiz; *m.* Miss Victoria Ephram; one d.; *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore, Secretary, Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London; Secy to late C. F. Andrews; Secy., Imperial Indian Citizenship Assoc., 1924-18. *Publications*: *Indians Abroad Directory* and 30 other brochures on the allied subject. *Address*: Suva, Fiji.

WALCHAND Hirachand, Chairman. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc. b. 1882 at Sholapur; *Educ.*: Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Took large contracts for construction of Railway lines, river bridges, large Military Works, Lahore, Great Tunnel Work and other large Public Buildings, etc.; interested in the Sugar Industry, his organization running two Sugar Factories in Bombay Presy.; an agriculturist on a large scale; also interested in Pipe Manufacturing Industry, his organization having 46 Factories operating all over India and Ceylon; Pres., the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38; Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1922-33. The All-India Organization of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Shipowners' Association; Vice-Pres., International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1931-35 and 1936-37; Member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of Govt. of India for five years; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva 1932; Leader of the Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, 1937 and Copenhagen, 1939. *Clubs*: Willmington, Orient, Western India Turf, Bombay and Calcutta. *Address*: Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WALI-ULLAH, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohamed, B.A., LL.B., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since July 1944. b. Oct. 14, 1892; *m.* Begam Mumtaz Jehan; *Educ.*: Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad—B.A. (1911), LL.B. (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B.A. Hons. (1915), B.C.L. Hons. (1916); Trinity Coll., Dublin, LL.D. (1917). Gray's Inn, London; called to the Bar, January 1917. Practised at the Bar 1917-19. Professor of Law, Uni. School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23; joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923; Asst. Govt. Advocate, 1925-37; Government Advocate, 1937-44, acted as Chief Justice, Allahabad Court, March 3-May 1, 1949. *Address*: 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).

WANCHOO, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailas Nath, B.A. (Allahabad), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since Feb. 7, 1947. b. Feb. 25, 1903, s. of Pandit Pirithi Nath Wanchoo; *m.* Mohini Zutshi, d. of Dewan Bahadur B. N. Zutshi of Ratlam; one s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Pandit Pirithi Nath High

School, Kanpur, Muir Central College, Allahabad and Wadham College, Oxford. Passed into the Indian Civil Service, 1924; joined service, Dec. 1, 1926; served as Joint Magistrate and District & Sessions Judge in various Districts in the United Provinces. *Address*: 7, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

WANCHOO, Niranjan Nath, M.A. (Punjab), O.R.E. (1945), I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India. b. May 1, 1910, s. of late P. N. Wanchoo; *m.* Miss Chandramohini Kak; two d.; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore; King's College, Cambridge. Served in Bihar and Orissa Province; subsequently in the Commerce and Food Departments of the Govt. of India; Imperial Defence College, London, 1947. *Recreation*: Golf. *Address*: 4, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

WANG, Jung-hi, B.A., Consul for China at Bombay. b. September 7, 1909, s. of Wen-cheng Wang, *m.* Tse-Wen-lee; two d.; *Educ.*: Yenching University, Peking, China. Chief of section and Assistant Director of the American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, China, 1936-1942; First Secretary of Chinese Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Costa Rica, 1942-1947. *Address*: Chinese Consulate, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort Bombay.

WANKHEDKAR, Sonu Devram, Shoe Merchant, Dhulia. b. 1899; *m.* Miss Saumendharbai; five s. and three d. Harjian khat, takes interest in Harjian Education; member, Dhulia Municipality for twenty years, acted as Vice-President for one year; member, Dhulia Municipal School Board for twenty years; member, West Khandesh District Local Board for four years; member, Maharashtra Harjian Sewak Sangh; Director, Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd. for three years; member, local Harjian Boarding. *Address*: 7th Lane, Dhulia, West Khandesh.



WASIM, Muhammad, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Advocate-General, Pakistan. b. June 1885, s. of Muhammad Nasim; *m.* Zamirunnisa Begum, d. of Sheikh Muhammad Zaman; four s. and two d.; *Educ.*: Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow; M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Magdalene College, Cambridge. Practised as Advocate at Lucknow and then Advocate-General of United Provinces. *Address*: No. 8, Kutchery Road, Karachi.

WELINGKAR, Lakshmi Kant Narayan, B.Sc. (Econ.), London, (Honours), Principal, R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, since 1943. b. Sept. 19, 1907, s. of the Manager of a Jute Mill in Calcutta; *m.* Ratambai Borkar; one d.; *Educ.*: Calcutta and London. Lecturer in Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1934-42; Professor of Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1942-43; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, March 1948; Officer, National Cadet Corps. *Publications*: Articles. *Recreations*: Hiking. *Address*: Principal's Quarters, R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay 19.

WHITAKER, Dr. John Wilfrid, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.Inst. Fuel, M.I.Mn.E. (U.K.), M.I.E. (India), M.M.G.I., Certificated Mine Manager (1st Class), Director, Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, near Dhanbad, E.I.R.;

m.; three *d.*, Margaret, Dorothy and Joan; *Educ.*: Various Colleges in U. K.; University, London. Served as Chemist in 1914-18 War; later Technical Asst. to Manager of Collieries, Lancashire; Lecturer and later Reader, Fuels and Oils at Univ. College, Nottingham (1931-30); subsequently Principal, Newark Technical College, Croydon Polytechnic, and Huddersfield Technical College; H. M. I. for Board of Education (Technical Branch), *Mining Physics and Chemistry*; *Colliery Explosions and Recovery Work*; *Mine Lighting*; several research papers on Fuel Technology, Coal Analysis and Testing, Gas Analysis, The Foreign Matter of Coal, Coal Dusts, The Chloride Values of Coals, Micro-Analysis, and Thermodynamics; also Review and Technical Papers on Mine Ventilation, Mine Explosions, Illuminating Engineering, Training in Fuel Technology, and Technical Education and Vocational Guidance. *Recreations*: Music, Literature, Golf. *Address*: Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, near Dhanbad, E.I.R.

WHITCHER, Alan Cedric, B.A. (Cantab.), Dy. Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excises, *b.* April 13, 1907, *s.* of James Whitcher, M.I.E.E.; *m.* Rachel Kathleen, *d.* of Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinfon Smith, one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Joined the Imperial Customs Service, Jan. 31, 1931 at Calcutta, subsequently served in Madras, Rangoon, Bombay, Chittagong, Kutch State and Karachi. *Recreations*: Golf. *Clubs*: United Service Club, Calcutta. *Address*: C/o Customs and Central Excise Inspectorate, Gorton Castle, Simla.

WITMAN II, William, B.A. (Yale Univ.) (U.S.A.), Foreign Service Officer of U.S.A., assigned as American Consul, Bombay, *b.* January 31, 1914, *s.* of Horace M. Witman and Clara Wallower Witman; *m.* Melpo Fafalos Witman; *Educ.*: Hanisburg Academy; Ecole Nouvelle de la Chataigneraie, Coppet, Switzerland; Gunnery School, Washington, Conn.; Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. Foreign Service of the U.S.A. since 1935. *Address*: "Kum Kum," 50-A, Pedder Road, Bombay.

YADAV, Gopi Lal, M.A., LL.B., Revenue Minister, former United State of Matsya. Founder, Ahir Educational Institution, Rewari; was Principal, Ahir College, Rewari; founded the Praja Parishad in Bharatpur, 1929; was elected its first President, 1931; took active part in the Congress Movement; Rewari; led the Satyagraha Movement in Bharatpur State, 1939; organised Satyagraha in Bharatpur where he was imprisoned, 1947;

was appointed as a Popular Minister by the Bharatpur Darbar, Dec. 1947. *Address*: Alwar.

YAFFI, Tarek G., B.A. (American Univ. of Beyrouth), Consul-General for Lebanon in India, *b.* 1920; *m.* Souad Yaffi; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: American University, Beyrouth. *Recreations*: Philately; Sports. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club & Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOGANANDAM, Janaswami, M.A., LL.B. (Nagpur), Principal, Chhatishgarh College, Raipur since 1938, *b.* October 8, 1902; *m.* Sreemati Rangamayee; *Educ.*: Indore, Nagpur, Pleadar, 1930-1937; founded Chhatishgarh College in Raipur in 1938, when there was no institution for imparting higher education. *Publications*: A book of poems "Heart-Fragments" or "The Call of My Soul" in English, 1938. *Address*: Bairan Bazaar, Raipur, C.P.

ZACHARIAH, Kuruvila, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1917), Addl. Secy. and Director of Historical Research, Ministry of External Affairs, India, *b.* Dec. 24, 1890, *s.* of G. Zachariah; *m.* Shanti Dey; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College (Madras University); Morton College, Oxford. Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta (Indian Educational Service); Principal, Hooghly College and Islamia College, Bengal; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Planning Advisor for Education, Bengal; member, Federal Public Service Commission. *Publications*: *A History of Hooghly College, 1836-1936*. *Recreations*: Gardening, detective stories, friends. *Clubs*: Coonoor Club, Coonoor, South India. *Address*: Western Court, New Delhi, Blairgowrie, Coonoor, S. India.

ZAFER, H. E. Syed Ali, Bar-at-Law, Indian Ambassador in Iran since Oct. 1947, *b.* March 21, 1896, *s.* of late Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh; *m.* Begum Aliya Khatoon; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Canning College, Lucknow; Law College, Allahabad; Oxford. Called to Bar, 1922, member, Lucknow Municipal Board, 1925-45; member, Legislative Council, 1930-37 and again from 1939 till supersession of legislature; left Muslim League, 1937; organised Shia community; elected Pres., All India Shia Political Conference, 1941; re-elected Pres., 1945; same year convened Shia All Parties' Conference which agreed to alienate itself from Muslim League policy; Member for Law and Communications, Pandit Nehru's first Interim Cabinet; resigned in October, 1946 when

Muslim League joined Viceroy's Executive Council. *Publications*: Number of articles full of national views and sincerity towards India's cause, published in various newspapers and magazines. *Recreations*: Writing articles for Press. *Address*: Embassy of India, Teheran.

ZAIID, Syed Bashir Hussain, C.I.E. (1941), Belongs to the Saadat Barcha family of Muzaffarnagar District, *b.* 1898, *m.* *Educ.*: Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922; member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar in 1923; joined State Service, 1930; attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932; appointed Chief Minister, 1st December, 1936; Representative of Rampur and Benares States to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; Director of Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., Buland Sugar Co., Ltd., Rampur Maize Products, Ltd., Rampur Distillery & Chemicals Ltd., Raza Textiles Ltd., The Gupta Ltd., Bombay, Ashok Motors Ltd., Madras, etc. Chief Minister, Former Rampur State. *Address*: Rampur, U.P.



ZOBAIRI, Azmat Elahi, Registrar, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, since 1934, *b.* 1894 in Murehra, Dist. Etah, U.P.; *m.* first in 1912; 2nd in 1922 after the death of first wife; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: early education in Urdu and Persian with his learned uncle; joined local English School; Matriculation Exam., Allahabad Univ.; Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh; graduated from Allahabad Univ., 1916; LL.B. Degree from the School of Law, Allahabad, 1919. Practised for over a year in the Home District; joined the Aligarh Muslim Univ. as Asstt. Registrar, 1921. *Recreations*: Cricket, Hockey and Tennis; fond of reading light fiction and detective novels. *Address*: Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh.

ZUTSHI, Mankameshwar Nath, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Panna, *b.* Dec. 26, 1908, *s.* of Pt. Baseshwar Nath Zutshi; *m.* Miss Krishnavati Kak; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Holkar College, Indore. Revenue Minister, Orchha State; Captained Bhagwant Club Hockey Team as well as the Central India Hockey Team; won Aga Khan Hockey Cup, the Brighton Cup and the Brooque Cup, 1941. *Recreations*: Hockey and Golf. *Clubs*: Bhagwant Club, Tikamgarh. *Address*: District Magistrate, Panna.

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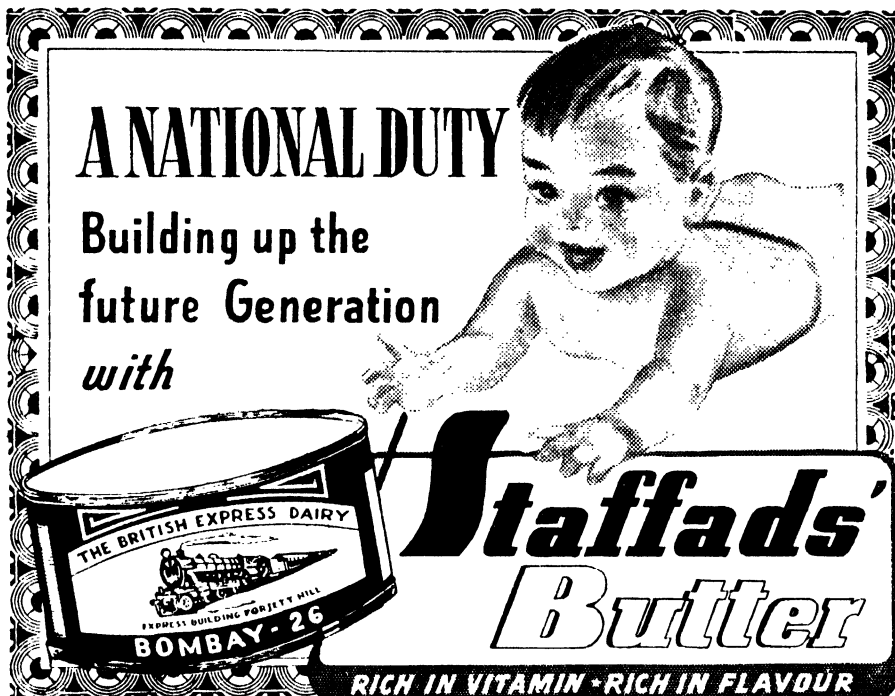
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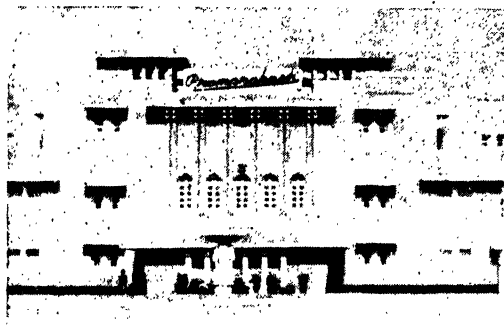
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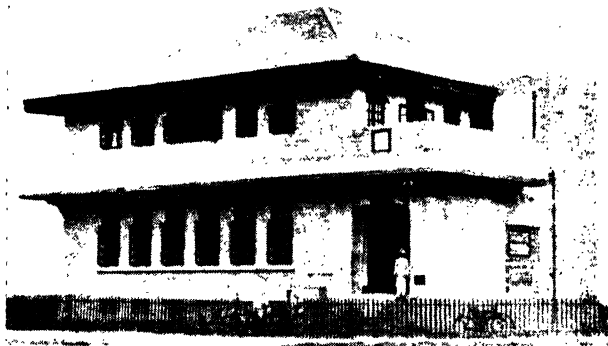
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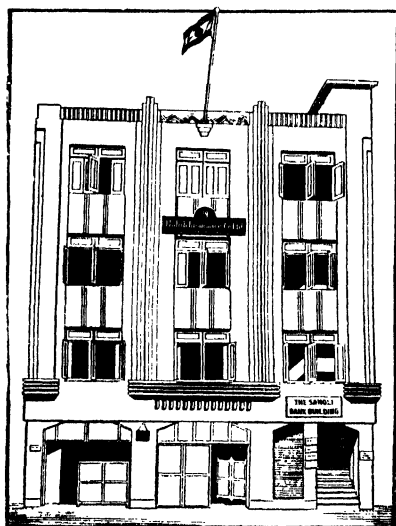
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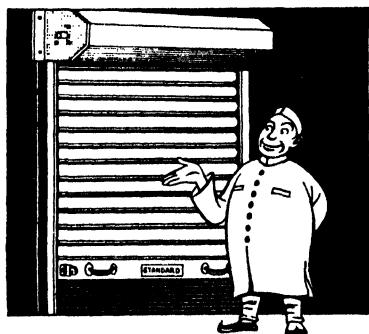
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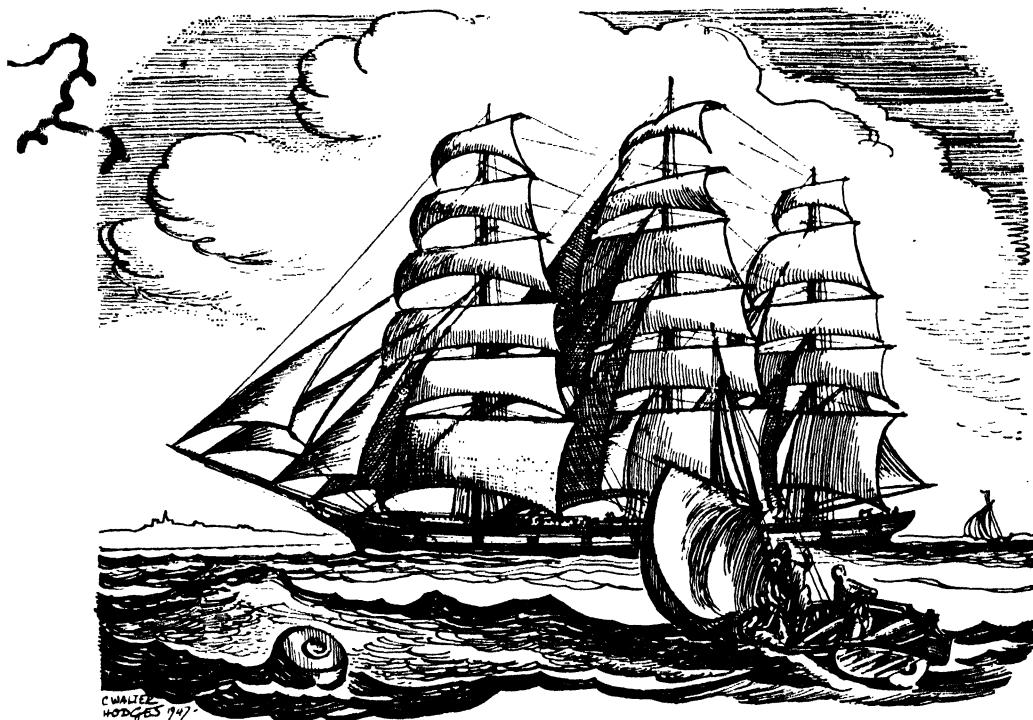
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